Fiscal Year 2022 President's Budget

Defense Logistics Agency

May 2021

Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Summary ($ in thousands)
  Budget Activity (BA) 4: Administration and Service-wide Activities

	FY 2020 Actuals	Price Change	Program Change	FY 2021 Enacted	Price Change	Program Change	FY 2022 Request
DLA	421,064	8,282	-28,782	400,564	6,437	-4,137	402,864

I. Description of Operations Financed:
The following is a description of the Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) activities:

Administration and Service-Wide Activities: Includes contracts, supplies, equipment maintenance, communications, personnel costs, travel, and training. The two sub- categories are Department of Defense (DoD) Programs and Headquarters (HQ) DLA Programs:

DoD Programs – These include program offices under the Office of the Secretary of Defense direction for which DLA provides budget administration support. Assigned personnel work exclusively on their respective programs. The activity group, described below, includes:

1. Business Process Reengineering Center (BPRC)
2. Logistics Support Activities (LSA) (a.k.a - Continuity of Operations Program (COOP)/Classified Program
3. Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS)
4. Defense Standardization Program Office (DSPO)
5. Defense Business Systems Support Office (DBSSO)(formerly PCOLS)
6. Logistics Transformation
7. Property & Equipment Policy (P&EP)
8. DoD Enterprise Business Systems (DEBS)

1. Business Process Reengineering (BPR) Center (BPRC): BPRC focuses on a management analysis discipline that redesigns processes, organizations, and the culture of DoD activities through functional leaders who apply improvement tools and techniques. The BPR technique of redesign can be radical or incremental to achieve dramatic improvements. BPRC achieves results by analyzing processes through a cross-functional, integrated analysis of multiple activities or functions. BPRC is chartered to support OUSD (A&S), and includes services to carry out activities such as:
   - Strategic planning, outlining vision and goals;
   - Activity modeling of current and future processes, including cross-functional and integration analyses;
   - Data modeling (including data standardization) associated with activity modeling;
   - Benchmarking to identify and evaluate best practices and their application to DoD;
   - Development of functional economic analyses;
   - Planning for BPR implementation and assessment;

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)
  – Analysis leading to the selection of migration systems following BPR; and,
  – Development and identification of BPR tools.

2. <u>Logistics Support Activities (LSA) (a.k.a.- Continuity of Operations (COOP)/ Classified Program</u>: This program is reported in accordance with Title 10, United States Code (USC), Section 119(a) (1) in the Special Access Program Annual Report to Congress. Additional details pertaining to the justification of Special Access Programs, Military Intelligence Programs, National Intelligence Program, and all other classified programs are in sections 4E (Procurement), 4F (Research & Development) and 4M of the annual report. In accordance with DoD Directive 5111.1 and DoD Directive 5111.13, Defense Continuity & Mission Assurance (DC&MA) was established to consolidate continuity-related policy and oversight activities within DoD in order to ensure the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense and their senior and supporting staffs, and the DoD Components in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff can perform their mission essential functions under all circumstances.

DC&MA provides the DoD with policy, plans, oversight of crisis management and continuity related programs. The DC&MA's primary mission is to support the continued execution of the Department's mission essential functions across the full spectrum of threats. The threats range from major natural disasters to weapons of mass destruction in major metropolitan areas, as well as large-scale terrorist attacks. The Executive Director, DLA J32 Mission Support in coordination with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (DASD) for DC&MA oversees the implementation of Defense continuity policy, including activities supporting continuity of operations, continuity of government, and enduring constitutional government.

3. <u>Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS)</u>: DPAS is an Accountable Property System of Record (APSR) that meets the property accountability requirements for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and 26 Defense Agencies Field Activities (DAFAs). DPAS provides support for over 15,000 users and is accountable for approximately 60 million assets valued at over $181 billion. DPAS is an enduring system that interfaces with Enterprise Resource Planning and legacy accounting systems and is a critical financial feeder system for the Services and DAFAs. DPAS provides capital asset values (acquisition value less accumulated depreciation) that are reported on Component financial statements for personal, military, heritage, and real property in support of audit readiness, per the National Defense Authorization Act of 2010. DPAS maintains a clean Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements (SSAE)-16 audit which validates controls within the system significantly reducing its customers audit requirements and is scheduled to add 8,000 new users over the next 18 months to satisfy emerging audit readiness needs. DPAS is the Fleet Management Information System for the Defense Agencies, Air Force and the Army. This provides the ability to track the maintenance actions, to include preventive and breakdown/emergency actions, usage of the assets (miles/hours/rounds fired) and scheduling of dispatch. An interface was created with the General Services Administration (GSA) Fleet Automotive Statistical Tool to eliminate the manual entry of data for annual reporting. To assist the Department in eliminating the material weakness identified in the Statement of Assurance, DPAS also provides the capability to manage assets that have been provided to contractors (Government furnished property). This includes an automated interface with the Wide Area Workflow to automate the identification of assets being transferred to and from the contractors. The system is web-enabled and is continually upgraded to comply with the latest business transformation initiatives. A Warehouse Management module has been added to provide support for the management of Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE) assets for the Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force and Army. This module is also being used to manage Operating Materials and Supplies (OM&S) parts and spares in many organizations. The Under Secretary of Defense Acquisition and Sustainment (OUSD(A&S)) provides program management oversight.

I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)

4. Defense Standardization Program Office (DSPO): The DSPO is made up of the Defense Standardization Program (DSP) and the Government Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP) functions.

    a) DSP is authorized by Sections 2451-2452 of Title 10, USC, and the DoDI 4120.24, which implements DSP in the DoD. DSPO is the Executive Agent responsible for developing DoD policy and procedures for the DSP, to include the development and use of military specifications and standards; DoD adoption of non-Government standards; Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS); GIDEP; and a variety of related issues. DSPO represents the Department to DoD communities, other Federal agencies, and the private sector by providing tools, training, and outreach with materiel standardization products and services that enhance and facilitate understanding, communication, and coordination to improve interoperability and logistics readiness and reduce total ownership costs. DSPO also represents the United States on NATO materiel standardization policy committees.

    b) GIDEP is a part of DSPO. GIDEP's mission is to foster and facilitate the exchange of technical information between Government agencies and industry to increase systems safety, reliability, and readiness while reducing systems development, production, and ownership costs. Member agencies include the DoD, DoD Components, the Department of Energy, and National Air and Space Administration. Information exchanged has been focused on nonconforming parts (including counterfeits), obsolescence management, product change, engineering, reliability/ maintainability, and metrology. GIDEP members provide information to the GIDEP database through a web interface and/or through custom reports. GIDEP has been designated by OMB Policy Letter 91-3 as the provider of the Government's central database for receiving and disseminating information about nonconforming products and materials (including suspected counterfeits) and by DoD as the DMSMS centralized database for sharing DMSMS information among DoD and Industry groups. GIDEP supports approximately 2,000 organizations, who have reported approximately $2 billion in savings and cost avoidance to date, through the use of this information exchange.

5. Defense Business Systems Support Office (DBSSO)(formerly PCOLS): The DBSSO program minimizes purchase card related fraud, waste, and abuse and enables the transition to a procurement portfolio e-business environment. The OUSD (A&S) provides program management oversight.

6. Logistics Transformation: The program facilitates efforts to develop and implement effective supply chain management and logistics processes in the Department, from sources of supply to operational customers, and from early acquisition planning through sustainment and disposal.

7. Property & Equipment Policy (P&EP): P&EP office is the lead OUSD(A&S) office for equipment accountability, policy, and audit readiness. P&EP office mission areas include:

    - Working to improve equipment life-cycle visibility from initial acquisition through final disposition processing;
    - Examining Department policies and establishing improvement plans to obtain a higher
      degree of asset visibility;
    - Establishing requirements for Accountable Property Systems of Record (APSR);
    - Managing Federal fleet management requirements as implemented within the Department;
    - Setting Internal Use Software (IUS) accountability requirements; and

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)
  - Leveraging Proper Financial Accounting Treatment for General Equipment (PFAT4GE)
    contract structuring with the use of Wide Area Workflow (WAWF) and the Item Unique
    Identification (IUID) Registry to collect valuable equipment information.

In addition, P&EP is the responsible office for DoD Instruction (DoDI) 5000.64, "Accountability and Management of DoD Equipment and Other Accountable Property," which sets accountability policy for equipment, special tools, special test equipment, or other accountable property, and DoDI 5000.76, "Accountability and Management of Internal Use Software," which provides accountability requirements for IUS as a subset of General PP&E.

8. DoD Enterprise Business Systems (DEBS): With the disestablishment of the Business Transformation Agency (BTA), DLA O&M assumed responsibility on 1 August 2011 for 15 systems collectively referred to as DEBS. Since that date: Synchronized Pre-Deployment Operational Tracker (SPOT) was transferred to the Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA) in FY 2012; Virtual Interactive Processing System (VIPS) was terminated in FY 2013; Glob-al Exchange (GEX) and Electronic Document Access (EDA) transferred in FY 2013 and Wide Area Workflow (WAWF) transferred in FY 2014) to the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF); Business Enterprise Information System (BEIS) was transferred to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) in FY 2015; and Defense Travel System (DTS) and the Defense Information System for Security (DISS) transferred to the Defense Human Resources Activity in FY 2016. Currently, the five remaining systems and DEBS Infrastructure are managed under the DEBS portfolio as follows:

    a) Defense Agencies Initiative (DAI): The Defense Agencies Initiative (DAI) is a financial management system of nine integrated business processes that provides real time, web-based access for over 63K personnel records, auditors, and other DoD employees including over 46K users who make sound business decisions in support of the Warfighter. DAI Program Management Office (PMO) supports these business processes and 68 operational activities, at 23 agencies with over 1,834 locations worldwide.

        Common business functions include: Procure to Pay (P2P); Order to Cash (O2C); Acquire to Retire (A2R); Budget to Execute (B2E); Cost Accounting; Hire to Retire (H2R) (Time/Labor reporting and absence management); budget formulation; Treasury direct disbursing; Revolving Fund accounting; Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) accounting; General fund accounting; automated Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) internal controls for audit; and grants financial management accounting. DAI will be developing Defense Travel Modernization (DTM) pilot integration and Re-Sales accounting in Release 3. Release 4 will include Federal G-Invoicing and DFAS unique requirements.

    b) Defense Retiree and Annuitant Pay System 2 (DRAS2): The DRAS2 program was intended to be a modernized and cost-effective platform enabling rapid insertion of the latest statutory and regulatory requirements. Due to increasing DRAS2 development costs and the emergence of higher priority DoD requirements, the determination was made to discontinue the program effective March 5, 2020. The DRAS2 Program Cancellation Acquisition Decision Memorandum is dated April 9, 2020.

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)

    c)   DoD Enterprise Business System (DEBS) Infrastructure: This consolidated support provides key skill sets that can be shared among the programs (EFD, DRAS2, DAI, JCCS, SPS), reducing overall unique program costs and using standard and repeatable processes to manage programs throughout all phases of the acquisition life cycle.

    d)   Enterprise Funds Distribution (EFD): EFD provides a web-based application for the automated pre-planning, apportioning, reprogramming, adjusting authority levels resulting by a rescission, congressional tracking, and reporting of appropriated funding distributed throughout DoD. EFD streamlines core funds distribution capabilities across components and provides visibility both vertically and horizontally. EFD provides OUSD(C) with the compatibility to track congressional action, create baselines (DD 1414), and produce funding authorization and control documents for all DoD appropriations. OUSD(C) will use EFD for funds distribution at levels I and II for all components, and the Defense Agencies will use EFD for funds distribution at all levels.

    e)   Joint Contingency Contract System (JCCS): JCCS is the primary source for Iraq and Afghanistan vendor information. JCCS is provides a capability to register host nation vendors in English and Arabic, vendor past performance information, and to allow posting of Iraqi/Afghani reconstruction solicitations. In addition, JCCS provides a capability for vendors to submit proposals, track historical reconstruction contract data, and allow oversight of in-theatre contracts to monitor cost, schedule, performance, and vendor activities. JCCS provides the CENTCOM-Joint Theater Support Contracting Command (C-JTSCC) professionals a single source of data for HN vendor management to include: HN vendor registration, past performance, vetting, invoice and payment for contracting and financial data to support mission spend analysis, strategic sourcing and staffing requirements. JCCS produces a myriad of contract and financial reports to support the warfighter's overall acquisition forecasting. JCCS is also a platform for web services delivery of expeditionary and contingency business applications to include SPS, SPOT, EDA, GEX, and FPDS-NG, TBC, cASM, OCONTRAX and WAWF. JCCS supports contingency initiatives to include the 3in1 Handheld Device and ACSA-Global Acquisition Tracking Reporting Tool - AGATRS and Theater Business Clearance.

    f)   Standard Procurement System (SPS): SPS is the DoD contract writing system used by 27,000 procurement professionals, in over 500 contracting offices, in each military Service and 16 Defense agencies world-wide. It automates the contracting process from procurement request, through award and administration, to final closeout. SPS accomplishes three main functions: contract placement, procurement, and contract administration.

The SPS Joint Program Management Office (JPMO) manages the acquisition of SPS software and support, which is distributed to and operated by the DoD Components, and maintains the suite of applications by providing version releases approximately once per year. Since the program is in the sustainment phase, version releases are limited to security updates, policy updates, technology updates, and product defect fixes. SPS JPMO also provides help desk services, deployment support, and integration support to its customers. The SPS Milestone Decision Authority is the DLA Program Executive Officer. The Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (DPAP) is the Principal Functional Proponent.

I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)

HQ DLA Programs includes programs associated with the DLA logistics mission as well as Departmental programs. DLA provides budget administrator support and is responsible for program oversight and policy guidance for these programs, described in the paragraphs that follow:

1. Audit Readiness
2. Contingency Logistics
3. Continuing Health
4. Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (CIP)
5. Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)
6. Defense Information System Network (DISN)
7. Disability Compensation
8. Homeless Blankets
9. Joint Contingency Acquisition Support Office (JCASO)
10. Law Enforcement Support Office (LESO)
11. Logistics and Manufacturing Technology
12. Managerial Support
13. Mapping
14. Military Global Positioning System (GPS) User Equipment (MGUE):
15. Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR)
16. Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAP)
17. Unemployment Compensation
18. Warstopper

1. <u>Audit Readiness</u>: This funding supports the audit activities of the DLA General Fund appropriations. This includes: 1)Audit readiness support; 2)Business Process Controls (BPC) support to include Process Cycle Memorandum Review, BPC identification and testing, Corrective Action Plans (CAP), Request for Change (RFC) and CAP validation and documentation remediation; 3)Service provider support which will include updated Memorandum of Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding, or Service Level Agreements and Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) support; and 4)Other systems and micro applications, CAPs, RFCs, CAP validation and update System Assertion Work Products.

2. <u>Contingency Logistics</u>: The Contingency Logistics program supports military unique (DoD-Mandated) tasks, such as readiness support, that a commercial distribution company would not experience. Contingency Logistics helps to keep the DLA's prices competitive with those of the private sector, which do not include overhead for DoD unique costs. For example, a commercial operation would either dispose of inventory demanded only in wartime (War Reserve Materiel) or charge the customer for the costs of retaining this inventory. By funding the cost of retaining this inventory outside customer prices, DLA can reduce the materiel surcharge (Cost Recovery Rate) to achieve more comparable pricing. The baseline includes peacetime contingency planning and Command and Control Center costs, and the Department's hazardous and ozone depleting substances programs.

      I. <u>**Description of Operations Financed**</u>: **(Cont.)**

3. <u>Continuing Health</u>: The Continuing Health program provides coverage for DLA employees affected by reductions-in-force and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC).

4. <u>Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP)</u>: DCIP supports DoD-wide risk management decisions by enabling responsible authorities to execute a wide variety of mission essential functions in support of national security objectives. The Defense Logistics Infrastructure Sector Lead Agent funding was realigned from ASD (Homeland Defense & Americas Security Affairs) in FY 2009 to DLA. This allows Logistics DCIP program management to take place closer to the execution source. DLA facilitates the identification, assessment, and risk management of DoD-wide logistics critical assets. This information is shared with the Combatant Commands, Services, and other Defense Agencies via a DCIP shared data environment for integrated, DoD-wide DCIP risk management. This enables the prioritization of scarce Component resources for remediation of infrastructure vulnerabilities, mitigation of impact of incidents upon infrastructure, and reconstitution of DoD infrastructure capabilities by allowing resources to be applied to Defense critical infrastructure assets essential to project, support, and sustain military forces and operations.

5. <u>Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)</u>: These funds reimburse DFAS for accounting services provided to the General Fund activities (DoD Programs and HQ DLA Programs).

6. <u>Defense Information System Network (DISN)</u>: These funds reimburse DISA for the DISN services.

7. <u>Disability Compensation</u>: The Disability Compensation program provides required funding for disability compensation for the Clothing Factory (Troop Support) closed by BRAC 1993.

8. <u>Homeless Blankets</u>: The Stewart B. McKinley Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 enables DLA to provide blankets to qualified US 501(C)3 organizations working with the homeless. Homeless shelters request blankets, which are issued on a first-come, first-served basis up to the amount of funding.

9. <u>Joint Contingency Acquisition Support Office</u>: JCASO provided a joint enabling capability across the Geographic Combatant Commands (GCC), US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), and U.S. Government agencies. JCASO operationalized program management of Operational Contract Support (OCS) for planning, real world operations (including conflict/humanitarian support), joint exercises, and training. JCASO had the centralized capability and resources to assist a GCC in planning for and providing program management for OCS throughout all phases of an operation and has planners that are subject matter experts on OCS embedded in the GCC, USSOCOM, and JSJ7 staffs to provided planning guidance and analysis for commercial support requirements development, sourcing/contracting and contractor management. Upon request, JCASO could deploy scalable teams that provided an expeditionary, joint OCS program management capability to the GCC or Joint Force Commander (JFC) that synchronizes OCS to support additional strategic planning, contingency acquisition, contract formation/management, and would assist in maintaining visibility/accountability of contractors authorized to accompanying the force. Following joint engagements, JCASO also provided best practices, observations, insights, and joint lessons learned to DASD(Logistics) and the Joint Staff J4 as Co-chairs of the DoD OCS governance board, the Functional Capabilities Integration Board.

I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)

The majority of the JCASO baseline budget funded personnel salaries and travel as directed by 32 CFR Part 158, DoD Instruction 3020.41 and Joint Publication (JP) 4-10, "OCS." JCASO engaged in an average of thirteen major Title 10 exercises per year. These 2-week exercises also have a concept development, initial, mid, and final planning event, which each last 1 week. JCASO supported numerous real-world contingencies to include Operation UNIFIED RESPONSE, Operation ODYSSEY DAWN, Operation TOMODACHI, Operation UNITED ASSISTANCE, Operation INHERENT RESOLVE, Operation RESOLUTE SUPPORT/FREEDOM SENTINEL and Operation SAHAYOGI HAAT. Additionally, JCASO provided key support during Hurricanes Sandy, Harvey, Irma, Maria, Michael, and provides operational support to the Southwest Border mission. The deployable teams used to reset after joint deployments to prepare for the next operational/relief support missions.

10. Law Enforcement Support Office (LESO): LESO administers the transfer of excess DoD personal property suitable for use by other Federal and State agencies in law enforcement activities, including preference to the Department of Homeland Security, counter-drug/counter terrorism and border security activities, as prescribed in the under Section 1033 of the FY 1997 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) (10 USC 2576a); LESO provides information and training on the process and procedures of the excess property program to Federal and State agencies annually in accordance with Section 1401 of the FY 2003 NDAA (10 USC 380). The 1033 Program has transferred $7 billion in materiel since the program's inception and $276 million in FY 2018. Approximately 8,000 law enforcement agencies nationwide currently participate in this highly visible program that enhances law enforcement capabilities while saving the taxpayer dollars. LESO has consultation and coordination of authority with the OSD, Department of Justice (DoJ), and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in an effort to aide in the National Military Strategy and the National Drug Control Strategy.

11. Logistics and Manufacturing Technology: Program funds expenses for Headquarters Research, Development, Technology, and Evaluation (RDT&E) management; organizational management analyses, test and evaluation for systems sustainment personnel and command support, and product improvement within the current performance envelope for systems out of production.

12. Managerial Support: Program funds Director's coins, interest, investigative support, Official Representation Funds, and expenses incurred against inactive programs.

13. Mapping: DLA serves as the DoD Integrated Materiel Manager and Distributor of approximately 70,000 map items that transferred from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. DLA provides a unified world-wide tailored distribution system for all geospatial products; which are no longer strictly hard copy map products but also include a wide variety of classified and unclassified hydrographic, topographic, aeronautical and digital maps, charts and various publications required to support the warfighter.

14. Military Global Positioning System (GPS) User Equipment (MGUE): MGUE are modernized receiver platforms that are used in hundreds of military equipment items and critical weapon systems. Recently, the trusted foundry responsible for the production of application-specific circuits (ASIC) that are integrated into GPS provided end-of-life notification to the Department of Defense. DLA has been tasked by the Department to conduct the end-of-life procurement of all remaining ASIC units and provide oversight for their storage and distribution, which will provide a stable supply of these circuits to the Military Services over the course of the next 8 years, or until the next incremental ASIC is developed and produced.

I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)

15. Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR): MWR provides programs and services designed to foster readiness, and enhance lives of Warfighters, Families, Civilians, Retirees and other eligible patrons. This work is vital to DLA in support of the total well-being of over 25,000 personnel to better serve the Warfighter and our Nation. Included are family programs, child and youth programs, recreation and sports programs, and leisure activities. Funding is based on program operational requirements and DoD funding standards for MWR activities.

16. Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAP): This program is authorized under Title 10 USC Chapter 142, which authorizes the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director, DLA, to enter into cost sharing cooperative agreements with state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, Indian tribal organizations and Indian economic enterprises to establish and maintain procurement technical assistance centers. The purpose of the program is to enhance the industrial base, improve local economies and generate employment by assisting businesses in obtaining and performing under contracts with DoD as well as other federal agencies and state and local governments. Under the PTAP statute, DLA can pay up to $1.0 million for statewide programs and $0.75 million for regional (less than statewide) programs during the fiscal year.

17. Unemployment Compensation: The DLA pays the Unemployment Compensation bill for all Defense Agencies.

18. Warstopper Program: The Warstopper Program implements industrial preparedness measures and preserves critical industrial capabilities to support the Department's readiness requirements and meets requirements of the Defense Production Act of 1950, Section 103 of Executive Order 13603, and the NDAA 1992-1993 Conference Report requirements directing DLA to maintain industrial readiness for critical "War stopper" items. These industrial readiness measures are applied to vulnerable industrial base items within the DLA supply chains such as chemical protective suits, nerve agent antidote auto-injectors, meals-ready-to eat, aging aircraft spares, specialty fuels, the nuclear enterprise and some specialty steels. Peacetime demand for these items is inadequate to sustain an industrial base sufficient to meet mobilization requirements. DLA uses a rigorous business case evaluation to obtain a return on investment that maximizes warfighter benefits. The Warstopper Program is the single Agency program for the preservation of essential production capability. It provides the means to invest in improving industry responsiveness, typically without purchasing finished goods inventory. The Warstopper Program has led to cumulative DoD inventory, War Reserve Materiel, costs avoidance of nearly $7 billion through the investment of approximately $1 billion over the program's lifetime (1993).

The FY 2022 Direct War and Enduring Costs accounted for in the base budget are as follows:

• Direct War costs accounted for in the Base Budget: $0.0 thousand: Direct War costs are those combat or direct combat support costs that will not continue to be expended once combat operations end at major contingency locations.

• Enduring costs accounted for in the Base Budget: $0.0 thousand: Enduring Requirements are enduring in theater and in CONUS costs that will likely remain after combat operations cease.

II. Force Structure Summary:
Not Applicable.

III. <u>Financial Summary ($ in Thousands):</u>

A. BA Subactivities	FY 2020 Actuals	Budget Request	FY 2021 Congressional Action		Appropriated	Current Enacted	FY 2022 Request
			Amount	Percent			
BA4 Administration and Service-Wide Activities: DoD Programs	**$71,244**	**$76,383**	**$-2,293**	**-3.00%**	**$74,090**	**$74,090**	**$87,974**
Business Process Reengineering Center	$2,950	$2,379	$-7	-0.29%	$2,372	$2,372	$2,448
Defense Business Systems Support Office (DBSSO) (formerly PCOLS)	$2,193	$2,578	$-105	-4.07%	$2,473	$2,473	$2,567
Defense Property Accountability System	$8,005	$18,140	$-739	-4.07%	$17,401	$17,401	$18,022
Defense Standardization Program Office	$10,358	$7,671	$-214	-2.79%	$7,457	$7,457	$7,744
Logistic Support Activities (LSA) (a.k.a. Continuity of Operations)	$38,541	$36,672	$-904	-2.47%	$35,768	$35,768	$48,213
Logistics Transformation	$8,401	$7,915	$-323	-4.08%	$7,592	$7,592	$7,949
Property & Equipment Policy	$796	$1,028	$-1	-0.10%	$1,027	$1,027	$1,031
BA4. Administration and Service-Wide Activities: DoD Programs - DoD Enterprise Business Systems	**$105,111**	**$100,525**	**$-8,139**	**-8.10%**	**$92,386**	**$92,386**	**$102,811**
Defense Agencies Initiative	$61,674	$60,746	$-6,611	-10.88%	$54,135	$54,135	$69,056
Defense Retiree and Annuitant System 2	$5,446	$6,376	$-266	-4.17%	$6,110	$6,110	$0
DoD Enterprise Business Systems Infrastructure	$12,026	$9,128	$-372	-4.08%	$8,756	$8,756	$9,169
Enterprise Funds Distribution	$7,964	$7,604	$-269	-3.54%	$7,335	$7,335	$7,875
Joint Contingency Contract System	$2,444	$1,882	$-57	-3.03%	$1,825	$1,825	$1,833
Standard Procurement System	$15,557	$14,789	$-564	-3.81%	$14,225	$14,225	$14,878
BA4. Administration and Service-Wide Activities: HQ DLA Programs	**$244,709**	**$205,176**	**$28,912**	**14.09%**	**$234,088**	**$234,088**	**$212,079**
Audit Readiness		$2,444	$-100	-4.09%	$2,344	$2,344	$3,548
Contingency Logistics	$48,574	$49,587	$-2,173	-4.38%	$47,414	$47,414	$51,064
Continuing Health	$111	$113	$0	0.00%	$113	$113	$113

III. <u>**Financial Summary ($ in Thousands)**</u>: **(Cont.)**

A. BA Subactivities	FY 2020 Actuals	Budget Request	FY 2021 Congressional Action			Current Enacted	FY 2022 Request
			Amount	Percent	Appropriated		
Counter Drug		$0	$0	0.00%	$0	$0	$0
Defense Critical Infrastructure Program	$989	$1,121	$-46	-4.10%	$1,075	$1,075	$1,126
Defense Environmental Restoration Account		$0	$0	0.00%	$0	$0	$0
Defense Finance & Accounting Service	$3,072	$3,069	$0	0.00%	$3,069	$3,069	$3,013
Defense Information System Network	$5,942	$6,529	$-266	-4.07%	$6,263	$6,263	$6,456
Disability Compensation	$811	$824	$0	0.00%	$824	$824	$835
Homeless Blankets	$2,582	$0	$3,500	0.00%	$3,500	$3,500	$3,687
Joint Contingency Acquisition Support Office (JCASO)		$0	$0	0.00%	$0	$0	$0
Law Enforcement Support Office	$2,938	$3,500	$0	0.00%	$3,500	$3,500	$3,350
Logistics & Manufacturing Technology	$4,213	$3,959	$-161	-4.07%	$3,798	$3,798	$3,910
Managerial Support	$24	$25	$0	0.00%	$25	$25	$25
Mapping	$28,422	$28,441	$-1,159	-4.08%	$27,282	$27,282	$28,513
Maternity Uniform Pilot program		$0	$10,000	0.00%	$10,000	$10,000	$0
Military Global Positioning System (GPS) User Equipment (MGUE)	$0	$5,600	$-267	-4.77%	$5,333	$5,333	$5,580
Morale, Welfare & Recreation	$8,209	$24,087	$-981	-4.07%	$23,106	$23,106	$24,588
Procurement Technical Assistance Program	$44,676	$25,636	$22,364	87.24%	$48,000	$48,000	$25,606
Unemployment Compensation	$5,783	$6,101	$0	0.00%	$6,101	$6,101	$6,241
Warstoppers	$72,747	$44,140	$-1,799	-4.08%	$42,341	$42,341	$44,424
Total	**$421,064**	**$382,084**	**$18,480**	**4.84%**	**$400,564**	**$400,564**	**$402,864**

DLA

III. Financial Summary ($ in Thousands): (Cont.)

B. Reconciliation Summary	Change FY 2021/FY 2021	Change FY 2021/FY 2022
BASELINE FUNDING	**$382,084**	**$400,564**
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	20,864	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-2,384	
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	0	
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	0	
SUBTOTAL APPROPRIATED AMOUNT	**400,564**	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2021 to 2021 Only)	0	
SUBTOTAL BASELINE FUNDING	**400,564**	
Supplemental	0	
Reprogrammings	0	
Price Changes		6,437
Functional Transfers		0
Program Changes		-4,137
CURRENT ESTIMATE	**400,564**	**402,864**
Less: Wartime Supplemental	0	
NORMALIZED CURRENT ESTIMATE	**$400,564**	**$402,864**

DLA

III. Financial Summary ($ in Thousands): (Cont.)

FY 2021 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)..**$382,084**

1. Congressional Adjustments $18,480

    a) Distributed Adjustments... $20,864

        1) Homeless Blankets... $3,500

        2) Maternity Uniform Pilot Program $10,000

        3) Procurement Technical Assistance Program $22,364

        4) Unjustified Growth .... $-15,000

    b) Undistributed Adjustments .... $-2,384

        1) Across-the-board reduction to the Operation and Maintenance (O&M), Defense-Wide account .... $-2,384

    c) Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent..$0

    d) General Provisions $0

FY 2021 Appropriated Amount **$400,564**

2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations $0

    a) OCO Supplemental Funding $0

3. Fact-of-Life Changes..$0

    a) Functional Transfers...$0

DLA

III. Financial Summary ($ in Thousands): (Cont.)

b) Technical Adjustments $0

c) Emergent Requirements...$0

FY 2021 Baseline Funding...**$400,564**

4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)..$0

a) Increases $0

b) Decreases $0

Revised FY 2021 Estimate..**$400,564**

5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriation and Item 4, Reprogrammings $0

a) Less: OCO Supplemental Funding...$0

FY 2021 Normalized Current Estimate...**$400,564**

6. Price Change $6,437

7. Functional Transfers $0

a) Transfers In $0

b) Transfers Out...$0

8. Program Increases..$34,337

a) Annualization of New FY 2021 Program $0

DLA

III. Financial Summary ($ in Thousands): (Cont.)

b) One-Time FY 2022 Increases $0

c) Program Growth in FY 2022 .... $34,337

      1) Audit Readiness $1,160
This funding supports the audit activities of the DLA General Fund appropriations. This includes: 1) Audit readiness support; 2)Business Process Controls (BPC) support to include Process Cycle Memorandum Review, BPC identification and testing, Corrective Action Plans (CAP), Request for Change (RFC) and CAP validation and documentation remediation; 3)Service provider support which will include updated Memorandum of Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding, or Service Level Agreements and Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) support; and 4)Other systems and micro applications, CAPs, RFCs, CAP validation and update System Assertion Work Products. The increase is due to Federal and Department of Defense (DoD) mandates for financial statement reporting that have significantly increased requirements to demonstrate that financial statements and business processes are auditable. Additionally, requirements such as the management control standards contained in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control, have further increased scrutiny over financial reporting and related process documentation and controls.

      (FY 2021 Baseline: $2,344 thousand)

      2) Classified Program $11,722

      (FY 2021 Baseline: $35,768 thousand; 76 FTEs; -8 FTEs)

      3) Contingency Logistics $2,078
The Contingency Logistics program supports military unique (DoD-Mandated) tasks, such as readiness support, that a commercial distribution company would not experience. Contingency Logistics helps to keep the DLA's prices competitive with those of the private sector, which do not include overhead for DoD unique costs. For example, a commercial operation would either dispose of inventory demanded only in wartime (War Reserve Materiel) or charge the customer for the costs of retaining this inventory. By funding the cost of retaining this inventory outside customer prices, the DLA can reduce the materiel surcharge (Cost Recovery Rate) to achieve more comparable pricing. The baseline includes peacetime contingency planning and Command and Control Center costs, and the Department's hazardous and ozone depleting substances programs. The increase to the Contingency Logistics program is required to support increasing demands aimed at reducing or eliminating hazardous material and maintaining Environmental Safety and Occupational

DLA

III. Financial Summary ($ in Thousands): (Cont.)

Health Information and contracts in place to review and test sustainable products for procurement under the DLA managed Hazardous Minimization/Sustainability Program as required by Executive Orders and DoD Instruction 4105.72.

(FY 2021 Baseline: $47,414 thousand)

4) Defense Agencies Initiative (DAI) $13,985
The Defense Agencies Initiative (DAI) is a financial management system of nine integrated business processes that provides real time web-based access for over 63K personnel records, auditors, and other DoD employees including over 46K users who make sound business decisions in support of the Warfighter. DAI Program Management Office (PMO) supports these business processes, and 68 operational activities, at 23 agencies with over 1,834 locations worldwide. The FY 2022 increase is due to increased software license and maintenance costs, based on application data growth to support additional USMC users and DISA hosting data storage.

(FY 2021 Baseline: $54,135 thousand; 19 FTEs)

5) Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS).. $304
DPAS is an Accountable Property System of Record (APSR) that meets the property accountability requirements for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and 26 Defense Agencies Field Activities (DAFA). DPAS provides support for over 15,000 users, and is accountable for approximately 60 million assets valued at over $181 billion. DPAS is an enduring system that interfaces with Enterprise Resource Planning and legacy accounting systems and is a critical financial feeder system for the Services and DAFAs. The increase for DPAS is to properly manage the explosive growth from the Services, Defense Agencies Field Activities migration of Equipment, Government Furnished Property (GFP), software, real property, OM&S and maintenance management into DPAS. The system is currently running its critical operations on programming code from 2005. As such, it requires a Technical Refresh to allow for increased functionality and lower maintenance costs.

(FY 2021 Baseline: $17,401 thousand)

6) Defense Standardization Program Office (DSPO).. $137
ASSIST is a robust, comprehensive website used by standardization management activities to develop, coordinate, distribute, and manage defense and federal specifications and standards, military handbooks, commercial item descriptions, data item descriptions, and related technical documents prepared in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Defense Standardization Program (DSP). Besides DoD-prepared documents, ASSIST also has selected international standardization agreements ratified by the

DLA

III. Financial Summary ($ in Thousands): (Cont.)

United States. ASSIST is the official source for defense standardization documents (specifications and standards). The ASSIST Modernization and Sustainment contract award is subject to incremental funding due to the award price being higher than the govt cost estimate.

(FY 2021 Baseline: $7,457 thousand)

7) DoD Enterprise Business Systems Infrastructure (DEBS)... $374
This consolidated support provides key skill sets that can be shared among the programs (EFD, DAI, JCCS, SPS), reducing overall unique program costs and using standard and repeatable processes to manage programs throughout all phases of the acquisition life cycle. The FY 2022 funds in the amount of $437K are to be utilized for the Strategic Capabilities and Processes (SCAP) Directorate which was established with specific focus on Defense Business Systems (DBS) technology management and acquisition excellence. Specifically, the SCAP will aid in developing new DBS acquisition strategies, tools and methodologies, technology management insight, and knowledge for modernization efforts. Aside from handling numerous daily task items received from multiple offices throughout DLA, the SCAP Director is responsible for providing a menu of capabilities to multiple stakeholders across DLA and throughout the DoD. The various initiatives managed within the Directorate serve the needs of the stakeholders by providing relevant oversight, technology management, operational support, software sustainment support, and data integration. The task specific to this funding is to secure contractor support for Cyber Assurance, Engineering and support services for the Strategic Capabilities and Processes (SCAP) Directorate and J62 Program Executive Officer (PEO) portfolios of IT. The objective of SMEs services is to manage activities and requirements of the PEO and associated portfolios for its IT capabilities and associated Program Management Offices (PMOs) for IT Systems throughout the entirety of its system development life cycle. The objective is also to engage program offices and stakeholders to implement Enterprise Capability Management (ECM) evaluation processes in addition to develop and enhance PEO dashboard, automation of the ECM process to achieve efficiencies in the overall evaluation process.

(FY 2021 Baseline: $8,756 thousand)

8) Enterprise Fund Distribution (EFD) $421
EFD provides a web-based application for the automated pre-planning, apportioning, reprogramming, adjusting authority levels resulting by a rescission, congressional tracking, and reporting of appropriated funding distributed throughout DoD. EFD streamlines core funds distribution capabilities across components and provides visibility both vertically and horizontally. The FY 2022 increase is due to increased hosting costs as a result of the new development and test environments established at DISA Hosting.

DLA

III. Financial Summary ($ in Thousands): (Cont.)

(FY 2021 Baseline: $7,335 thousand; 6 FTEs)

9) Logistics Transformation $214
The program facilitates efforts to develop and implement effective supply chain management and logistics
processes in the Department, from sources of supply to operational customers, and from early acquisition
planning through sustainment and disposal. DoD acquisitions involving the performance of private security
contractors (PSCs) require compliance, preferably by independent, third party certification, with the quality
management standards. To ensure that standards developed remain up-to-date and globally relevant, ANSI
requires a periodic review of the standard to be revised or reaffirmed. The next review and maintenance is
to be completed in June 2022 to retain the standard for Department of Defense use. To ensure that
oversight and control of PSCs continues to be effective and their use is legitimate, it is critical that this
standard be evaluated and revised as necessary to reflect valid and current alignment with changes in law,
policy, and regulation. The increase to the program growth is due to the period review of these PSC
standards.

(FY 2021 Baseline: $7,592 thousand)

10) Mapping $1,231
DLA serves as the DoD Integrated Materiel Manager and Distributor of approximately 70,000 map items that
transferred from a classified agency. DLA provides a unified world-wide tailored distribution system for all
geospatial products; which are no longer strictly hard copy map products but also include a wide variety of
classified and unclassified hydrographic, topographic, aeronautical and digital maps, charts and various
publications required to support the warfighter. The increase in Mapping is for the Mapping Enterprise
Business System (MEBS) supported Oracle 12c/19c Oracle database and middleware versions, and the
Cybersecurity Continuous Monitoring (ConMon) effort. The upgrade will optimize efforts for the
customer…Mapping Customer Operations (MCO). This includes updating the automation for a classified
agency control and release security process, upgrading the accounts management process with the Account
Management and Provisioning System (AMPS), improving data integration with the DLA Map Catalog files,
and improving the Automated Print Process (APP).

(FY 2021 Baseline: $27,282 thousand)

11) Morale, Welfare Recreation (MWR) $1,046
The MWR program enhances DLA's readiness and resilience by offering services that reduce stress,
promote self-confidence and foster strong esprit de corps. The increase is driven by the impacts of COVID
19. MWR has had to freeze onboarding of approximately 162 vacant positions. The additional funds will be

DLA

III. Financial Summary ($ in Thousands): (Cont.)

used for the on-boarding of new staff to achieve pre-COVID 19 capacity in our child development centers and other services. In addition, funds are required for lifecycle replacement purchases of aging fitness center and CDC kitchen equipment. This equipment is vital to providing the core programs and services designed to foster readiness, and enhance lives of Warfighters, Families, Civilians, Retirees and other eligible patrons.

(FY 2021 Baseline: $23,106 thousand)

12) Standard Procurement System (SPS).. $381
SPS is the DoD contract writing system used by 27,000 procurement professionals, in over 500 contracting offices, in each military Service and 16 Defense agencies world-wide. It automates the contracting process from procurement request, through award and administration, to final closeout. SPS accomplishes three main functions: contract placement, procurement, and contract administration.
The funding increase will pay for SAP Sybase ASE Software upgrade that was a requirement in FY 2021. The Sybase software is an integral mandatory software component of the SPS system. The Sybase software provides the database server layer of the SPS software suite and provides the CAC authentication service the system uses for CAC/PIV compliance. The vendor is making a major software upgrade, which will require that SPS implement the upgrade and update all SPS components impacted by the software change.

(FY 2021 Baseline: $14,225 thousand)

13) Warstopper $1,284
The Warstopper Program implements industrial preparedness measures and preserves critical industrial capabilities to support the Department's readiness requirements. These industrial readiness measures are applied to vulnerable industrial base items within the DLA supply chains such as chemical protective suits, nerve agent antidote auto-injectors, meals-ready-to eat, aging aircraft spares, specialty fuels, the nuclear enterprise and some specialty steels. The increase is due to expanding the coverage of PPE items in medical and has additional fees to cover for these on-going requirements.

(FY 2021 Baseline: $42,341 thousand)

9. Program Decreases ....$-38,474

    a) Annualization of FY 2021 Program Decreases $0

DLA

III. Financial Summary ($ in Thousands): (Cont.)

    b) One-Time FY 2021 Increases .... $-32,364

        1) Maternity Uniform Pilot Program .... $-10,000

        2) Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAP) .... $-22,364

    c) Program Decreases in FY 2022 .... $-6,110

        1) Defense Retiree and Annuitant System 2 (DRAS2).. $-6,110
        The DRAS2 program was intended to be a modernized and cost-effective platform enabling rapid insertion of the latest statutory and regulatory requirements. Due to increasing DRAS2 development costs and the emergence of higher priority DoD requirements, the determination was made to discontinue the program effective March 5, 2020. The DRAS2 Program Cancellation Acquisition Decision Memorandum is dated April 9, 2020.

        (FY 2021 Baseline: $6,110 thousand; 5 FTEs; -5 FTEs)

FY 2022 Budget Request **$402,864**

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

All DoD Programs and HQ DLA Programs have performance evaluations primarily based on funding execution. Monthly Obligation Plans (MOP) are developed and actual execution is reported each month. Programs that are 3% off plan must provide senior management an explanation and corrective action plan with a projected completion date. The following programs have additional metrics for performance evaluations:

Business Process Reengineering Center (BPRC): BPRC proposes redesign of processes, organizations and culture to streamline functions and reduce inefficiencies across the Department. Metrics include execution of the planned redesign and streamline functions to reduce inefficiencies in OUSD (A&S).

Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS): DPAS currently supports 60 million assets worth $181 billion. DPAS is utilized as the solution for tracking government furnished equipment and accountable property in accordance with DoD Instruction (DoDI) 5000.64, and for providing accounting and accountability of DoD property and equipment for the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and 26 Defense Agencies. DPAS metrics provide statistics on several categories such as IUID registry usage and compliance, inventory frequency and compliance with industry standards, and capital asset reporting, as well as having audit capabilities on several life cycle stages.

Defense Standardization Program Office (DSPO): DSPO develops policies, procedures, and guidance ensuring standardized policy across the Military Departments and Defense Agencies. The qualitative performance indicators for the DSPO are:
- Effectiveness of the DSP as a single source for information exchange and coordination of all defense standardization efforts, measured by increased number of organizations participating in information exchange, and increased customer satisfaction based on survey results; and
- Success in institutionalized development and use of performance and Non-Government Standards (NGSs) in the DoD, measured by increased usage of performance and NGSs, and decreased usage of military-unique specifications and standards.

Logistics Transformation: Logistics Transformation is measured by the Department's wartime readiness to improve the Department's ability to prepare and oversee execution of a rigorous "To-Be" Capability Roadmap, in coordination with the Joint Staff, Military Departments, Combatant Commands, and Defense Agencies to include ongoing assessments stemming from the Quadrennial Review (QDR). The ability to monitor and enhance the Department's logistics performance and resource application, through continuous process improvement for the end-to-end value chain, will provide a cost-effective logistics and materiel readiness program. These metrics will provide the basis to issue, validate, and revise policy. The policies will provide guidance for the implementation of RFID (Radio Frequency Identification Tags) in the Supply Chain. This will support both the current active Intransient Visibility/Total Asset Visibility RFID capability in support of ongoing Combatant Command operations and future emerging passive RFID capabilities in support of improvements to the integrated end-to-end DoD Enterprise.

DoD Enterprise Business Systems (DEBS): Monthly program reviews are held with the DEBS programs' functional sponsors and the Program Executive Officer (PEO), along with semi-annual PEO Business Systems Reviews (BSR), under the assigned Acquisition Portfolio, to provide updates on the delivery of business capabilities for the respective programs within the agreed upon cost, schedule and performance

IV. <u>Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary</u>:

parameters. Metrics include meeting Key Performance Parameters (KPP) for development programs; executing less than 10% rework on delivered capability releases, remaining within the established system availability goals and the DLA Information Operations standard ticket resolution rates. These forums also provide an opportunity to communicate extenuating circumstances that affect cost, schedule or performance to the PEO, and to leverage the applicable instructions and regulations, such as DoD Instruction 5010.43 (Continuous Process Improvement Program) and the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) and Procedures, Guidance, and Information (PGI) 216.104 in the execution of Continuous Process Improvements; the Better Buying Power (BBP) initiatives, and DoDI 5000.75 Business Systems Requirements and Acquisition.

<u>Law Enforcement Support Office (LESO)</u>: This high visibility program will retain focus on inventory control and accountability through Program Compliance Reviews, identifying and implementing enhancements to the Federal Excess Property Management Information System (FEPMIS) and sustaining the inventory reconciliation process. On average, 26 Program Compliance Reviews are executed annually; each includes a minimum of 20% weapons inventory and 100% inventory on high visibility property such as Aircraft and Tactical Vehicles.

<u>Morale, Welfare & Recreation (MWR)</u>: MWR performance metrics track readiness support as it relates to family support programs (e.g. relocation assistance, deployer support, etc.), child development programs and recreational activities to include physical fitness centers. Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) accountability and reinvestment; and customer service provided in the areas of recreation activities such as lodging, pools, dining facilities and information, ticketing and reservations are monitored through the FMWR One Fund Governance process which includes an agency wide Investment Review Board. Monthly program reviews using SMART metrics are conducted which monitor operations to ensure Key Performance Indicators (KPI) are on target with annual projections and in line with regulation. Administrative standards are set to ensure the fiduciary responsibility of NAF resources and prevention of loss or theft through Business Program Controls (BPC). FMWR conducts monthly reviews of financial statements and performs annual internal controls inspections as part of the Manager's Internal Controls Program (MICP). The FMWR One Fund as the DLA Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentality (NAFI) governing body is subjected annually to an external audit conducted by an independent entity in cooperation with Army G-9, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). These standards are set forth by the Government Auditing Standards issued by the US Comptroller General.

<u>Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAP)</u>: PTAP awards stipulate recipient responsibilities for monitoring performance and reporting results to DLA. Performance reports received under the program allow the DLA to compare actual accomplishments with established goals, capture other quantitative performance data and monitor developments that could have a significant impact on awards. The data reported to DLA is validated during performance reviews.

<u>Warstopper</u>: Warstopper metrics represent requirements validation, industry capability validation, requirements offset capability, and resource availability/management and percent of items with surge coverage. The metrics account for coverage of war reserve requirements, surge testing, and return on investment, which is calculated against the offset of unfunded War Reserve Requirements identified by the Services.

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V. Personnel Summary:

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Change FY 2020/ FY 2021	Change FY 2021/ FY 2022
Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)	**58**	**57**	**57**	**-1**	**0**
Officer	17	17	17	0	0
Enlisted	41	40	40	-1	0
Civilian End Strength (Total)	**190**	**257**	**244**	**67**	**-13**
U.S. Direct Hire	137	169	156	32	-13
Total Direct Hire	**137**	**169**	**156**	**32**	**-13**
Reimbursable Civilians	53	88	88	35	0
Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)	**58**	**57**	**57**	**-1**	**0**
Officer	17	17	17	0	0
Enlisted	41	40	40	-1	0
Civilian FTEs (Total)	**190**	**257**	**244**	**67**	**-13**
U.S. Direct Hire	137	169	156	32	-13
Total Direct Hire	**137**	**169**	**156**	**32**	**-13**
Reimbursable Civilians	53	88	88	35	0
Average Annual Civilian Salary ($ in thousands)	**178.1**	**161.9**	**190.8**	**-16.3**	**28.9**
Contractor FTEs (Total)	**138**	**138**	**138**	**0**	**0**

Personnel Summary Explanations:
FTE decrease in the Logistics Support Activities (-8 FTEs) and the Defense Retiree and Annuitant System (-5 FTEs).   The decrease to the LSA program is due to the planned contract labor converting to organic labor which is no longer converting. The DRAS FTE decrease is due to the termination of the program.

DLA

VI. <u>OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in thousands)</u>:

		FY 2020 Program	Change from FY 2020 to FY 2021		FY 2021 Program	Change from FY 2021 to FY 2022		FY 2022 Program
			Price Growth	Program Growth		Price Growth	Program Growth	
101	EXEC, GEN'L & SPEC SCHEDS	24,301	374	1,859	26,534	602	1,791	28,927
106	BENEFIT TO FMR EMPLOYEES	104	2	-106	0	0	0	0
110	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	5,783	89	229	6,101	138	2	6,241
111	DISABILITY COMPENSATION	0	0	824	824	19	-8	835
0199	**TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION**	**30,188**	**465**	**2,806**	**33,459**	**759**	**1,785**	**36,003**
308	TRAVEL OF PERSONS	345	7	292	644	12	-131	525
0399	**TOTAL TRAVEL**	**345**	**7**	**292**	**644**	**12**	**-131**	**525**
416	GSA SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	1	0	47	48	1	0	49
0499	**TOTAL DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS**	**1**	**0**	**47**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**49**
647	DISA ENTERPRISE COMPUTING CENTERS	0	0	12,209	12,209	0	30	12,239
679	COST REIMBURSABLE PURCHASE	0	0	38,028	38,028	0	760	38,788
695	DFAS FINANCIAL OPERATIONS (DLA)	0	0	4,900	4,900	-249	249	4,900
0699	**TOTAL OTHER FUND PURCHASES**	**0**	**0**	**55,137**	**55,137**	**-249**	**1,039**	**55,927**
771	COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT	200	4	-134	70	1	1	72
0799	**TOTAL TRANSPORTATION**	**200**	**4**	**-134**	**70**	**1**	**1**	**72**
912	RENTAL PAYMENTS TO GSA (SLUC)	708	14	1,280	2,002	38	161	2,201
914	PURCHASED COMMUNICATIONS (NON-FUND)	5	0	408	413	8	-6	415
915	RENTS (NON-GSA)	0	0	689	689	13	35	737
921	PRINTING & REPRODUCTION	0	0	16	16	0	1	17
922	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE BY CONTRACT	0	0	5,094	5,094	97	301	5,492
923	FACILITIES SUST, REST, & MOD BY CONTRACT	70	1	6,276	6,347	121	-164	6,304
925	EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (NON-FUND)	10,899	218	-11,117	0	0	0	0
930	OTHER DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-FUND)	8,282	166	2,909	11,357	216	-361	11,212
932	MGT PROF SUPPORT SVCS	12,226	245	-6,070	6,401	122	21	6,544

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VI. <u>OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in thousands)</u>:

		FY 2020 Program	Change from FY 2020 to FY 2021		FY 2021 Program	Change from FY 2021 to FY 2022		FY 2022 Program
			Price Growth	Program Growth		Price Growth	Program Growth	
933	STUDIES, ANALYSIS & EVAL	0	0	2,078	2,078	39	132	2,249
934	ENGINEERING & TECH SVCS	68,846	1,377	-5,259	64,964	1,234	6,633	72,831
960	OTHER COSTS (INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS)	18	0	-15	3	0		3
985	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, CONTRACTS	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0
987	OTHER INTRA-GOVT PURCH	237,510	4,750	-81,340	160,920	3,057	-2,002	161,975
988	GRANTS	43,762	875	2,600	47,237	898	-22,977	25,158
989	OTHER SERVICES	8,003	160	-4,478	3,685	70	11,395	15,150
0999	**TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES**	**390,330**	**7,806**	**-86,930**	**311,206**	**5,913**	**-6,831**	**310,288**
9999	**GRAND TOTAL**	**421,064**	**8,282**	**-28,782**	**400,564**	**6,437**	**-4,137**	**402,864**

DLA

WHS