

THE

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THE MOST COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS

ABOUT IUID AND
RFID COMPLIANCE

FEATURED IN THIS ISSUE

Finding Government Property
in Defense Contracts

The Importance of Tenacity

Disposition of Federal Electronic Assets

Augmented Reality: From Game Playing
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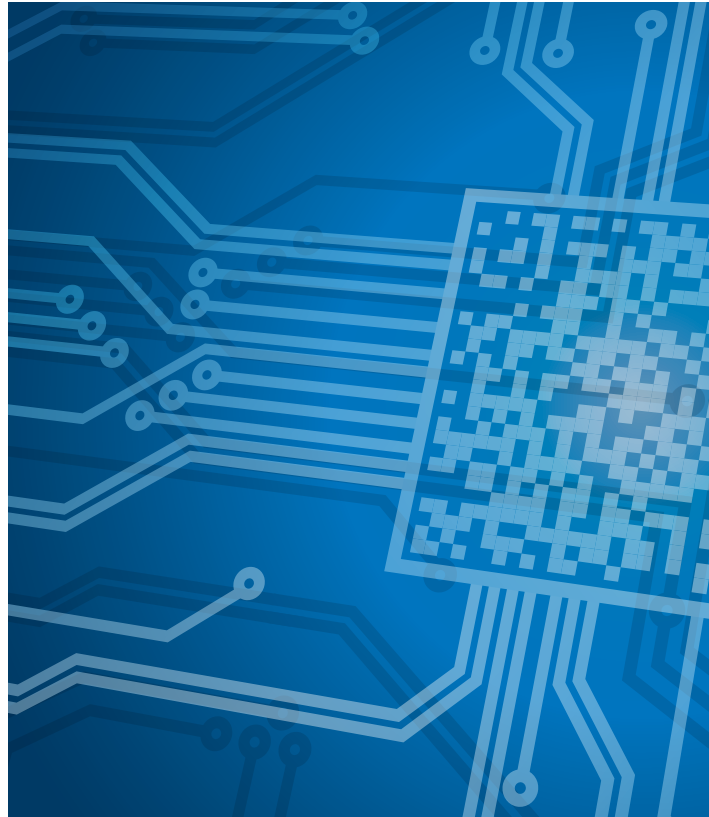
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08 The Most Common Misconceptions About IUID and RFID Compliance

BY PAT JACKLETS, CPPM, CF, LONG ISLAND CHAPTER

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NATIONAL PRESIDENT CINDA BROCKMAN, CPPM, CF

REBIRTH OF NPMA ADVISORY BOARD

As NPMA President, I recently asked Marsha Campbell to be the Chair of my Advisory Board for 2016-2018. Marsha accepted the challenge. In the past years, the following NPMA leaders were Chair of the Advisory Board: 2006 - 2008 Ivonne Bachar; 2009 - 2010 Pat Jacklets; 2010 - 2012 Mike Hay; and, 2013 - 2014 Ed Winters.

I have been reading a lot of information on Advisory Boards and wanted to share with the members of NPMA my thoughts on why I think re-establishing an Advisory Board is important to our organization and what their role will be.

What is a definition of an Advisory Board? An Advisory Board is a body that provides non-binding strategic advice to the management of a corporation, organization, or foundation. The informal nature of an advisory board gives greater flexibility in structure and management compared to the Board of Directors. **Advisory Board - Wikipedia**

The Executive Board may need advice on a particular aspect of NPMA's business such as marketing, customer service or contact network expansion, etc. The purpose of the Advisory Board will be structured to maximize its contribution to NPMA's success.

The Advisory Board can focus directly and solely on the issue(s) for which it has been created, as opposed to engaging in much of the ritual that accompanies board of director's proceedings (minutes, formal approvals, ratifications, etc.).

The Executive Board of NPMA is its legal, governing body. In contrast, an Advisory Board has no authority to vote on matters, nor does it have any legal responsibility. Rather, an Advisory Board is assembled by the organization to give advice and support. The Advisory Board can be effectively used to provide the high-level access necessary for lobbying or business development. The value of creating an Advisory Board helps ensure that advice received is not just an independent point of view, but a collective perspective that has the benefit of context and debate. This elevates the quality of advice and adds value to our organization that benefits from the insights of their peers. Building a Board of Advisors also creates a degree of formality and discipline that helps to raise the level of contribution of the advisors.

The Advisory Board will have a clearly defined and communicated mission that is outcome-based and relevant to the NPMA at that point in time. This mission must be distinct from the mandate of the Executive Board. The chances of impact and success are the greatest when collaboration between the two boards is achieved. As President, I am the sponsor for the Advisory Board, supported by the Executive Board as relevant. This includes committing personal time, attending meetings and ensuring close integration with the Advisory Board. Marsha, as chair of the Advisory Board, can select her board. She will provide guidance and support to perform their role – which should include planned induction and regular performance assessments. There must also be a clearly articulated framework regarding size, frequency of meetings, access to information and a level of personal commitment to ensuring success and relevance.

The Chair of the Advisory Board and President will develop a written description of the responsibilities, activities, and limits on authority of the advisory board, and share this description with the Executive Board and in time an Advisory Board page will be created for the NPMA website. Both Marsha and I want the Advisory Board to be a meaningful experience for both its members and NPMA.



The chances of impact and success are the greatest when collaboration between the two boards is achieved.”

HAPPY NEW YEAR!



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Happy New Year, *The Property Professional* readers, and welcome to the first issue of 2017! I'm excited to be writing the Editor's column for the first issue of this calendar year since another revolution around the sun always brings with it a host of topics to discuss--some related to reflection on the past year, some focused on the year ahead. Whether or not you're someone who buys into the whole "new year, new beginning" idea, you can't argue that the arrival of a new year forces us to think about the past, the future, and things we may want to change or improve upon. All of us likely have one or more personal "resolutions," which typically include things that we want to start doing like going to the gym, cooking more meals at home, reading, taking a class, finding time for ourselves, or achieving more at work. What do all these things have in common, and more importantly, why are resolutions so difficult to keep? Because they all require time. Time, I've found, is the most valuable commodity. It's the thing we cannot manufacture or create. It's the thing we are always in search of, and never have enough of. The lack of it is what keeps us from reaching our goals. Given this, we still have to work within the parameters of a 24-hour day. That's not changing. So how do we get more time?

I was recently introduced to an author, Laura Vanderkam, who has written extensively on time-management and efficiency. One thing that she suggests is keeping a journal to document how we spend our time. I know what you're thinking--this is just another time-consuming task! But read on. The idea is to essentially maintain a log of daily activities in half-hour increments for an entire week (think of these as your "as-is" processes). After a week, review how you are spending your days. I think you'll be shocked at how easy it is to identify wasted time, and become more efficient simply by rearranging, or in some cases, eliminating certain activities. For instance, you might see that you made 3 separate trips to the dry cleaner. With some planning, could you consolidate those into one weekly trip and use that time doing something else? Perhaps you spent a total of 4 hours doing 4 small loads of laundry when you could have done 2 large loads in half the time. We all know we can't put more hours in a day, but by documenting our processes, we become much more cognizant of how we are doing things, and what we could be doing better.

This concept holds true in our personal lives and our professional lives, and it's really no different in asset management, don't we need an accurate and detailed account of what we're doing to figure out how to improve? So, if you find yourself saying "I don't have time" on occasion, take the week-long journal challenge. Like anything worth doing, it may take an up-front investment of time, but the return on that investment will be well worth it. Now, with the little time you do have, I invite you to sit back, relax and enjoy the articles in this issue.

We are leading with our Cover Story, "The Most Common Misconceptions about IUID and RFID Compliance" by Pat Jacklets, CPPM CF, followed by (in no particular order) "Disposition of Federal Electronic Assets" by Scott Hobbs, CFFS; "The Importance of Tenacity!" by: Vernon Ray Morrison; Augmented Reality: From Game Playing to Game Changing - How Augmented Reality is Poised to Take the Logistics World by Storm" by: Meg Lombardo, CPPS, and, "Finding Government Property in Defense Contracts" by Angel J. Rosario.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we present Volume 29, Issue 1 of *The Property Professional*.

USING BAR CODES TO TRACK DOWN THE ELDERLY



According to an article by Yoko Wakatsuki and Emiko Jozuka posted on CNN on December 9, 2016, Japanese officials are using QR codes to reunite missing elderly people with their families. Officials in Iruma, near Tokyo, are supplying tiny waterproof QR code stickers to families with elderly relatives at risk of wandering away from their homes and getting lost. The QR stickers (which last about a month) can be stuck onto a fingernail or carried around on a key holder. The QR code is programmed with enough information to help connect a missing person to their family more easily but avoids personal information like a person's name and address. If the program is broadened to the whole country, people who come across a disoriented member of the elderly population could scan the stickers with a Smartphone application. The app would display the wearer's registration number, their hometown and the telephone number of their city hall making it much easier for police to save time and the lives of missing elderly people. In a country with a rapidly aging population, where as many as 4.6 million people live with dementia, this approach could have a significant impact.

The full article can be found at: <http://www.cnn.com/2016/12/09/health/japan-qr-code-stickers-track-elderly-with-dementia/>



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Got QUESTIONS?

SIG HIGHLIGHT - ALTERNATE USES OF SIG BOARDS

A good thing to remember- the SIG Board is a tool for reaching out to NPMA members who share your same discipline within the Property Management field, and it's not limited to asking questions or posing solutions for "hypothetical" situations. It can be used in a variety of different ways. Here is one example: In the past few months, the SIG Board for Universities and Medical Centers posted a need for Medical Warehousing Professionals to participate in a case study by completing a questionnaire. By harnessing the resources of the SIG Board they were able to increase their exposure to their specific Property community, a great move!

Also, keep in mind that the SIG Boards have a dedicated GotoMeeting line for use at no charge! If you are interested in using it for one of your SIG Meetings, just send Jessica Dzara and me an email with your date, time and topic and we will get it on the calendar. Jessica will send you a link which you can post on the Board and/or email. Drop me a line if you have any questions.

Best Regards,
Shawn Megaw, CPPS
National Director of SIGs
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and Shawn Megaw, CPPM, CF

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Terri Snook, CPPM, CF

UID

Pat Jacklets, CPPM, CF
and Dan Tully, CPPM

UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE & OTHER NON-PROFITS

Stan Dunn, CPPM

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IMPACTING DEFENSE ASSET MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



According to an article by Sandra I. Erwin posted for National Defense Magazine on October 11, 2016, the Defense Department is challenging manufacturers of military equipment to loosen their grip on intellectual property so the military can take over routine maintenance and repair work currently done by contractors. The issue has ignited a tense controversy as manufacturers fear that the Pentagon's efforts could upend the lucrative aftermarket service business. The military services in recent years have been keen on securing "data rights" for equipment they buy from suppliers. The rights to the designs of thousands of pieces of hardware and software used by the armed forces are owned by manufacturers. Defense officials have become increasingly frustrated by Intellectual Property restrictions because they are obligated to hire the original manufacturer of a system for logistics support and upgrades. With the Pentagon under pressure to cut spending on contractors, changing how the services manage data rights has become a top priority.

The full article can be found at: <http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/blog/Lists/Posts/Post.aspx?ID=2327>

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THE MOST

COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS

ABOUT IUID AND RFID COMPLIANCE

BY PAT JACKLETS, CPPM, CF
LONG ISLAND CHAPTER

Many organizations owe a significant amount of their revenue to the relationships they maintain with the DoD, even when only a small percentage of their overall business is made up of government contracts they fulfill. For these companies, understanding and following regulatory and compliance standards can make or break that relationship, and the contract.

However, although many government contract organizations are aware that the Item Unique Identification (IUID) and Radio-frequency identification (RFID) compliance standards are in place, they often have an inadequate understanding of how these regulations affect their business specifically.

It has been our experience that many misconceptions exist surrounding DFARS Clause 252.211-7003, Item Unique Identification, which includes MIL STD 130, and have the increasing potential to expose non-compliance resulting in serious detriment to the reputation of many businesses. For example, A2B Tracking recently found a multi-billion dollar company that was non-compliant within seconds by using a smartphone app that was created to validate the accuracy of the barcode syntax to MIL STD 130.

Although negative aspects of noncompliance are complex and significant, there are a few typical repercussions. When businesses fail to comply with the IUID marking and reporting requirements, they are subject to additional oversight; more frequent audits; failure to meet Business System rule clauses, resulting in withholds on contract payments; and costly corrective action plans and monitoring.

We have found that many are simply unaware of how serious these oversights are. For that reason, we are going to highlight some of the most common misconceptions people have about IUID and RFID compliance. Our goal here is to help you understand the most common misconceptions when implementing the military marking and tracking standards that have not gone away, and will be in place for decades to come.

WHAT ARE THESE COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS?

It is time for every organization who provides products or services to DoD programs, large and small, to recognize the main misconceptions on their path to compliance, especially issues that make them more susceptible to a failed compliance audit; a threat which is growing substantially every day as the likelihood of an audit becomes more probable. In the sections below, we will break down the following common misconceptions.

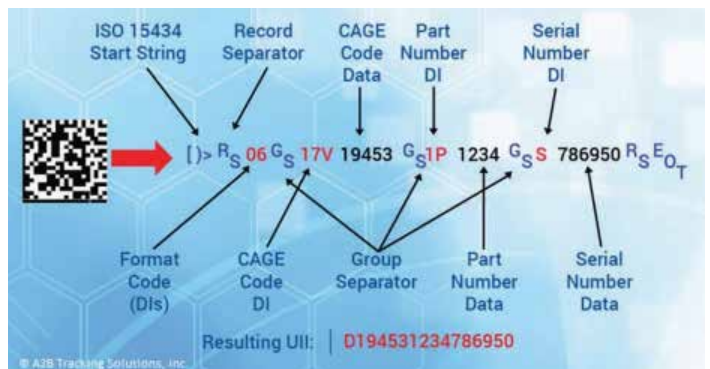
1. BECAUSE IT SCANS, IT'S COMPLIANT
2. MY INVENTORY IS TOO SMALL TO BE CONCERNED WITH FULL COMPLIANCE
3. I MARKED IT BUT I DON'T NEED TO REPORT IT
4. MICROSOFT EXCEL® CAN MANAGE MY DATA
5. LABELS, SOFTWARE AND PRINTERS CAN BE PURCHASED AT STAPLES
6. I'VE SHIPPED IT SO I'M EXPECTING TO GET PAID

MISCONCEPTION 1: "BECAUSE IT SCANS, IT'S COMPLIANT."

For IUID, the ability for a 2D Data Matrix barcode to be scannable doesn't mean that it is compliant. Many of those within organizations who supply the DoD, from manufacturing to property management, are under the impression failing to recognize that military standards are not being met simply because the barcode

can be scanned by a particular scanner.

The makeup of the barcode, the machine-readable information required for military asset identification, must be in a very specific format that is compliant with MIL STD 130. This standard explicitly states that the 2D Data Matrix barcode must follow the exact syntax for encoding, and must be readable across various types of scanners. MIL STD 130 requires a complex syntax that, if not encoded correctly, can result in non-compliant 2D barcodes that may result in shipment rejections.



GENERATING 2D BARCODES WITH DYNAMIC PART NUMBERS, SERIAL NUMBER, AND ISO 15434 SYNTAX CAUSES ENCODING MISTAKES. THIS REQUIRES VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION OF EVERY BARCODE GENERATED.

MIL STD 130 insists that new end item shipments or GFP marked for the DoD as part of a repair contract, must verify at an A or a B grade, but off-the-shelf barcode scanners or imagers will still scan a grade C (or worse). This creates confusion for manufacturing lines that aren't normally held to these kinds of standards for barcode creation or scanning.

The Defense Contract Management Agency's (DCMA) may put some shipments, or every single shipment, through a quality checkpoint before allowing it to be shipped to the government. If standards are not met, the shipment's journey may be delayed. Especially for shipments containing mission-critical goods, these delays may cause serious problems for all parties.

MISCONCEPTION 2: "MY INVENTORY IS TOO SMALL TO BE CONCERNED WITH FULL COMPLIANCE."

Some contracted businesses deliver and manage thousands of items to the government, while others are managing or shipping less than 100 items. Many of the organizations delivering goods in smaller amounts frequently believe that they do not need to be concerned with MIL STD 129 or MIL STD 130 compliance. They may believe that they do not manage enough property to trigger a contracts audit, which would lead to a review of end item deliverables, or property to inspect asset marking with IUID or a shipment with RFID. Because of this misconception, they do not worry about validating, verifying, and reporting the codes to complete the entire IUID and RFID compliance process.

However, every DoD contract that requires a property management system will, by default, require IUID asset identification. Inventory size doesn't alter the level of responsibility





these organizations have in regards to MIL STD 129 and MIL STD 130, and serious consequences can occur if even one person feels that they don't need to take every step of the process.

Many of these smaller organizations are concerned with the costs involved with becoming completely compliant, believing it to be too expensive for them to implement an auto

ID system for their small inventory size. Fortunately, there are commercially available services that will generate durable IUIDs to apply to the assets of companies with a small population of assets. Afterwards, these outsource services will register the asset and shipment data to iRAPT (invoicing, Receipt, Acceptance and Property Transfer) and IUID Registry.

MISCONCEPTION 3: "I MARKED IT BUT I DON'T NEED TO REPORT IT."

The existence of the barcode isn't sufficient. Electronic reports aren't optional for organizations that are required to comply with IUID regulations. However, in visiting many organizations with an IUID requirement, A2B Tracking has found that, while barcodes are a standard, only a percentage of these IUID barcodes are being registered.

When an organization gets audited by DCMA, the IUID system in place must be able to distinguish between end-item production and government property reporting. End items (assets that are produced by the contractor and delivered to the government) must be marked, registered, and often delivered with an Advance Shipping Notice (ASN).

Misconceptions around these obligations can result in an expensive oversight for contractors who are responsible for ensuring that these steps are taken for end item deliverables, assemblies, and spare parts under their purview. This is also true for property managers who are responsible for Government Furnished Property (GFP) and Government Furnished Materiel (GFM). The DoD Instruction 5000.64 states:

Although the Department of Defense may not have physical custody, in order to maintain effective property accountability and for financial reporting purposes, DoD Components shall establish and maintain records and accountability for property (of any value) furnished to contractors as Government furnished property (GFP).

The IUID Registry is the master data source for GFP; thus, inaction surrounding reporting of this data could delay the DoD's processing of payments.

For both end item deliverables, GFP and GFM, inaction could also mean that a Product Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR) is issued, which requires a company to initiate a plan to resolve a deficiency in their contract obligation. This results in more expense than is typical for resolving the problem, and the "black mark" remains on the contractor's records.

MISCONCEPTION 4: "MICROSOFT EXCEL® CAN MANAGE MY DATA."

Data is generated from many areas of the enterprise that must flow to the government. This requires business rules and controls that don't alter or lose data that would result in consequences from the government.

It's true that many operations are run entirely from spreadsheets; they are easy to setup and the data is simple to change. However, spreadsheets are simply not a viable option for the purposes of meeting government standards for asset data management.

The government requires that contractors have systems in place to track assets and shipments, particularly if managing government property. If a government representative calls for information on a specific asset, that data needs to be located quickly and easily. For organizations manually managing the data within a spreadsheet, the threat of inaccuracy is incredibly high. The more asset and production data they are tracking and reporting, the greater the risk becomes. Spreadsheets really do not lend themselves to tracking history or transactions which are required to support a property system.

We frequently see spreadsheets with extraordinary amounts of precise manufacturing or property data; the data is always flawed because spreadsheets don't have adequate controls to manage the business rules and data syntax required by Government systems. Spreadsheets have limitations outside of the dysfunctionality of manual data management for asset and production tracking, such as:

- **INCORRECT DATA ENTRY EVEN IF SCANNED**

The scanning of any bar code into a spreadsheet runs a huge risk of capturing data into the wrong cell, or of having the spreadsheet try to interpret the data string into a formatted cell.

- **NO CAPABILITY FOR DATA ENTRY RULES**

Spreadsheets can't create rules for certain kinds of data which cannot be broken, like how a part number is formatting or eliminating the possibility of a serial number being duplicated. Excel® is simply not adaptive enough to take in the ever-changing data rule sets. Specialized programming would be required to enable a spreadsheet for this level of control, and, even then, these rules are ever changing.

- **UNABLE TO FULLY INCORPORATE AUTO ID**

Spreadsheets present the enormous impediment of the inability to fully incorporate Auto ID. The particular formatting and interpretation required by an "intelligent" scanner that can handle and output the UII makes scanning an IUID barcode infinitely more challenging. Thus, these assets must be tracked and scanned manually.

It comes back to the 2D Data Matrix barcode: each code must have a precise syntax and the list of identifiers that specify how the UII string or machine readable information should be read. Because of the complexity, Microsoft Excel® can't be relied upon to create the strings for assets being submitted to the DoD.

These are rules that cannot be broken when submitting data to the DoD, so it's critical that the contractor initiates the control before it's too late and becomes expensive to clean up when recognized after shipment.

MISCONCEPTION 5: “LABELS, SOFTWARE, AND PRINTERS CAN BE PURCHASED AT STAPLES.”

A surprising number of people have questioned the adequacy of goods acquired from an office supply store. A frequently asked question is, “Can’t we pick up label material and printers at an office supply store that will handle this requirement?”

In a word, the answer is no. When it comes to implementing IUID on your assets, not all materials are created equally. The “Identification Marking of U.S. Military Property” (MIL STD 130) gives direction for marking items sold to the DoD, and it includes specifications for the materials allowed.

The US military has set forth harsh environmental standards for the labeling of IUID compliant items. Among the standards is the requirement that the label must be “as permanent as the normal life expectancy of the item and be capable of withstanding the environmental tests and cleaning procedures specified for the item to which it is affixed.” (MIL-STD-130N 4.3) While Staples products can be applied to office equipment, they are not sufficient for adhering to these DoD standards.

Neither of the printing technologies are adequate. Even though office-durable printers will provide high contrast barcodes such as a black barcode on a white background, they will not provide the laser engraving, thermal transfer printing or photo-anodizing techniques required to ensure that durable MIL standards are being met.

There are four main marking materials that are best suited for a wide variety of assets:

1. PHOTO ETCHED ALUMINUM

A type of plate or label that has been engraved with the appropriate ID information. These are incredibly durable and can withstand a significant amount of wear and tear.

Best suited for: assets used in aerospace applications and on vehicles, engines, weapons, and items that require heavy outside use.

2. POLYACRYLIC

This is a high-performance acrylic that can be used to create an IUID label. It has been rated at a medium to high sustainability level for military rugged environments.

Best suited for: assets in rough industrial, marine, and medical environments, small arms, weapons system, and outdoor equipment.

3. METALIZED POLYESTER

These IUID labels are created using polymer films that are coated with a thin layer of metal (like aluminum). They have a low to medium durability rating, and are more susceptible to the effects of on-going wear and tear.

Best suited for: electronics, computers, warehouse assets, textured metals, powder-coated surfaces, and low surface energy plastics.

4. POLYESTER

These IUID labels offer excellent adhesion at a lower cost. They have a low wear and tear rating, but when used in the appropriate environment they have excellent smear and scratch resistance ratings and can be effectively used over a wide temperature range.

Best suited for: electronics, inside protected areas, protected assemblies, and under the heat shield of firearms.

MISCONCEPTION 6: “I’VE SHIPPED IT SO I’M EXPECTING TO GET PAID.”

Contractors only get paid when DCMA inspects and accepts the shipment and the products within the shipment, and DCMA does not accept anything that is not compliant to the shipment marking and item marking standards. Think of them as a form of Quality

Control, if the shipment doesn’t pass the standards laid out by the contract, your products won’t make it to the government programs that need them, and you won’t get paid.

The DoD must verify that they’ve obtained the correct products, but they also must determine whether or not the shipment conformed to all aspects of the contract obligation.

If MIL STD 129 is called out in the contract, a few critical things must be in place in order for DCMA to accept the shipment:

1. *An RFID tag must have been embedded as part of the Military Shipping Label (MSL). People mistakenly believe that MIL STD 129 requires additional barcodes, but not necessarily RFID tags. Encoding assets with an RFID tag requires a special label stock that includes embedded microchips, applied via a specialized thermal transfer printer.*

2. *IUID tags must be affixed to the right items, parts, or components.*

3. *Tags must be capable of being scanned with a 2D barcode reader and the barcode must conform to the MIL STD 130 syntax.*

4. *Tags must be verified to all quality standards with Certificates of Conformance to prove to the auditors that a satisfactory grade was achieved when verified.*

5. *Every tag must be registered electronically which means that iRAPT and the IUID Registry has all of the data necessary to allow the DoD programs to manage these assets and shipments from within their own systems.*

Every aspect of the shipment and the items within it are subject to scrutiny. The job is not complete on the shipment date; it must be identified and marked according to the correct MIL STD when received. Without taking these steps, payment may be severely delayed or the shipment may be rejected entirely.

CONCLUSION

The threats these misconceptions pose are growing exponentially, with DCMA making compliance one of their top priorities this fiscal year, obtaining an understanding of these requirements and how they apply to your organization is of critical importance.

I hope this article has helped clarify and bring to light some concerns that may have a direct effect on your organization as a DoD contractor.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Pat Jacklets, CPPM, CF, is a recognized industry expert on Property Management with over thirty-five years experience. Pat is the subject matter expert on Property Management for A2B Tracking Solutions focused on providing essential support for the Property Manager by providing a powerful cloud-based Property Management System called UC! Web™ that provides the ability to track and trace every asset seamlessly throughout its lifecycle. Pat has been a member of NPMA since 1980 and has held various positions at the chapter, region and national levels including Vice President of Professional Development. She was also a member of the NPMA Board of Advisors from 2009-2012. She received the prestigious Jack Griffins Property Person of the Year Award in 2006. Pat is currently the Administrator of the NPMA Foundation.

AUGMENTED REALITY:

FROM GAME
PLAYING
TO GAME
CHANGING



HOW AUGMENTED REALITY IS POISED TO TAKE THE LOGISTICS WORLD BY STORM

By Meg Lombardo, CPPS, Queen City Chapter

It happened to me, and maybe it happened to you, too. I was bumped into more times than I could count, run into head-on by several pedestrians and even had someone circle around me while walking on the sidewalk. If this scenario sounds familiar to you then you remember the Pokémon Go phenomenon. Just about everyone was obsessed with the Nintendo Augmented Reality (AR) game that had players exploring “their real world” to collect Pokémon and items and to battle other players via GPS coordinates displayed on their smartphone. Believe it or not, similar AR technology that powers the Pokémon Go app is poised to become an integral part of the logistics environment, specifically in a warehouse setting, by driving increased productivity, efficiency and cost savings across numerous functions.

Augmented Reality is the term for a technology that overlays computer generated enhancement, like digital images or graphics, and provides a new layer of interaction with the real world. It blends digital components into the real world in a way that they enhance one another, but can also be told apart easily, while using your current physical environment as a backdrop. Using the camera view of your smartphone, tablet or connected headset AR enriches your physical world with digital information via an app. It’s the joining of the physical and virtual world that makes AR such a powerful tool.

One of the first commercial applications of AR technology was the yellow “first down” line that begun appearing in televised football

games. The aeronautics and automotive manufacturing industry have also implemented AR using a “heads-up” display that allows pilots and drivers to view important diagnostics via the windshield of an automobile or aircraft directly in their field of vision. The next generation of augmented reality includes wearable technology – like glasses or goggles – that are connected to the internet. Via the use of apps, the devices receive and send digital information wirelessly. Often these apps contain GPS, object recognition and even gesture recognition technologies to allow the wearer to interact with both their physical and virtual environments. The use of this next-generation technology can significantly streamline numerous logistics functions from warehouse management operations to human resources and customer engagement activities.


Instead of traditionally receiving a list of items for retrieval through the use of barcode scanners and paper pick lists, with AR an employee can keep his/her hands free to pick items as the list is deployed within a visual field. **Order Picking** becomes more efficient and accurate. As each item is picked, the technology verifies the correct product using optical readers to scan barcodes and integrates with the warehouse management system to verify item information. It then directs the employee to the next most logical item to be picked. The **Physical Inventory** process is executed similarly: an employee can locate and confirm location of a specific item in a warehouse without the use of paper or a barcode scanner, while remaining “hands free” and increasing

operational efficiency. Jessica Dzara recently wrote about a pilot partnership between DHL international and Ricoh Company in the “#AssetManagement – Trending Now” column in Volume 28, Issue 1 of *The Property Professional*. This pilot tested the use of internet connected eye wear to fulfill orders. Utilizing two smart glass options, the 3-week pilot resulted in “more than a 25% performance increase,” according to DHL International, based on increased productivity and a reduction in picking errors.

Amid the rise of the Internet of Things (IoT) industrial machines are becoming more automated, and these connected machines are producing vast amounts of data including: information on power supply, last maintenance date and operating statuses. **Equipment maintenance, repair and support activities** are greatly enhanced using AR because of the context in which the information captured is presented. When an object is scanned with an AR device an app connects back to a database and returns information currently available for that specific item. For instance, if looking at a pressure valve, a maintenance worker will see the temperature and pressure hovering around it. The data retrieval, though, is just the first step. AR overlays a graphic on the valve that shows how pieces fit together, how to disassemble it and what other pieces of the machine that part might connect to. It combines the physical world of the machine part with digital world of the IoT information. A worker is now able to confirm, simply by looking at the machine while wearing an AR device, the machine part that needs maintenance, the maintenance that needs to be completed and how to correctly complete that maintenance.

ThyssenKrupp, a \$45 billion elevator manufacturer, announced in September 2016 that it would be arming its elevator field repair technicians with HoloLens, Microsoft’s AR headset that resembles a pair of tinted goggles. Field technicians can look at a piece of IoT connected elevator equipment, identify the equipment failure and locate the solution. More importantly, with IoT sensors, technicians know when something is going to fail before it actually does, so they are prepared with the right tools for the job. With an AR device like the HoloLens the technician can view both step-by-step repair instructions and a simulated repair environment via the headset during the repair, so specialized training to complete the repair isn’t required.

The implications of AR on **workforce training** are vast. Personnel no longer need to attend multiple trainings to learn how to repair and maintain specific machinery or parts. AR also eliminates the extra cost and time requirement of locating personnel who can remedy a problem, potential travel of those resources and lost time searching for repair information and instructions. All of this information, including manuals, step-by-step instructions, repair simulations and interactive maps, is available via the AR device. The on-site personnel can perform the repair, thereby increasing their skills faster. The time savings with this type of application is remarkable, not to mention cost savings, increased repair efficiency and the on-the-job training received by the technician.

With AR, an expert can also provide remote support and share the exact view as that of the onsite repair technician, so problem resolution is no longer a guessing game. Instructions become working interactive holograms. This is important when an aging workforce has valuable institutional knowledge gained over many years but may not be willing or able to go into the field to physically assist with the repair or provide **customer support**  can be used across a vast network of logistics management competencies to

provide on-the-job-training that is specific and thorough while also being cost effective and timely.

AR can directly affect **quality control** of work performed. A team can quickly discuss methods to better analyze, document and improve processes without employees and supervisors needing to be in the same location, allowing the overall process to become more efficient. A team can, in real-time, walk through a current operational process via an interactive demonstration and identify where issues are arising. This eliminates time consuming activities like creating briefings and action reports outlining quality control or process issues. Each employee, regardless of level, can experience the issue first hand via AR technology.

Gartner, a technology research firm, predicts that AR will become an important workplace tool that is “most useful in industries where workers are either in the field, do not have immediate access to information, or jobs that require one or both hands and the operator’s attention.” Currently, many AR technologies are available only to developers, via developer kit packages, and have not been released for purchase to the general public, as continued enhancements are incorporated before a larger product release. Before wide-spread adoption can occur, challenges such as AR device battery life and network performance issues also must be evaluated and addressed. As AR becomes more readily available in the coming months and years, the logistics community is positioned to be one of the first large-scale implementers of this game-changing technology.

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Meg Lombardo, CPPS, is a Consultant with Sunflower Systems in Washington, DC and Los Angeles, CA. Meg has developed expertise in technology and asset management through service to Federal and commercial clients and industry association leadership. She is Vice- President of the NPMA Queen City chapter.

FINDING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN DEFENSE CONTRACTS

By Angel J. Rosario, MBA, Nutmeg Chapter

There is much value in reading the Government contracts you're administering. In my opinion, it is nearly impossible to adequately perform your Property Administration duties without knowing what the requirements are. If you're administering defense contracts, here are a few tips for quickly finding property that may be 'hidden' in the contract. Before jumping ahead, allow me to provide some background information you may find useful.

Fortunately, there is some type of standard contract structure*, mandated by the Federal Acquisition Regulation, to help us locate what we're hunting for. Contracts have three parts (four if you count the Solicitation Representations and Instructions, which you probably will rarely see). Typically, a listing of furnished property is spelled out and added as a GFP (Government Furnished Property) attachment included in the contract. If you scroll (or thumb through if you still read hardcopy paper contracts) down to Part III, Section J, you will find the furnished property clearly listed. In the real world, that doesn't always happen.

My next suggestion, head to Part I Section C (Descriptions, Specs and Statement of Work) and read what the contract is all about. Is this a firm fixed supply contract where we are purchasing something, or are services/repairs/modifications involved? Often you may read that the Government is furnishing property for modification or repair or that tooling or equipment has been provided (ding, ding, ding! - you may have found Government Furnished Property).

Now that you've read the statement of work, and reviewed the GFP attachment, **where else can property be 'hidden' in the contract?** Pay attention to special clauses and instructions. The customer may have included verbiage detailing the furnishing of property through their own clauses or requirements.

If you're fortunate enough to have an electronic version of the contract, and a way to search (Ctrl + F or command + F for my Macintosh users), simply search for a few common terms, such as:

- Acquire
- Furnish
- GFE - Government Furnished Equipment
- GFM - Government Furnished Material
- Government Furnished
- Property
- Provided
- Purchase

These are just a few of my most useful tips for quickly identifying whether a contract may have Government property. A few more obvious instances may help identify Government property



requirements. For example, what is the contract financing provision? Meaning, is it a Firm Fixed Priced contract or a cost-type variant? If it's a cost-type contract, property acquired becomes Government property. You wouldn't typically have a GFP attachment unless other property was furnished.

Do you have additional tips you'd like to share? Spread the knowledge and write in some of YOUR most useful tips for performing your day-to-day tasks in an efficient way.

Good searching!

*GOVERNMENT CONTRACT STRUCTURE

PART I - THE SCHEDULE

- Section A Contract Form
- Section B Supplies or Services and Prices/Costs
- Section C Descriptions, Specs and Statement of Work
- Section D Packaging and Marking
- Section E Inspection and Acceptance
- Section F Deliveries or Performance
- Section G Contract Admin Data
- Section H Special Contract Requirements

PART II - CONTRACT CLAUSES

- Section I Contract Clauses

PART III - LIST OF DOCUMENTS, EXHIBITS AND OTHER ATTACHMENTS

- Section J List of Attachments

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Angel J. Rosario, MBA is a Marine Corps Veteran, business owner and Vice President of the NPMA Nutmeg Chapter. Angel has been working with DoD contractors since 2011, and has earned a DAWIA Level II certification under the career field Industrial/Contract Property Management. Angel began his career in asset management in as a collateral duty while in the Marine Corps. As a Logistics, Non-Commissioned Officer, Angel was responsible for administering acquisition, receipt, physical inventories, records, maintenance, transportation, storage and use of Government-owned property. After a career in the service, Angel joined the Federal service as a senior Property Administrator assigned to several large defense contractors.



THE IMPORTANCE OF TENACITY!

By Vernon Ray Morrison, Great Salt Lake Chapter

To prepare for a DCMA (Defense Contract Management Agency) DMIL (Demilitarization) inspection we had to show the DCMA inspector that we were actually demilitarizing the correct parts. “Demilitarization,” means rendering a product unusable for, and not restorable to, the purpose for which it was designed or is customarily used (FAR 45.101). The destruction beyond use of parts that are declared to have military value by the PLCO (Plant Clearance Officer) must be witnessed by the PLCO or their authorized representative.

There was a part that required further investigation. The part was a small connector and its parent part was a LRU (line replacement unit). I looked up the drawing for the LRU and found it was not good enough to prove the connector was what we submitted for inspection. The connector was actually an alternate part, which meant that either the regular or alternate part could be used in the LRU. The drawing had a cross-section showing the regular part but not the alternate part that we had. I looked in our property system and found that we had the top level LRU being scrapped so I pulled the LRU aside. I then took the LRU apart to expose the section where the connector was located and printed the LRU parts list which contained both the regular and alternate parts to prove the relationship between that connector and the LRU.

All of this preparation was crucial as DCMA inspectors take a sample of parts for DMIL instead of inspecting every single part that is being processed through plant clearance that needs to be witnessed. We inspect every part before the PLCO states what needs to be witnessed, scrapped or mutilated. We stage the parts for DCMA that they randomly select for the sample. This is where the self-inspection and double checking of parts are vital. The accuracy must be at the utmost, especially the part number and serial number.

The connector in question was small and had no markings on it, but by showing the physical part in the LRU it was easily proven that indeed we had the correct part. DCMA was satisfied that we had the correct part to be DMILLED and that we were in compliance with the regulations of government-owned property.

Sometimes tenacity in overcoming an obstacle, such as proving the “real” connector, pays off.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Vernon Ray Morrison is a property specialist at L-3 Communications in Salt Lake City, Utah



DISPOSITION OF FEDERAL ELECTRONIC ASSETS

By Scott Hobbs, CFFS, Great Salt Lake Chapter

The disposition of Federal Electronic Assets (FEA) is not as straightforward as it once was for property managers. One frequent discussion is whether agencies should dispose of mobile electronics through traditional excess methods or send all FEA to certified recyclers. Adherence to agency and government regulations has become more complicated as mobile electronics have become ubiquitous in the workplace. Navigating the issue is not straightforward, but it can be accomplished through flexibility and a solid understanding of current guidance.

The subject of FEA recycling was first broached at our location when a draft of updated US General Services Administration (GSA) guidance began circulating among agency sustainability personnel for comment. It was the topic of a recent contractor's waiver request to bypass normal property excess processes and send electronics directly to a certified electronics recycler. Most recently, it was the subject of discussions related to the disposition of mobile phones that had been operated by government personnel and were being replaced.

Typically, excess property, including FEA, follows the regulation driven process of screening within the agency, screening within the federal government and other eligible recipients, and then it is either transferred to a recipient or sold as surplus if no recipient is found. This is a simplified description, and there are a few other potential paths that will also be described hereafter.

Based on the provisions of GSA Federal Management Regulation (FMR), Bulletin, B-34ⁱ, there are two primary paths that electronic property can follow at end of life. First, if an item is usable and rated as a Condition Code 1 or 4 (as defined in the GSA Personal

Property Disposal Guide)ⁱⁱ, it should follow the normal, approved excess procedures (screening/transfer/sales/etc.). If no recipient is found for transfer within the agency, to other federal agencies, or to other eligible recipients, it should then be donated if allowed or sold under normal surplus sales procedures. If it is unusable as is, and rated as condition codes X, or Sⁱⁱⁱ, it can either follow normal excess procedures or it can be "abandoned" or "destroyed" given proper agency authority and with justification that such action is in the best interest of the US Government (USG). Items rated as condition code 7 can follow the path that is most advantageous to the agency. Normally, the path to abandonment and destruction will be most advantageous to the USG when factoring administrative and handling costs for 7, X, and S. One type of abandonment would be to send the property to a certified recycler. This option could also be considered a negotiated sale based on the circumstances and the compensation offered by a certified recycler. It is important to understand an agency's authorities related to alternative disposition methods. Information Technology (IT) security procedures related to electronics with memory should also be taken into consideration.

The goal of B-34 and other sustainability guidance is to prevent electronic waste from entering a disposal stream that has a landfill as the ultimate destination. By now, most property and IT managers are aware of the precious metal and other recyclable content contained in electronic devices. This has given rise to a niche industry aimed at re-using electronics that have remaining life and harvesting the precious metal and other recyclable content from those that are obsolete or inoperable. Certified recyclers have been verified to accomplish this in an

environmentally friendly manner. It is important to note that reuse is a form of recycling and is generally considered a more effective sustainability practice than other forms of recycling according to the waste hierarchy model.^{iv} Reuse through sale, donation, or transfer is just as effective, if not more so, than reuse through a certified recycler because the USG often receives proceeds or a transfer recipient avoids an acquisition cost. Property and sustainability professionals should consider property reused through sale with the same regard as those sent to a certified recycler even if there is no official guidance that makes these options equivalent.

Sustainability and IT managers often convey a desire to send all electronics to a certified recycler because of the perception that an agency receives sustainability “credit” for doing so. This perception is often viewed as authorization to bypass property regulations and simplify the excess process for FEA. These ideas and perceptions are rooted in legitimate sustainability guidance, such as FMR B-34, but may also contain misnomers that should be addressed in order, to prevent violations of regulations/rules/laws/etc.

End-of-life property handling can take many forms. FMR 102-39, based on 40 United States Code (U.S.C.) 503, briefly outlines an option for property disposition known as exchange/sale authority.^v Under this authority, agencies can either exchange property for credit against the cost of like property or sell property and apply the proceeds towards the purchase of like property. This is often used as justification for sending FEA to certified electronic recyclers that typically pay for those electronics with prices being based on the reusability of the assets. For example, a current model mobile smart phone with significant life left may fetch in excess of \$200, while an older phone or one with visible damage, such as a cracked screen, will be worth nearly nothing (less than \$5).^{vi} The proceeds received are then applied towards the purchase of electronics that serve essentially the same purpose. This is normally one-for-one, but like all rules, there are exceptions. Property sold or exchanged under this authority cannot be excess, meaning the contractor or agency must still have a need for the capability provided by the property. Further, this process should still include a limited screening with agencies that are known to distribute the kind of property being exchanged or sold. (See FMR 102-39.55)

The exchange/sale authority should be used with caution. Some contractors may propose exchange arrangements that seem very favorable. It is important to ensure that there is a valid business case for taking this path which bypasses some of the normal safeguards of the property screening procedures. In mathematical terms, the cost of the new property, minus the exchange credit, should be less than the cost from another source, minus the expected sales proceeds, plus administrative and handling costs. This formula could be expressed as follows:

$$EP - EC < CP - EP + AC$$

EP = Exchange Contractor’s Price

EC = Exchange Credit

CP = Catalog Price (or price from other supplier)

EP = Expected Sales Proceeds

(if following normal sales procedures)

AC = Administrative Costs (handling and overhead)

Contractors on cost-type contracts need to also pay close attention to how exchange/sale is executed. As per 48 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 52.245-1(j)(8),^{vii} also known as the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) property clause, proceeds from government property sales performed by the contractor can be applied to the work of the contract if authorized by the contracting officer. This assumes that this clause is incorporated into the contract in question. It can be tempting to combine exchange/sale processes with the authority to apply proceeds back to the contract, resulting in an expedited excess process wherein surplus sales proceeds are used to fund other work on the contract. This situation attempts to utilize the advantages of two common sales procedures to avoid full screening, but fails to use the proceeds appropriately. Contractors need to understand the delineation of procedures, and government property managers may need to be prepared to explain why this practice is inappropriate. Contract property managers and administrators need to choose which path to follow, prepare proper justification, and adhere to all applicable rules/regulations/laws that apply to that course of action.

It is important to understand that sustainability credit for preventing FEA from entering a landfill is valid encouragement to recycle, but that sustainability guidance does not grant unlimited authority to bypass normal property rules for screening. Property that can be classified as condition code 7, X, or S can be abandoned through or sold to a certified recycler, but usable property should enter the excess stream unless it can be utilized via exchange/sale to offset the cost of replacement property. Reuse can be the result of multiple processes and should be the first priority for usable excess property and property that is being replaced. These practices support the basic property tenet that excess property should be the first source of supply (48 CFR 8.102).^{vii} Adherence to agency and government wide policies and regulations will ensure that Inspector General (IG) audits, as well as other property audits and inquiries, can be answered with confidence and more importantly that value is maximized for the taxpayer.

END NOTES:

- i. http://www.gsa.gov/graphics/ogp/FMR_Bulletin_B-34.doc
- ii. http://www.gsa.gov/graphics/fas/PersonalProperty_DisposalGuide_2011.pdf
- iii. *ibid.*
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- vi. <http://farsite.hill.af.mil/vffara.htm>
- vii. <http://farsite.hill.af.mil/reghtml/regs/far2afmcfars/fardfars/far/08.htm>

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Scott Hobbs, CFFS, is a fleet and property manager for the Department of Energy in Idaho. He spent 10 years working for the Department of Defense in the fields of logistics and acquisition prior to joining DOE in 2015. He grew up in Idaho and is glad to be back after living in Arkansas, Virginia, and most recently Alabama. He enjoys spending time in the mountains snow skiing, fishing, and hunting.

A BREAK-THROUGH ASSET MANAGEMENT WEEK

By Michael Bordenaro, Asset Leadership Network Communications Director

The Asset Leadership Network's 3rd Annual Federal Asset Management Week was held in Fall 2016 at multiple locations including the historic National Academy of Sciences Building on the National Mall, where the Federal Facilities Council co-hosted an event. More than 40 speakers from government, institutions and private companies addressed the pressing need for improved Federal asset management and there was a general call for using asset management standards, such as ISO 55000.

Speakers included Admiral Thad Allen, USCG (ret.); Norman Dong, GSA Public Building Services Commissioner; Alex Kurien and Bob Holcombe from GSA's Office of Government-wide policy; Dan Mathews, Staff Director, Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management; and Jim Dieter, Executive Director of ALN.

In activities separate from the NAS, work groups presented recommendations to the new Administration and Congress for improved Asset Management. Using a conceptual model developed by the Institute of Asset Management, recommendations were developed for each subject area covering the breadth and depth of Asset Management. The recommendations are available at www.AssetLeadership.net.

Acceptance of Federal leadership-level asset management to enhance "boots-on-the-ground management" of assets appears to be firmly in place. Assisting Federal leadership to confidently pursue systematic asset management, as exemplified in ISO 55000, is now more imminent.



ALN Exec. Dir. Jim Dieter and GSA
PBS Commissioner Norman Dong

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PUZZLE CHALLENGE

Welcome to *The Property Professional* "Puzzle Challenge." The use of puzzles are great for challenging the working mind in a fun and stimulating way. In this edition, we have given you a word search based on information taken from this issue. Take a look, consider the facts, rack your brain for some of those hidden answers, and good luck!

S M G S O V B R K R I O B K J B Y Q C Q G Y V Y G
T A M U S Z G M F W A Q W O Y I W S G N I K R A M
R I K S K H R W Z I U J H K M J M R Q M M V Z T G
A N P T S S E C X E D J D T N Z C N M L W X L E N
P T K A Y G O L O N H C E T N O I T A M R O F N I
D E M I L I T A R I Z A T I O N W R Y R T S A A K
Y N E N P H Y S I C A L I N V E N T O R Y C L C C
T A K A G Y R T S I G E R D I U I C H N M I B I I
I N P B A V Q K S E N S O R S F Q L I Q F T P T P
L C D I S P O S I T I O N R E C Y C L E R S Q Y R
A E R L K S C W D A R J M R E U S E C T T I M C E
U D T I L N R B Y T I L A E R D E T N E M G U A D
Q O D T E C N A I L P M O C K E E K P G V O S Z R
N B L Y X N A S F S L L K J U O P E F U G L X J O
L C B A M E L G B D A H V B F O P P F J I W B C Q

AUGMENTED REALITY
COMPLIANCE
DEMILITARIZATION
DFARS
DISPOSITION
EXCESS
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
IUID REGISTRY

LOGISTICS
MAINTENANCE
MARKING
ORDER PICKING
PARTS
PHYSICAL INVENTORY
POKEMON
QUALITY

RECYCLER
REUSE
RFID
SENSORS
SUSTAINABILITY
TENACITY

ANSWERS PAGE 27

NES NAMED IN TOP 50 EVENTS FOR 2017

In a list released by Camcode, Top Asset Management Conferences 2017: 50 Events to Learn the Latest Trends, Techniques in Asset Tracking and Management, NPMA's 2017 National Education Seminar was listed as one of the top asset management conferences for 2017 around the world. Also featured on the list were the CPPS Certification Review & Testing/Fundamentals of Personal Property Management and the 2017 NPMA Spring Educational Training Seminar.

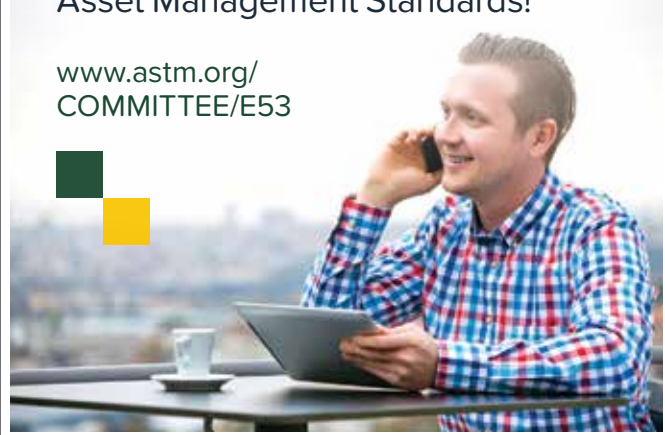
Read the full article at <http://www.camcode.com/asset-tags/top-asset-management-conferences/>.



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- National professional recognition
- Extensive peer-level communication



Certification Level	Minimum Experience	Prerequisite Certification	Renewal Period
CPPS Certified Professional Property Specialist	None required	None required	Five years
CPPA Certified Professional Property Administrator	Three years	CPPS	Five years
CPPM Certified Professional Property Manager	Six years	CPPA	Five years

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IN MEMORIAM



BARBARA ANN FINNEGAN, CPPM, CF MAY 13, 1946 – DECEMBER 6, 2016

We remember and will miss Barbara Finnegan, CPPM, CF – a member of Bay Area Chapter of NPMA since 1990. She passed away peacefully on the morning of December 6 after a valiant three-month battle with brain cancer.

Until recently, Ms. Finnegan was the property analyst program representative for Lockheed-Martin Space Systems Company. During her 18-year tenure with Lockheed Martin, she mainly worked on the Military Satellite Programs which included MILSTAR, DSCS, TSAT, OOS (on Orbit Support), AEHF, MOOLS and COOLS satellite programs. Prior to Lockheed, she was employed by Ford Aerospace, later known as Space Systems Loral, where she also held property management positions. On her personal time, Barbara was a longtime board member of the HOA at her condominium complex in San Mateo, California.

Over the years, Barbara was an active and involved member of NPMA. Her varied roles included serving as an elected officer during a number of terms as well as in other volunteer positions for the Bay Area Chapter (BAC). She also served as our National Vice President of Parliamentary Procedures. As a Certified Professional Property Manager, she was involved in activities with our Certification program and the Certification Government Board. She supported and participated in revisions of the NPMA certification manuals and was a certification Proctor. Having obtained recognition as a Consulting Fellow, she participated in various activities with the Council of Fellows. Throughout the years, Barbara frequently attended Regional, National, and Chapter-hosted seminars and workshops where she at times participated as a workshop presenter.

To Barbara, things were very much black and white; when they weren't, she utilized Dr. Doug Goetz's famous two words – "it depends" – at which time she would flash a smile and then chuckle. Property Management was a huge part of her life, both professionally and personally. She had many friends and acquaintances throughout the United States and beyond whom she had met through property or NPMA-related activities.

She is survived by brothers John and Robert Finnegan; as well as four nephews, two nieces and six great nephews and nieces.

Farewell, Barbara. As well as your biological family, you will be missed by your work family at Lockheed Martin and your NPMA family.



#ASSETMANAGEMENT

TRENDING NOW – SELF SERVICE ASSET MANAGEMENT

#AssetManagement is a regular column in *The Property Professional* that highlights trends in the world of asset management.

By Jessica Dzara, CPPM, CF, NOVA Chapter

In recent months, online retail giant, Amazon.com, announced plans to open a small-format brick and mortar grocery store, Amazon Go, in Seattle, Washington. The store, scheduled to open its doors to the public in early 2017, is driven by a concept that allows shoppers to walk into a store, pick out what they want, and leave without ever dealing with checkout lines.

The full scope of technology has yet to be released to the public but industry experts speculate that it consists of an integrated video and sensor network that interacts with an app on your smartphone. The Amazon Go app will connect to the consumer's Amazon.com account. Once the consumer picks up an item from the shelf it will be automatically added to their app's virtual cart. And upon exiting the store, the app will charge the customer for what they walked out with, no human input required.

How can we utilize the concepts from Amazon Go and apply them similarly to asset management functions?

Sensor technology can be applied to supply containers or directly on parts and equipment, creating a self-service like environment for property management. With the use of sensors to identify assets

in addition to their strategic placement to identify specific locations in your facility, and also integrating with uniquely identified individuals through their badge credentials, systems can automatically detect movement and check out or assign parts and supplies to the individual without recording manual transactions in a system. Furthermore, the automatic transactions can be setup to bill specific programs or groups for the supplies taken. There are also perks related to the safety and quality assurance for your assets. If systems are already tracking that equipment requires repair or an inspection or calibration is due, why not configure it to prohibit these transactions through notifications or the sounding of an alarm. This is only a small sample of the possibilities.

The asset management industry will certainly keep a close watch on the result of the official rollout of Amazon Go. The concept seems doable for us given the advances we have already made with RFID and augmented reality, for example. But, like with any rollout of new technology, we can expect to learn from a few hiccups along the way.

SOURCES:

<https://www.amazon.com/go>

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/nikkibaird/2016/12/09/amazon-go-will-not-kill-retail-as-we-know-it/#5d61cb502c34>

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Jessica Dzara, CPPM CF is the NPMA National Vice President of Communications and Marketing. Ms. Dzara is a Manager at Sunflower Systems where she has over nine years of asset management experience focusing primarily on Federal Agencies and specializing in software implementation and data analysis as well as the development of business processes, documentation and training programs. Ms. Dzara holds a BS in Graphic Communications from Clemson University and resides in Virginia.



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ASK THE Expert

BY YOUR NPMA 'EXPERT' PANEL



DEAR EXPERT PANEL,

We've just received a letter of initial determination of a significant deficiency against our Government Property Management System. We've never dealt with this before, what do we do now?

FROM, PANICKED PAT

DEAR PANICKED PAT,

You have 30 days to provide a response to your contracting officer, so time is of the essence. Pull together a team of experts on the issue from within your company and perform a root cause analysis to identify the source of the problem. Then, evaluate what corrective actions you can take to solve the issue. You may be able to completely resolve the issue within the 30-day time frame and can outline the resolution in your response to the contracting officer. If the issues are too complex to be resolved during that window, identify the corrective actions that you've taken to mitigate the issue and what additional actions you plan to take to prevent the issue from recurring. If you can demonstrate that YOU have contained the problem and have a near-term solution, you may be able to avoid a final determination of significant deficiency. Good luck!

FROM, YOUR EXPERT PANEL

DEAR EXPERT PANEL,

My Contracts organization and my customer are hesitant to issue contract modifications to transfer contractual accountability of property. Instead, they want me to only use a DD1149 to transfer the property. Are there any risks to this approach?

FROM, DEE DEE

DEAR DEE DEE,

FAR 45.106 requires the Government Contracting officer(s) to issue modifications to both the gaining and losing contracts to transfer contractual accountability of property. A DD1149 is in most cases not a contractually authorized accountability transfer document. However, the use of this document is well ingrained in the world of contract property and you will likely find many of your own Contracts people and your customer Contracting Officers who are either unaware of the requirement to use contract modifications or view them as an administrative hassle. The risks of using a DD1149 or other method of contract transfer not authorized by FAR 45.106 is that the contractual legitimacy of the transfer may someday be called into question. We recommend that you always encourage the use of contract modifications. However, if your customer is unwilling to provide them, at least get some other written documentation of your authority to transfer the property and make sure the losing and gaining contract numbers are reflected appropriately on the DD1149.

FROM, YOUR EXPERT PANEL

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ASK
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Questions

DO YOU HAVE A BURNING QUESTION for our panel of experts? We want to hear from you. Email hq@npma.org to submit your question.

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FLEET MANAGEMENT – CERTIFIED FEDERAL FLEET SPECIALIST

MARCH 21 - 23 // SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

The NPMA, in partnership with Mercury Associates, is proud to offer the first Certification for the Federal Fleet Manager. The CFFS level training is designed for persons who have basic Fleet Management responsibilities or dual roles such as the vehicle control officer. Course subjects include Basic Fleet Management, Fleet Information Management: Regulations, Systems and Data, and Optimizing the Fleet. Certification testing will be performed during the 3-day course.

FLEET MANAGEMENT – CERTIFIED FEDERAL FLEET ADMINISTRATOR

MARCH 21 - 23 // SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

The NPMA, in partnership with Mercury Associates, is proud to offer the first Certification for the Federal Fleet Manager. The Certified Federal Fleet Administrator (CFFA) level training is designed for persons who have successfully completed the Certified Fleet Specialist training. Fleet Management responsibilities or dual roles such as the vehicle control officer. Course subjects include, Fuel Management, Leased Fleet Management, Asset Management and Disposal Management. Certification testing will be performed during the 3-day course.

DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

MARCH 27 - 29 // WASHINGTON, DC

Disposal of property and materials is a significant issue with all companies and government agencies. No one wants to dedicate resources to dispose of property that is no longer needed by the organization. Additionally, in recent years, laws and regulations governing the disposition of property and materials have increased and changed significantly. Therefore, property disposal personnel must be extremely efficient in their efforts to excess unneeded property and materials - both to reduce costs and to comply with laws and regulations. This class covers all aspects of property disposal, including regulations and methods to use for donations, excessing and disposal.



Visit 
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100 WORST MISTAKES TO MAKE IN PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

APRIL 3 - 6 // LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

After 40 years of combined experience and networking with Property Professionals, the “100 Worst Mistakes to Make in Property Management” have been compiled. Bill Beedle and Cheri Cross tell it all, leaving no story untold despite the embarrassment. During this informative four day course, you will learn what common mistakes are made, the possible consequences of repeating them, and tips for avoiding these blunders all together. Every phase of the property life cycle will be examined, including best practices and guiding principles. “100 Worst Mistakes to Make in Property Management” is a great refresher course for seasoned professionals who can draw on the mistakes of others. For new professionals, the course will provide the framework and examples to ensure common mistakes can be avoided. Every attendee will receive a copy of the material covered for future reference. This course is for every Property professional and is one you and your company can’t afford to miss!

CONTRACT PROPERTY FUNDAMENTALS

APRIL 24 - 28 // LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Dr. Goetz will offer a comprehensive intensive four and a half day course covering the critical aspects of contract property management under the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR).

FLEET MANAGEMENT – CERTIFIED FEDERAL FLEET SPECIALIST

APRIL 30 – MAY 2 // COCOA BEACH, FLORIDA

The NPMA, in partnership with Mercury Associates, is proud to offer the first Certification for the Federal Fleet Manager. The CFFS level training is designed for persons who have basic Fleet Management responsibilities or dual roles such as the vehicle control officer. Course subjects include Basic Fleet Management, Fleet Information Management: Regulations, Systems and Data, and Optimizing the Fleet. Certification testing will be performed during the 3-day course.

NPMA CERTIFICATION REVIEW & TESTING

The NPMA Certification Program is designed to elevate professional standards and enhance individual performance for those who demonstrate a high level of competence that is essential to the practice of property management. If you have made a commitment to a career in property management, you should consider obtaining your NPMA certification. Join a distinguished group of peers worldwide who have chosen to attain this high level of excellence.

For information about NPMA certification, visit the website at www.npma.org/pages/certification.htm

CPPA CERTIFICATION REVIEW & TESTING

APRIL 29 – MAY 1 // COCOA BEACH, FLORIDA

CPPS CERTIFICATION REVIEW & TESTING

APRIL 30 – MAY 2 // COCOA BEACH FLORIDA

**ANSWERS FROM THE
PUZZLE
Challenge**

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T A + U + + + + F + + + + + + + + + + G N I K R A M
R I + S + + + + + I + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + T G
A N + T S S E C X E D + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + E N
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