

## **SECTION 46. FINANCIAL INTERFACE (BRIDGE) PROCESS**

46.1 General. The Financial Interface (Bridge) Process is a batch process that converts the supply transactions from various levels of SARSS and wholesale into financial transactions and then writes them to the appropriate financial queue in SARSS2B. After writing the transactions to the appropriate financial queue, SARSS2B interfaces with the Standard Army Financial Inventory and Accounting System (STARFIARS). During this financial interface, SARSS2B moves the financial transactions to STARFIARS where they are properly recorded in the appropriate financial accounting process.

46.2 Interfaces. This process has both external and internal interfaces.

a. SARSS2B interfaces externally with STARFIARS to move the financial transactions from SARSS2B to STARFIARS.

b. The Financial Interface (Bridge) Process receives data internally from the Document History Daily Process when the financial bridge indicator (FIN-BRIDGE-IND) entry on the Financial RIC Parameter Table is Y, N, or B. The process also interfaces with:

- (1) SARSS2AC Parameter Tables.
- (2) DODAAF Table.
- (3) Catalog Master File.
- (4) Document History Header, Status, Shipping, and Issue Files.
- (5) Cancellation Code Status Code Table.

46.3 Process Overview. The Document History Daily Process automatically initiates the Financial Interface (Bridge) Process when the financial bridge indicator (FIN-BRIDGE-IND) entry on the Financial RIC Parameter Table is Y, N, or B. This allows SARSS to interface with STARFIARS and/or STARFIARS-Modification (Mod). The transactions created by the financial interface (Bridge) Process are written to three financial queues: the Consumer Funds Transfer (CFT) Queue, the Standard Transaction Record (STR) Queue, and the Standard Financial Queue. Transactions with DIC A5A, A6A, D6K, and D6S and an s (lowercase) in record position (RP) 7 or 79 indicate that the shipping and receiving SARSS1 activities are supported by different financial activities (RIC-FIN-SPT). When the situation dictates that there are transactions involving more than one RIC-FIN-SPT, SARSS2B writes the transactions to the appropriate queue for each financial activity.

a. Records in the CFT Queue are 130 positions long due to the catalog data appended to the 80-byte transaction. These transactions are created when an Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funded customer processes an Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) request for issue, cancellation, or turn-in. Transferring of funds is accomplished when an issue is made from one OMA-funded supply support activity (SSA) to another and when AWCF replenishment requisitions for a SARSS1 are passed to a higher source of supply. Transactions written to the CFT Queue are listed below by DIC:

- (1) A0\_ (customer requests and all requisitions passed to wholesale).

- (2) A5\_.
- (3) A6\_.
- (4) AE\_ (cancellation and rejection).
- (5) AM\_ (when the Management Code is p, m, or n).
- (6) AT\_ (when the Management Code is p, m, or n).
- (7) D4S.
- (8) D6A.
- (9) D6K.
- (10) D6S (for dedicated requests).

b. Records in the STR Queue are 253 positions long. These transactions are created when an AWCF SSA has a change in an inventory balance for Procurement Army (PA) or AWCF stocks. Transactions are also created when AWCF materiel is received or issued by an AWCF SSA from or to an OMA activity. When AWCF requisitions are passed to a higher source of supply or are for local purchase request items, the requests are processed regardless of the type of activity.

c. Transactions processed by CFT and STR are written to the Standard Financial Queue and held there for additional processing.

46.4 Input. The transactions received in this process are DICs A0\_, A4\_, A5\_, A6\_, AE\_, AM\_, AS\_, AT\_, AU\_, D4S, D6A, D6K, D6N, D6S, D8\_, D9\_, DAC, DAD, FTB, FTM, FTZ, XML, YDO, YFF, ZHL, ZHM, and ZM\_.

46.5 Edits. The process checks these items.

a. If the stock number on the transaction is not on the catalog, the process writes it to the Manager Review File (MRF) with Reason Referred Code R1.

b. If the transaction DODAAC is not on the DODAAF, the process will not process the transaction.

46.6 Processing. When a transaction enters the Document History Daily Process, it must meet certain criteria to be used in or sent to the Financial Interface (Bridge) Process.

a. When an AWCF DIC AE\_ transaction (cancellation or adjustment with status B2, B7, BG, BH, BJ, BK, or C\_) comes from wholesale or the theater Army materiel management center (TAMMC), the process passes the transaction to finance. It passes DIC AE\_ transactions with other status to finance if no record exists for that document number in document history.

b. When the process receives a cancellation for a local purchase transaction (DIC AE\_ with BQ status), it creates a DIC ZHR transaction for finance. The DIC ZHR is based on the canceled quantity of the contract with the local vendor.

c. When AWCF transactions (DIC AE\_ with BQ status) come from a higher source of supply that would not normally be written to finance and a skeleton Header Record exists, the process sends an STR transaction to finance.

46.7 Outputs. This process creates a variety of output.

a. It passes DIC A5\_ transactions to finance according to the following criteria:

(1) When RP 67-69 identifies an AWCF storage site and RP 30-35 or 40-45 identifies an OMA-funded SARSS1 or OMA customer. STARFIARS bills the customer indicated in RP 30-35 and reimburses the AWCF. The Signal Code determines whether finance bills the activity that relates to the Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC) in RP 30-35 or 40-45. The fund source of the Action Routing Identifier Code (RIC) determines which queue the transaction is written to.

(2) When an issue (DIC A5\_) is received with an E or blank in RP 73. The process queries document history for a DIC FT\_ with a wholesale RIC. If it finds a wholesale RIC, the process creates a DIC D7P transaction for finance. The DIC D7P contains a code from the DIC FTR indicating whether the item is creditable or noncreditable. The Automatic Return Item (ARI) Code is also on the transaction. These transactions are always written to the STR Queue.

(3) When a Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) issue (DIC A5J) is received from an AWCF storage site, based on the RIC in RP 67-69, the transaction is written to the STR Queue.

(4) When the DIC A5\_ has a Fund Code of GT and one AWCF storage site issues inventory to another. The A5\_ contains the issuing activity RIC in RP 4-6 and the receiving activity DODAAC in RP 30-35. The DIC D6A (return) and A6A (warehouse denial) contain the issuing activity DODAAC in RP 30-35 and the receiving activity RIC in RP 4-6. These transactions are written to the appropriate queue as determined by the fund source of the Action RIC.

b. It passes DIC A6\_ transactions to finance when a denial (DIC A6\_) is received with the same criteria as stated in paragraph 46.3, Process Overview. A DIC A6P or A6J transaction goes to finance. These transactions are written to the STR Queue.

c. It passes DIC D4S receipt transactions from local purchase to finance when the DIC D4S contains an FD-SRC value of 5 or 6. FD-SRC 5 indicates that the DIC D4S is from an OMA storage site customer and FD-SRC 6 indicates that it is from an AWCF storage site customer. If that particular activity is an OMA storage site, the process increases the AWCF inventory, establishes AWCF payable, and creates a DIC A5\_. The DIC A5\_ decreases AWCF inventory and generates a bill for OMA to reimburse the AWCF. The fund source of the Action RIC determines which queue the transaction is written to.

d. It passes DIC D6\_ transactions to finance under the following conditions:

(1) When an AWCF turn-in (DIC D6A) is received from an AWCF storage site for a customer unit turn-in and the D6A transaction contains the Condition Code, Return Advice Code, and Signal Code. The Condition Code and Return Advice Code determine credit to be redeemed. The Signal Code determines the activity that receives the credit (i.e., requisitioner or supplementary address). The fund source of the Action RIC determines which queue the transaction is written to.

(2) When an AWCF receipt (DIC D6K) is received at an AWCF storage site for a receipt from an OMA storage site. The process makes this determination when the DODAAC in RP 30-35 or 45-50 corresponds to the RIC in RP 67-69. Also, the Document History Issue Table contains a DIC A5\_ when the RIC in RP 4-6 indicates an OMA SARSS1. The fund source of the Action RIC determines which queue the transaction is written to.

(3) When an AWCF receipt (DIC D6S) is received from any SARSS1 or customer for a wholesale receipt and the DIC D6S transaction contains an FD-SRC value of 5 or 6 (found on the Department of Defense Activity Address File [DODAAF]). FD-SRC 5 indicates that the DIC D6S is from an OMA storage site customer. If that particular activity is an OMA storage site, the process increases the AWCF inventory, establishes AWCF payable, and creates a DIC A5\_. The DIC A5\_ decreases AWCF inventory and generates a bill to OMA to reimburse the AWCF. FD-SRC 6 indicates that the activity is an AWCF storage site and finance increases the AWCF inventory and establishes accounts payable.

(4) When a PA-funded receipt (DIC D6S) is received from an AWCF SARSS1 for a wholesale receipt.

e. It passes DIC D8\_ and D9\_ transactions (with the exception of DIC D8K or D9K, which are catalog changes resulting from a stock number or unit of issue change) to finance. These are inventory adjustment transactions that are received from an AWCF storage site. They are written to the STR Queue.

f. It passes DIC DAC or DAD (inventory adjustment) transactions to finance. These are dual-adjustment transactions resulting from a Condition Code or Purpose Code change received from an AWCF storage site. STARFIARS converts the DIC DAC or DAD to DIC D8C or D8D to show an inventory increase or converts the DIC DAC or DAD to DIC D9C or D9D to show an inventory decrease. These transactions are written to the STR Queue.

g. It passes DIC FTM transactions (materiel return shipment) received from any SARSS1 site for shipment of materiel to a higher source of supply to finance. These transactions are written to the STR Queue.

h. It passes Maintenance work orders (DIC XML transactions) from any SARSS1 site to finance as 91-byte transactions to the Standard Financial Queue.

i. The process reads DIC A4\_ transactions to determine if they are going to the SARSS-Gateway (GW). If they are, and the RIC in RP 4-6 identifies a SARSS1 activity, the process writes them to the F02 File for the supporting financial activity of the SARSS1 activity identified in RP 4-6 on those transactions. If the DIC A4\_ transactions are not going to the SARSS-GW, the process writes them to the STR Queue for the supporting financial activity of the activity identified by the DODAAC in RP 30-35 or 45-50 on those transactions.

j. It passes DIC ZHM transactions from local purchase to finance. The DIC ZHM includes the unit price based on last procurement or based on the best estimated price provided by the requestor.

k. When DIC ZM1, ZMS, or ZMT transactions come from FESS or the Automated Retail Operating System (AUTOROS), the process puts them into STR format when editing them, then passes them to finance.