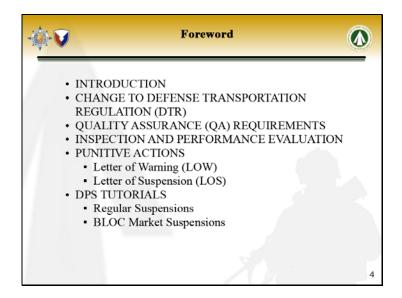


SDDC personal property is proud to present the online education series. The purpose of this series is to make program information easily available to users through the internet, to continue to standardize processes across our global infrastructure, to clarify business rules and reduce misinterpretation, and to supplement the other existing training and informational material.



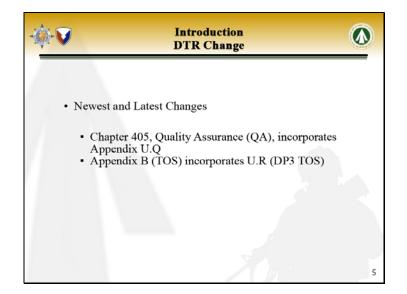
This informational video is timed to advance automatically, but you can control it using the navigation bar at the bottom of your screen. You may need to scroll down to see it, depending on your computer's display settings.

Point your mouse at a control button and a "hover" (helpful hint) will explain how that button controls this movie. Closed Captions of this presentation are available by clicking the "CC" button on the bottom right of your screen if you wish to read along with the presentation.

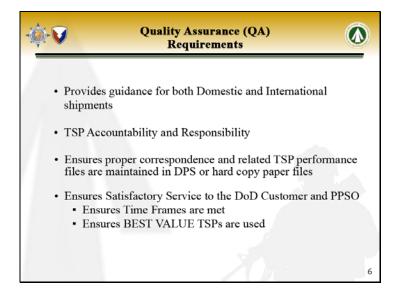


Today's presentation is on Quality Assurance requirements and taking suspension actions. We will give a brief introduction and discuss the changes to the Defense Transportation Regulation Part IV. Some refer to this publication as the "Business Rules". We will then introduce the reasons behind QA requirements.

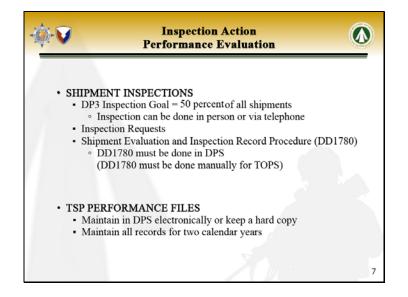
The bulk of this presentation will discuss punitive actions – how to determine what actions to take and how to issue suspensions. The last set of slides will be a guide for how to issue punitive actions through DPS.



The conversion of DP3 Phase I and Phase II Business Rules into Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR) Part IV chapters and appendices has been completed. The QA requirements from U.Q (Quality Assurance) have been incorporated into Chapter 405. You will notice that the Quality Assurance chapter is a lot shorter; most if not all of the information in reference to Best Value Score (BVS), Performance Score (PS), and Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) has been relocated to Chapter 403 Best Value. Also, the Tender of Service U.R has been incorporated into Appendix B. Major changes will be highlighted and identified during this presentation.



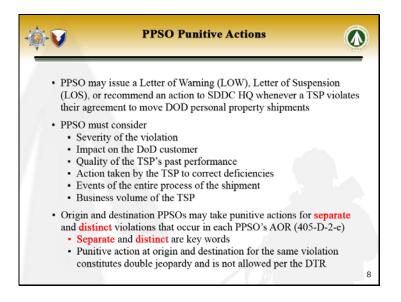
QA requirements are necessary as they provide guidance and rules for all shipments. They make sure that TSPs are held accountable for all parts of the move including but not limited to shipment storage, loss and damage, claims, or other violations. They ensure that TSPs are held to a high standard by dictating the methods of communication between PPSOs and TSPs and ensuring proper documentation of TSP performance files. They also make certain that proper measures are taken to preserve these records. Most importantly, QA requirements aim to ensure that the highest level of service is given to DoD customers by seeing that shipment time frame requirements are met and Best Value TSPs are used.



The shipment inspection is a vital process in the movement of personal property and serves as the backbone of quality assurance. The written goal in the DTR is for 50 % of all shipments to be inspected. However, each Branch of Service determines their own goal policy. Due to a wide range of other PPSO responsibilities, budget, and in many cases, distance, a physical/in person inspection may not be possible. Therefore, a telephone inspection is an option for a PPSO to use. When a customer requests that their shipment be inspected, the responsible PPSO should make every effort to inspect that shipment. For both in person and telephone inspections, a DD form 1780 must be used. The DD Form 1780 is the primary document for inspections, and it must be filled out in DPS. Forms for shipments moving in TOPS (SS and OTO shipments) are to be prepared manually.

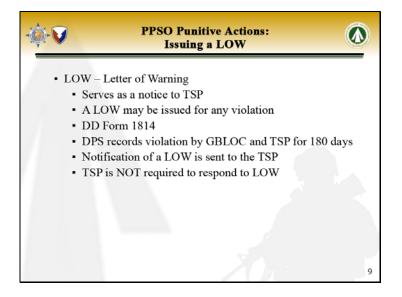
The PPSO must maintain a TSP performance file. PPSOs are encouraged to use DPS to maintain TSP files. A hard copy of a TSP performance file is an option but should be kept to a minimum. TSP performance files should include Origin and Destination DD Form 1780s, DD Form 1840s, LOWs and LOSs, Customer Satisfaction Surveys (CSS), reweigh records, photographs, and any other related document or other communication concerning TSP performance.

These performance files must be maintained for two calendar years. The TSP files, especially the customer comments on the CSS, should be reviewed by the PPSO and can be used as supporting evidence when issuing a Letter of Warning or a Letter of Suspension. Before taking punitive action the PPSOs should review the TSP's performance to ensure that correct action is being taken.

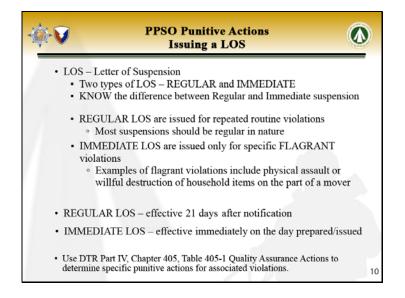


PPSOs are responsible for taking punitive actions against TSPs as they are the closest authority to the shipment. PPSOs may take action whenever the TSP violates any provisions of the DTR Part IV or the Tender of Service (TOS). In order to determine which actions to take the severity of the violation must be considered. PPSOs should look at the entire shipment and other punitive actions taken wthin the past 180 days before deciding which action to take. For example: before issuing a LOW for damages, did your investigation consider damage due to improper packing and/or handling? PPSOs should also take into consideration before issuing action the comparison between the number of shipments a TSP has performed against the number of violations. Here's an example: 3 violations in 15 shipments is much different than 3 violations in 150 shipments.

Origin and Destination PPSOs may take punitive actions for SEPARATE and DISTINCT violations which occur in each PPSO's Area of Responsibility. Violations should only be acted upon at either the origin or destination PPSO and not both unless there are indeed different violations.



A Letter of Warning (LOW) is normally the initial formal notice concerning the TSP performance and or/violation. A LOW serves as a notice to a TSP that they have committed an infraction. When a carrier commits the same violations three or more times the PPSO may want to consider issuing a Letter of Suspension (LOS). This may not be the case all the time, however. PPSOs should use all resources available and TSP performance files to determine if a LOW is warranted or not. A LOW may be issued for any violation and is not limited to the items listed on the DD Form 1780. PPSOs should remember if they choose the "other" block on DD Form 1780 they must enter information in the remarks area. A notification of a LOW is sent to the TSP via DPS or can be sent manually for shipments moving in TOPS. A TSP is NOT required to respond to a LOW unless requested by the PPSO.

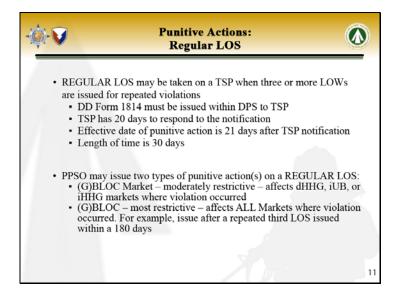


PPSOs have two different kinds of LOSs they may issue against a TSP. PPSOs need to know the difference to minimize unnecessary administrative workload.

The majority of the punitive action taken by a PPSO should be a regular suspension. The DTR Part IV, Chapter 405 is very specific and should be used as a reference prior to taking punitive action.

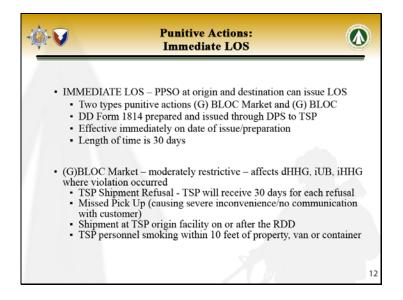
Regular suspensions are issued for repeated routine violations. Again, most suspensions should be regular. These regular suspensions are effective 21 days after notification to the TSP. Again, PPSOs should research and investigate the TSP historical records prior to issuing a regular LOS.

Immediate suspensions are issued for FLAGRANT violations listed in DTR IV, Chapter 405. Immediate suspensions are effective immediately on the day the suspension is issued. Therefore a thorough investigation and research is very important prior to taking action.



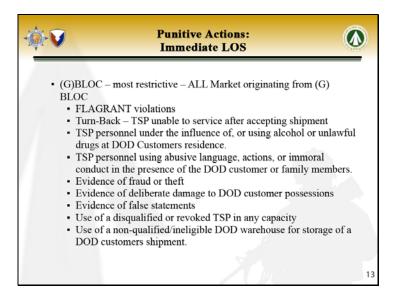
After investigating, researching, and analyzing the shipment concerned, and consequently making the decision to take a regular suspension, the PPSO's next step is to decide what type of regular suspension to issue: BLOC or BLOC Market which will be explained in upcoming slides. You might have noticed that we have not listed Channel Suspensions. Channel Suspensions are reserved solely for SDDC's internal use.

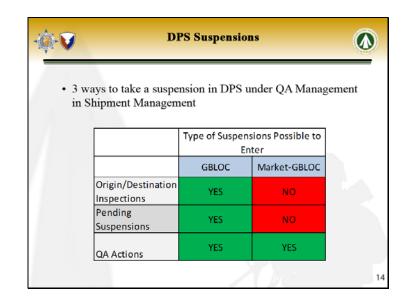
The TSP has 20 days to respond to the notification of suspension, and the PPSO should review the response to determine if the LOS should take effect on the 21st day or be removed. TSPs are suspended for 30 days once the suspension takes effect.



Immediate suspensions take effect immediately and last for 30 days from the begin date. Again, there are two types of suspensions: BLOC and BLOC market.

Most immediate suspensions should be taken as a result of the violations listed here and on the next slide. These are also listed in Chapter 405. Take a moment to read through some of these violations.



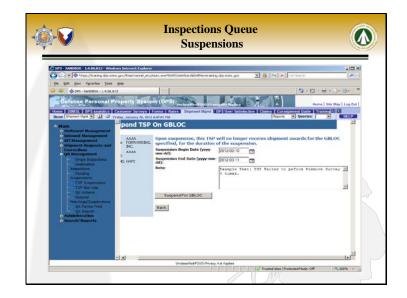


There are 3 ways to take a suspension in DPS. All of these options are under the QA Management section under the Shipment Management Seibel header. The first is through Origin Inspections or Destination Inspections. The second is under Pending Suspensions. Through these two avenues only GBLOC suspensions can be submitted. In the QA Actions section both GBLOC and Market GBLOC suspensions can be issued. Remember that Channel-COS suspensions are reserved for SDDC use.

In the next series of slides we will go over how to issue a suspension through both the Inspections queue and the QA Actions queue



This and the next two slides will clarify the steps in issuing a suspension from the Inspections Queue. This is a screenshot from the process of submitting inspections in either the origin or destination inspections header under QA Management. Most PPSOs enter suspensions from this screen. It has come to SDDC's attention that certain wording in DPS is causing confusion regarding the issuance of REGULAR versus IMMEDIATE suspensions. After completing the DD1780, the PPSOs should keep in mind that the majority of suspensions taken are regular suspensions. On this particular screen, although the button to start the action reads, "Take Immediate Punitive Action/Suspend TSP", it does NOT mean issue an immediate suspension. It simply means start the suspension process now. If a PPSO does not wish to issue a suspension, simply click the "Return To Inspections" button.



Select the dates to begin and end the suspension. This is the screen that determines if the suspension will be regular or immediate. For regular suspensions the begin date should be 21 days out and for an immediate suspension the begin date will be the same day you are taking the suspension. The end date in both cases is 30 days from the begin date.

In the note field, enter information regarding the violation the suspension is being issued for.

When all of the information entered is correct click the "Suspend For GBLOC" button.

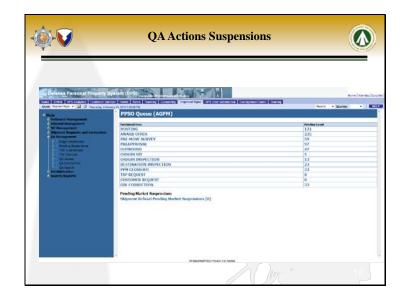


Note the words at the top: "You have selected to take immediate punitive action against this TSP". Once again this does NOT mean an immediate suspension; it means you have elected to start the process to take a suspension NOW.

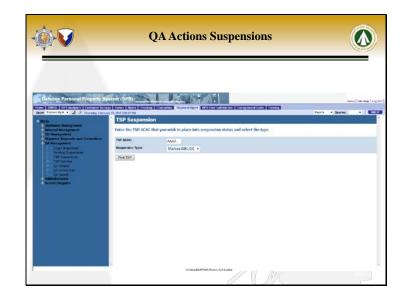
There are two types of actions listed. The only one available for PPSO use is the Suspend TSP on GBLOC option. Again, Channel-COS is reserved for SDDC use.

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	OUTBOUND	47
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	DESTINATION INSPECTION	13 23
	PPH CLOSEOUT	30
	TSP REODEST	8
	CUSTOMER REQUEST	
	GBL CORRECTION	30
	Pending Market Suspensions Shipment Refusal Pending Market Suspensions (0)	

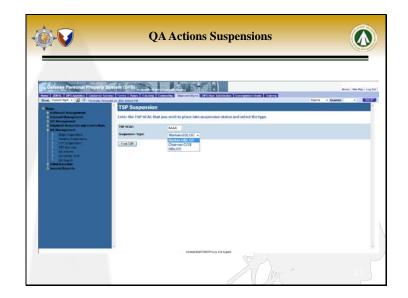
The next process discussed is the steps on how to initiate suspensions taken from the QA Actions Queue. A Change to the Quality Assurance Chapter 405 provides the option for PPSOs to take a BLOC Market suspension for violations other than shipment refusals. These types of suspensions (either regular or immediate) will need to be taken through QA Actions under Shipment Management. This is the only area which provides the capability to select a Market-GBLOC suspension. To begin the process of issuing a suspension expand the QA Management Section of the tree on the left.



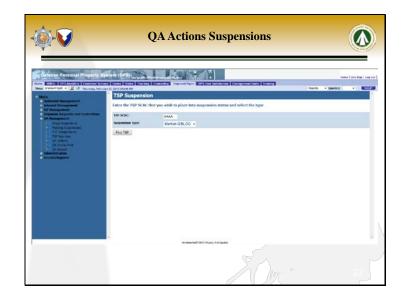
Suspensions are taken under the QA Actions item. Clicking this item will bring you to the next screen.



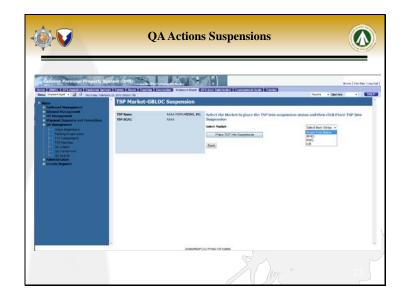
Enter the SCAC code for the TSP for which you wish to initiate suspension action



Next click the arrow to see choices in the suspension type drop down menu. Here is where to choose which type of suspension to issue. As a reminder, PPSOs should only select either Market-GBLOC and GBLOC suspension types. For a Market-GBLOC suspension click the appropriate highlighted choice. Remember that this suspension type is less restrictive than the GBLOC type. Note that the drop down will default to Market-GBLOC so be sure to change it if issuing a GBLOC suspension.



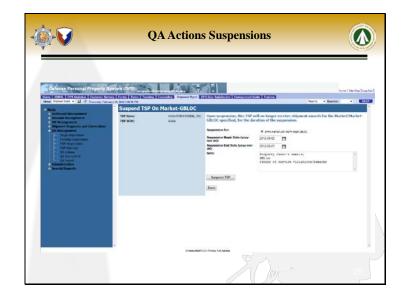
Once you have selected the appropriate type of suspension, click the "Find TSP" button



If Market-GBLOC has been selected as the suspension type, this screen will be the next one to appear. click the arrow for the drop down menu to display the three different market choices. Select the appropriate market in which the violation has occurred.



Select the "Place TSP Into Suspension" button to continue the process.

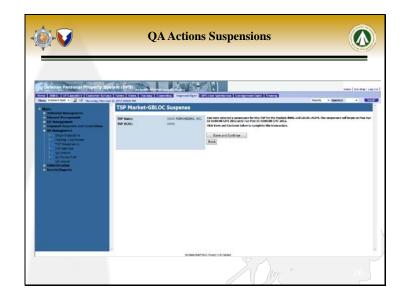


Select the dates to begin and end the suspension. Once again, it's important to remember that this is the screen that determines if the suspension will be regular or immediate. For regular suspensions the begin date should be 21 days out and for an immediate suspension the begin date will be the same day you are taking the suspension. The end date in both cases is 30 days from the begin date.

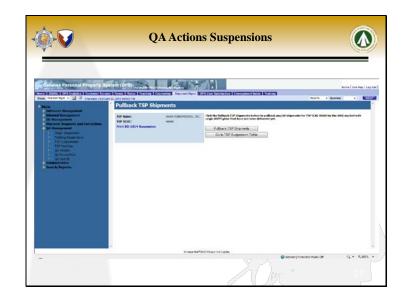
Entering text into the note box is the most important step when issuing a suspension through QA Actions. The PPSO must enter information in the notes area in reference to the shipment or shipments that the suspension is being issued for.

If not the TSP will not know for which shipment or why the suspension action was taken. As a minimum enter the property owner's name, the GBL(s), and the violation(s)

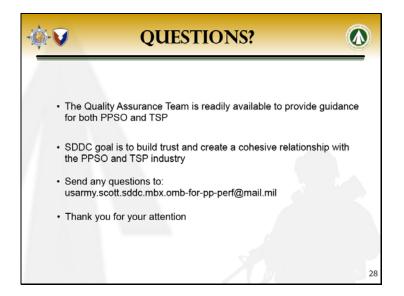
When all of the information entered is correct click the "Suspend TSP" button.



Review the information shown on the screen. If the information is correct, click the "Save and Continue" button to complete the suspension.



This last screen will allow the PPSO to print a hard copy of the DD1814.



In closing, the Quality Assurance Team is available to assist and support all PPSOs and TSPs. We look forward to working with all of you. Feel free to

Thank you for your attention