Defense Travel System

DTA Manual, Chapter 8: Lines of Accounting

June 1, 2018
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# Revision History

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<td>All</td>
</tr>
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</table>
1 LINES OF ACCOUNTING

A DTS line of accounting (LOA), when tied to a funding source (a funded budget), is the means through which expenses in a travel document are paid. Although DTS tracks an organization’s travel funds and communicates with the Defense Finance and Accounting System (DFAS) to make payments, DTS is not an official accounting system. DTS resource managers – Finance and Budget Defense Travel Administrators (FDTAs and BDTAs) – must reconcile the budgets they maintain with their Component’s accounting system.

This chapter focuses on LOAs. For more information about budgets, see DTA Manual, Chapter 9.

A DTS FDTA must have permission levels 0, 1, 3, and 6, plus organization access, to work with LOAs and budgets. A DTS BDTA must have permission levels 0, 1, and 3, plus organization access, to work with DTS budgets.

2 LOA Format, Identification, and Use

In DTS, a format map determines the content and format of each LOA. Each format map consists of a fixed number of Accounts and Elements, which identify the actual funding source. You can easily identify a LOA’s fiscal year and purpose by looking at its label. All these items are expanded upon in this section.

2.1 Format Map

DTS recognizes 20 different format maps, which direct travel obligation and disbursement requests to the Component’s financial system to enable the travel payment process to take place through DTS.

DTS recognizes the following LOA format maps:

- AF 2, 9/29/2003
- BSM 1, 2/6/2006
- DTRA, 7/03/2006
- eBiz 2, 2/20/2003
- MC 1, 8/1/2001
- MSC, 10/13/2005
- NAVY ERP1, 9/26/2006
- NRL 1, 6/8/2006
- SDDC - AF, 5/12/2006
- SFIS v3.4
- ARMY 3, 6/6/2003
- DBMS 1, 8/1/2001
- DWAS 1, 1/1/2004
- FACTS, 6/30/2011
- MISIL FMS, 8/18/2011
- NAVY 1, 8/1/2001
- NAVY FMS, 1/3/2005
- SAP 1, 3/10/2004
- SDDC - ARMY, 5/12/2006
- WAAS 1, 8/7/2002
Once you’ve created a LOA, the format map is permanent; you can’t change it. Also, you can only copy and roll over LOAs using the same format map.

When you create a LOA, DTS defaults to automatically create a budget for every new LOA. However, you can turn that option off, allowing you to create a new LOA without a budget. If you cannot create the budget (e.g., a budget with the requested name already exists), DTS will still create the LOA.

See DTA Manual, Appendix R for more information on Component LOA formats.

2.2 Format Map Accounts and Elements

A LOA contains 10 sections (called Accounts), each of which has space for up to 20 characters of information (called data elements). Carats (^) separate data elements. The format map determines which data elements go into which accounts, the order they appear in, their allowable lengths, etc.

Table 8-1 shows an example format map as you may be used to seeing it. Remember, other format maps are very different. This is just an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCT 1</th>
<th>ACCT 2</th>
<th>ACCT 3</th>
<th>ACCT 4</th>
<th>ACCT 5</th>
<th>ACCT 6</th>
<th>ACCT 7</th>
<th>ACCT 8</th>
<th>ACCT 9</th>
<th>ACCT 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ADSN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DEPT</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td>FY</td>
<td>APPR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FC</td>
<td>PY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OAC</td>
<td>OBAN</td>
<td>RC/CC</td>
<td>BA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BPAC</td>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Line#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>EEIC/SRAN</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>SMC/CSN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ADSN</td>
<td>ESP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>FM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PEC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>IBOP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Obj-Class</td>
<td>COC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>JON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>COC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 8-1 shows the same format map as shown in DTS.

Note: The numbers in parentheses indicate the maximum number of characters you may include for each element.
The accountable station number (ASDN) is the element that directs the LOA to the appropriate finance system. Because each format map places the ASDN in a different place (in the example above, it’s the first element in Account 7), DTS duplicates the ASDN in the first element of Account 1. This allows DTS to easily identify and correctly interact with the Component’s finance system.
Accounts 2 through 10, contain the LOA’s fiscal coding structure, as developed by the Component and validated by DFAS.

**Note:** You must enter all LOA elements in upper case format. If you try to save lower case letters in the LOA elements, DTS displays an error message to explain this fact.

See DTA Manual, Appendix R for detailed information about element codes and to see the element structures for each format map.

### 2.3 Format for LOA Labels

In DTS, a LOA label (it’s “name”) has two parts – a 2-digit fiscal year, plus up to 12 characters that provide a descriptive name. For example, a valid LOA label is 18 Training, which indicates this LOA is most likely used to pay for training travel during FY 2018.

An organization cannot have multiple LOAs with the same name, though other organizations in the same hierarchy can duplicate a name. For example, If an organization uses the LOA 18 Training, all organizations subordinate to it may also have LOAs named 18 Training.

**Note:** Although it’s not a DTS requirement, you should always try to provide a LOA with a label that gives a clue as to its proper use on a trip.

### 2.4 LOA Use

LOAs are only available for use in a DTS travel document if one of the following is true:

- The LOA belongs to the organization the traveler belongs to
- A senior-level organization shared the LOA with its subordinate organizations
- An organization shared the LOA with the traveler or the traveler’s organization using DTS’ Cross-Organization Funding feature

This chapter covers all three options.

### 3 Working with LOAs in DTS

You use DTS’s [DTA Maintenance Tool](#) to manage and maintain organization resources. You use the [Lines of Accounting](#) module to find, update, copy, delete, and create LOAs. The various sections of this chapter discuss all these options.
To get to the DTA Maintenance Tool, from the Administrative drop-down list on the DTS Welcome screen (Figure 8-2), select DTA Maintenance Tool.

![Figure 8-2: DTS Welcome Screen](image)

The DTA Maintenance Tool Home page (Figure 8-3) opens. From the DTA Tools bar (which appears on every screen in the DTA Maintenance Tool), you can access all the DTS Maintenance Tool modules you have access to, without returning to the DTS Welcome screen.

![Figure 8-3: DTA Maintenance Tool Home Page](image)
Select **Lines of Accounting** from the DTA Tools drop-down list. The Search Lines of Accounting screen (Figure 8-4) opens and the **DTA Tools** bar updates to display tools that let you:

- Search for a LOA.
- Create a LOA from scratch.
- Update travelers’ default LOAs.
- Update or copy multiple LOAs at once.
- Create a report that shows you the LOAs an organization owns.

Each of these options is further described below.

### 3.1 Search for a LOA

Before you can update or copy an LOA’s data or implement cross-organization funding, you must find the LOA. To help you do that, the Search Lines of Accounting screen (Figure 8-4) automatically opens when you open the **Lines of Accounting** module. You can also access this screen from any screen in the Lines of Accounting module by selecting **Search LOA(s)** in the DTA Tools bar.

![Figure 8-4: Search Lines of Accounting Screen](image)

To search for a LOA:

1. (optional) Enter a full or partial **Label** to see LOAs that begin with those characters. Example: Enter “18” to find all FY18 LOAs, but no LOAs from other fiscal years.

2. (optional) Select a **Format Map** to only see LOAs built using the selected format map.

3. (optional) Your main organization’s name appears by default in the **Organization Name** text field. Change it if you need to search for LOAs owned by a different organization.

4. (optional) If you want to view organizations subordinate to the one in the **Organization Name** field, check the **Include Sub-O rganizations** box.
5. (optional) Check the **Unbudgeted LOA(s) Only** box to see only LOAs that have no associated budget.

6. Select **Search**. The Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-5) opens.

![Lines of Accounting (Search Results) Screen](image)

**Figure 8-5: Lines of Accounting (Search Results) Screen**

See Table 8-2 for a list of the Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen field, column, and object names and their descriptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field or Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text items at the top of the screen (e.g., Organization Name)</td>
<td>Identify the search criteria you entered on the Search Lines of Accounting screen. Displays red text if you used the field in your search, or left blank if you did not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select to Delete or Rollover</td>
<td>When you need to delete or roll over one or more LOAs, check the box next to each LOA you need to change. These boxes work with the two buttons (also listed in gray on this table) at the bottom of the screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit</td>
<td>Column containing buttons that let you <strong>Update</strong>, <strong>Copy</strong>, or <strong>Apply X-Org (cross-organization) Funding</strong> to a single LOA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization Name</td>
<td>Column that displays the organizations that own the displayed LOAs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Column that shows the routing lists that match your search criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared</td>
<td>Column that identifies whether (Yes) or not (No) the owning organization shared the LOA with its subordinate organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format Map</td>
<td>Column that shows the format map used to create the LOA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to</td>
<td>Column that provides a <strong>New Budget</strong> link for each LOA. Select one to create a new budget that links to the LOA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two buttons at the bottom of the screen</td>
<td>When you check at least one box in the <strong>Select to Delete or Rollover</strong> column (also listed in gray on this table), select <strong>Delete Selected (on this page)</strong> to delete the items you checked or <strong>Rollover Selected (on this page)</strong> to create a new LOA for with updated FY elements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Update a LOA

To update a LOA:

1. From the Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-5) select **Update** next to the LOA you need to update. The Update Line of Accounting Screen opens. It shows key information about the LOA (Figure 8-6) and the current LOA’s elements (Figure 8-1, but with the elements filled in).

   ![Update Line of Accounting Screen](Top)

2. (optional) Check the **Share LOA** box if subordinate organizations should be able to use this LOA. **Note:** If you choose to share the LOA, you must also share the budget. If you do not, obligation or disbursement attempts by the subordinate organization will fail.

3. Modify the LOA data elements as necessary. **Note:** Ensure that you duplicate any changes you made to the LOA’s elements in the budget’s elements. Budget and LOA elements must always match perfectly. If they do not, the obligation or disbursement attempt will fail.

4. Select **Save Changes** at the bottom of the screen. The Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-5) opens.

3.3 Copy a LOA

Copying is a way to create a new LOA from an existing LOA. DTS begins with information pulled from the source LOA and allows you to change what you need to change to create a new, unique LOA. To create a new LOA by copying an existing LOA:

1. From the Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-5) select **Copy** next to the LOA you want to duplicate. The Copy Line of Accounting Screen opens. It lets you enter key information about the new LOA (Figure 8-7) and displays the elements in the source LOA (Figure 8-1, but with the elements filled in).
Copy Line of Accounting (An empty budget shell will not be created if Create Budget is not checked.) * Data Required
For "Organization Name" please enter four or more characters in the corresponding field to display list of available organizations.

| Format Map: | MC 1, 8/1/2001 |
| Organization Name: | DTMOCSD |
| Share LOA: | Yes |
| Create Budget: | Yes |
| Empty Budget Shell Fiscal Year: | 18 (4 digit year) |

### Label

| LOA Fiscal Year: | 18 (2 digit year) |
| LOA Name: | EXEC |

**Figure 8-7: Copy Line of Accounting Screen (Top)**

2. (optional) Your main organization’s name appears by default in the **Organization Name** text field. Change it if you need to copy the LOA into a different organization. **Note:** The format map is not editable. If you need to use a different format map, you cannot copy this LOA.

3. (optional) Check the **Share LOA** box if organizations subordinate to the one in the **Organization Name** field should be able to use this LOA. **Note:** If you choose to share the LOA, you must also share the budget. If you do not, obligation or disbursement attempts by the subordinate organization will fail.

4. (optional) DTS checks the **Create Budget** box by default. Uncheck it if you don’t want DTS to automatically create a budget for the new LOA. **Note:** The organization cannot use LOAs without associated funded budgets to obligate or disburse travel funds.

5. Enter the 4-digit fiscal year for the new budget.

6. The **LOA Fiscal Year** and **LOA Name** display the label name information from the source LOA. You must to change the information in either or both fields to create the new LOA’s label.

7. Modify the LOA data elements (as seen in Figure 8-1) as necessary. **Note:** If you left the **Create Budget** box checked in step 3, DTS duplicates all the LOA elements in the budget when you save the changes in step 7. This ensures that the LOA and budget elements match perfectly, as required to enable obligations and disbursements.

8. Select **Save Copied Line of Accounting** at the bottom of the screen. The Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-5) opens. It shows the new LOA you just created.
3.4 Cross-Organization Funding

Cross-organization (X-Org) funding allows an organization to share an LOA with an outside organization or a specific traveler in DTS. Use this feature when your organization pays for travel of one or more of another organization’s travelers. X-Org funding is different from sharing a LOA in two major ways:

- An organization can only share its LOAs with organizations subordinate to it. X-Org funding allows it to share LOAs with any organization in DTS.

- An organization cannot designate a shared LOAs for the use of a single traveler, as is the case with X-Org funding.

At any time, the organization can remove or update the X-Org designation. Also, the organization who set up the X-Org funding always retains control of both the LOA and the budget it is associated with, and can run reports to monitor X-Org LOA use.

Finally, the funding organization may (but does not have to) determine which routing list documents that contain the X-Org LOA must follow. This allows the funding organization to determine who approves the travel it is funding.

When a DTA sets up X-Org funding, DTS:

1. Emails the recipient organization’s DTA to clarify the funding organization and shared LOA label, provide the name and email address of the funding organization’s FDTA, and issue a blanket warning that the receiving organization must strictly follow any limitations and guidance the funding organization puts in place for the LOA’s use.

2. The LOA label becomes available to the designated recipients in the Cross Org LOA drop-down list on every DTS document’s Accounting screen.

3.4.1 Share a LOA with an Organization

To share an LOA with a DTS organization:

1. From the Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-5) select X-Org Funding next to the LOA you want to share. The Search Cross Org Screen (Figure 8-8) opens.
2. Enter the full name of the organization you want to share this LOA with in the **Cross Org For Funding** field.

3. Select **Search**. The Cross Org screen (Figure 8-9) opens.

4. Select **Save Org**. The Search Cross Organization screen displays (Figure 8-8) with the selected organization displayed in the **Select to Delete** section (see Figure 8-11).

---

**Figure 8-8: Search Cross Org Screen**

**Figure 8-9: Cross Org Screen – Organization Result**
3.4.2 Share a LOA with a Traveler

To share an LOA with a DTS organization:

1. On the Search Cross Org Screen (Figure 8-8), enter the SSN of the traveler you want to share the LOA with in the **Search Cross Org By Traveler SSN** field.
2. Select **Search**. The Cross Org screen (Figure 8-9) opens.

```
Cross Org:

Traveler First Name: ERIC
Traveler Last Name: WASHINGTON-C
Traveler SSN(last 4 digits): TDILNA
Cross Org Name: MAIN ORG (WASHINGTON C CERTS)
Funding LOA Label: 18 EXEC
Funding LOA Org: DTMOCSD
```

*Figure 8-10: Cross Org Screen – Traveler Result*

3. Select **Save Selected SSN** or **Save Org**. The Search Cross Organization screen displays (Figure 8-8) with the traveler in the **Select to Delete** section (see Figure 8-11).

3.4.3 Stop Sharing a LOA

To stop sharing a LOA:

1. On the Search Cross Org Screen (Figure 8-11), in the **Selected Individuals and Organizations for Funding** section, under **Select to Delete**, check the box next to every organization or traveler you want to stop sharing the LOA with.
2. In the **Selected Individuals and Organizations for Funding** section, select **Delete Selected**. The Search Cross Org screen refreshes. The people and organizations you removed are no longer on the list.

### 3.4.4 Designate a Routing List

You can tie one of your organization’s routing lists to a cross-organization LOA. When you do, every time someone uses that cross-organization LOA in a document, DTS automatically selects your organization’s routing list as the document’s default routing list. However, the traveler can still choose not to use your routing list, and can instead select any available routing list from the **Routing List** drop-down on the Digital Signature screen.

If you do not specify a routing list, DTS will use the default routing list from the traveler's permanent profile as the default routing list instead. The traveler may still choose to select any available alternate routing list.
To designate a routing list for a cross-organization LOA:

1. From the Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-5) select **X-Org Funding** next to the LOA you want to tie a routing list to. The Search Cross Org Screen (Figure 8-8) opens.

2. Select the **Document Type** that must use the routing list. Options are **AUTH** (authorizations), **VCH** (vouchers), and **LVCH** (local vouchers). **Note:** You can only select one, but you can perform these steps again to include a second or third document type.

3. Select the **Routing List** you want the selected document to follow. You can select any routing list owned by the organization that owns the shared LOA.

4. Select **Save Routing List**.

### 3.4.5 Stop Using a Designated Routing List

To stop using a designated routing list for a shared LOA:

1. On the Search Cross Org Screen (Figure 8-11), in the **Selected Routing List** section, under **Select to Delete**, check the box next to every item you want to remove.

2. In the **Selected Routing List** section, select **Delete Selected**. The Search Cross Org screen refreshes. The items you removed are no longer on the list.

### 3.5 Create a New Budget for a LOA

A LOA must always have at least one associated, funded budget before it can fund travel in DTS. If you created a LOA without creating a budget, or if you need a second budget tied to a single LOA, DTS provides an easy way to make sure all elements match in the LOA and budget, as required.

To create a new budget for an existing LOA:

1. On the Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-5) select the **New Budget** link in the **Link to** column. The Budget module opens on the Select Budget Type screen (Figure 8-12).
2. (optional) The following fields are populated with information that match the source LOA, but you can change it if you need to:
   • Fiscal Year
   • Organization
   • Budget Label
   • Shareable

3. (optional) DTS selects the radio button that will create a Quarterly budget by default. Change it to Annual if you need to.

4. Select Save. DTS saves the information and opens the Create Budget screen (Figure 8-13).
5. (optional) Enter a new **Budget Label**.

6. Complete any available **Amount Budgeted** fields with budget target amounts. If this is a quarterly budget, you cannot enter budget targets in quarters that have already ended, and DTS will calculate the **Total** for you. If this is an annual budget, there are no quarterly amounts, so you must enter the **Total**.

7. Do not use the **Copy an existing LOA to this budget** option. DTS has already populated the budget elements (see step 8).

8. Although not pictured in Figure 8-13, the budget elements (see Figure 8-1) are at the bottom of the screen. You can change them, but if you do they will not match the LOA elements, and funding will fail.

9. Select **Save**. The Create Budget Type screen refreshes, but looks almost the same.

10. Select **Save** again. The Select Format Map screen opens. DTS has saved your budget.
3.6 **Delete one or more LOAs**

To delete one or more LOAs:

1. On the Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-5) in the Select to Delete or Rollover column, check the box next to each LOA that you want to delete. **Note:** You can only check items on this screen. If you have a long list of LOAs, you may not be able to view them all on the screen at one time.

2. Select **Delete Selected (on this page)**. The Delete Line(s) of Accounting screen (Figure 8-14) opens. It lists all the LOAs you marked for deletion.

   ![Delete Line(s) of Accounting Screen](image)

   **Figure 8-14: Delete Line(s) of Accounting Screen**

3. Select **Delete Line(s) of Accounting**. The Delete Line(s) of Accounting Summary screen (Figure 8-15) opens. DTS tells you how many LOAs DTS was able to delete. You can’t delete an LOA that appears in an active travel document.

   ![Delete Line(s) of Accounting Summary Screen](image)

   **Figure 8-15: Delete Line(s) of Accounting Summary Screen**

4. Select **OK**. The Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen refreshes. Any deleted LOAs no longer display on the list.

3.7 **Roll Over One or More LOAs**

Rolling over is a way to create new LOAs at the start of a new fiscal year. DTS starts by entering element information (including blank elements) from last year’s LOAs, then updating fiscal year and program year information to reflect the new year. DTS has two ways to create new LOAs by rolling over an existing LOAs:

- Using default rules (pre-determined rules determine which elements will change)
- Using custom rules (you can select which elements will change)

Both of these options are explained below.
3.7.1 Roll Over using Default Rules

To roll over an LOA using default rules:

1. On the Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-5), select the boxes next to all the LOAs you want to roll over.

2. Select Rollover Selected (on this page). The Rollover Lines(s) of Accounting - Select Rules screen opens (Figure 8-16). The top section displays the rules DTS will apply to the selected LOAs.

   ![Figure 8-16: Rollover Lines of Accounting - Select Rules Screen](image)

   Note: DTS selects the Use default rule(s) radio button by default – do not change it.

3. Select Continue. The Rollover Line(s) of Accounting – Default Rules screen (Figure 8-17) opens.

   ![Figure 8-17: Rollover Lines(s) of Accounting - Default Rules Screen](image)

4. Enter the Rollover LOA(s) to Fiscal Year field. This is the fiscal year for the new LOA.

5. Enter the Empty Budget Shell(s) Fiscal Year field. This is the fiscal year for the new LOA’s budget. This usually matches the entry in step 4.

6. (optional) DTS selects the Create Budget box by default. You can uncheck it, but if you do, DTS will not create a matching budget for the new LOA.
7. (optional) Check the **Shared** box if subordinate organizations should be able to use this LOA. **Note:** If you choose to share the LOA, you must also share the budget. If you do not, obligation or disbursement attempts by the subordinate organization will fail.

8. (optional) Select **Preview**. The new LOA Data Elements screen displays. It looks like (Figure 8-1), but with the fields filled in. Also, it looks editable, but is not. When you finish looking at the preview, select **Close Window**.

9. Select **Rollover Lines of Accounting** to create the new fiscal year LOAs and budgets. The Rollover Line(s) of Accounting – Confirm screen (Figure 8-18) opens. Read the warning carefully.

```
Rollover Line(s) of Accounting - Confirm

After the lines of accounting are rolled over into the new fiscal year, you will not have an option to systematically back out the changes through the DTS application. If changes are required after the rollover function is completed, modifications will have to be made to the LOAs through the LOA Mass Update or the LOA Edit Functions.

Would you like to continue with the rollover action or cancel and review your LOA rollover rules prior to executing the fiscal year rollover?

Continue  Cancel
```

*Figure 8-18: Rollover Lines(s) of Accounting – Confirm Screen*

10. Select **Continue**. The Rollover Line(s) of Accounting Summary screen (Figure 8-19) confirms the number of LOAs rolled over and budgets created.

**Note:** If you receive an error, you must delete or edit the LOA and its associated budget.

```
Rollover Line(s) of Accounting Summary

2 of 2 Line(s) of Accounting Successfully Rolled Over.
2 of 2 Empty Budget Shell(s) Successfully Created.

OK
```

*Figure 8-19: Rollover Lines(s) of Accounting Summary Screen*

11. Select **OK**. The Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen opens, showing the results of your previous search (not the new LOAs).

**Note:** You can’t use the new LOA to fund travel until its associated budget contains funds. See the DTA Manual, Chapter 9 for information for instructions on entering budget targets.
3.7.2 Roll Over using Custom Rules

To roll over an LOA using default rules:

1. On the Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-5), select the boxes next to all the LOAs you want to roll over.

2. Select Roll over Selected (on this page). The Rollover Lines(s) of Accounting - Select Rules screen opens (Figure 8-16). The top section displays the rules DTS would apply to the selected LOAs if you used the default rules.

3. Select the Use custom rule(s) defined for each LOA radio button.

4. Select Continue. The Rollover Line(s) of Accounting – Custom Rules screen (Figure 8-20) opens.

5. Enter the Rollover LOA(s) to Fiscal Year field. This is the fiscal year for the new LOA.

6. Enter the Empty Budget Shell(s) Fiscal Year field. This is the fiscal year for the new LOA’s budget. This usually matches the entry in step 4.

7. (optional) DTS selects the Create Budget box by default. You can uncheck it, but if you do, DTS will not create a matching budget for the new LOA.

8. (optional) Check the Shared box if subordinate organizations should be able to use this LOA. Note: If you choose to share the LOA, you must also share the budget. If you do not, obligation or disbursement attempts by the subordinate organization will fail.

9. (optional) In the Select Rollover Field(s) column, DTS lists all the fields earmarked for rolling over and checks them. Uncheck any that you do not want DTS to update.

10. (optional) Select Preview. The new LOA Data Elements screen displays. It looks like (Figure 8-1), but with the fields filled in. Also, it looks editable, but is not. When you finish looking at the preview, select Close Window.
11. Select **Rollover Lines of Accounting** to create the new fiscal year LOAs and budgets. The Rollover Line(s) of Accounting – Confirm screen (Figure 8-21) opens. Read the warning carefully.

![Rollover Line(s) of Accounting - Confirm](Figure 8-21: Rollover Lines(s) of Accounting – Confirm Screen)

12. Select **Continue**. The Rollover Line(s) of Accounting Summary screen (Figure 8-19) confirms the number of LOAs rolled over and budgets created.

   **Note**: If you receive an error, you must delete or edit the LOA and its associated budget.

13. Select **OK**. The Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen opens, showing the results of your previous search (not the new LOAs).

   **Note**: You can’t use the new LOA to fund travel until its associated budget contains funds. See the DTA Manual, Chapter 9 for information for instructions on entering budget targets.

### 3.8 Create an LOA

Creating allows you to create a new LOA from scratch.

To create an LOA:

1. Select **Create LOA(s)** on the DTA Tools navigation bar from any screen in the **Lines of Accounting** module. The Create Line of Accounting screen (Figure 8-22) opens.

![Create Line of Accounting](Create Line of Accounting)
2. Select the **Format Map** you want to use.

3. Select **Continue**. The Create Line of Accounting screen opens. It lets you enter key information about the new LOA (Figure 8-23) and displays fields for entering its elements (Figure 8-1). **Note:** If you selected the wrong format map in step 2, you can never change it after you select **Continue**. Your only option at that point would be to create a new LOA.

![Create Line of Accounting Screen](image)

Figure 8-23: Create Line of Accounting Screen

4. (optional) Your main organization’s name appears by default in the **Organization Name** text field. Change it if you need to create the LOA in a different organization.

5. (optional) Check the **Share LOA** box if organizations subordinate to the one in the **Organization Name** field should be able to use this LOA. **Note:** If you choose to share the LOA, you must also share the budget. If you do not, obligation or disbursement attempts by the subordinate organization will fail.

6. (optional) DTS checks the **Create Budget** box by default. Uncheck it if you don’t want DTS to automatically create a budget for the new LOA. **Note:** The organization cannot use LOAs without associated funded budgets to obligate or disburse travel funds.

7. Enter the 4-digit fiscal year for the new budget. Although it’s usually mandatory (and is marked as such), this step is optional if you don’t want to create a budget.

8. Enter a **LOA Fiscal Year** and **LOA Name** to create a label for the new LOA.

9. Enter the LOA data elements (Figure 8-1). **Note:** If you left the **Create Budget** box checked in step 3, DTS duplicates all the LOA elements in the budget when you save the changes in step 7. This ensures that the LOA and budget elements match perfectly, as required to enable obligations and disbursements.
10. Select **Save Line of Accounting** at the bottom of the screen. The Lines of Accounting (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-5) opens. It shows the new LOA you just created.

### 3.9 Update Default LOA

Every traveler’s profile contains a default LOA. Some profiles contain the organization’s default LOA; other travelers use different default LOAs. Whichever one they use, DTS automatically assigns it to all of that person’s travel documents.

For more information about default LOAs in personal profiles, see DTA Manual, Chapter 5.

An organization generally changes its default LOA when the fiscal year changes, but may happen more (or even less) often than that, or for different reasons (such as a reorganization). Regardless of when it happens, DTS provides a way to change the default LOA for some or all of an organization’s travelers at the same time.

**Note:** Before updating travelers’ default LOA, be sure the new default LOA is associated with a funded budget or financial transactions that use the LOA will fail.

To change the default LOA for an organization’s travelers:

1. Select **Update Default LOA(s)** on the DTA Tools navigation bar from any screen in the Lines of Accounting module. The Default LOA Update screen (Figure 8-24) opens. This is a search screen. It helps you find the travelers you want to include in the global update.

   ![Default LOA Update Screen](Figure 8-24: Default LOA Update Screen)

2. (optional) Your main organization’s name appears by default in the **Organization Name** text field. Change it if you need to update the profiles of travelers in a different organization.

3. (optional) Select an **Existing Default LOA Label** to only find travelers with a specific LOA in their profiles or leave it blank to only find travelers that have no default LOA listed in their profiles. Skip this step if you need to see all travelers that belong to the organization.
4. Select a **New Default LOA Label** that all the selected travelers will use.

5. Check the **Include All Users** box to display all personnel assigned to the organization. Checking this box overrides any selection you made in step 3.

6. Select **Submit**. The Default LOA Update Person (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-25) opens. The search results display the travelers who met your search criteria, along with their truncated SSN, current default LOA, and new default LOA, if you include them in the update.

7. (optional) DTS checks all the **Select to Include in Update** boxes by default. Clear the box next to any person you do not want to include in the update.

8. Select **Submit**. The Default LOA Update Person (Search Results) screen (Figure 8-25) refreshes. It displays the new LOA in both the **Existing Default LOA Label** and **New Default LOA Label** columns for all personnel you updated.

### 3.10 Mass Update LOAs

Although DTS let you update multiple LOAs at the same time, you cannot include any shared LOAs in that update.

**Important note:** When you change budget elements using this feature, DTS does not make the same changes in the associated budgets. Unless you are performing the mass update to correct an element error in the LOA that didn’t exist in the budget, you must also make the same changes to the budgets. If the LOA and budget elements do not match exactly, any financial transaction that try to use the LOA will fail.

To perform an LOA mass update.

1. Select **Mass Update** on the DTA Tools navigation bar from any screen in the **Lines of Accounting** module. The Search Lines of Accounting screen (Figure 8-26) opens.
2. Select a **Format Map**. You can only mass update LOAs built from the same format map.

3. (optional) Your main organization’s name appears by default in the **Organization Name** text field. Change it if you need to update the profiles of travelers in a different organization.

4. (optional) If you want to include organizations subordinate to the one in the **Organization Name** field, check the **Include Sub-O rganizations** box.

5. **Select Search**. The Lines of Accounting (Search Results) – Mass Update screen (Figure 8-27) opens. It lists all the LOA you can update.

6. In the **Select to Update** column check the box next to each LOA you want to include in the update.

7. **Select Update Select LOA(s)** at the bottom of the screen. The Mass Update Lines of Accounting – Update Values screen (Figure 8-28) opens.
8. In the **Select the fields update** column, check the box next to every element you want to change. DTS will not update any unchecked elements.

9. In the **Old Value** column, select the data element value you want to replace. Options are:

   - **(All Values)**. Tells DTS to change the element in every selected LOA, regardless of its current value.
   - **<Value>**. Tells DTS which element value to change. All the values that exist for that element across your selected LOAs are on the drop-down list. Select the one you want to change. For example, if the drop-down offers values of 3, 4, and 5, and you select “3”, DTS will only change elements with the value “3” and leave those with values 4 and 5 unchanged.
   - **Blank**. Tells DTS to only change LOAs with no value listed in that element.

10. In the **New Value** column, enter the value that will replace the **Old Value**. If you leave the text field blank, DTS clears the value out of the elements for the selected LOAs.

11. Select **Update** at the bottom of the screen. A pop-up (Figure 8-29) appears. It reminds you that you may need to update the budgets associated with the LOAs you are about to update.

    For information on how to update budgets, see DTA Manual, Chapter 9.
12. Select OK. The Mass Update Lines of Accounting Summary screen displays (Figure 8-30). It tells you how many LOAs were successfully updated.

![Mass Update Line(s) of Accounting Summary]


3.11 LOA Mass Copy

The Mass Copy tool lets you copy multiple LOAs from multiple organizations to a single destination organization. Similar to the mass update tool, however, you cannot include shared LOAs in the mass copy. Likewise, DTS also prevents you from copying Foreign Military Sales (FMS) LOAs that are not properly constructed.

To copy LOAs from one or more organizations to another organization:

1. Select Mass Copy on the DTA Tools navigation bar from any screen in the Lines of Accounting module. The Search Lines of Accounting screen (Figure 8-31) opens.
2. (optional) Enter a full or partial **Label** to see LOAs that begin with those characters. Example: Enter “18” to find all FY18 LOAs, but no LOAs from other fiscal years.

3. (optional) Select a **Format Map** to limit your search results to LOAs created using the selected format map.

4. (optional) Your main organization’s name appears by default in the **Organization Name** text field. Change it if you need to find LOAs that belong to a different organization.

5. **Select Search**. The Lines of Accounting (Search Results) – Mass Copy screen (Figure 8-32) opens. It shows all the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select to Copy</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Format Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 BAND</td>
<td>MC 1, 8/1/2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 DEFAULT</td>
<td>MC 1, 8/1/2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 EXEC</td>
<td>MC 1, 8/1/2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 LEADERSHIP</td>
<td>AF 2, 9/29/2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. In the **Select to Copy** column, select the box next to each LOA that you want to copy to the new organization.

7. **Select Copy Select LOA(s)**. The Mass Copy Lines(s) of Accounting screen (Figure 8-33) opens.
8. (optional) Your main organization’s name appears by default in the **Destination Organization** text field. Change it if you need to copy these LOAs to a different organization.

9. In the **Empty Budget Shell Fiscal Year** field, enter the 4-digit fiscal year for the budget.

8. (optional) DTS defaults the **Select Budget Type** option to **Quarterly**. Select the **Annual** radio button instead if you want to create annual budgets for these LOAs.

9. In the **Create Budget** column, check a box next to each copied LOA that you want to associate with a budget. **Note:** The organization cannot use LOAs without associated funded budgets to obligate or disburse travel funds.

10. Select **Copy LOA(s)**. The Mass Copy Line(s) of Accounting Summary screen (Figure 8-34) opens. It shows how many LOAs DTS copied and how many budgets it created. Either might fail if the destination organization already owns an item of the same name.

11. Select **OK**. The Lines of Accounting (Search Results) – Mass Copy screen displays, showing the results of your previous search (not the new LOAs).

---

**Figure 8-33: Mass Copy Line(s) of Accounting Screen**

**Figure 8-34: Mass Copy Line(s) of Accounting Summary Screen**
4 Lines of Accounting Module Reports

4.1 View LOA(s) List

The LOA List shows you key information about the LOAs your organizations own, such as each LOA’s format map and its data elements.

To run a CBA Report:

1. From any screen in the Lines of Accounting module, select **View LOA(s) List** in the DTA Tools bar. The View Lines of Accounting (LOA) List screen (Figure 8-35) opens.

2. (optional) Your main organization name appears by default in the **Organization Name** text field. You can enter a different organization instead.

3. (optional) Check the **Include Sub-Organizations** box to include search results from organizations subordinate the selected organization.

4. Select **Run Report**. DTS prompts you to open or save the report. The option you select determines whether DTS downloads the report to your computer or displays it in an Excel spreadsheet.

5 Foreign Military Sales in Lines of Accounting

The Government uses the term Foreign Military Sales (FMS) when it sells defense items and services to a foreign country or international organization.

DTS identifies a LOA as a FMS LOA when certain values are present in the label and account elements. These elements inform the Defense Cash Accounting System which account to draw these funds from.

When a FMS LOA is set up for a DTS organization, the FMS LOA label is available for selection in travel documents on the Accounting and Advances screens.
DTS identifies a LOA as a FMS LOA when the following is true:

- The LOA label includes the letters “FMS” as the first three letters after the fiscal year (e.g., 11 FMSNAVY5).

- Certain characters are included in specific positions in each format map. Table 8-3 clarifies those characters and positions for different LOAs.

### Table 8-3

VALUES FOR FMS LOA FORMAT MAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOA FORMAT MAP</th>
<th>LOA ACCOUNT NUMBER</th>
<th>FIELD NAME</th>
<th>POSITIONS</th>
<th>VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AF 2, 9/29/2003 SDDC-AF, 5/12/2006</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Department Code (DEPT)</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transferring Agency (TA)</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fiscal Year (FY)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Appropriation Symbol (APPR)</td>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>8242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fiscal Year (FY)</td>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Basic Symbol Number (BSN)</td>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>8242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Transferring Agency (TF)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC, 8/1/2001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Department Code (DEPT)</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fiscal Year (FY)</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Appropriation Symbol (APPR)</td>
<td>10-13</td>
<td>8242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSM 1, 2/6/2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transfer Agency - FMS (TF)</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Department Code (DEPT)</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>97</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>4-7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Transfer Department (TD)</td>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISIL FMS, 8/18/2011 NAVY FMS, 1/3/2005</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Department Code (DEPT)</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Transferring Department (TDPT)</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Beginning Fiscal Year (BFY)</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4-5</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>097</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Department Transfer Code (DEPT TRS)</td>
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<td>011</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Main Account Code (MN ACCT)</td>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>8242</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FMS Customer Code (CUST)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>FMS Case Identifier (CASE)</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Empty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See DTA Manual, Appendix R for details about all format maps in DTS.
DTS will not save the character sequence “FMS” into the first three positions of the LOA label if the FMS values in Table 8-3 are not included or if one of the following format maps is selected:

- DBMS 1, 8/1/2001
- eBiz 2, 2/20/2003
- WAAS 1, 8/7/2002
- DWAS, 1/1/2004
- SAP1, 3/10/2004
- NAVY1, 8/01/2001
- MSC, 10/13/2005
- NRL1, 6/8/2006
- FACTS, 6/30/20

6 The DTA Manual: Contents & Links

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<th>URL (SELECT OR CUT &amp; PASTE)</th>
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