
APPENDIX C

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING PROGRAMS

To fully appreciate the detailed processes of strategic deployment, one must have an overview of the means by which such planning and execution is accomplished. The key systems used in developing and executing strategic deployment plans are described herein.

ARMY CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SYSTEM

The Army Civilian Personnel System (ACPERS) supports the Army's civilian personnel manning mission in both mobilization and peacetime by providing the automated capability to meet management and administrative information needs. It supports Army civilian personnel offices by processing people into the work force, training people, moving people within the work force, and reorganizing the work force profile to support mission changes.

During mobilization, ACPERS supports the rapid expansion and buildup of these activities. ACPERS interfaces with the redesigned Standard Army Civilian Payroll System (STARCIPS-R) and provides data to HQ ACPERS for strength accounting.

ACPERS is the data base of record for Army civilian personnel data. It feeds data to the Total Army Personnel Data Base (TAPDB) and the installation level integrated data bases, which are part of the Installation Support Module (ISM) Program.

AUTOMATED AIRLOAD PLANNING SYSTEM

The Automated Airload Planning System (AALPS) is a computerized system used to produce manifests that contain all information required by the Air Mobility Command. AALPS is used to support deliberate planning and execution phases of air movement as well as force design and analysis.

ARMY MOBILIZATION OPERATIONS PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM

The Army Mobilization Operations Planning and Execution System (AMOPES), although not specifically an ADP system, is the vehicle by which all components of the Army plan and execute actions to provide and expand Army forces and resources to meet the requirements of unified and specified commands.

AMOPES serves as the Army supplement to JOPES. It provides the interface between unified command plans—for deployment and use of forces—and Army plans—for providing mobilized forces and resources. AMOPES consolidates policies and procedures, defines responsibilities, and provides operational planning guidance related to mobilization and the strategic employment of Army forces. See Figure C-1.

COMPUTERIZED MOVEMENT PLANNING AND STATUS SYSTEM

The Computerized Movement Planning and Status System (COMPASS) is a FORSCOM-unique computer system that maintains movement data for use in mobilization and deployment transportation planning.

CONUS FREIGHT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The CONUS Freight Management System (CFM) supports deployment, sustainment, and redeployment operations by rating and routing cargo/freight to and

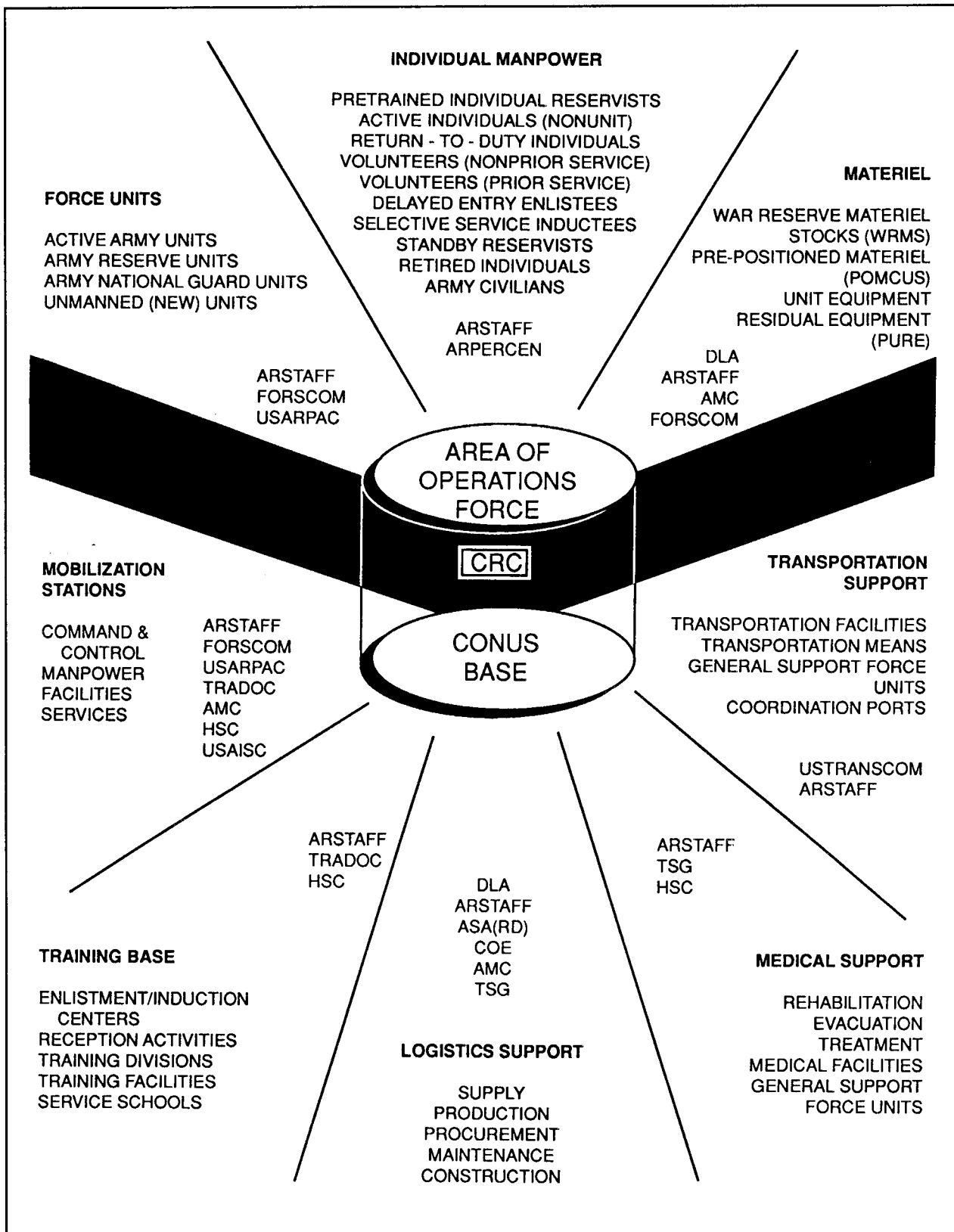


Figure C-1. Functional Subsystems of the Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System

from ports in ONUS and generating required movement documentation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY MOVEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM-REDESIGN

The Department of the Army Movement Management System-Redesign (DAMMS-R) is a portable, automated computer system. It is linked to the freight and container operations of the movement control agency and with the various movement control elements within the theater of operations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY STANDARD PORT SYSTEM-ENHANCED

The Department of the Army Standard Port System-Enhanced (DASPS-E) is a standard system which satisfies the needs of water terminal operators in overseas ports. DASPS-E simplifies cargo accounting, documentation, manifesting, and other related requirements of water terminals. DASPS-E automates selected current manual functions and improves those functions currently automated. DASPS-E will be replaced by the Worldwide Port System (WPS).

DYNAMIC ANALYSIS AND REPLANNING TOOL

The Dynamic Analysis and Replanning Tool (DART) is an integrated set of automated data processing tools and a data base management system that provides joint operators and planners the ability to rapidly edit and analyze TPFDD for transportation feasibility.

DART makes it possible for planners to consider more alternatives than is possible with current capabilities. It also makes it possible to produce, in less time, potentially feasible courses of action. The DART prototype has been distributed to the combatant CINCs, USTRANSCOM, and transportation component commands (TCCs).

GLOBAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

The Global Transportation Network (GTN) is an information system being developed to facilitate USTRANSCOM's global transportation management mission. GTN will support transportation planning,

command and control, in-transit visibility, financial management, patient regulating and movement, and other transportation information functions.

Data will be integrated into information meaningful to varying levels of transportation information customers. It will provide specific movements and aggregated views of transportation operations for high-level consumption. GTN will support transportation planning, command and control, in-transit visibility, financial management, and other transportation information functions.

GROUPS OPERATIONAL PASSENGER SYSTEM

The Groups Operational Passenger System (GOPAX) is used to support all operational functions associated with arranging commercial group movement transportation. The system aids considerably in the timely movement of troops between training bases and mobilization sites in CONUS and international aerial ports of embarkation and debarkation.

INTEGRATED BOOKING SYSTEM

The Integrated Booking System (IBS) consolidates existing automation systems (METS II and ASPUR) supporting the cargo booking function into a single architecture, providing one system for peacetime and war and automating the classified wartime booking procedures. IBS provides a centralized interface with external systems and inquiries relating to international surface cargo.

JOINT FLOW AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM FOR TRANSPORTATION

The Joint Flow and Analysis System for Transportation (JFAST) is a PC-based analysis tool for estimating transportation flows of an overseas deployment. JFAST provides a means for performing course analysis of deliberate planning, exercise, and real-world transportation problems.

JOINT OPERATIONS PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM

The Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES) is a joint conventional command and control system currently being upgraded to integrate

and replace deliberate (JOPS) and crisis-action (JDS) planning systems. JOPEs is a comprehensive, integrated system of people, policies, procedures, and reporting systems supported by automated systems and applications.

JOPEs is being designed for the National Command Authorities, the joint staff, and theater and subordinate CINCs. When fully completed, JOPEs will be used to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, redeployment, and demobilization operations (including theater-level nuclear and chemical plans) during peacetime, crisis, and war.

The need for JOPEs stems from the recognition that users have two separate systems (JOPS and JDS) that incorporate different system architecture, functionality, and procedures. JOPEs provides both the deliberate and crisis-action planning and execution capabilities into a single, integrated system. This single, networked system ensures that all participants in all aspects of joint military planning and execution use the same vocabulary, procedures, and joint ADP support, thus facilitating the transition from training to planning to execution.

The five operational functions in JOPEs (threat identification and assessment, strategy determination, course of action development, detailed planning, and implementation), together with JOPEs supporting functions (simulation and analysis and monitoring), form the JOPEs environment. See Figure C-2.

MOBILIZATION PERSONNEL PROCESSING SYSTEM

The Mobilization Personnel Processing System (MOBPERS) is a system used to fill identified shortfalls with individual pretrained manpower resources. It generates an automated record on all RC soldiers and pre-positions personnel data at the mobilization stations for use in accessing these soldiers to the AC. MOBPERS also generates tapes used to produce mobilization orders for individual ready reservists and retirees ordered to active duty.

RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYSTEM

The Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS) is an automated information system, still under

development, which supports decision-making needs of commanders, staffs, and functional managers responsible for RC forces. It uses state-of-the-art office automation, telecommunications, distributed data bases, and a processing capability to provide timely and accurate information to plan, prepare, and execute mobilization.

RCAS is also designed to improve the accomplishment of routine administrative tasks. It is a self-sufficient system capable of exchanging data with related information systems in the active and reserve components.

STANDARD INSTALLATION AND DIVISION PERSONNEL SYSTEM

The Standard Installation and Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) is an unclassified system which provides cyclic (daily, if required) automated personnel service support (PSS) for active Army soldiers. SIDPERS supports strength accounting, personnel management, personnel actions, and exchange of information with other automated systems.

SIDPERS is an unclassified Standard Army Management Information System (STAMIS) which operates on the Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System (TACCS). Also referred to as SIDPERS TACCS, it provides a standardized personnel system responsible for strength reporting and personnel administration.

SIDPERS provides commanders the ability to optimize allocation and use of personnel assets to meet peacetime, mobilization, and wartime PSS requirements. The main features of the system are data entry, ad hoc query, word processing, spread sheet, C²SRS (battle rosters, personnel requirements reports, personnel summary reports), miscellaneous personnel functions, and preparation of SIDPERS-2 transactions.

STRATEGIC DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM

The Strategic Deployment System (STRADS) is an MTMC planning and execution system used to plan, execute, and monitor unit mobilization, deployment, and redeployment activities during both exercises and contingencies.

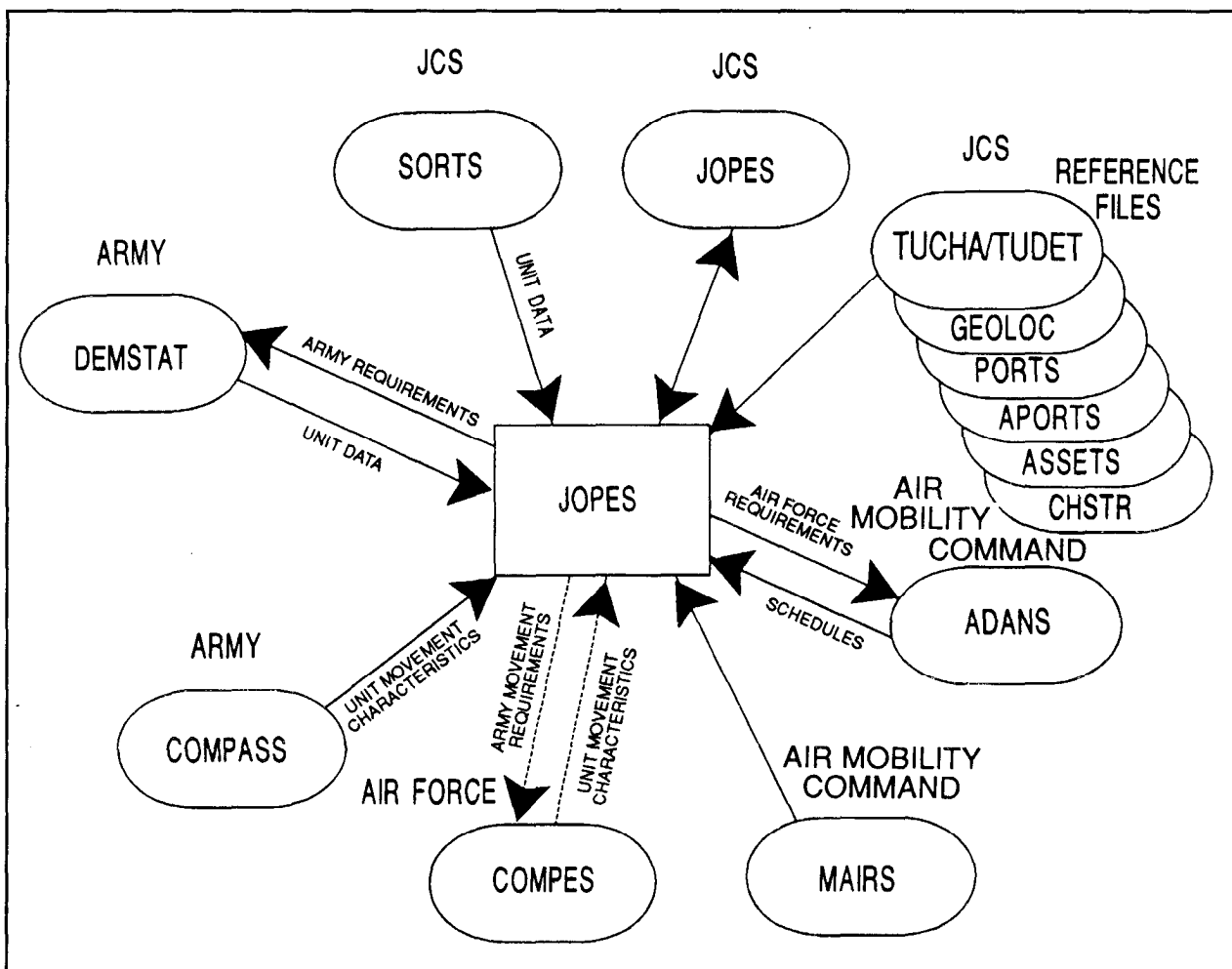


Figure C-2. Interfaces with the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System

THEATER ARMY MEDICAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Theater Army Medical Management Information System (TAMMIS) supports the information management requirements of field medical units during contingency operations and war. This system aids the US Army in effectively planning transportation, treating, and tracking patients at field (TOE) medical facilities worldwide. The TAMMIS assists medical personnel on the battlefield by providing timely, accurate, and relevant information through the following subsystems:

- Medical blood products management.
- Medical patient accounting and reporting.

- Medical regulating.
- Medical supply.
- Medical maintenance.
- Medical optical fabrication and management.

TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR AUTOMATED COMMAND AND CONTROL INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Transportation Coordinator Automated Command and Control Information System (TC ACCIS) is an information management and data communications system the US Army active and reserve components use to plan and execute deployments during both day-to-day operations and

crisis situations. The system maintains the UMD, provides UMD to JOPEs via COMPASS, and provides movement requirements to MTMC for ship scheduling and port planning/operations.

TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONAL PERSONAL PROPERTY STANDARD SYSTEM

The Transportation Operational Personal Property Standard System (TOPS) automates and standardizes personal property movement and storage functions at transportation offices throughout DOD.

WORLDWIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM

The Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) provides the means for operational direction and technical administrative support for C² of US military forces. The system is comprised of the National Military Command System (NMCS), the C² systems of unified and specified commands, the service component commands, Department of Defense agencies, and the WWMCCS-related management/information systems.

The system furnishes a multipath channel of secure communications to transmit information from primary sources to those who must make decisions (including the president) and transmit their decisions (in the form of military orders) to subordinates.

WWMCCS is not a single system, nor is it a closed system. It encompasses many systems ranging from national to theater level. It interfaces with other non-WWMCCSs such as the presidential C² facilities,

non-DOD systems, and tactical C² systems that support subordinate military service units. See Figure C-3.

WWMCCS has five basic elements: warning systems, communications, data collection and processing, executive aids, and facilities. Each of these permeates the various levels of C². The combined operations of the WWMCCS elements form a worldwide information system. See Figure C-4.

WORLDWIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM INTERCOMPUTER NETWORK

With the Worldwide Military Command and Control System Intercomputer Network (WIN) users can communicate with other users, review and update data at other WWMCCS locations, and transfer data accurately and rapidly between computers.

WORLDWIDE PORT SYSTEM

The Worldwide Port System (WPS) is the replacement system for the MTMC Terminal Management System (TERMS), the DASPS-E, and the unit movement terminal support module. WPS is a stand-alone, transportable, cargo terminal operation and cargo documentation system designed to provide a real time management capability to the terminal commander.

WPS supports in-transit visibility for both general cargo and unit moves. It produces those reports necessary for terminal operations, plus generating the MILSTAMP ocean cargo manifest. WPS will operate at all Army ports worldwide and at Navy ports handling common-user cargo.

SUMMARY

This appendix described some of the automated systems that support MDRD. These and emerging systems will provide a greater capability. Commanders and their staffs must understand these systems to fully appreciate and implement the detailed processes by which strategic deployment is accomplished.

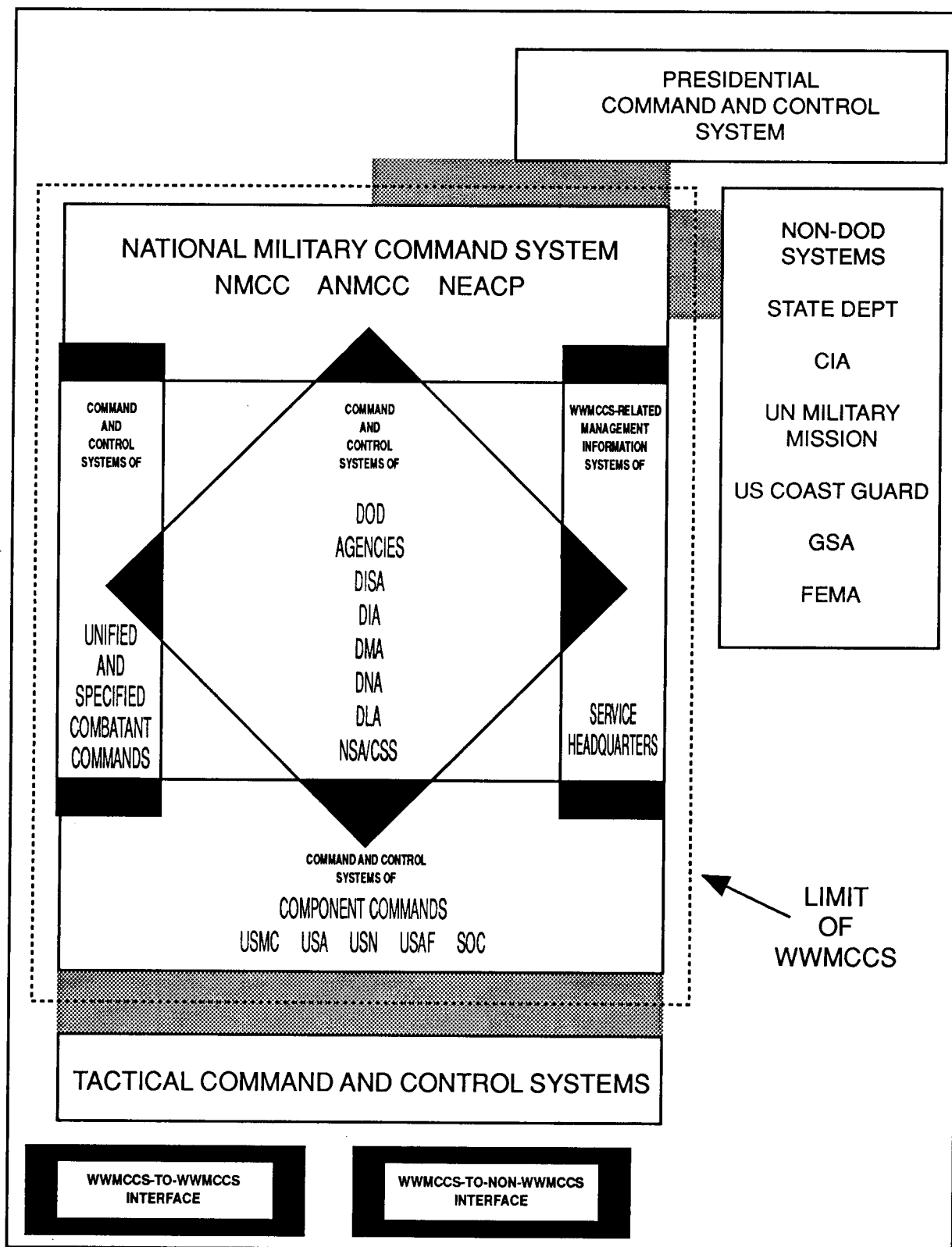


Figure C-3. Worldwide Military Command and Control System Relationships

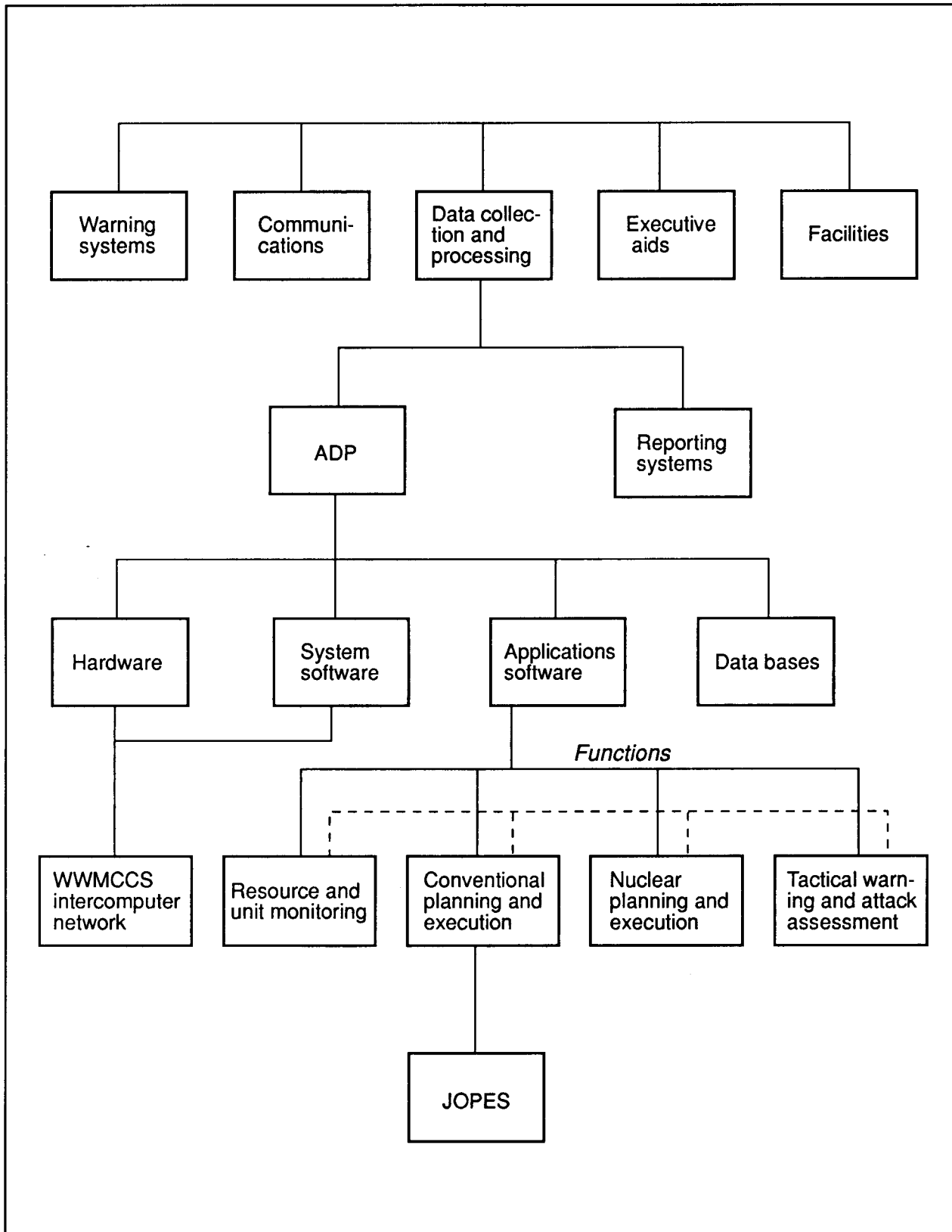


Figure C-4. The Elements of the Worldwide Military Command and Control System