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Technical Report
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THE ARMY'S
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
WARFIGHTING ROLE

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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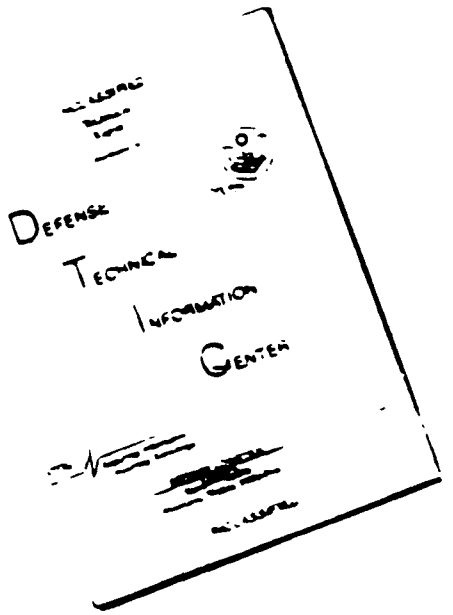

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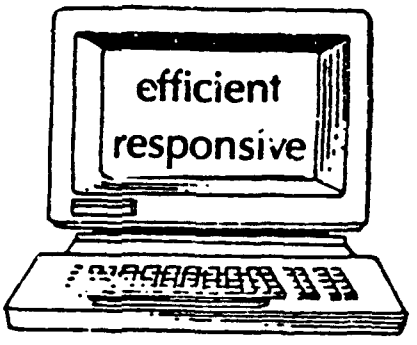
The Army's
Combat Service Support
Warfighting Role



CASCOM

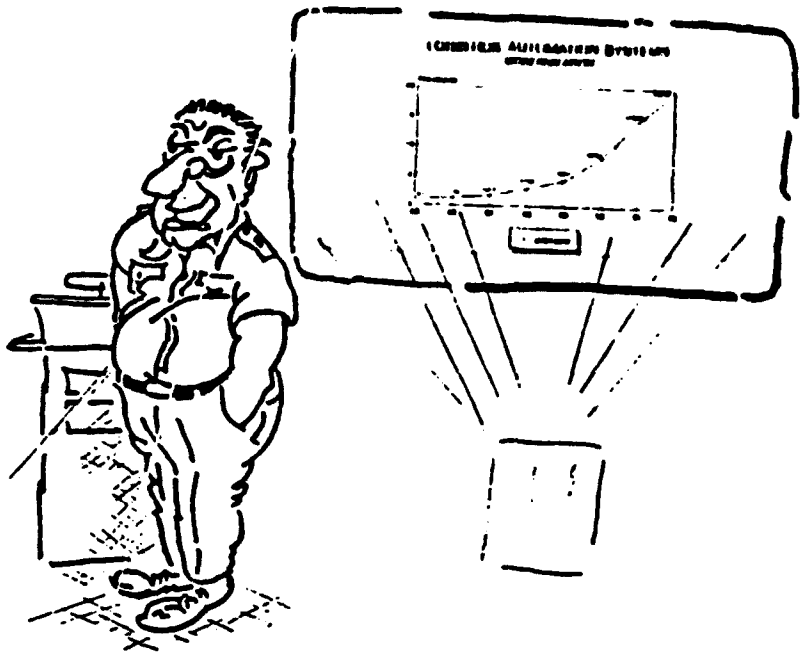
JULY 1992

Computers on the Battlefield

Military actions take many forms, from "JUST CAUSE" force projection operations in Panama to complete Theater deployments as conducted during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Regardless of the size of the military operation, the combat soldier and his weapon requires support. Combat Service Support units must be able to provide the necessary CSS sustainment in various types of battlefield environments.

The Army is becoming more and more automated in its pursuit of quicker and more efficient logistical systems. One of the major challenges currently facing the Army is that of integrating new functional systems, their host computers, and battlefield communications into a cohesive automation/communication architecture that meets the needs of force commanders.

The Persian Gulf War confirmed the fact that the power of logistics is at the strategic level while the "punch" of logistics is at the tactical level.



The major benefit of the automation modernization effort is its value both as a "Combat Multiplier" and as a management tool.

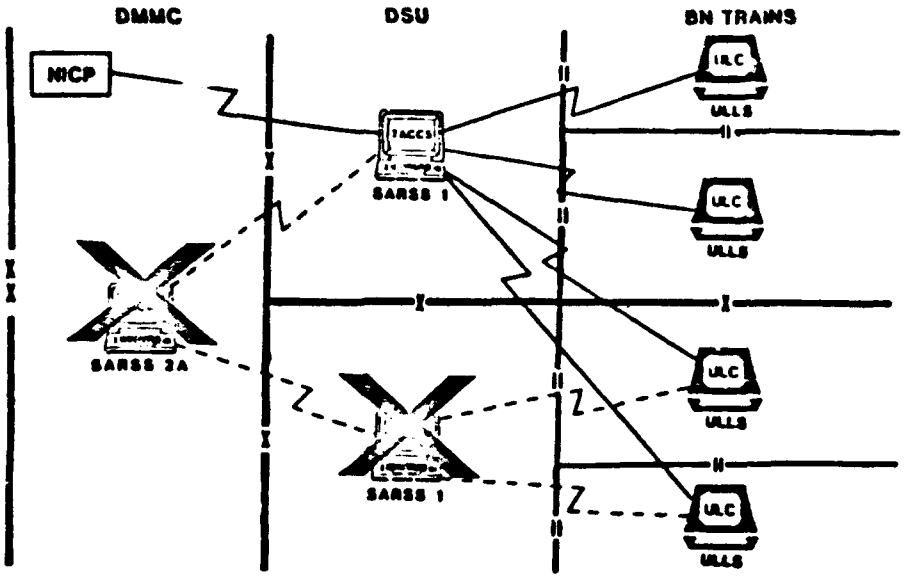
The Army is undergoing a massive redefinition and restructuring of the entire CSS automation architecture. We are moving from the old batch processors to distributed, near-real time processing.

CSS Automation modernization is utilizing COTS (Commercial Off the Shelf) computers and evolving to open system "POSIX" software that will further enhance our sustainment abilities.

One important aspect of the CSS automation architecture is that nothing larger than a microcomputer will be used in a division or separate brigade. Every battalion will have CSS microcomputer software systems to support logistics functions from the motor pool to the battalion aid station.

At Corps and above, mini computers will be used by the various management centers and selected commands.

IMPROVED SURVIVABILITY



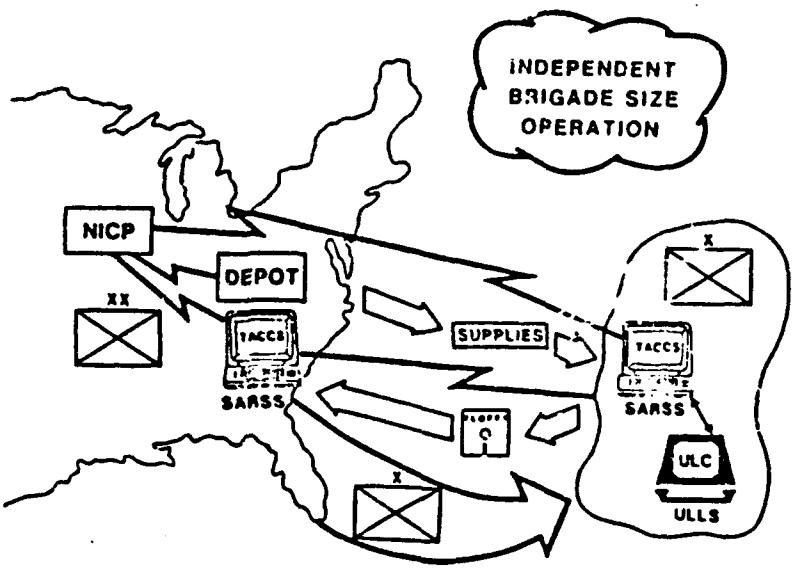
We're confident that our objective CSS architecture will greatly improve a units support survivability on the battlefield.

As depicted here, the objective Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS) is designed to by-pass the next higher support system, if that level is not functioning.

Enhanced continuity of CSS support operations is achieved through the worldwide use of our Standard Army Management Information Systems (STAMIS).

Our CSS STAMIS functional systems are being designed to communicate electronically, computer to computer. The requisite communications must be made available to assure inter/intra operability.

Because CSS battlefield communications has not been confirmed for use in wartime, units may have to pass information via floppy diskette or tape media delivered by a unit courier.


INDEPENDENT
BRIGADE SIZE
OPERATION
NICP
DEPOT
XX
TACCS
SARSS
SUPPLIES
X
TACCS
SARSS
ULC
ULLS
X

Through the use of our objective supply systems, we can easily support the deployment of an independent brigade or an emerging Corps operation.

With the deployment depicted here, you can readily see how our CSS objective supply systems when supported by requisite electronic communications, will provide timely sustainment to any tactical force. Direct satellite communications could link OCONUS deployed U.S. Army forces with their supporting DLA, AMC, or GSA commodity command.

The ability to deploy functionally capable CSS forces in support of a contingency operation assures optimal timely support to committed forces, and provides the tactical commander with the ability to effectively influence the battle through efficient asset management.

The objective SARSS system reduces the SORTIE requirements for the entire contingency force, while simultaneously enhancing its ability to rapidly set up and implement a responsive supply system. Good Logistics is Good Combat Power.

LOGISTICS AUTOMATION SYSTEMS

SUPPLY

SARSS-1(I)
SARSS-1(O)
SARSS-2A
SARSS-2B
SARSS-I/TDA
DS4
SAILS
ULLS
ULLS-S4
ULLS-A
AFMIS

11

AMMUNITION

SAAS-1/3
SAAS-4
SAAS-DAO

3

PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY

SPBS-R
SPBS-R-I/TDA
ACS

3

TRANSPORTATION

DAMMS-R
DAMMS-MPM
DASPS-E
AALPS
TOPS

5

MAINTENANCE

SAMS-1
SAMS-2
SAMS-I/TDA

3

COMMAND & CONTROL

CSSCS

1

MEDICAL

TAMMIS MEDBLD
TAMMIS MEDPAR
TAMMIS MEDREG
TAMMIS MEDLOG

4

PERSONNEL

SIDPERS-2.75
SIDPERS-3

2

CASCOM - LOG AUTOMATION

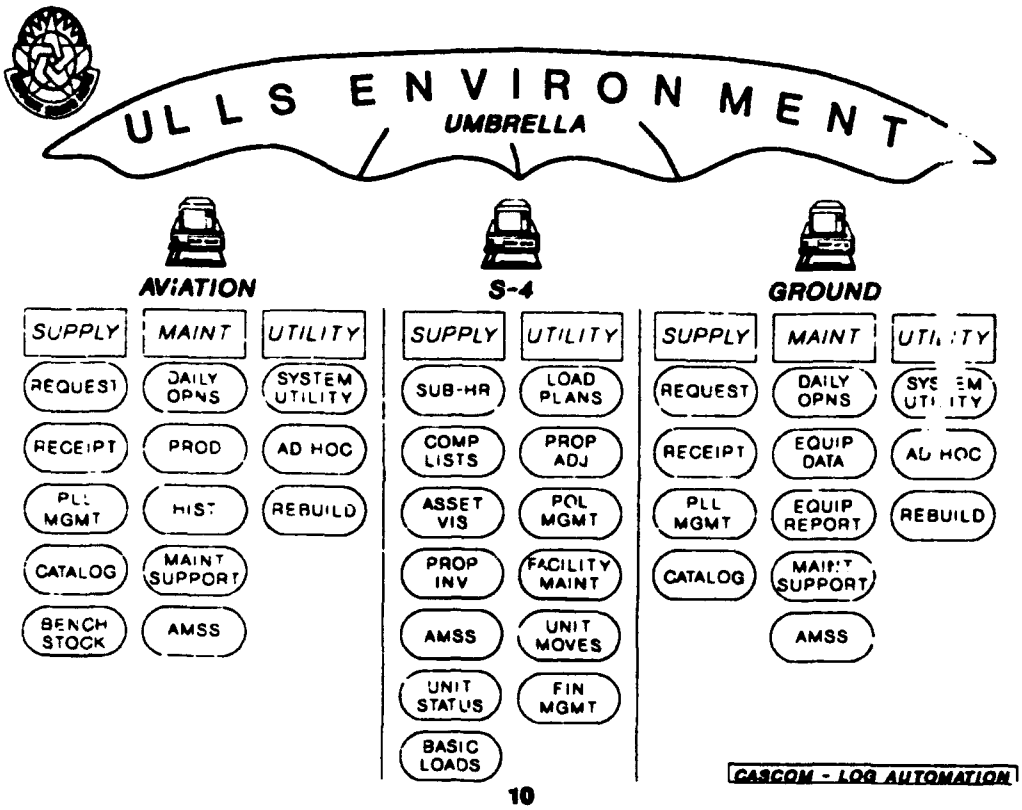
Shown here are our emerging objective CSS STAMIS (Standard Army Management Information Systems).

It's important to remember that all our CSS functional systems are constantly changing to respond to evolving policy, doctrine, and force structure changes, while at the same time responding (and most importantly) to user requirements.

Although the SAILS and DS4 STAMIS are being phased out, extensive changes to their software programs are being accomplished to accommodate evolving Army policy guidance e.g. Stock Funding of Depot Level Reparables, Objective Supply Capabilities etc.

Our emerging CSS STAMIS will support force projection and crisis response operations in an objective area with no logistics infrastructure. Automation and assured communications will link the distribution system elements together.

The evolving CSS automation architecture has not been fully funded. Priority Active and Reserve component units will be receiving the objective STAMIS.


ULLS ENVIRONMENT
UMBRELLA
AVIATION
SUPPLY
REQUEST
RECEIPT
PLL MGMT
CATALOG
BENCH STOCK
MAINT
DAILY OPNS
PROD
HIST
MAINT SUPPORT
AMSS
UTILITY
SYSTEM UTILITY
AD HOC
REBUILD
S-4
SUPPLY
SUB-HR
COMP LISTS
ASSET VIS
PROP INV
AMSS
UNIT STATUS
BASIC LOADS
UTILITY
LOAD PLANS
PROP ADJ
POL MGMT
FACILITY MAINT
UNIT MOVES
FIN MGMT
GROUND
SUPPLY
REQUEST
RECEIPT
PLL MGMT
CATALOG
MAINT
DAILY OPNS
EQUIP DATA
EQUIP REPORT
MAINT SUPPORT
AMSS
UTILITY
SYSTEM UTILITY
AD HOC
REBUILD
CASCOM - LOG AUTOMATION

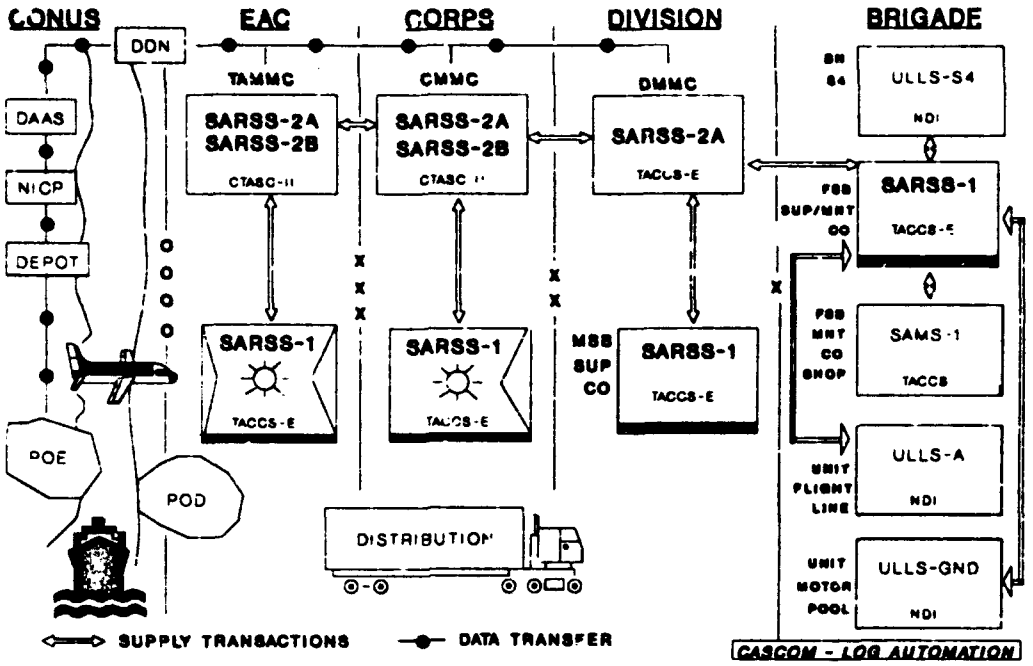
The Unit-Level Logistics System (ULLS) opened a new front in logistics automation. The designation of the overall program has changed as it evolves beyond the unit motor pool and encompasses the flight line operations and battalion S-4 operations.

ULLS-Ground provides automated transaction processing for a host of PLL and TAMMS functions and provides an automated interface with SARSS (supply) and SAMS (maintenance management). These interfaces support the timely transmission and processing of supply and maintenance operations and functional management information.

ULLS-S4 is being developed for use by the battalion/brigade S-4 and unit supply sergeant. Its functions include requesting supplies, forecasting basic loads, operational planning, providing asset visibility at hand receipt/sub-hand receipt levels, unit load planning, bulk POL management, and facility management.

ULLS-Aviation is being developed to perform Class IX and TAMMS-Aviation functions at the flight line. It will produce flight packs, track the readiness of aircraft, maintain historical records and order repair parts for aircraft.

SARSS
STANDARD ARMY RETAIL SUPPLY SYSTEM



SARSS is a multiechelon supply management and stock control system designed to operate in wartime and peacetime environments.

SARSS-1 at the Direct and General Support levels accomplishes receipt, storage, requisition and issue functions. It supports ULLS, SAMS-1, SPBS-R STAMIS and non-automated customers.

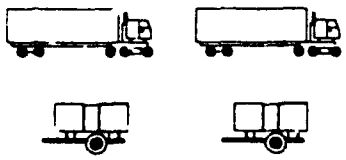
SARSS-2A at the Division, Corps and EAC Materiel Management Centers (MMC) accomplishes time sensitive management control of command level asset visibility and cross leveling of critical items. At the Theater level it supports war reserve and materiel rebuild programs, and major item acquisition.

SARSS-2B at Corps and EAC, accomplishes non-time sensitive minicomputer processing in support of catalog processing, demand and document history information in support of SARSS-1 and SARSS-2A activities throughout each respective area.

The objective SARSS system has been tested in the XVIII Airborne Corps and the 82nd Airborne Division. Army wide fielding will commence 1st Qtr FY93.

DS4 TRANSITION to DESK TOP

DAS3 SYSTEM



DESK TOP SYSTEM

1 FOR OPERATIONS

3 FOR MANAGERS

WHY ?

- INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY
- DECREASED COST OF OPERATION

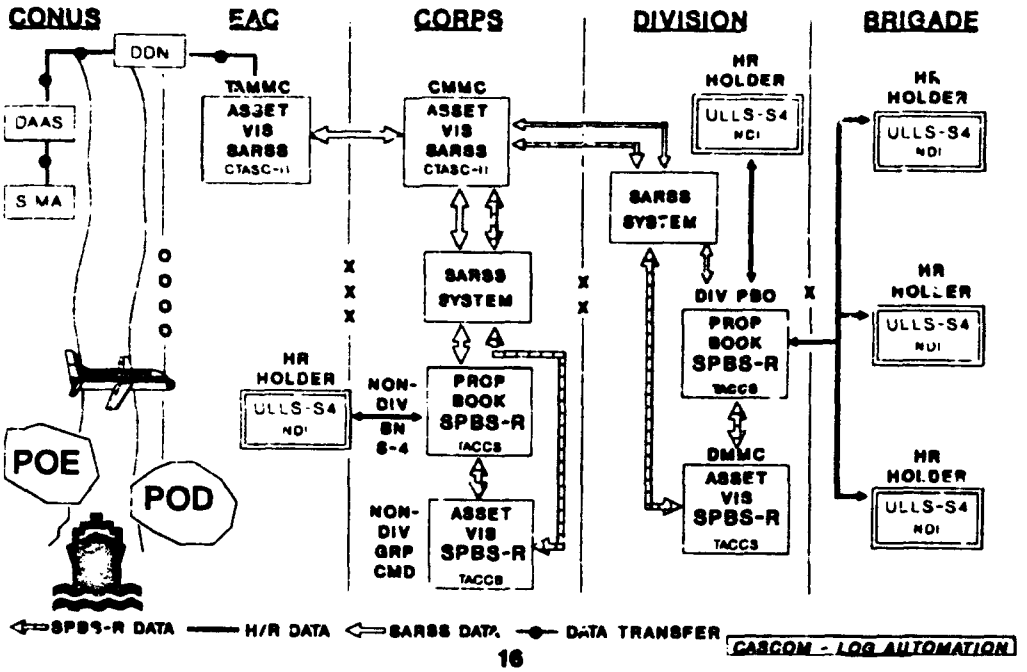
To overcome increasing performance and aging hardware related problems with the DS4/DAS3 system, CASCOM and the Information System Software Development Center Lee (ISSDCL) has transitioned the DS4 supply software to an MS DOS configuration on four desk top computers. The new DS4 configuration significantly reduces run times and supports a 10 brigade equivalent force. The supporting TUFMIS financial software is also being transitioned.

The prototype DS4/DT system is operational in the 3rd ID. Their daily cycle is averaging 4 hours a day with no backlog. A TUFMIS/DT prototype will be tested this summer. A DS4/TUFMIS Software Acceptance Test is scheduled this summer.

Extension of the DS4/TUFMIS/DT system is expected to begin this fall. Together with the DS4/DAS3 displacement by SARSS-O, all of the DS4/DAS3 systems will be replaced by the end of FY93.

The 3rd ID stated "the prototype DS4 system is proving to be even better than expected". The success of the transition is associated with a potential savings and cost avoidance of $166M over 3 years.

SPBS-R
STANDARD PROPERTY BOOK SYSTEM - REDESIGN



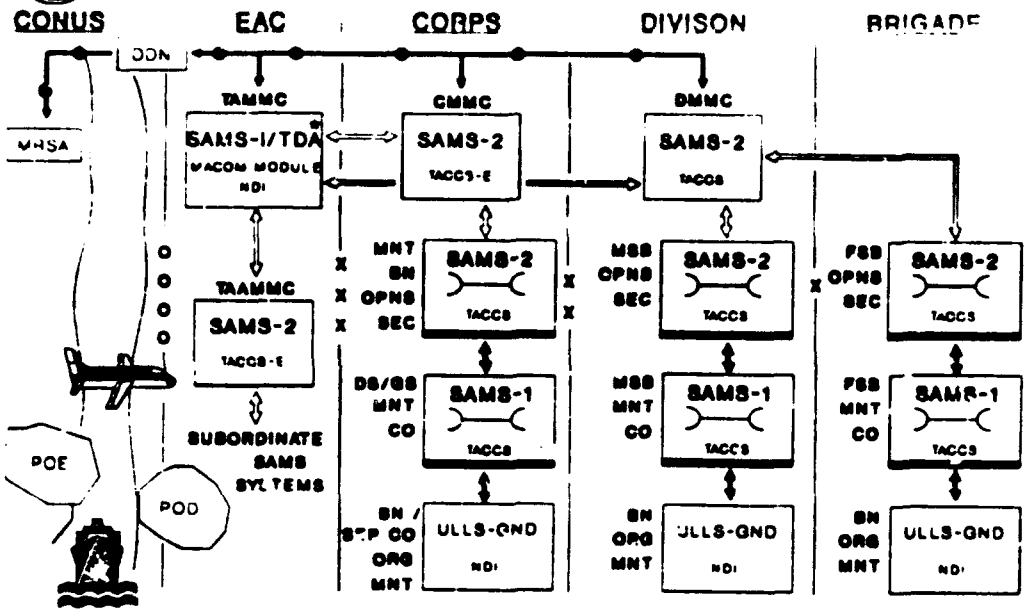
SPBS-R is an interactive, on-line property accountability and reporting system that operates on the TACCS computer in TO&E environments. Utilized for more than four years, SPBS-R has greatly improved property management and asset reporting.

It is used in all army environments: Brigade, Division, (both light and heavy), Corps, Theater, and at military installations. SPBS-R supply requisitions are currently processed by SARSS-1 (I), DS4 and SAILS, and the objective SARSS system.

SBPS-R provides on-line management information and automated reporting procedures for the Property Book Officer, and produces updated company level hand receipts when needed. It also provides automated interfaces with Supply Support Activities (SSA) for request and receipt of equipment, CBS-X for world-wide asset reporting, ACS for authorization data, and all Central Registries for Serial Number Tracking.

SPBS-R-I/TDA has an MS-DOS operating system, utilizes an NDI computers and will be used at the installation.

SAMS
STANDARD ARMY MAINTENANCE SYSTEM



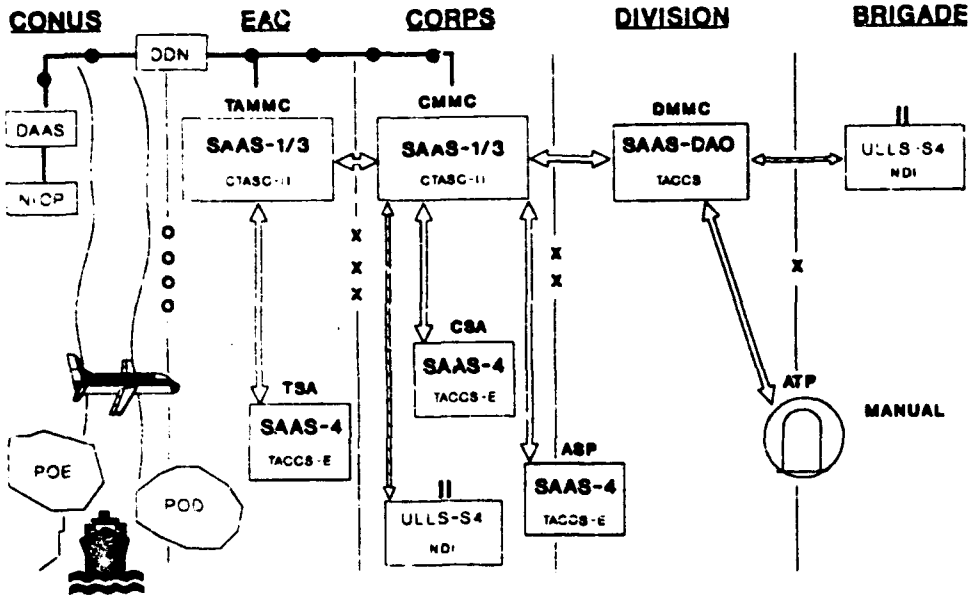
SAMS is designed to increase the productivity of maintenance shops, and provide commanders with accurate and timely maintenance management information. SAMS-1/2 has been operational for five years and has been very well received.

Within DS/GS maintenance shops, SAM-1 automates shop production functions, maintenance control records, maintains shop supplies and requisitions repair parts. It receives maintenance data from the TAMMS Module of the battalion maintenance section's ULLS.

SAMS-2 provides field commanders with selected maintenance, equipment readiness, and equipment performance reports. It also provides engineering data, readiness data, and life cycle management data to the Materiel Readiness Support Activity (MRSA).

SAMS-I/TDA will provide theater level maintenance and fiscal management summary reports, and compile data for maintenance performance reviews and will support garrison/installation maintenance management. SAMS-I/TDA development testing is planned for the FY 93/94 timeframe.

SAAS
STANDARD ARMY AMMUNITION SYSTEM



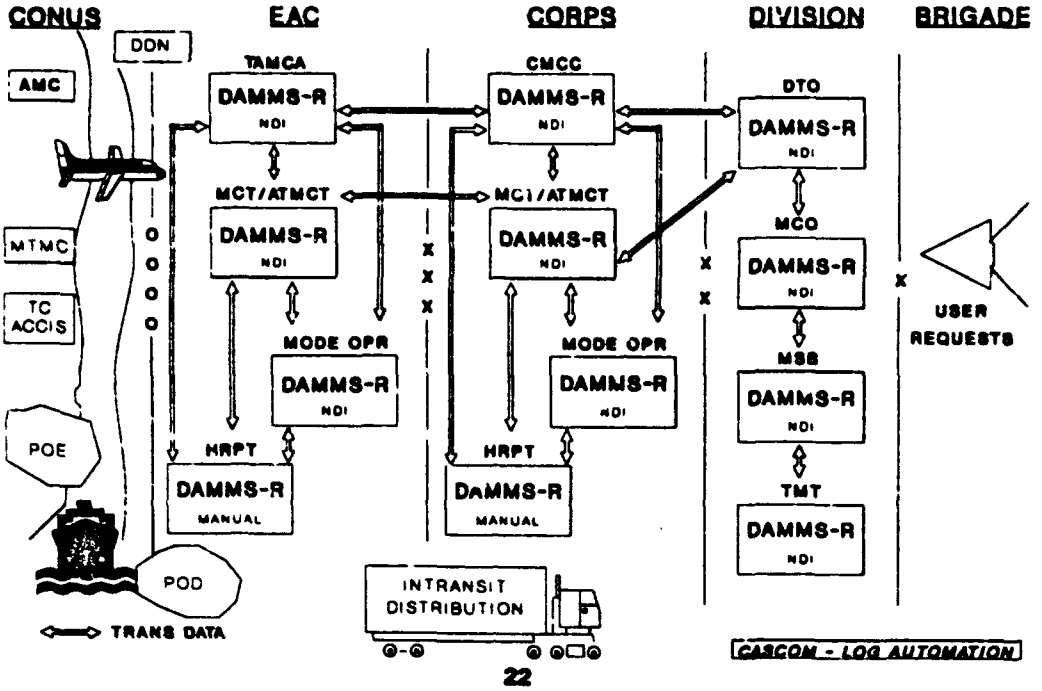
ASCOM - LOG AUTOMATION

SAAS supports the management of munitions from the theater and corps management levels down to the ammunition supply points. At TSA's, CSA's, and ASP's, SAAS-4 provides procedures for recording ammunition receipts, issues and adjustments, and standardizes stock status reports to the Corps and Theater MMCs.

SAAS-1/3 at the Corps and Theater level manages ammunition at it's respective command level while providing asset visibility back to the NICP. Since it utilizes classified information, SAAS-1/3 operates on its own CTASC-II. SAAS is undergoing a total modernization, incorporating lessons learned from SWA.

A Division Ammunition Office (SAAS-DAO) management information system has been fielded. It gives the DAO the capability to forecast division ammunition requirements and manage the Division's Controlled Supply Rate (CSR) down to the individual unit. SAAS-DAO achieves a long-standing ammunition goal by automating the collection and transmission of rapidly changing destinations, force structure, and quantities; which are the source data needed to prime the resupply pipeline.

DAMMS-R
DA MOVEMENTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - REDESIGNED



The dynamics of future engagements will require automated transportation management and cargo visibility to control and expedite unit and materiel movement, and control the theaters limited transportation assets.

The DAMMS-R system will provide automation support for transportation staffs and organizations within an overseas theater of operation. It will also provide automation support to those operational theater's in peacetime. DAMMS-R will support information procedures for providing transport services, scheduling MSR traffic, planning transport allocation to meet command priorities and recording surface distribution decisions.

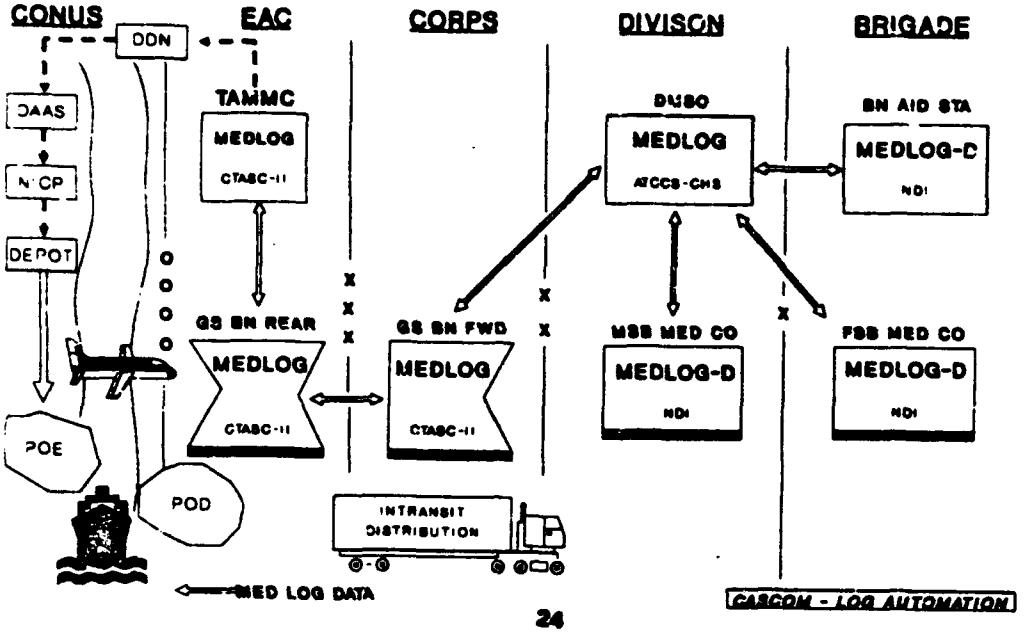
DAMMS-R is being developed as eight sub-modules. Portions of three of the sub-modules were fielded to USAREUR and USFK (the Theater Master Address File, the Container Module, and the Freight Module).

A portion of DAMMS-R operational capability will be provided by Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) software movement systems which are in use in the commercial trucking industry. Extension of the full DAMMS-R system is planned during the mid-nineties.

TAMMIS

THE ARMY MEDICAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

MEDLOG Medical Logistics



TAMMIS was developed to track patients and manage medical information of field (TOE) medical units. It supports readiness missions while in garrison and during training exercises, thus ensuring a rapid transition from peace to war.

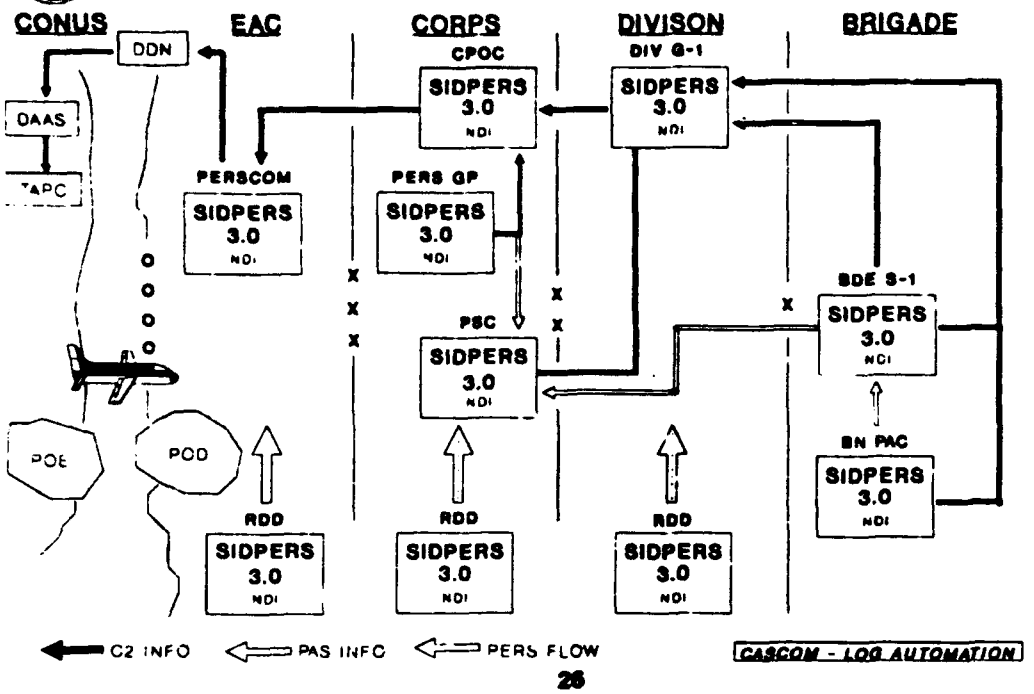
TAMMIS is composed of the following functional areas:

- *MEDBLD - Medical Blood Management*
- *MEDPAR - Medical Patient Accounting and Reporting*
- *MEDREG - Medical Regulating*
- *MEDLOG - Medical Logistics*
  - *MEDSUP - Medical Supply*
  - *MEDMNT - Medical Maintenance*
  - *MEDOPT - Medical Optical Fabrication*

Medical C2 information is provided through data rollups on the status of medical units, evacuation workload and critical resources.

TAMMIS is being fielded Armywide. The first CSS STAMIS to be extended on the new ATCCS CHS-I (Common Hardware Software version one microcomputer) and the new CTASC-II computer.

SIDPERS
STANDARD INSTALLATION/DIVISION PERSONNEL SYSTEM



SIDPERS-3 is being designed to support the personnel management functions of strength accounting, organization and personnel record keeping, and personnel management reporting to all command levels. It is a stand alone system that puts soldier data in the hands of commanders.

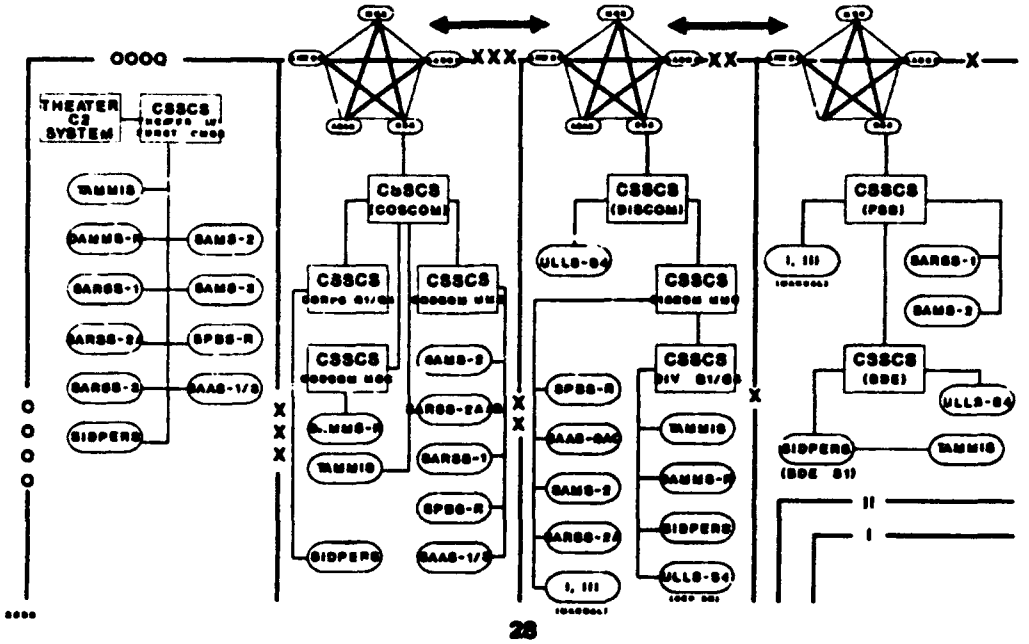
All SIDPERS-3 units at Corps and below will be interactive over a common user network. The brigade and battalion/company level SIDPERS-3 units will forward personnel and administrative information to each other, the division PSC, and the Corps PSC. Within the division SIDPERS-3 will interface the TAMMIS-D and the Financial Battlefield System (FBS).

From the Corps or developed theater level, SIDPERS-3 personnel data will be sent to the supporting CONUS ASIMS base.

SIDPERS-3 will support both peacetime and wartime requirements. It provides an AD HOC Query capability tailored to users at all command/operating levels. SIDPERS-3 is in full development: extension is planned in FY93/94.

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYSTEM (CSSCS) OBJECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

ATCCS (ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM)



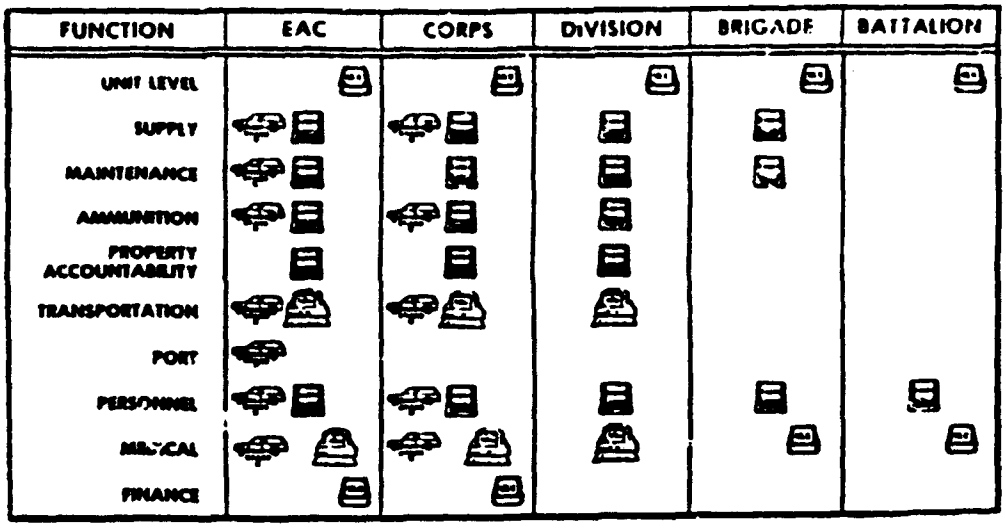
CSSCS will be the Capstone CSS information management system for the collection, analysis, and distribution of key elements of information from the logistics, medical and personnel STAMIS, and from the CSS commander and his staff.

CSSCS will present near real-time quality CSS information for the tactical commander's AirLand Operations planning and decision making process, and assist in logistical staff planning and the preparation of logistical estimates. The CSSCS system is one of five battlefield functional areas of the Army's Tactical Command and Control System (ATCCS).

Tactical commanders, from brigade through corps will use ATCCS/CSSCS information in their war fighting decisions. The CSSCS system will pass information to subordinate organizations in the form of orders, plans, and inquires. It will be fielded to maneuver brigades, divisions, corps, and EAC. Within each of these echelons, multiple, networked CSSCS devices will be employed.

Extension of CSSCS is planned during 4th QTR FY93.

CSS ARCHITECTURE



Let's quickly review the objective CSS automation architecture in support of AirLand Operations in a theater of operation.

In a heavy division as shown in the right half of the picture, only microcomputers will support our functional STAMIS.

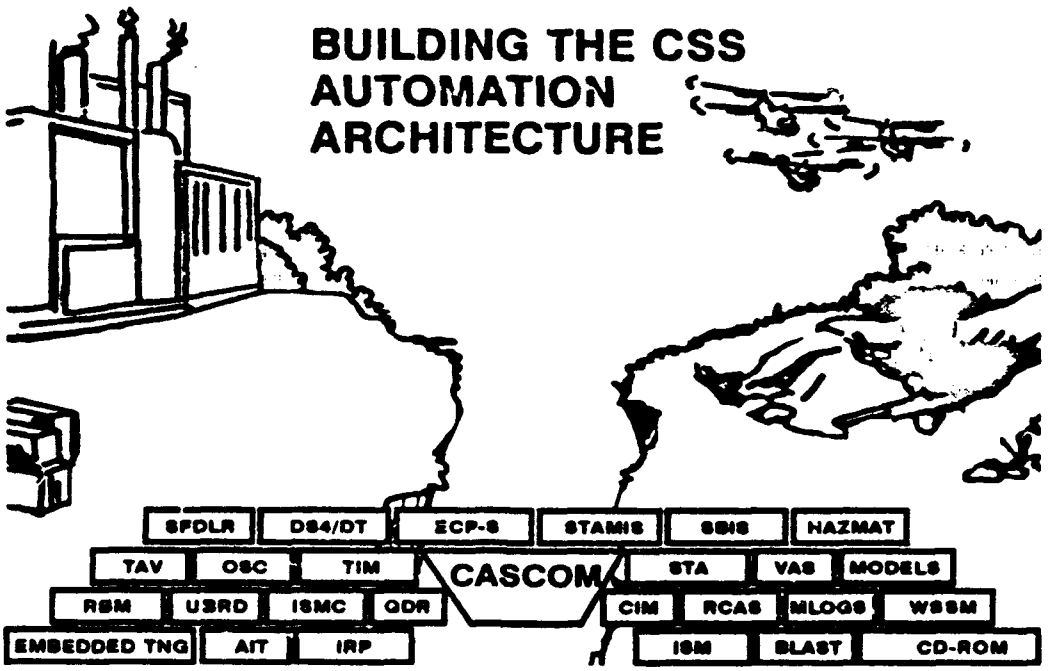
In the Corps and EAC, only Management Centers and selected commands will utilize mini computers.

The functional STAMIS will interface among themselves and with each other as they accomplish their designed processing.

The ongoing CSS automation modernization effort is enhancing our capability to sustain the force. And of course, the final success of our effort is dependent upon continued congressional approval and funding.

BOTTOM LINE: The objective CSS automation architecture coming into use in the nineties will provide commander's with an important force multiplier.

BUILDING THE CSS AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE

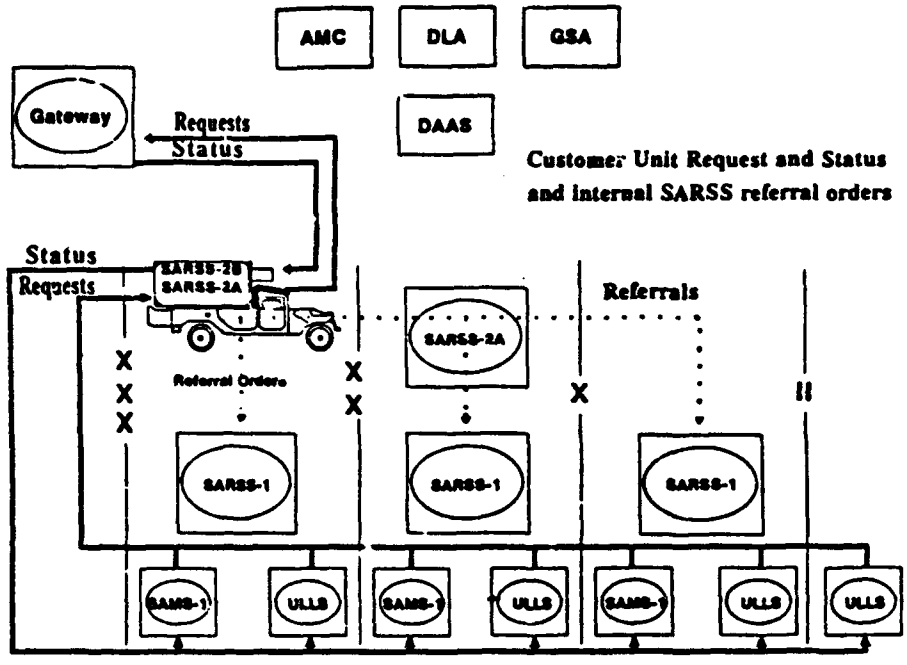


Today more than ever before, CASCOM capabilities are being stressed by the huge amount of mandated changes being made in CSS policy, doctrine, and supply and maintenance updates.

Strategic Logistics Agency initiatives such as Stock Funding of Depot Level Reparables (SFDLR), Objective Supply Capability (OSC), Total Asset Visibility (TAV), Single Stock Fund (SSF), Readiness Based Maintenance (RBM), User Based Requirements Determination (UBRD), Integrated Sustainment Maintenance Concept (ISMC) and Total Distribution System (TDS) greatly impact the CASCOM workload. Other initiatives such as Quality Deficiency Reports (QDR), Inventory Reduction Plan (IRP), Army Materiel Status System (AMSS), Battlefield Spares System (BSS) also inflate the CASCOM workload.

These and other initiatives compete with our STAMIS development and sustainment responsibilities, and the implementation of required system engineering changes. All these requirements pressure against mandated reductions in both funding & manning. If we are to achieve what's best for the Army, the CSS community will have to synchronize the Army's CSS automation/communications needs, eliminate duplication, and address achievable goals.

SARSS with OSC



OSC's goal is to achieve an interactive, near real time requisition processing system; provide visibility and lateral issue capability of assets and near real-time status to the customer, and reduce the time required to fill a customer's request. OSC is a major near-term initiative of the Strategic Logistics Program (SLP).

The Proof of Principle Test at III Corps, Fort Hood used available automation (ULLS, SARSS, DS4 & SAILS) and extensive communications to allow a unit PLL Clerk to go directly to the source of supply to satisfy their requirement. A "gateway" provides both a retail asset review and a subsequent wholesale asset review of a Class IX requisition. The unit PLL then receives an "in the clear" message on their screen identifying which activity will supply the asset.

The Objective SARSS 2A CORPS submodule will interface a theater/Corps OSC gateway. Objective SARSS provides the wanted asset management capabilities, while the OSC gateway processing will expedite a unit's requisition.

OSC will be fielded to III Corps units at Forts Carson, Polk, Riley, Bliss and Sill beginning late summer this year.

CHARTERED BY VCSA/USA

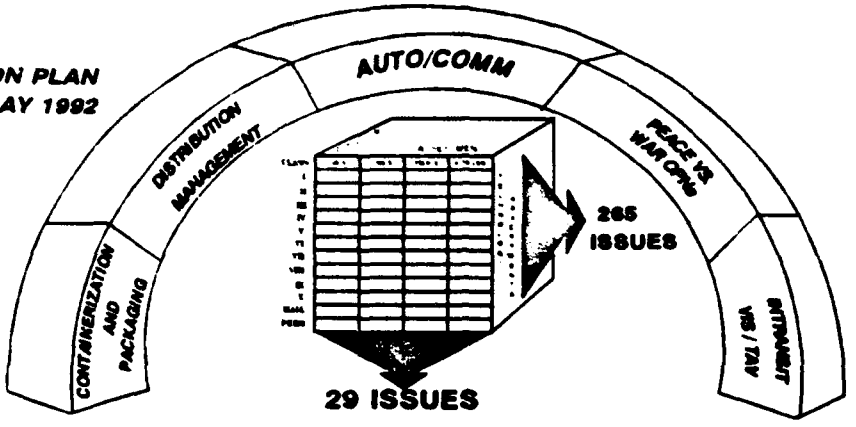
DCSLOG TASK JUNE 1991

- EXAMINE THE ENTIRE DISTRIBUTION PROCESS
  - BROADEN THE DEFINITION OF DISTRIBUTION
- DEVELOP OBJECTIVE "TOTAL ARMY" DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

GOAL
TOTAL ASSET VISIBILITY
"ORIGIN TO FOXHOLE"

OVERARCHING ISSUES...

ACTION PLAN
SIGNED MAY 1992



As a result of the VCSA direction, the DCSLOG tasked CASCOM and SLA to establish a Total Distribution Task Force to identify, analyze, and develop solutions to shortcomings associated with distribution systems.

A Task Force organization, consisting of Receivers, Senders, Auto/comms, and movers specialists, assessed the distribution of materiel from factory to foxhole with the goal of developing an objective Total Distribution System. The objective system will incorporate asset visibility, automation and communications capabilities, tactical mobility, the interfacing of existing combat service support systems, and force structuring to support.

To achieve the objective Total Distribution System an Action Plan was developed which identifies issues, prescribes appropriate corrective actions, provides necessary funding information, and tasks the agencies responsible for executing the actions. The Action Plan containing 140 taskers for 15 responsible agencies, was approved by the VCSA on 27 May 92.

OTHER CSS AUTOMATION INITIATIVES

- AIT
- BLAST
- CIM
- CD-ROM
- ECP-S
- EMBEDDED TNG
- HAZMAT
- IRP
- ISM
- RBM
- SBIS
- STA
- TAV
- TIM
- ISMC
- MLOGS
- MODELS
- QDR
- UBRD
- RBM
- VAS
- WSSM

Other developing concepts in CSS automation are:

AIT Automatic Identification Technology is a family of data capturing devices designed to provide rapid and accurate acquisition, retention, and retrival of source data.

BLAST TM Blocked Asynchronous Transfer is being integrated as the standard communications software package to move CSS data between all CSS STAMIS, CSSCS, and OSC computers havings different operating systems (ie., BTOS, MVS, MS/DOS, and UNIX).

CIM Corporate Information Management is a broad "purple" DOD priority program to improve military business management initiatives and instill better management in defense agencies. Logistics is one of the many functional areas it includes.

CD-ROM Compact Disk - Read Only Memory is process that makes more information available to us at a faster rate. Prewritten information is read by the user (ie. the Army Master Data File).

ECP-S Engineering Change Proposal - Software are prepared and submitted by you, the functional user in the field. Your recommended changes to existing automated systems and STAMIS are annotated on DA Form 5000-R and submitted to your command CSS STAMIS coordinator. When approved it would be included in the next SCP (System Change Package) release.

ET Embedded Training will be built into or added on to STAMIS and non-STAMIS automated systems to enhance and maintain individual skill proficiency necessary to operate and maintain the system.
ULLS-G, ULLS-A and CSSCS are developing ET capabilities.

HAZMAT Hazardous Material Management System is a HQDA DCSLOG priority initiative to tract HAZMAT/Waste from the source (of supply) to the user or final disposition, spanning procurement, shipment, supply and storage actions of the materiel management cycle.

IRP Inventory Reduction Plan is an OSD program for all services to reduce inventory while maintaining readiness by redistributing excesses, reducing non-demand-supported requirements, adjusting procurement quantities and improving distribution process.

ISM Installation Support Module packages day-to-day installation processes into shared integrated information data base reaching across functional areas. Its modules are incorporated in SBIS.

ISMC Integrated Sustainment Maintenance Concept integrates sustainment maintenance at all levels under a single national manager, providing a "one Stop Shop" for maintenance above Direct Support (DS) level.

MLOGS Multi-Functional Logistics System is a concept STAMIS that will perform three functions (supply, maintenance & transportation). National management will be shared with Army, Corps and divisions who will perform asset redistribution and operational support.

MODELS Modernization of Defense Logistics Standard Systems is a program to standardize the DOD logistics data interchanges to facilitate effective communication of logistics information among services and various agencies.

QDR Quality Deficiency Reports is a high priority AMC initiative that will automate the QD reports to facilitate warranty claims for high dollar value items.

RBM Readiness Based Maintenance is a decision support tool that uses Distribution & Repair in Various Environments (DRIVE) model to determine the best combination of repair & distribution of high dollar, high tech components to achieve specific , line replaceable units to achieve specific weapon systems availability goals.

SBIS Sustaining Base Information Services encompasses the "business" functions used to support the Army and other assigned forces in accomplishment of their missions in operational theaters through the use of functional modules (eg. ISM).

STA Sparing to Availability is a computer program which computes stockage to meet weapon system operational availability goals at the least cost.

TAV Total Asset Visibility will evolve as an interactive network that provides Army managers and decision makers with world wide visibility over assets and the capability to control assets in response to national needs.

TIM Technical Integration Management provides support to nine functional areas as defined for CIM. TAMMIS has been designated as a medical migration system to the "purple" environment.

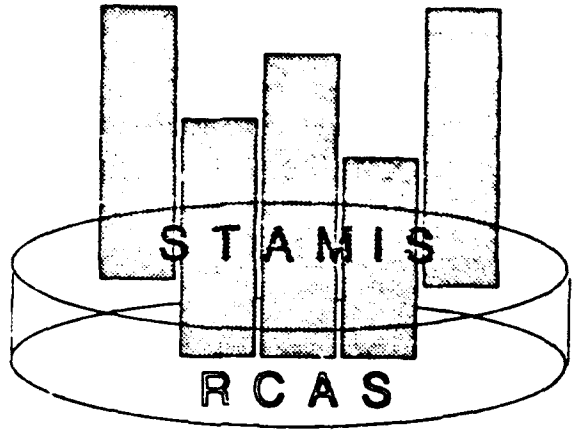
UBRD Usage Based Requirements Determination established baseline requirements for the functional processes of provisioning, cataloging, and supply management for the purposes of expediting the application of the weapon system Spare-to-Availability concept.

VAS Vision Assessment System forecasts weapon system sustainability by examining the support system components e.g. asset position, demand history, repair times etc. to project their combinec effect on weapon systems availability.

WSSM Weapon System Sustainment Management is a concept that will shift the management focus from commodity and process management to weapon system management, and focus attention on those critical items that most affect availability and costs.

RCAS
RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYSTEM

RCAS ACTIVITIES
DEPT OF ARMY
MACOM
NGB
MOB STATION
STARC/MUSARC
COMMAND
UNIT



RC INFORMATION UNDER RCAS

RCAS INPUT AT UNIT LEVEL - INTEGRATED DATABASE
RCAS INFORMATION FLOWS UPWARD TO STAMIS
RCAS PROVIDES BOTTOM-UP, TIMELY, ACCURATE UPDATES

RCAS is a congressionally mandated "peacetime" system that will link active and reserve component commanders and staff planners at all echelons with an interactive decision support system which will provide essential information for day-to-day planning in peacetime and support mobilization decision making during a crisis. It will tie together over 4,000 ARNG and USAR sites with component commands, FORSCOM and the National Guard Bureau (NGB).

During peacetime, RC units will use RCAS during the week, down loading to the Army STAMIS(s) for weekend training periods and during annual training. Eventually, the STAMIS(s) output will be uploaded back into RCAS. RCAS fielding may adversely impact the amount of training that CSS operators and managers receive on their tactical STAMIS. Sustainment of an individual's STAMIS proficiency is paramount to the true mobilization readiness of a CSS unit.

The Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) for RCAS is scheduled for the 3rd QTR FY93 and will include the Military Personnel Management and Force Structure Management processes. A Limited User Test (LUT) will occur this summer (CY92) involving 6th Army RC units, NGB and FORSCOM.

DA FORM 5005-R, Nov 81

ENGINEERING CHANGE PROPOSAL - SOFTWARE (ECP-S) For use of this form see TB 18-110 the proponent agency is (DCSOPS)	(Check One) ☐ PROBLEM REPORT ☐ ECP-S
TO:	2 FROM
3 ORIGINATOR NUMBER / 4 POINT OF CONTACT	5 PRIORITY ☐ EMERGENCY ☐ URGENT ☐ ROUTINE
6 APPLICATION CI BASELINE/VERSION / 7 EXECUTIVE SW BASELINE/VERSION	8 PROBLEM DATE (YYMMDD)

Information management is a users' responsibility. While CASCOM and the CSS functional schools insure that information is managed in accordance with DA policies etc., you, the user, must be able to efficiently and effectively use the procedures in the STAMIS. While we strive to improve the quality and flow of informations, we must focus our efforts on the expressed needs of both the functional user and decision maker.

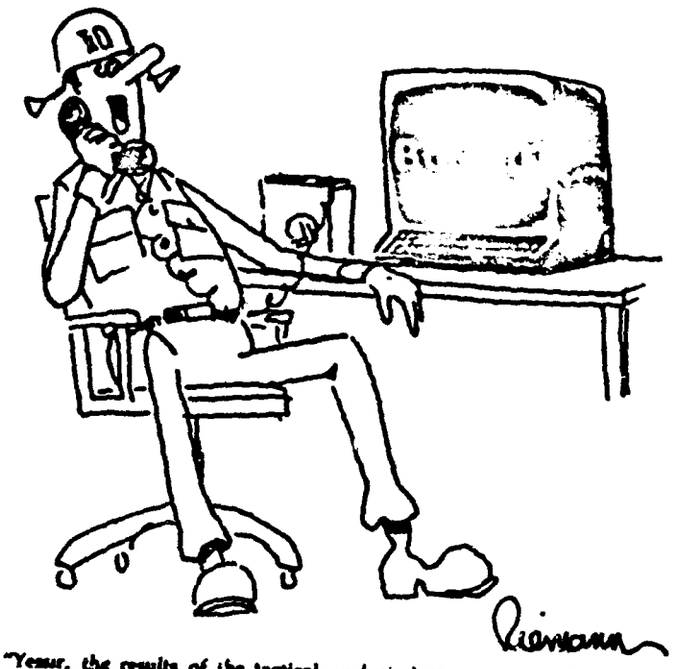
Changes can be made to the fuctional software (ECP-S) and to the hardware platform (ECP-H). Users in the field are encouraged to submit changes that will improve the systems. If you don't like a particular function and have a workable solution, offer your recommendation through an ECP. Submit your ECP thru your LSSO or AMO to the MACOM.

Preparing an ECP is very easy. The DA Form 5000-R is a user friendly vehicle to express your suggestion. Just include all the necessary information in as much detail as possible to:

* Identify the problem or subject
* Describe the problem or subject
* Describe what you'd like to see as a changed product
* Submit the ECP thru your LSSO/AMO to the MACOM coordinator.

Each ECP-S received is throughly studied, tested and evaluated for recommendation to the STAMIS Configuration Control Board (CCB). Board members throughly review all the changes brought before the STAMIS. All approved changes are prioritized by the board and scheduled for implementation in the next scheduled Software Change Package (SCP).
Not all the changes are actually included in a change package due to funding restrictions and available manhours. If a change does not make the cut, it will be held over for the next CCB.

It's important to realize that there is a process to improve the STAMIS you operate and that you play an important role. In our pursuit of the CSS automation architecture, we must remember that "good" is the enemy of "best". Our systems should be the best!



"Yessir, the results of the tactical analysis just came over the wire."

We hope that this booklet has aided you in understanding our efforts to improve CSS efficiency and productivity through CSS automation modernization.

This booklet has been prepared by the Systems Support Division, Logistics Automation Directorate, USA Combined Arms Support Command.

If you have any questions regarding the CSS automation architecture information presented, please contact:

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