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Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources
SUPPORT SYSTEMS

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*This regulation supersedes Part 4, Volume II, Health Services Command Mobilization Planning System (HSC-MPS), 7 May 1992.

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**CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION**

1-1. HISTORY.

This is the first printing of this publication. It incorporates the information in the Health Services Command Mobilization Planning System, Volume II, Part 4, 7 May 1992.

1-2. PURPOSE.

This regulation describes communications and automated systems that support the U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) Mobilization Process. It is not a user manual, but rather a catalog of systems descriptions and connections.

1-3. REFERENCES.

Related documentation and regulations will appear in the description of the function requirements.

1-4. ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS.

1-5. REVIEW AND REVISION.

The Director of Operations, Headquarters (HQ) MEDCOM, maintains and updates this regulation. Submit recommendations for changes or improvements to HQ MEDCOM, ATTN: MCOP-P.

**CHAPTER 2
OVERVIEW**

2-1. HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT.

This regulation consists of 11 chapters. Chapters 3 through 10 contain summary information about mobilization support systems used within MEDCOM. Chapter 11 discusses communications systems. Annex A provides a glossary of abbreviations, acronyms, and terms.

2-2. GENERAL.

Mobilization support systems and communications links systems and processes are used to deploy forces for contingency operations or mobilization. The planner normally

works directly with the software application program. This regulation will use the term "applications" when referring to software applications.

2-3. SCOPE.

The applications appear in the following chapters by their function. Descriptions of the types and locations of their hardware are in FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-6.

**CHAPTER 3
SYSTEMS DESCRIPTIONS**

3-1. ARMY STANDARD INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ASIMS).

a. The Army Standard Information Management System (ASIMS) provides information management support through a system of four government-owned and operated facilities called Army Information Processing Centers (AIPC). AIPCs provide data processing support for Army business processes such as personnel, finance, and logistics to Active Component (AC) customers in their geographic areas. Processing is by batch operation with each AIPC supporting 7 to 10 customer installations (see Figure 3-1).

b. ASIMS provides important information on authorized manpower, supply status, personnel, and financial processing for AC units. Examples of standard application programs provided by the ASIMS are Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply System (SAILS), Standard Financial System (STANFINS), and Installation The Army Authorization Document System (ITAADS).

c. Processing on ASIMS during mobilization follows this order: Mobilization essential, mobilization supporting, mobilization non-essential, and other. ASIMS will

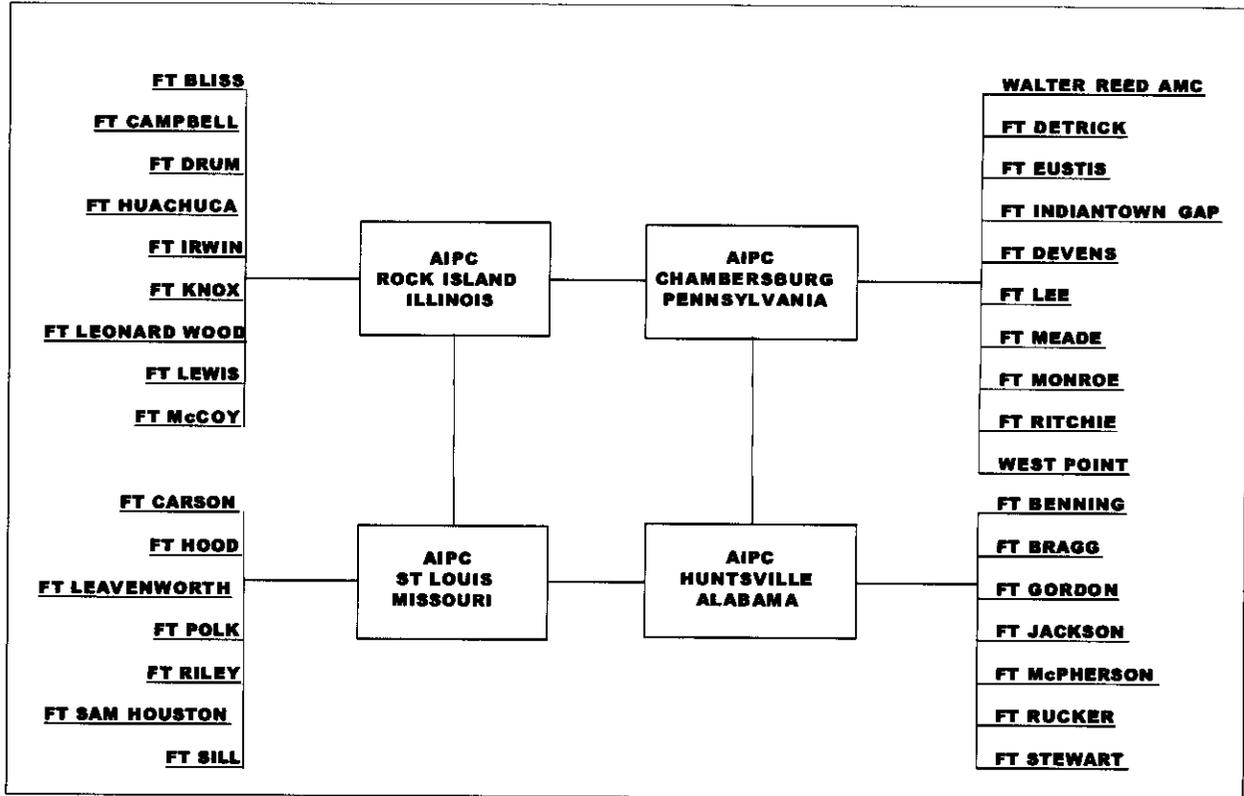


Figure 3-1. Army Information Processing Center

prepare products and reports to support these actions.

3-2. GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (GCCS).

The Global Command and Control System (GCCS) is the global command and control system that provides the means for directing U.S. Military forces. GCCS consists of command and control subsystems that enable the National Command Authority (NCA), the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), and commanders at appropriate subordinate levels to direct and control U.S. military operations.

3-3. ARMY GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL INFORMATION SYSTEM (AGIS).

The Army calls its part of GCCS the Army GCCS Information System (AGIS). AGIS is an information system that

is part of the national subsystem. Applications available on the MEDCOM GCCS computer are either JCS or unique to the MEDCOM.

a. Applications.

(1) Current AGIS applications with direct GCCS links are:

(a) Status of Resources and Training Systems (SORTS).

(b) Mobilization Stationing Planning System (MSPS).

(c) Deployment, Employment, and Mobilization Status System (DEM-STAT).

(d) GCCS Entry System Teleconferencing.

(e) Computerized Movement Planning and Status System (COM-PASS).

(f) Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES).

(2) Current AGIS applications with indirect GCCS links are:

(a) Mobilization Equipment Redistribution System (MOBERS).

(b) Transportation Coordinator Automated Command and Control Information System (TC-ACCIS).

(3) Proposed AGIS Systems with direct GCCS links are:

(a) Logistics data Network (LOGNET).

(b) Mobilization/Operations/Deployment/Employment/Execution.

(4) Proposed AGIS systems with indirect GCCS links are:

(a) Mobilization Movement Control System (MOBCON).

(b) Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS).

b. MEDCOM access to GCCS occurs through the GCCS Entry System (GES).

3-4. DEVELOPMENTAL ARMY READINESS AND MOBILIZATION SYSTEM (DARMS).

DARMS is an unclassified automation system that supports daily operation, planning, and execution for mobilization and deployment of the RC. DARMS is a computer network with terminals that links installations, states, Continental United States Armies (CONUSA), reserve commands, U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), and the Department of the

Army (DA). RCAS will eventually replace DARMS.

3-5. RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYSTEM (RCAS).

RCAS is a future information system to support decision-making. Commanders, staffs, and the managers responsible for RC forces will use it. RCAS will be a stand-alone system capable of exchanging data with related information systems in the active and reserve components. While RCAS is not a command and control system it will support command and control and management functions in the RC. It particularly relates to planning, preparing, and carrying out mobilization activities. Figure 3-2 depicts the structure of RCAS.

CHAPTER 4 PERSONNEL

4-1. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (AMEDD) PROFESSIONAL FILLER SYSTEM (PROFIS).

The AMEDD PROFIS identifies health care professionals from Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) organizations, by specialty and grade, to fill positions in forward deployed and deploying Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) units during a contingency operation or mobilization. These positions are not normally filled during peacetime. The PROFIS allows for communication and coordination between the providing and gaining commands prior to the contingency operation or mobilization.

4-2. ARMY CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SYSTEM (ACPERS).

The ACPERS is an Army-wide civilian personnel system. The system contains modules that provide support to each of the Civilian Personnel Office functions as well as to Equal Opportunity Office functions.

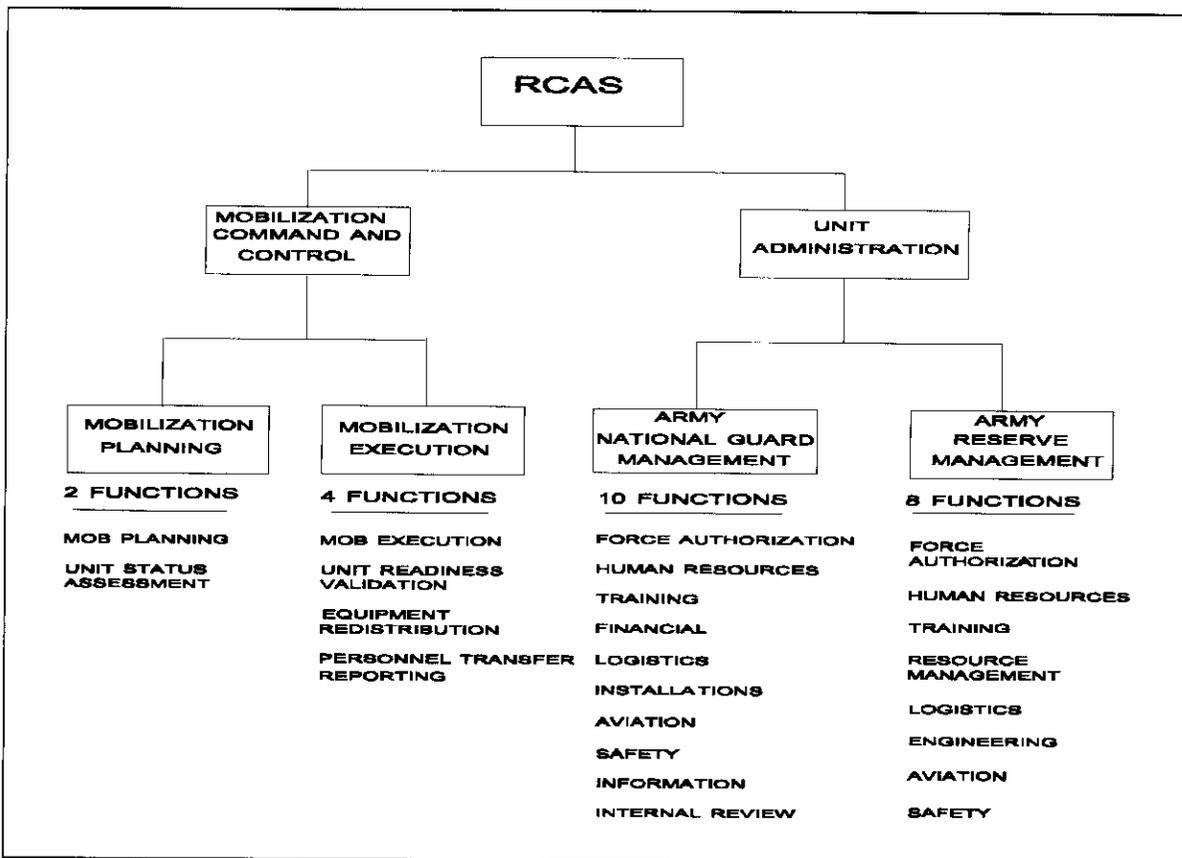


Figure 3-2. RCAS Functional Structure

4-3. MOBILIZATION CROSS-LEVELING SYSTEM (MCL).

The MCL System supports the mobilization process by assisting Major Army Commands (MACOM) and Continental U.S. Army (CONUSA) personnel managers. It assists with the redistribution and cross leveling of personnel assets at the installation. It is not an official strength accounting system. MCL does not link with the Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS).

4-4. MOBILIZATION PERSONNEL PROCESSING SYSTEM (MOBPERS).

MOBPERS consists of the procedures and computer programs used to mobilize non-unit personnel and rush

accession of mobilized RC unit personnel. Some MOBPERS functions are ongoing during peacetime. The Total Army Personnel Center generates wartime personnel requirements. The U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) uses these requirements to match non-unit personnel by grade and Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) to as many of these requirements as possible. Updated information required to bring RC members in to the Active Army is provided to the mobilization stations monthly.

4-5. STANDARD INSTALLATION/DIVISION PERSONNEL SYSTEM (SIDPERS).

Personnel Data for U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) and Army National Guard (ARNG) personnel are on software

systems located at ARPERCEN and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) respectively. These systems support peacetime personnel management and have automated links with SIDPERS-2.

a. SIDPERS-USAR. This system provides field users with standard information needed to manage personnel assets of their respective commands. The system function related to deployment is mobilization support. This provides personnel data on a recurring basis to automated systems that directly support mobilization.

b. SIDPERS-2. This system is the military personnel management system that supports strength accounting, organization and personnel record keeping, and personnel management reporting to all command levels. As a primary source of information about military personnel, SIDPERS links with Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) personnel systems to include Central Assignment Procedures III (CAP III) and Vertical The Army Authorization Document System (VTAADS). A wartime mode is available in SIDPERS to support full mobilization and wartime requirements. SIDPERS-Wartime provides the field the capability to process larger volumes of data in less time.

c. SIDPERS-2.5. This system is the Army standard unit level personnel record keeping, management, and reporting system. This system operates on the Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System (TACCS). The goal of SIDPERS-2.5 is to provide automated personnel information on each soldier to the commander through current personnel records.

d. SIDPERS-2.75. This system is a stand-alone office system that automates the most labor intensive

personnel service support functions. SIDPERS-2.75 has 19 modules which include: promotions, orders, awards and decorations, casualty operations, NCO and Officer efficiency reports, reassignment processing, flagging, soldier applications, transfers and discharges, leaves and passes, personnel accounting and strength reporting, postal operations, in/out processing, suspense actions, and retention.

e. SIDPERS-3. This system is under development. It is to be a total update and redesign effort for the existing AC Military systems. Proposals to incorporate RC systems are also under study. The proponent agency is the Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM).

CHAPTER 5 LOGISTICS

5-1. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT PROPERTY ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (AMEDDPAS).

The AMEDDPAS satisfies the requirements of AR 710-2 and AR 40-61 by providing output documents that assist in the review and audit of property book and hand receipt transactions. In addition, the system includes data elements necessary for bio-medical equipment maintenance and medical care support equipment (MEDCASE). Finally, the system provides command-wide asset visibility.

5-2. COMPUTERIZED MOVEMENT PLANNING AND STATUS SYSTEM (COMPASS).

COMPASS is a FORSCOM unique system designed to support unit movement planning.

5-3. STANDARD ARMY AUTOMATION CON- TRACTING SYSTEM (SAACONS).

The SAACONS is a standard management information system (STAMIS). It integrates procurement management and reporting functions from

the installation purchasing and contracting office with HQDA. SAACONS automates the daily repetitive contracting functions performed at installations. These include preparation of contracts and related documents for all procurement actions, maintenance of source lists and procurement history records, tracking of contract milestones, and accumulation of data required for management and reporting purposes. The system links with other STAMIS to reduce data reentry and paper flow. The SAACONS provides inquiry capability at the MACOM and DA level to ease the collection of data for one-time reporting requirements.

5-4. MOBILIZATION FACILITIES PLANNING SYSTEM (MFPS).

a. The MFPS is a command level system used to check facility capabilities against requirements at each mobilization station. It will display data in tabular and graphic form. The items checked by MFPS will include billeting, warehouse facilities, hospital beds, administrative space, dining facilities, maneuver areas, range requirements, and utilities.

b. When fully developed, MFPS will be a classified system. It will allow MACOMs to do analysis of the effects on installation of changes in the global situations, troop stationing, and construction policies.

5-5. THEATER ARMY MEDICAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (TAMMIS) MEDICAL SUPPLY (MEDSUP) MODULE/DEFENSE MEDICAL LOGISTICS STANDARDIZED SYSTEM (DMLSS).

See paragraph 8-6, Chapter 8.

5-6. STANDARD ARMY RETAIL SUPPLY SYSTEM (SARSS).

SARSS is an automated supply system that automates the supply functions of requisitioning, receipt, issue, and storage of supplies. It maintains accountable balances, performs net asset computation, determines excess, orders replenishment stock, and provides interchangeability and substitutability (I&S) support. Runs on Windows 3.X, Windows for Workgroups 3.XX, Windows 95 and Windows NT 4.0.

CHAPTER 6 TRAINING

6-1. ARMY-WIDE DEVICE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ADAMS).

a. ADAMS is located at the Army Training Support Center (ATSC) at Fort Eustis. Installation Training and Audiovisual Support Centers (TASC) are on line to the database.

b. ADAMS contains the known mobilization training and audio support requirements for each mobilization station, and determines shortfalls. The input is derived from the DARMS data, which includes RC unit TASC requirements as submitted on the Post-mobilization Training and Support Requirements (PTSR).

CHAPTER 7 MEDICAL

7-1. DEFENSE ENROLLMENT ELIGIBILITY REPORTING SYSTEM (DEERS).

DEERS combines more than 27 sources of automated sponsor data provided by the Services and several other Federal agencies, such as the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA). Information on dependent family members comes from the Uniformed Services identification card issuing system. DEERS now provides support for several users and activities, and links the medical and personnel communities. DEERS provides simple

administrative help such as the medical/dental record tracking system, routine DEERS enrollment and eligibility checking for CHAMPUS and Uniformed Services medical treatment facilities (MTF). DEERS also includes sensitive issues such as the reporting disease database, maintaining duplicate dental x-rays for quick retrieval, and casualty identification/reporting system.

7-2. COMPOSITE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM (CHCS).

a. This system improves the quality and timeliness of patient care data by combining it under a common architecture. It links the manual and automated information systems that support the work centers. These include inpatient and ambulatory care facilities, patient administration, patient appointment and scheduling, nursing, laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and dietetics.

b. CHCS assists health care providers by supporting order entry and result reporting. It also supports administration, quality assurance, resource management, mobilization, and mass casualty operations.

CHCS links with other Department of Defense (DoD) systems including food service, medical logistics, DEERS, and the Medical Expense Performance and Reporting System (MEPRS).

7-3. DEFENSE MEDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (DMIS).

The DMIS provides consistent information profiles of the Uniformed Services health care benefits to DoD Health Affairs (DoD-HA). It also provides unique and detailed access for specific users and projects. Its operating features include:

a. Dial-up access to most Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (OASD-HA) data.

b. Menu driven retrieval of facility profiles.

c. Fourth generation command language for user generated ad hoc reports, ratios, arithmetic and statistical manipulations.

d. An information center to train users and to review the distribution of health care benefits.

e. Validity checks and edits of collected data.

f. Standard Management Information Summary (SMIS).

g. Operation of Health Affairs projection models such as the resource analysis and planning system, the medical force obligation retention and contingency evaluation model, and the military logistics model.

7-4. MEDICAL EXPENSE PERFORMANCE AND REPORTING SYSTEM (MEPRS).

Automated support at the MTF level consists of five software application programs. Three of these software programs operate in the pharmacy, radiology, and pathology work centers. They provide some workload capture capability. The remaining two programs are systems programs that manage or format workload and expense data for future processing and report generation. Automated support has improved with the development of the Expense Assignment System, Version III (EAS III). Specific feature of EAS III include:

a. Links with the Services financial systems to decrease manual data manipulation.

b. Incorporates MTF level MEPRS data.

c. Uses MEPRS data to support planning, budgeting, and performance measurement.

d. Distributes expenses to primary cost centers and allows more flexible use of cash pools.

e. Spreadsheet functions, reports generator capability, and graphics at the MTF level.

7-5. AUTOMATED PATIENT EVACUATION SYSTEM (APES).

The APES is a real-time system that automates the patient movement functions of the aeromedical evacuation system. It works with patient data from the Defense Medical Regulating Information System (DMRIS). Since APES uses information from DMRIS, sending MTFs must report patients to the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center (GPMRC) before APES can schedule movement. APES provides the Patient Airlift Center at Scott Air Force Base with automated mission planning and management reporting support. It also provides receiving MTFs with aeromedical evacuation mission data such as estimated time of arrival and departure. APES capabilities include:

a. Generating proposed mission plans to use aircrew and airlift resources productively for patient movement within 72 hours after a facility reports the patient to GPMRC.

b. Preparation of mission operating and support documents.

c. Increased visibility of missions in process to permit patient additions, removals, and changes.

d. Assuring fast positive control of urgent and priority precedence patient movements.

7-6. DEFENSE MEDICAL REGULATING INFORMATION SYSTEM (DMRIS).

a. DMRIS is a real-time system that permits MTFs to report to GPMRC any patients who require evacuation to other MTFs for specific care.

b. After entering the necessary patient data, the program determines which receiving hospital with the required capability is closest and displays this information to GPMRC. When GPMRC accepts or changes the program's decision, information about the patient and the destination MTF go out to the sending and destination MTF, and the patient airlift center.

7-7. SPECTACLE REQUEST TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (SRTS).

The SRTS sends spectacle requests from the optometry clinic to their support optical laboratory. The system stores information for future use in computing peacetime and mobilization requirements, personnel assignments, and resource needs. It also determines the value and extent of optical support given to other military services.

7-8. MEDICAL OPERATIONS PLANNING SYSTEM (MOPS).

a. The MOPS is an automated system designed to forecast MTF workload and manpower requirements related to mobilization planning situation. The system uses a series of menu driven spreadsheets with calls to DBASE files. (See Figure 7-1.)

b. MOPS has two major parts. They are the requirements models and the capability models.

(1) Requirements Models.
These models include:

(a) Theater Model. This model uses situation dependent troop strengths, admission rates, and evacuation policies for up to five theaters to forecast the number of evacuees returning to the Continental United States (CONUS) by clinical service and bed acuity requirements.

(b) CONUS Model. This model uses a time-phased forecast of the mobilized and deployed troop strengths to estimate the workload burden on CONUS hospitals.

(c) Distribution Model. This model recalls the beds available by period and acuity from the CONUS model. It also recalls the number of fit-for-duty evacuees by clinical service and acuity from the Theater Model. The Distribution model then permits the user to set priorities and constraints for distributing evacuees to CONUS MTFs based on the MEDCOM concept of operations.

(d) Manpower Model. This model combines the distributed theater and CONUS workloads. The model then generates the associated ancillary workload. The model applies MEDCOM manpower staffing standards to the workload at each MTF. Finally, the model generates the manpower requirement by Area of Concentration (AOC) and MOS for each work center.

(e) The Mobilization TDA (MOBTDA) generator produces a "straw man" MOBTDA that associates the mobilization manpower requirements with the existing peacetime TDA structure. This "straw man" MOBTDA will serve as a starting point for developing the final MOBTDA.

(2) Capability Models. These models include Personnel, Facilities, and Equipment models.

7-9. CENTRALIZED CREDENTIALS QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM (CCQAS).

a. CCQAS is a DoD standard information system designed to collect, track, and report required credentials and readiness data about healthcare providers within the Department of Defense health care delivery system. This system captures and stores information about a practitioner's demographics, education, license information, specialty, affiliations, additional training, malpractice carrier data, medical readiness information and unit/MTF assignments.

b. CCQAS is an evolving system. Operations began with Version 1.5 in July 1996. Increased capability and functionality and internet accessibility are scheduled developments as it progresses through Versions 2.0 and 2.5 on to Version 3.0, which will add a privileging module to the overall Military Health Systems Information Management strategy.

CHAPTER 8 COMMAND AND CONTROL/OPERATIONS SYSTEMS

8-1. MOBILIZATION STATION PLANNING SYSTEM (MSPS).

a. The MSPS is a FORSCOM unique system that supports mobilization station planning within the operation planning system. MSPS contains AC and RC TOE and TDA units in FORSCOM.

b. MSPS contains deployment data derived from selected Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD). The data consists of port of embarkation (POE) and arrival and departure requirement dates. It also provides mobilization stationing and RC unit departure data to select TPFDDs whenever the situation includes mobilization.

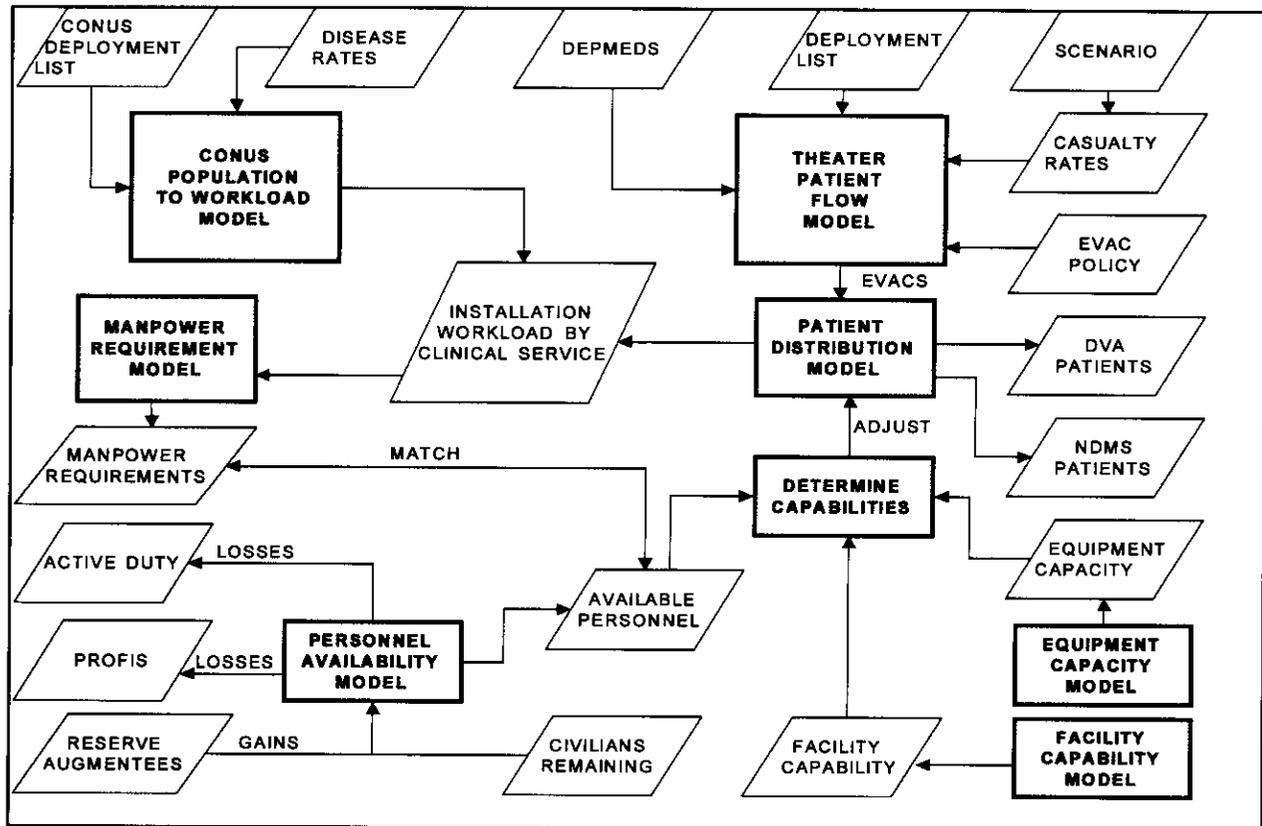


Figure 7-1. MOPS Models

8-2. JOINT OPERATIONS PLANNING AND EXECUTIVE SYSTEM (JOPES).

JOPES has evolved through identification and refinement of requirements set by the Joint Planning and Execution Community (JPEC). JOPES merges the capabilities of the Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS) and the Joint Deployment System (JDS). Some of JOPES capabilities are as follows:

a. Build, maintain, and manage exercise and real-world deployment plans and databases.

b. Create an operations plan (OPLAN) from Force Modules.

c. Convert an OPLAN into TPFDD Summary Reference File.

d. Add, change, or drop deployment information using on-line computer terminals and automated system links.

e. Schedule and oversee deployments.

f. Provide on-line access to deployment information using DoD reference files, such as Type Unit Characteristic file (TUCHA), Type Unit Equipment Detail file (TUDET), Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS).

g. Alert units and installations of scheduled deployments automatically by a system generated AUTODIN message.

h. Monitor the database system performance and workload at any location in the network.

8-3. STATUS OF RESOURCES AND TRAINING SYSTEM (SORTS).

The SORTS is the single, authoritative, automated source of current information on unit status. It reports the location, level, and condition of resources, training, and weapons systems of U.S. military units. SORTS helps to assess whether units can perform their assigned missions. SORTS defines the data standards for information exchange between Joint and Service commands through GCCS. It is the system that provides unit monitoring information to the National Military Commands (NMC). SORTS supports staff and decision-maker functions. The Joint Staff and the unified and specified commands use it to satisfy information needs for command and control of U.S. military units in all operating environments. SORTS will:

a. Report registration and basic identity data for each unit of the U.S. Armed Forces.

b. Report location, assignment, personnel, and equipment data on registered organizations of the U.S. Armed Forces.

c. Report condition and level of resource and training data on selected registered organizations of the U.S. Armed Forces.

d. Use a single framework for reporting unique data requirements for organization identity and status information. It supports the Services, unified and specified commands, Service major commands, Service separate operating agencies, and commander in chief (CINC) component commands.

8-4. DEPLOYMENT, EMPLOYMENT, MOBILIZATION STATUS SYSTEM (DEMSTAT).

DEMSTAT manages execution of mobilization, deployment, and employment. The system does this by comparing events reported by installations against plan data. Installations provide required reports and specific events on mobilized and deployed units. In return, DEMSTAT provides the installations with time-phased mobilization and employment troop lists, airlift schedules, and crisis management reports.

8-5. GIS (GCCS INFORMATION SYSTEM) TELECONFERENCE.

Provides GCCS Entry System users with a capability to send and receive messages and to review conference messages in a secure environment.

8-6. THEATER ARMY MEDICAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (TAMMIS)/DEFENSE MEDICAL LOGISTICS STANDARDIZED SYSTEM (DMLSS).

a. TAMMIS supports the information management requirements of field medical units during contingency operations and mobilization. TAMMIS is an automated, on-line, interactive system which helps commanders by providing timely, accurate, and pertinent medical information in the following areas:

(1) The Medical Blood Management (MEDBLD) module automates the collection, processing, inventory, infusion, and distribution of blood products. It operates within the theater and between the theater and Blood Transshipment Centers (BTC).

(2) The Medical Patient Accounting and Reporting (MEDPAR) module assists MTF commanders manage patients and resources. The system tracks patients for casualty

reporting and personnel strength accounting.

(3) The Medical Regulating (MEDREG) module helps the medical regulator to manage the evacuation of patients to ensure patient medical and movement requirements efficiently match available resources. It also provides information on medical capabilities and operating constraints.

(4) The Medical Supply (MEDSUP) module is an automated, interactive system that operates in TOE and TDA MTFs. It performs retail level stock control, supply management, and related financial management functions for a supply support activity. The system links with other STAMIS to reduce data entry and paper flow.

(5) The Medical Maintenance (MEDMNT) module manages scheduled maintenance and repair of essential medical equipment for patient care.

b. TAMMIS is an information management system for use on the battlefield. Although the design of the system focuses primarily on the automation of wartime operations, it also includes peacetime functions. The peacetime function is to support readiness missions while in garrison and during training exercises. This will assure a rapid transition from peace to war.

c. TAMMIS provides vertical integration of medical information of medical command and control function. Data rollup contains status of medical units, evacuation workload, and critical resources.

CHAPTER 9 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

9-1. DEFENSE CIVILIAN PAYROLL SYSTEM (DCPS).

DCPS is an automated payroll system that provides each activity a means to produce pay and benefits to assigned DA civilians. DCPS also provides for proper leave accounting plus control and management of employer contributions and all approved deductions.

9-2. STANDARD ARMY FINANCIAL INVENTORY ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING SYSTEM (STARFIARS).

STARFIARS is a fully automated DA standard system that performs the stock fund financial accounting for stock fund branch offices. Most of the input to STARFIARS is from SAILS. Supply transactions, such as requisitions, receipts, turn-ins, and issues, process from SAILS into STARFIARS for financial accounting.

9-3. STANDARD FINANCIAL SYSTEM (STANFINS).

STANFINS is the standard installation level system for financial management of consumer funds. STANFINS automates standard financial transactions and major operating requirements of installation finance and accounting divisions. It also creates, updates, and maintains base-level financial data for retrieval of reports. It produces various reports and files for higher headquarters.

9-4. DATABASE COMMITMENT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (dbCAS).

dbCAS is a personal computer based automated commitment ledger for recording and managing commitments and funding data, and for uploading and receiving obligation transactions to and from the Standard Financial System (STANFINS).

CHAPTER 10 OTHER

10-1. MILITARY POLICE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MPMIS).

MPMIS is Standard Army Management Information System, which encompasses five operating software programs. The programs and functions are as follows:

a. The Offense Reporting System (ORS-2) is an automated program to document and track military police law enforcement operations.

b. The Prisoner of War Information System (PWIS-2) is an automated program to document, track, and manage requirements. It supports the Geneva Convention requirements for control of enemy prisoners of war.

c. Correctional Reporting System (CRS-2) is an automated program to document, manage, and control the confinement of U.S. military prisoners.

d. Security Management System (SMS) is an automated program to manage physical security functions of all Army organizations.

e. Access Control System (ACS) is an automated program to manage and control registration of vehicles and weapons on military installations, manage the performance of security checks to sensitive military facilities, and control access to restricted facilities.

10-2. LEGAL AUTOMATION ARMY-WIDE SYSTEM (LAAWS).

LAAWS is a standard program that assists attorneys and legal support staff. It supports legal services and maintains necessary administrative information for a legal office or an RC legal unit. The applications of this system automate the most frequently occurring tasks, which reduces the administrative workload of both attorneys and sup-

port staff. LAAWS is capable of producing simple and complex wills, living wills, and powers of attorney. In addition, the system can maintain client data of the office or unit. Within the RC, this program increases the ability of legal offices to support services and family support functions before mobilization.

10-3. CHAPLAIN ADMINISTRATIVE RELIGIOUS SUPPORT SYSTEM (CARSS).

This system assists in producing monthly reports on spiritual education, manpower (personnel balance among denominations) and fiscal resources.

10-4. VETERINARY SERVICES INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (VSIMS).

Veterinary Services personnel use the VSIMS worldwide for reporting on numerous categories of food safety/quality assurance and animal missions. The system is build around the Lotus Notes Groupware software. Government civilians and military in the active and reserve components are connected and can input data or retrieve information. Many commercial businesses supplying subsistence to the government have access to this system to retrieve job specific information. VSIMS functions are summarized as follows:

a. Prime Vendor Data Management. Veterinary inspectors enter data with reference to the inspection of subsistence by Prime Vendors delivering to military dining facilities. Following supervisory review, the data is made available to the Defense Supply Center in Philadelphia (DSCP) which serves as the contracting agency.

b. Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) Inspection. Veterinary inspectors enter data concerning fresh fruits and vegetables, meat inspection, customer complaints and

sanitary inspection reports for each Regional Veterinary Command.

c. Operational Rations. Several databases are used to track information concerning the procurement and storage of all types of operational rations. Data is available to producers, inspectors, and contracting agencies.

d. Military Working Dog (MWD) Deployment Status. Veterinarians responsible for the medical care of MWDs enter current data in respect to animals under their care. Service managers use the information to determine which dogs can be deployed in support of special operations.

e. Facilities. Veterinary and facility planning managers use information on the physical features of veterinary treatment facilities (VTF) and their affiliated population. The VTF information is tri-service and acquires continuous input.

f. Other Uses. Numerous additional databases are used for general discussion, policy statements, hardware accounting, document storage, previous briefings, and other information beneficial to the veterinary community.

CHAPTER 11 COMMUNICATIONS

11-1. COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.

The MEDCOM is heavily dependent on common-user and dedicated communication systems. These systems rely in part or totally on the public switched networks. Portions of these networks, such as the Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) are for exclusive use by the government. Other parts provide access to local commercial or long distance toll systems.

11-2. COMMERCIAL NETWORKS.

The commercial networks in CONUS provide a system of digital switches with linked circuit paths and a reliable record. Although the commercial networks are robust and can accept wide ranges of analog and digital signal links, they provide no security for classified information.

11-3. AUTOMATIC VOICE NETWORK (AUTOVON).

The AUTOVON system has been converted to the Defense Switched Network (DSN).

11-4. DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS NETWORK (DISN).

The DISN has replaced the Defense Commercial Telecommunications Network Systems (DCTN). The DISN is an enhanced long-haul telecommunications infrastructure that supports voice, video, and data for all of the DoD, both tactical and sustaining base environments. The DISN provides these services through four large-scale telecommunications contracts:

a. DISN Transmission Services-CONUS (DTS-C). DTS-C provides OC-x transmission in the backbone and access transmission from CONUS posts, camps, stations to the nearest bandwidth manager/backbone switch location.

b. DISN Switched/Bandwidth Manager Services-CONUS (DS/BMS-C). DS/BMS-C provides switched and bandwidth manager services, and network management services in support of DISN.

c. DISN Support Services-Global (DSS-G). DSS-G provides program management support in the areas of management and engineering, planning, testing, and implementation planning, and technical support.

d. DISN Video Services-Global (DVS-G). DVS-G provides standards-based video teleconferencing services.

11-5. DEFENSE SWITCHED NETWORK (DSN).

The DSN provides a switching network for common user and dedicated long-distance telephone, data, and video service around the world. The prime use of DSN today is for worldwide C2 voice network support. DSN will support all priorities of traffic (precedence dialing) during peace, crisis, and conventional conflict, to include surge requirements. DSN replaced AUTOVON and AUTOSEVOCOM.

11-6. FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM 2001 (FTS2001).

The FTS 2000 contract has been superseded by the FTS2001 contract. FTS2001 is a GSA non-mandatory contract providing all government agencies access to state-of-the-art telecommunication services from a variety of competed contracts. The 8-year FTS contract was awarded January 1999. Telecommunications costs were drastically reduced under the new contract. CONUS long distance calling rates begin at \$0.04 a minute at contract award and lower to less than \$0.01 per minute by the end of the contract. Unlike the FTS2000 contract, FTS2001 provides CONUS and OCONUS services. Some of the service categories include wireless communications, internet access, international services, satellite equipment and services, wiring and cable, and technical and management support. All DoD agencies must procure all their telecommunications through Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) and DISA determines whether to fulfill the request using DISN or FTS2001.

11-7. DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS).

The Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) has been replaced by the DMS.

The DMS was established to provide an integrated common-user, writer-to-reader organizational and individual messaging service accessible to DoD customers worldwide. The DMS organizational messaging piece, fielded FY99, seamlessly replaces the non-Y2K capable AUTODIN messaging system. Support for all AUTODIN systems terminated on 31 December 1999. The eventual goal of DMS is to provide secure messaging and directory services for all DoD users, down to an individual's requirement for e-mail messaging.

11-8. UNCLASSIFIED BUT SENSITIVE INTERNET PROTOCOL ROUTER NETWORK (NIPRNET) AND THE SECRET INTERNET PROTOCOL NETWORK (SIPRNET).

a. The NIPRNET and the SIPRNET have replaced Defense Data Network (DDN). The DISN has two separate Internet Protocol (IP) networks: NIPRNET and SIPRNET.

(1) The NIPRNET replaced the DDN packet switched network in 1995. The NIPRNET provides interactive data connectivity for all of DOD. It connects multiple Local Area Networks (LAN) together, at post, camp, station level, through the use of high-speed routers and Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) switches. High-speed digital inter-switch trunks connect these routers and switches together.

(2) The SIPRNET is a secure Wide Area Network (WAN) that is separated both physically and logically from other networks including NIPRNET. Each access circuit and trunk is encrypted to ensure integrity of information. SIPRNET is the data C2 network for DOD and supports many critical programs such as the Global Command and Control System (GCCS), the Global Combat Support System (GCSS), and the Defense Messaging System (DMS).

b. NIPRNET and SIPRNET use several internetworking protocols to allow all types of traffic to traverse their respective networks, such as Internet Protocol (IP), Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), and File Transfer Protocol (FTP) along with Telnet (Network Virtual Terminal Protocol (Internet)).

APPENDIX A (GLOSSARY) TO MEDCOM MOBILIZATION PLANNING SYSTEM (MEDCOM-MPS) SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Purpose. To provide a listing of acronyms and abbreviations used in this plan.

-A-

AC.....Active Component
 ACPERS.....Army Civilian Personnel System
 ACS.....Access Control System
 ADAMS.....Army-Wide Device Automated Management System
 AGIS....Army GCCS Information System
 AIPC.....Army Information Processing Center
 AMEDD.....Army Medical Department
 AMEDDPAS....Army Medical Department Property Accounting System
 APES.....Automated Patient Evacuation System
 AOC.....Area of Concentration
 ARNG.....Army National Guard
 ARPERSCOM.....U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Command
 ASC.....AUTODIN Switching Center
 ASD-HA.....Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs
 ASIMS.....Army Standard Information Management System
 ATM.....Asynchronous Transfer Module
 ATSC....Army Training Support Center
 AT&T.....American Telephone and Telegraph
 AUTODIN....Automatic Digital Network
 AUTOSEVOCOM...Automatic Secure Voice Communications Network

AUTOVON.....Automatic Voice Network

-B-

BTC.....Blood Transshipment Center

-C-

CAP III.....Centralized Assignment Procedures, Ver 3
 CARSS.....Chaplain Administrative Religious Support System
 CHAMPUS.....Civilian Health and Medical Programs of The Uniformed Services
 CHCS....Composite Health Care System
 CINC.....Commander-In-Chief
 COMPASS.....Computerized Movement Planning and Status System
 CONUS.....Continental United States
 CONUSA....Continental United States Army
 CRS-2..Correctional Reporting System

-D-

DA.....Department of the Army
 DARMS...Developmental Army Readiness and Mobilization System
 dbCAS.....Databased Commitment Accounting System
 DCPS.....Defense Civilian Payroll System
 DCSOPS.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
 DCTN.....Defense Commercial Telecommunications Network
 DDN.....Defense Data Network
 DECA.....Defense Commissary Agency
 DEERS.....Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System
 DEMSTAT.....Deployment, Employment, Mobilization Status System
 DISA.....Defense Information Systems Agency
 DISN.....Defense Information Systems Network
 DMIS.....Defense Medical Information System
 DMLSS.....Defense Medical Logistics Standardized System

DMS.....Defense Messaging System
 DMRIS.....Defense Medical Requesting
 Information System
 DoD.....Department of Defense
 DSCP.....Defense Supply Center of
 Philadelphia
 DS/BMSC.....DISN Switch/Bandwidth
 Manager Services-Conus
 DSN.....Defense Switched Network
 DSS-G...DISN Support Services-Global
 DVA...Department of Veterans Affairs
 DVS-G....DISN Video Services-Global

-E-

EAS III.....Expense Assignment
 System, Ver III

-F-

FORSCOM....U.S. Army Forces Command
 FTP.....File Transfer Protocol
 FTS-2000..Federal Telecommunications
 System 2000 (replaced by FTS2001
 FTS2001...Federal Telecommunications
 System 2001

-G-

GCCS.....Global Command and
 Control System
 GCSS....Global Combat Support System
 GES.....GCCS Entry System
 GPMRC.....Global Patient Movement
 Requirements Center
 GSA..General Services Administration

-H-

HQ.....Headquarters
 HQDA.....Headquarters,
 Department of the Army
 HTTP.....Hypertext
 Transfer Protocol

-I-

IP.....Internet Protocol
 ITAADS.....Installation The Army
 Authorization Document System

-J-

JCS.....Joint Chiefs of Staff
 JDS.....Joint Deployment System
 JOPEs.....Joint Operations Planning
 and Execution System
 JOPS.....Joint Operations Planning
 System
 JPEC.....Joint Planning and
 Execution Community

-K-

-L-

LAAWS.....Legal Automation Army-Wide
 System
 LAN.....Local Area Network
 LOGNET.....Logistics Data Network

-M-

MACOM.....Major Army Command
 MCL.....Mobilization Cross-
 Leveling System
 MEDBLD.....TAMMIS Medical Blood
 Management Software
 MEDCASE.....Medical Care
 Support Equipment
 MEDCOM.....U.S. Army Medical Command
 MEDCOM-MPS.....U.S. Army Medical
 Command Mobilization
 Planning System
 MEDMNT...TAMMIS Medical Maintenance
 Management Software
 MEDPAR.....TAMMIS Medical Patient
 Accounting and Reporting
 MEDREG.....TAMMIS Medical
 Regulating System
 MEDSUP.....TAMMIS Medical Supply
 Management Software
 MEPRS...Medical Expense Performance
 and Reporting System
 MFPS.....Mobilization Facilities
 Planning System
 MILNET.....Military Network
 (Unclassified)
 MOBCON....Mobilization Movement and
 Control System
 MOBPEERS.....Mobilization Personnel
 Processing System
 MOBTDA.....Mobilization Table of
 Distribution and Allowances
 MOPS.....Medical Operations
 Planning System

MOS..Military Occupational Specialty
 MPMIS.....Military Police Management
 Information System
 MSPS.....Mobilization Station
 Planning System
 MTOE.....Modified Table of
 Organization and Equipment
 MTF.....Medical Treatment Facility
 MWD.....Military Working Dog

-N-

NCA.....National Command Authority
 NCO.....Noncommissioned Officer
 NGB.....National Guard Bureau
 NIPRNET.....Unclassified, But
 Sensitive Internet
 Protocol Router Network
 NMCS.....National Military
 Command System

-O-

OASD-HA.....Office of the Assistant
 Secretary of Defense
 for Health Affairs
 OPLAN.....Operations Plan
 ORS-2.....Offense Reporting System

-P-

PERSCOM.....U.S. Total Army
 Personnel Command
 POE.....Port of Embarkation
 PROFIS...Professional Filler System
 PTRS.....Postmobilization Training
 & Support Requirements
 PWIS-2...Prisoner of War Information
 System, Version 2

-Q-

-R-

RC.....Reserve Component
 RCAS.....Reserve Component
 Automation System

-S-

SAACONS.....Standard Army Automated
 Contracting System

SAILS.....Standard Army Intermediate
 Level Supply System
 SIDPERS.....Standard Installation/
 Division Personnel System
 SIPRNET.....Secret Internet
 Protocol Network
 SMIS.....Standard Management
 Information Summary
 SMS.....Security Management System
 SMTP...Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
 SORTS.....Status of Resource
 Training System
 SRF.....Summary Reference File
 SRTS.....Spectacle Request
 Transmission System
 STAMIS.....Standard Management
 Information System
 STANFINS....Standard Finance System
 STARFIARS...Standard Army Financial
 Inventory Accounting and
 Reporting System

-T-

TACCS..Tactical Army Combat Service
 Support Computer System
 TAMMIS.....Theater Army Medical
 Management Information System
 TASC.....Training and Audiovisual
 Support Center
 TCC.....Telecommunications Center
 TC-ACCIS..Transportation Coordinator
 Automated Command &
 Control System
 TCP...Transmission Central Protocol
 TDA.....Table of Distribution
 and Allowances
 TOE.....Table of Organization
 and Equipment
 TPFDD.....Time Phased Force
 Deployment Data
 TUCHA.....Type Unit Characteristics
 TUDET.....Type Unit Equipment
 Detail File

-U-

USAR.....U.S. Army Reserve

-V-

VSIMS.....Veterinary Services
Information Management System
VTAADS.....Vertical The Army
Authorization Document System

-W-

WAN.....Wide Area Network

-X, Y, Z-

**APPENDIX B (DISTRIBUTION) TO SUPPORT
SYSTEMS.**

1. Purpose. To provide a distribution listing for this regulation.

2. Procedure. This handbook will be distributed to each MEDCOM Major Subordinate Command, MEDCOM Installation, MEDCOM activity, USARC Surgeon, all RSC Surgeons and each MEDCOM WARTRACE aligned Reserve Component unit.

The proponent of this publication is the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, U.S. Army Medical Command, ATTN: MCOP-P, 2050 Worth Road, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-6007.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



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