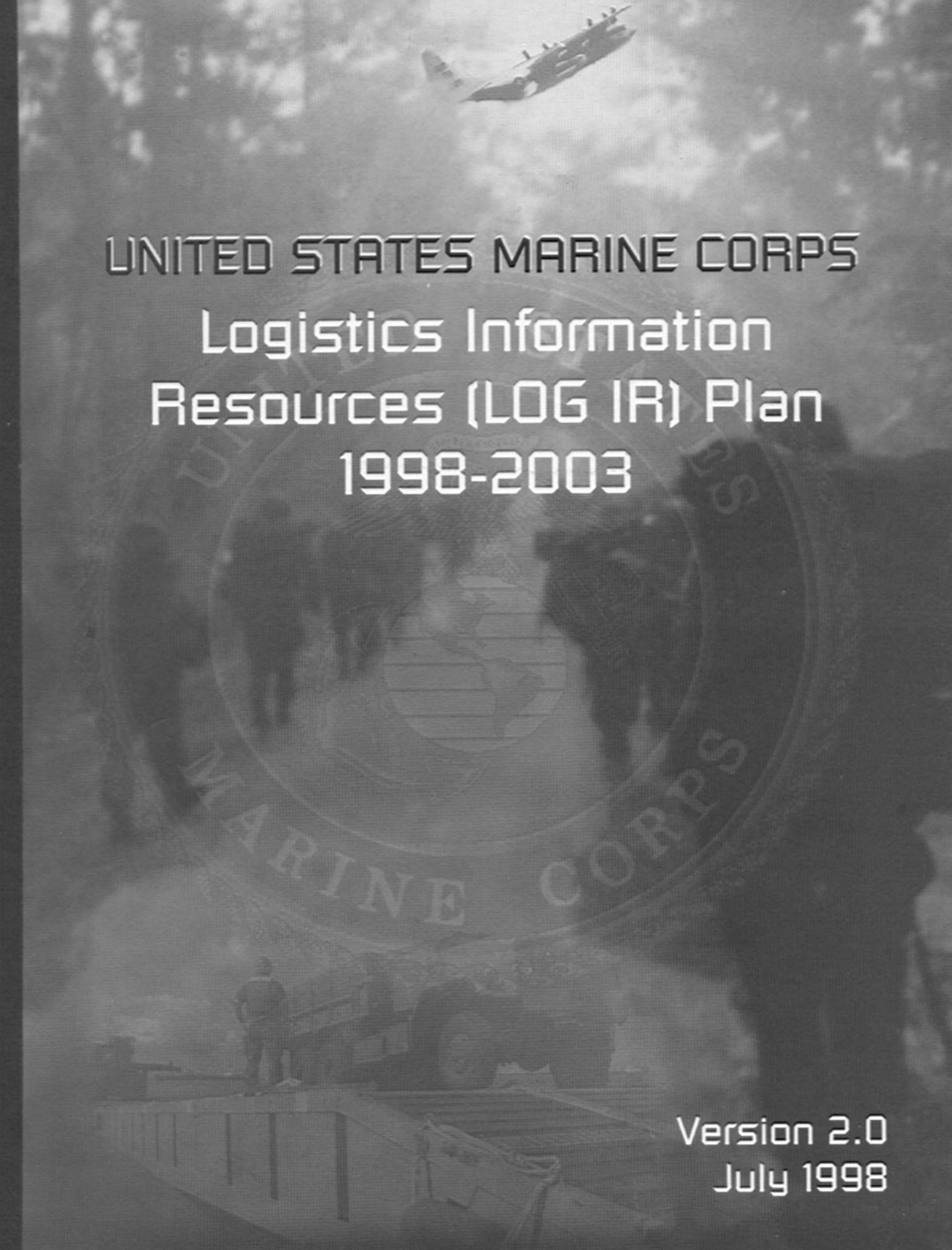

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Logistics Information Resources (LOG IR) Plan 1998-2003

Version 2.0
July 1998

"The common denominator in all healthy logistics organizations is the combination of a shared vision and initiative. The shared vision, promulgated by means of a common organizational culture and the expressed views of leaders, allows the various parts of a logistics organization to set objectives, establish standards and measure the usefulness of their work. Initiative makes it possible for all parts to solve the problems that they face and overcome the obstacles that stand in their way in a timely and effective manner."

Published by:
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps,
Installations and Logistics Department,
2 Navy Annex, Washington DC 20380-1775

NAVMC2928, PCN10010361800

USMC LOGISTICS INFORMATION RESOURCES (LOG IR) PLAN

The purpose of the United States Marine Corps (USMC) Logistics Information Resource plan is to provide the framework through which to migrate the current logistics information systems to the Global Combat Support System (GCSS) environment. Our ability to make logistics information available on time, to the right person, at the right place, in the right format is essential to improving support to the warfighter. To achieve this goal we must transition our logistics information systems to function in a common operating environment using universally available shared data. Establishing a shared data environment will significantly improve our ability to support Marine Corps, Joint and combined operations. We must also leverage new technology and commercial off-the shelf products where feasible, to improve our logistics business operations. In the words of our Commandant cited in the Marine Corps Master Plan: "We will continuously exploit the latest technologies, concepts, and methods to enhance the operational effectiveness of our forces. And as we have always been, we will be an economical force, able to get more out of less."

We must employ a logistics information management strategy that institutionalizes the logistics functional and IT acquisition oversight processes to meet our objectives and comply with the DoD 5000 acquisition regulations. We must forge ahead as a unified team to implement an organizational structure that will enable us to achieve the goals and objectives of the Marine Corps Master Plan and the tenets of Precision Logistics.

The LOG IR Plan establishes our requirements for current and future logistics information capabilities, provides strategic direction and an implementation plan that describes how to get there. The document is published by DC/S I&L (LPS) and has been revised with the excellent support and assistance of representatives of COMMARCORLOGBASES, COMMARCORSYSCOM, HQMC, the MARFORS, and the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (VNTSC).

The LOG IR Plan is intended to be a starting point, a dynamic document that will continue to evolve to incorporate improvements in the logistics business environment. I encourage you to use the plan as a working tool to build a Logistics Information Environment that supports the integrated combat capabilities the Marine Corps will need for the 21ST Century.

G.B. Higginbotham
Major General, U.S. Marine Corps
Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics

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FOREWORD

To deliver precision logistics, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) needs to continue to improve the combat capability of the warfighter by implementing improved information resources.

The original USMC Logistics Information Resources (LOG IR) Plan, published May 1996, identified the scope of the then current logistics systems environment. Since 1996, dynamic changes in the DoD Logistics arena have created the need to:

- integrate legacy and developing systems into a common operating environment
- establish a shared data environment
- institutionalize an organizational structure and processes that support information systems life cycle management

This new version of the LOG IR Plan is the logistics systems "roadmap" to migrate legacy systems and data to the Global Combat Support System (GCSS) environment. It also establishes a baseline for establishing life cycle management for logistics information systems.

The time period of this LOG IR Plan is five years with emphasis on implementation initiatives in the near term and out to 2003. The plan has been revised to include updated requirements analysis and AIS migration diagrams, an implementation strategy providing the direction to the GCSS environment, and an implementation plan providing the "how to" get there. The implementation plan is organized to make it easy to carry initiative recommendations into the FY 2002 POM.

This document is a dynamic tool that sets the groundwork for improving logistics business processes to enhance support to the warfighter. The guidelines set forth in the plan emphasize the need to share data in order to provide the warfighter with accurate information, at the right place, at the right time and in the right format. A shared data environment will provide the ability to exchange information with the other services, improving logistics support to Marine Corps, Joint and combined operations.

The objective of this plan is to provide a roadmap for LOG Information Resources that will allow the Marine Corps logistics community to:

- Efficiently acquire and manage Logistics Information Resources
- Migrate to the Global Combat Support System (GCSS).
- Establish a Shared Data Environment (SDE).
- Provide IT integration plans for high-impact areas of opportunity.
- Maximize the return on existing investments in information resources.

The Unified MAGTF C41 concept changes the way we identify our requirements. We are now focusing on identifying what information is needed to support our required capability instead of what individual systems are needed to support a specific functional area. This concept mirrors the idea of "supply chain management" being used in industry. The LOG IR Plan will aid in viewing the whole logistics process across logistics functional areas and levels of support. It will enable the Marines Corps to apply its information resources efficiently to our highest logistics priorities.

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

Significant changes in information technology have created the need to integrate the U.S. Marine Corps legacy and developing systems into a common operating environment, establish a shared data environment across functional areas and levels of support, and institutionalize an organizational structure that supports life cycle management of our information systems. To meet these challenges we need to set the groundwork for improving our information management capabilities to better support the priorities of Precision Logistics. We must improve ourability to compete for resources internal and external to the Marine Corps using a consolidated logistics approach that focuses on providing the user with the information needed, instead of the specific system needed, to meet requirements. Our approach must be to provide the user with the right information, at the right time, in the correct format. We must also identify current and future areas of opportunity in the logistics domain in order to implement those opportunities and maximize our return on investment in information resources.

The Marine Corps, along with the other Military Services and Department of Defense Agencies has been directed by the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics to develop a plan to identify actions needed to assess, integrate and replace logistics information systems to meet Marine Corps needs and to operate in the Global Combat Support System (GCSS) environment. Migrating to the DoD GCSS environment will enable the Marine Corps to share information across functional areas with the other Services and Defense Agencies at the Strategic, Operational and Tactical levels of logistics support. This version of the Logistics Information Resource Plan documents logistics business process and needs, and identifies information technology issues and mechanisms. As such, it provides a roadmap to migrate Marine Corps Logistics Information Systems capabilities into a future that operates within the GCSS environment.

Information Technology investment decisions must be made with an understanding and consideration of Marine Corps Core Competencies. Logistics capabilities must support the Marine Air-Ground task force with the ability to combine sea-based, air, and ground skills in a single, flexible organization. The key to Marine Corps success is the ability to rapidly project force and sustain combat and non-combat operations. Logistics capabilities must include the ability to continually be prepared for immediate deployment into austere environments. In order to improve our logistics capabilities, we must first identify the capabilities required, the functional activities that sustain the capabilities, and the automated information system applications that support the activities. Using this information as a baseline, a rational investment process

and institutionalized organizational structure is essential for sound decision making.

The LOG IR Plan is revised in accordance with the Unified MAGTF C41 Initiative. The initiative is designed to eliminate stovepiped systems, and improve the ability of the Logistics Community to select between competing initiatives and scarce resources for future opportunities in the POM process. Successful implementation actions need to be supported by constant focus and direction by the Marine Corps Logistics Community. The Plan must be updated on a continual basis to keep pace with technology changes, maintain visibility over the impact of these changes and ensure that our information technology decisions meet Marine Corps needs and guide the migration to the Global Combat Support System environment.

An established Information Resource investment process will streamline the ability of the Marine Corps Logistics Community to provide policy, acquisition, functional oversight, and centralized program management of legacy, developing, commercial off-the-shelf, and government off-the-shelf information technology. This plan provides a baseline for understanding our logistics process and needs. It identifies current logistics information initiatives, and future areas of opportunity. From this baseline, the logistics community will initiate an improved investment process to produce better information technology decisions. Supported by an effective organizational structure and a Logistics Information decision-making forum, the Marine Corps will be positioned to maximize the return on investment in information resources and to successfully migrate to the GCSS environment.

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CHAPTER 1

THE LOG IR PLAN INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains a summary of the content, concept, structure and origin of the Marines Corps Logistics Information Resources (LOG IR) Plan.

1.1 CONTENTS

The LOG IR Plan includes implementation strategies and actions based on functional requirements supporting the required areas of capability identified in the Operational Requirements Document (ORD) for Combat Service Support Element and Supporting Establishment (CSSE/SE). The plan identifies how POM 2000 initiatives support the capability requirements and implementation strategy, identifies areas for further analysis and action prior to the POM 2002 process, and includes:

1. Environment for Plan Execution
2. Purpose of the Plan
3. Objectives of the Plan
4. Combat Service Support Element I Supporting Establishment (CSSE/SE)
   - Capability Requirements
5. Implementation Strategy
6. Implementation Actions

The plan builds on the Information Technology (IT) inventory analysis, migration strategy, and architecture recommendations of the original Marine Corps LOG IR Midrange Plan[1]. It provides the direction and approach to migrate to the Global Combat Support System (GCSS) and establish a Defense Information Infrastructure/Common Operating Environment (DII/COE) using a compliant shared data environment. The plan also addresses recommendations from a recent study of Marine Corps acquisition practices[2] which are pertinent to Marine Corps LOG IR planning.

1.1.1 Environment for Plan Execution

Massive change is anticipated during the execution of this plan. Externally, change will be driven by increasing numbers of concurrent, varied missions, commercial sourcing, new supply chain processes, electronic commerce and rapidly changing information technology (IT). Additionally, increased

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Note: References are described in Appendix D.

[1]USMC Logistics Information Resources (LOG IR) Plan , Volume 1.0, Version 1.0, May 1996.

[2]USMC IT Acquisition Management Revised Business Practices, Final Report, 21 November 1997.

government oversight regarding performance of IT investments will increase requirements for use of commercial software, outsourcing and quality initiatives.

Internally, the plan will need to respond to changing organizations and Marine Corps processes while dealing with obsolete legacy technologies, systems, skills and Year 2000 compliance.

1.1.2 Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the LOG IR Plan is to establish the objectives for Logistics Information Resources and to show how they will be satisfied.

1.1.3 Objectives of the Plan

The end objectives are to:

- Provide a Roadmap for Information Resources.
- Migrate to the Global Combat Support System (GCSS).
- Establish a Shared Data Environment
- Maximize the Return on Investment for Information Resources.

1.1.4 Combat Service Support Element/Supporting Establishment Capability

CSSE/SE Required Capabilities are analyzed using activity models for the following logistics functional areas:

- Marine Combat Service Support Command & Control
- MAGTF Combat Service Support Planning & Execution
- MAGTF & Wholesale Supply, Maintenance, & Readiness
- Mobility and Transportation
- Health Services
- Facilities and Base Operations
- Combat Development and Acquisition

AIS support of logistics activities is represented in activity models which are used to analyze requirements for improved automated solutions. The models combine strategic, operational and tactical activities across functional areas, where appropriate, to identify opportunities for wider usage of existing applications and increased integration.

1.1.5 Implementation Strategy

The implementation strategy to satisfy Marine Corps logistics support requirements and this plan's objectives may be broken into the following categories:

1. Technology
2. Process Improvement for LOG IR Investment and IT Acquisition
3. Management
4. Organizational Roles and Responsibilities
5. Skills and Knowledge Development
6. Funding

Each of these strategic categories are discussed in more detail below.

1.1.5.1 Technology Strategy

The IT strategy is to provide infrastructure and applications to support the mission, goals, objectives and business processes of the warfighter. The major initiatives to achieve this strategy may be summarized as:

- Define and implement the GCSS environment for the Marine Corps AIS's, infrastructure and data
- Define and implement a Shared Data Environment (SHADE) to support Marine Corps and Joint Logistics Operations.
- Migrate systems to a common Marine Corps Architecture based on the Defense Information Infrastructure/Common Operation Environment (DII/COE).
- Eliminate application redundancy for common logistics functions.
- Extend access to existing applications and data to support a wider user community.
- Use make/buy alternatives for IT investments.

The benefits of implementing this IT strategy may be summarized as follows:

The Global Command Support System (GCSS) will provide the system integration necessary to ensure that Marine Corps logistics supplies the right data at the right time, at the right place, in the right format to users. It will also provide asset visibility through both asset and mission life-cycles.

The Shared Data Environment will reduce application development and integration costs and provide the on-time, quality data necessary to support Precision Logistics.

The Marine Corps Architecture will leverage the combined experience of the DoD by integrating Marine Corps systems and using proven IT components and integration methods to increase joint interoperability.

Eliminating application redundancy will improve return on investment in information technology by reducing application development and post deployment support costs.

Extending the user community for existing applications will maximize the results of previous IT investments. In some cases, poor communication is the only impediment to wider usage of AIS's.

Judicious **use of make/buy alternatives for IT investment** will improve quality and timeliness and reduce life-cycle costs of IT solutions.

1.1.5.2 Process Improvement

Creating and improving business processes to establish cost-effective and high quality IT solutions is necessary to support Precision Logistics. The following process areas are slated for improvement with the implementation of this plan:

- IT Acquisition Process
- Requirements Determination
- Validation of IT Investments
- IT Process Improvement for Targeted Opportunity Areas

The Marine Corps will improve its major IR processes to make sure that the right systems are acquired and that investments do not continue for systems which are no longer required. Implementation of the standard DoD process for IT Acquisition will bring a higher level of discipline and performance management to all forms of acquisition. A management review process will be instituted at the beginning of the system life cycle to ensure that all acquisition alternatives are considered. Increased emphasis will be placed on COTS, GOTS and outsourcing alternatives to maximize return on IT investments.

This plan defines a new LOG IR Investment Process that involves three mutually supporting activities:

- requirements determination and validation
- planning, programming and budgeting
- acquisition and life cycle support

The Combat Development System (CDS) process is the gateway to these activities. Recently approved changes to the CDS Process and the organizations executing that process are described in detail in Chapter 4.

1.1.5.3 Management

The Marine Corps LOG IR Plan encourages the following management strategies, which also conform to recent legislative requirements:

1. Measure performance
2. Create visibility of IT total cost of ownership (TCO)
3. Centralize IT Program management
4. Centralize post deployment software support (PDSS)

1.1.5.4 Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

The Marine Corps Logistics Community is developing an institutional structure to facilitate the coordination and mutual cooperation between the Functional and Acquisition communities.

Leading a strengthened cross-functional cooperative, coordinated approach to acquisition and management are the Logistics Information Systems Triad and the Logistics Information Systems Adoption Board as described in Chapter 4.

1.1.5.5 Skills and Knowledge Development

Effective implementation of this plan will require an upgrade of LOG IR skills and knowledge in the areas of information systems support and acquisition management. For example, software support personnel will need to be trained in modern information technologies, such as: Web tools, object-oriented user interfaces, messaging, and data warehousing processes and products. Acquisition personnel will require training in DODD 5000 and related best practices for IT acquisition.

1.1.5.6 Funding

POM and budget submissions will be organized according to the functional domains specified in the Combat Service Support Element / Supporting Establishment (CSSE/SE) ORD. This plan is organized by the same functional domains, simplifying alignment of POM initiatives with the ORD.

1.1.6 Implementation Initiatives

Opportunity areas and recommendations from this plan will be analyzed for near term investment and inclusion in initiatives for the 2002 POM process. Before the next iteration of this plan in August, 1999, timeframes, measurements and measurement targets will be proposed for each initiative to better link defined opportunities with the FY 2002 POM.

1.2 CONCEPT OF THE PLAN

This plan addresses how the existing Marine Corps LOG IR community C2 and CSSE applications meet their mission logistics requirements in today's challenging environment. Migration strategies for the existing applications are used as a foundation for IT strategies. Implementation strategies establish the motivation for, and grouping of, IT initiatives. These strategies are used to identify opportunity areas and provide recommendations for IR investments.

1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

The structure of the LOG IR plan is summarized below:

Chapter 2 - The LOG IR Environment - This chapter describes the internal and external environments that provide drivers for the LOG IR Plan.

Chapter 3 - The LOG IR CSSE/SE Capabilities - This chapter contains narrative discussions of the major Marine Corps Logistics Functional Areas and the information technology that supports them. Results of activity modeling and AIS mapping for the areas that were conducted by the Marine Corps LOG IR Planning Team are provided. This chapter also illustrates application migration strategies for each functional area. Activity models are documented by the CSSE/SE ORD domains.

Chapter 4 - The LOG IR Implementation Strategy - This chapter discusses five strategies for implementing the LOG IR Plan, including; technology, management, resource skills and knowledge, process improvement and funding.

Chapter 5 - The LOG IR Implementation Actions - This chapter reviews POM 2000 initiatives which support the LOG IR plan strategies, identifies new areas of opportunity and makes recommendations for initiatives to be analyzed in preparation for the CSSE/SE POM process in 2002.

Appendices - The Appendices present reference material to aid in interpretation and use of the plan and to provide more detail for understanding policy guidance. Appendix A defines the terminology of the plan and Appendix B describes all of the LOG IR applications, their responsible organizations and Marine Corps POCs. Appendix C illustrates how the applications are used cross-functionally to support Marine Corps logistics. Supporting documentation is cited through an annotated reference list contained in Appendix D.

1.4 ORIGIN OF THE PLAN

This plan was developed by the cross-functional Marine Corps LOG IR Planning Team which included representation from:

USMC HQ:	I&L (LPS, LPP, LFT, LFF, LFS, LB and AR), Washington DC
MARCORSYSCOM:	Quantico, VA
MARCORLOGBASES:	MCLB, Albany, GA
MCSSS:	Camp Lejeune, NC
MARFORLANT:	Norfolk, VA
MARFORPAC:	Camp Smith, HI

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CHAPTER 2

THE LOG IR ENVIRONMENT

More than ever, the Marine Corps needs a roadmap for improving information technology into the next millennium. In addition to providing Precision Logistics to the warfighter, IT initiatives must satisfy the requirements of increasingly complex and demanding environments internal and external to the Marine Corps IT acquisition community. The roadmap must not only support the unique core competencies of the United States Marine Corps, it must incorporate the guidance of other relevant IR plans and architectural work.

2.1 EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

Externally, the customer environment is changing rapidly. The number and type of concurrent missions are increasing as the Services support a greater number of smaller regional conflicts, terrorist actions, disaster relief and peacekeeping missions.

Traditional combat support processes and tools are also changing. Customers are moving to implement new logistics processes based on best-in-class supply chain management practices Commercial sourcing of supply with a wide variety of contract terms and conditions is replacing centralized support from depots. New buying methods, including Electronic Commerce and credit cards, are being employed.

At the same time, IT investments are subject to increased scrutiny and regulation through Government initiatives such as the Clinger-Cohen Bill, Government Performance Reform Act (GPRA), Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) and Office of Management and Budget (0MB) guidelines for IT management. Government guidelines and restrictions, in turn, create requirements for more rigorous IT acquisition processes, a higher reliance on COTS and GOTS software, outsourcing, benchmarking of commercial IT acquisition practices, and quality metrics such as Baldridge criteria and application of the Software Engineering Institute/Capability Maturity Model SEI/CMM for software development.

The blistering pace of technological change is another important external factor. New programming languages, operating environments, databases and communication technologies are making systems easier to develop and easier to use. On the other hand, they are also making older systems obsolete while raising maintenance and other costs of ownership.

2.2 INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

Rapidly changing technology and processes require that the knowledge base of the Marine Corps LOG IR community be continually upgraded. The external environmental factors described in the previous section must be managed at the same time as the internal Marine Corps environment and organization is also changing. The Marine Corps must balance its investments to migrate obsolete legacy information technology identified in the last version of the LOG IR Plan with investments in new technology. Sufficient resources must be allocated to make Marine Corps logistics systems Year 2000 compliant.

2.3 MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL CHANGE

This combination of external and internal environmental factors provides a substantial challenge for the Marine Corps LOG IR community. This challenge will be met by building on the foundation defined in the previous LOG IR Plan, and by keeping resulting initiatives focused in scope and weighted toward near-term implementation.

The Marine Corps must increasingly leverage relevant work done in commercial industry and procedures and technologies implemented by other agencies and services to ensure efficient management of logistics information resources. Integrating this work requires the LOG IR community, on an individual and team basis, to clearly define its roles and responsibilities.

2.4 ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER PLANS AND ARCHITECTURES

The Marine Corps LOG IR Plan is aligned with DoD business and IT plans and architectures as well as Marine Corps IT Initiatives in the POM process through the interrelationships illustrated in Figure D-1, Appendix D.

2.5 MARINE CORPS CORE COMPETENCIES

It is not possible to make reasonable decisions about Marine Corps LOG IR Information Resources without understanding those key factors which make the Marine Corps and its missions unique. These are the Marine Corps Core Competencies.

2.5.1 The Marine Corps Operational Uniqueness

The Marine Corps' common heritage, standards and skills permit an unparalleled level of readiness. The Marine Corps' vision of war as a joint operation and its willingness to move first and fast has fostered a flexible organization with the ability to combine marine, air, and ground skills in a

single working unit, the MAGTF. MAGTFs have trained for more than half a century to ensure their ground, air and marine combat and combat service support capabilities are cohesively led by a single commander. These units perform like a joint force in microcosm in their every-day operations. This allows MAGTFs to seamlessly integrate into joint forces operations when required

2.5.1.1 Expeditionary Operations

The key to Marine Corps success has always been the ability to rapidly project force and sustain combat and non-combat operations without host nation assistance. This ability requires a special mind-set: to be continually prepared for immediate deployment into austere environments. The need to be ready for a wide range of missions drives the design, development, and acquisition of all assets, including automated information systems. In this information age, the Marine Corps must focus on acquiring the capability to project combat power into an objective area using information dominance as a key factor for success.

2.5.1.2 Sea-Based Operations

Sea-based operations provide extraordinary strategic reach for the MAGTF, to shape events and provide units with a large measure of inherent force projection. By capitalizing on a highly ready, armed unit, operating from a mobile sea base, the National Command Authority has access to a politically unencumbered force available to access global trouble spots. This concept requires that information and speed replace mass and footprint - the essence of Precision Logistics.

2.5.1.3 Forcible Entry From The Sea

The Marine Corps is America's sea-borne assault force, and as such must have the ability for unilateral action, projecting power ashore in the face of all armed opposition. As doctrine has evolved, this forcible entry is now characterized as ‘uninterrupted movement of forces from ships located far from the horizon’. This provides great flexibility. The Marine Corps can now be deployed directly to strategic objectives whenever and wherever our command authority desires. Accurate data and real time information are key elements in projecting this type of combat power from a widely dispersed amphibious force.

2.5.1.4 Reserve Integration

Throughout history, the Marine Corps has relied upon the organized Reserve in times of national emergency. Our traditional reliance on the total force structure has enabled us to augment our forward presence around the globe

in a deliberate, organized manner. By providing accurate information and employing shared data, the Corps has been able to effectively organize and execute contingency integration plans to deploy crisis response missions and project vital combat power.

In order to maintain our position of prominence as a true force-in-readiness, the Marine Corps must continually refine Force Deployment Planning and Execution principles. To augment this capability, we must focus on refining information technology in support of MAGTF logistics. This means continual improvement in the quality of data and a corresponding improvement in the role of information systems used to support the MAGTF.

2.5.2 Logistics Core Competency: Assumptions And Directions

The Marine Corps operates within an envelope of a global technology, involving access to multiple information resources on a worldwide basis. The availability of accurate information resources will enable nations to influence the outcome of selected events. As an evolving core competency, the Marine Corps of the 21st century must embrace Precision Logistics and to accomplish this, to provide streamlined distribution systems to facilitate ‘factory to fox hole’ support.

Combat logistics must operate in a declining resource base and adapt to changing operational concepts. To achieve this, our internal force structure must facilitate logistics support that is inherently expeditionary in nature, Naval in character and oriented to the world's littoral regions. Re-enforcing the Corps' naval expeditionary character, we must ensure sea bases and maritime pre-positioned supplies and equipment are adaptable and available to support sustained operations ashore.

The Marine Corps refines strategic, operational and tactical Logistics core competencies by continuing to review and revise current aggressive doctrine to ensure it is relevant to the MAGTF operational concept. We plan for permanent logistics organizations that are capable, flexible, task-organized, and able to form subordinate attachments quickly in response to contingency plans. Logistics core competencies must support the Art of War and sustain Marine Corps operational concepts. Our vision as logistics planners and operators is to fully understand the impact and utility of information resources, better project requirements and support the commanders' intent.

2.5.2.1 Strategic Logistics

A strategic logistics competency enables the Marine Corps to acquire weapons and equipment, mobilize forces, prepare and stage units for deployment, regenerate forces and effectively manage the flow of resources

from the strategic to the tactical level. Effective command and control generates a transitional inventory that provides infrastructure support for operating forces at bases and stations, including maintenance of unique Marine Corps equipment and supply items.

2.5.2.2 Operational Logistics

The operational logistics core competency supports force closure, sustainment and reconstitution and re-deployment of Marine forces in theater. This also includes establishing intermediate and forward support bases and support for the arrival and assembly area for troops arriving in theater. Operational capabilities reconstitute and re-deploy forces for follow-on missions, and provide the necessary command and control for planning and managing operational level logistics.

2.5.2.3 Tactical Logistics

Core competencies in the tactical area focus on the delivery of flexible and responsive combat service support to meet the needs of forces committed to operational scenarios. These capabilities include accurate materiel readiness accountability, just-in-time distribution patterns, and accurate asset and in-transit visibility. These competencies must extend to the provision of services, general engineering and refined medical service support. At this level, command and control links the operational planners to predetermined logistics requirements necessary to satisfy logistics capabilities and responses.

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CHAPTER 3

THE LOG IR CSSE/SE CAPABILITIES

This Chapter describes required functional activities that sustain the Combat Service Support Element/Supporting Establishment (CSSE/SE) capabilities. The relationships among applications that support the activities are displayed, as are migration diagrams depicting the paths from existing applications to joint/service applications.

The CSSE/SE functional areas described by the Unified MAGTF C41[3] include:

- Marine Combat Service Support Command & Control
- MAGTF Combat Service Support Planning & Execution
- MAGTF Supply, Maintenance & Readiness
- Wholesale Supply, Maintenance & Readiness
- Mobility & Transportation
- Health Services
- Combat Development and Acquisition
- Facilities & Operations

A single Supply function called "Perform Materiel Management" includes MAGTF and Wholesale Supply functions which perform retail, intermediate, and wholesale supply activities. Likewise, "Maintain Equipment" includes the MAGTF and Wholesale Maintenance functions. This approach promotes the elimination of "stove-piped" wholesale and retail systems by combining them into mission support activities.

3.0 MARINE COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT COMMAND & CONTROL

In its simplest form, "logistics" is about providing resources to support the warfighter. Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication (MCDP) 6, Command and Control, describes this function as the means by which a commander recognizes what needs to be done and sees to it that appropriate actions are taken. Command and control is essentially about information. Information is used to create situational awareness as the basis for a decision and to

[3] Director; Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence (C41), Unified MAGTF C41 Initiative, Letter, 27 August 1997.

direct and coordinate actions in the execution of the decision. Information technology is the principal tool used to manage this process.

This process is normally a series of activities in which a requirement is identified and matched to a resource and the resource is provided to a customer. Figure 3-1 depicts this process.

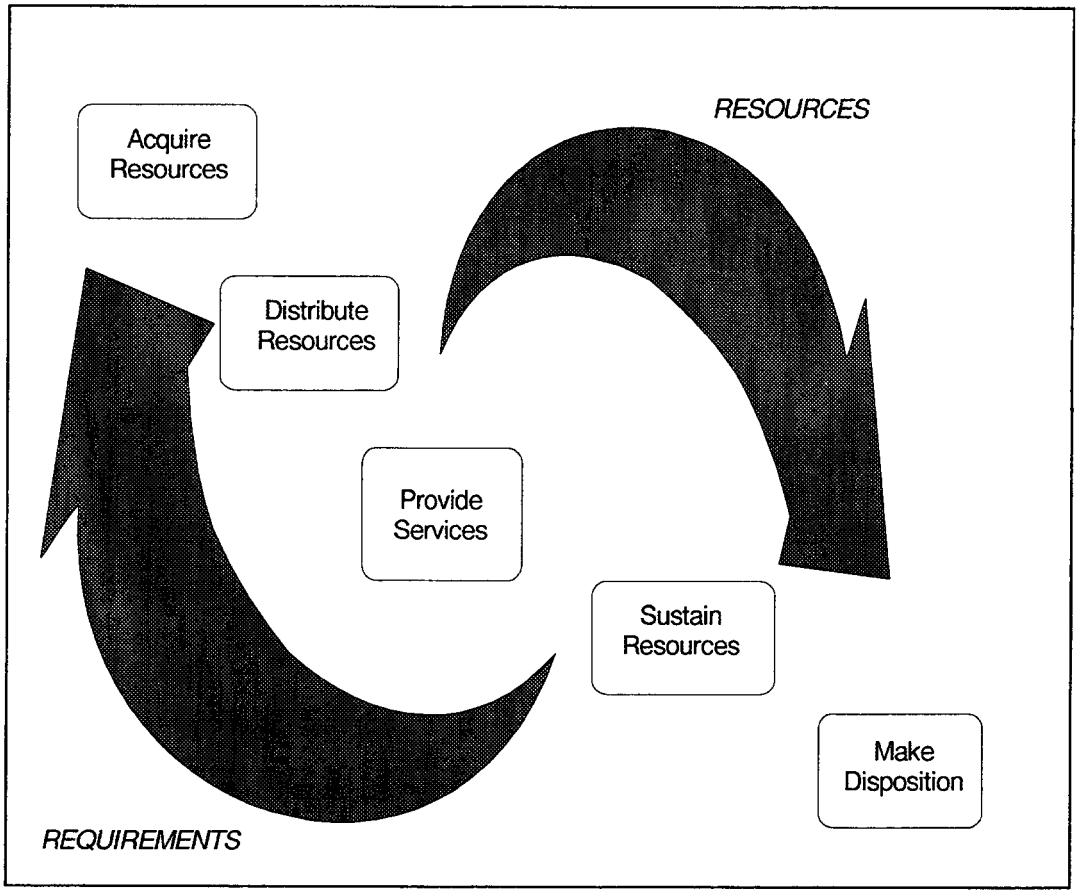

Figure 3-1. Marine Corps Logistics Process

In the business world, there is a similar model (Figure 3-2). Command and control of this function is generally referred to as supply chain management. Business entities realize that to effectively provide supply chain management, they require certain capabilities. These are the capability to:

1. Provide visibility end-to-end within the model. C2 means commanders can see the whole picture, not just selected parts.

2. Manage the supply chain flow end-to-end. The process is characterized by ebbs and rises. The further out these ebbs and

rises are recognized, the sooner adjustments can be made to sustain the flow.

3. Coordinate the interfaces of the functions within the model. It has been estimated that over 75% of the problems that occur in the flow of logistics occur at the interfaces of the functions. By ensuring coordination of the interfaces, the logistics pipeline maintains a steady and efficient flow.

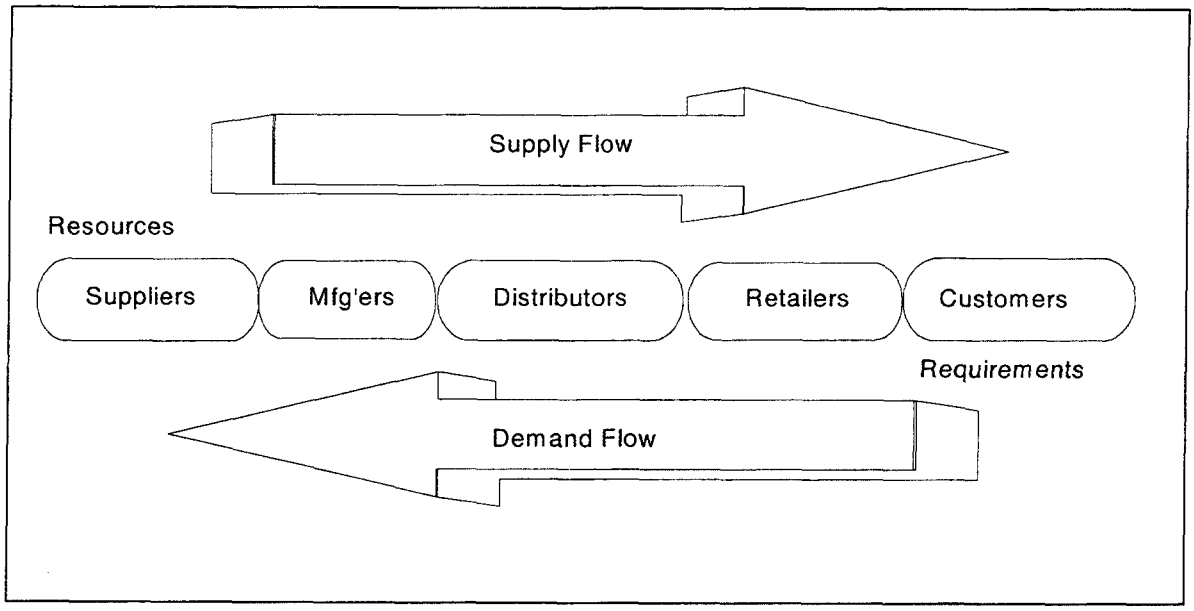

Figure 3-2. Business Supply Chain Model

When combined, these three capabilities ensure speed, agility, and precision for the activity. The tool that enables these capabilities is information technology. Management of information requires the same capabilities as depicted in Figure 3-3. Information technology utilizes numerous methods in order to manage this function and support logistics command and control.

For the Marine Corps, these information technology methods include:

(1) **Global Combat Support System (GCSS)**[4]. GCSS is not a discrete system. It is an over-arching capability. Its goal is to provide universal access of information, and interoperability of that information

[4] Global Combat Support System (GCSS) Operation Requirements Document (ORD), April 1997.

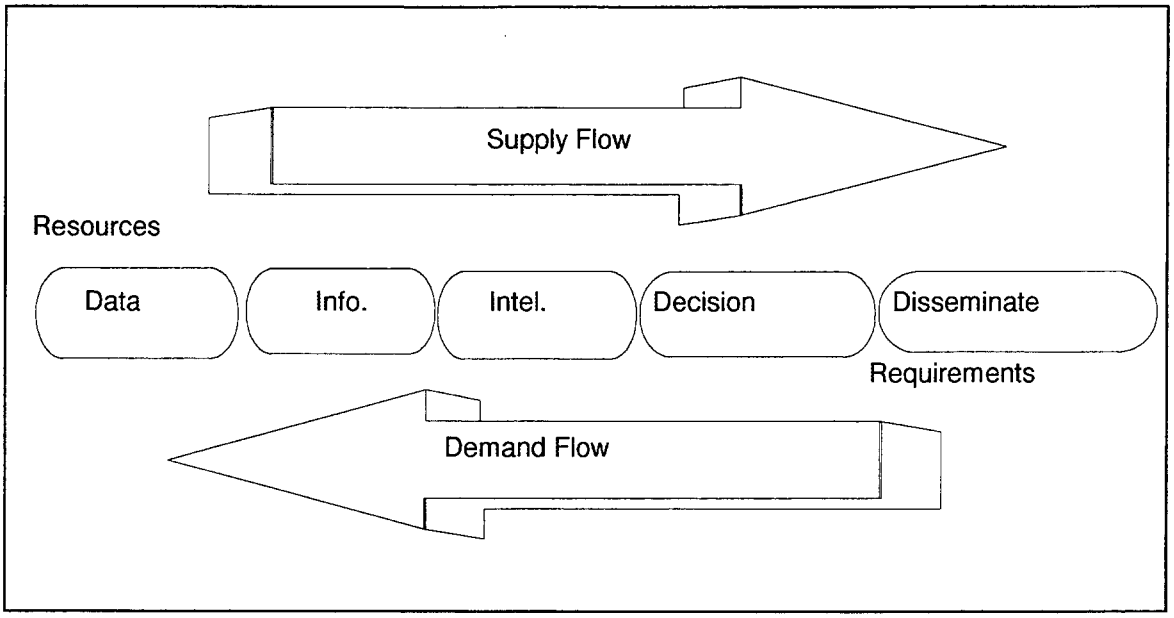

Figure 3-3. Logistics IT Model

within logistics and other support functions. Ultimately it will share this information with other command and control systems in order to contribute to the CINC's Common Operational Picture (COP). GCSS encompasses six essential attributes: any box, any user, one net, one picture, common services, and robust communications infrastructure. GCSS consists of applications and shared data riding on a common operating environment linked through a global network. The end result will include near real-time command and control of the logistics pipeline from battlefield to sustaining base, one fused picture of combat support to the warfighter, and a closed link between operational C2 and logistics C2. Compliance with GCSS will ensure that information can be shared not only among multiple logistics functions but also with joint and coalition partners.

(2) **Unified MAGTF C41.** Unified MAGTF C41 lays out a common Marine Corps information infrastructure. This standardized infrastructure will gear requirements, resourcing and acquisition initiatives toward a layered, standardized architecture. Requirements will be programmed across one or more of eight operationally grouped Operational Requirements Documents (ORD). Four of these ORDs track those operational requirements that support the common Marine Corps information infrastructure. The other four ORDs support those operational requirements that are specific to MAGTF information missions. One of these latter four is the Combat Service Support Element/Supporting Establishment (CSSE/SE) ORD. The CSSE/SE ORD includes annexes that address information technology requirements for CSS C2, Materiel Readiness, Mobility and Transportation, Facilities, Budget

and Finance, Manpower and Personnel, Health Services, and Combat Development and Acquisition.

(3) S**hared Data.** Shared Data is the core capability of information technology support to logistics command and control. For information technology to support logistics command and control, there needs to be a means by which information is accessible, shared, standardized and timely to all who have a part in the functions of the model. This is accomplished through a shared data environment (SHADE)[5]. SHADE satisfies all three capability requirements of the logistics activity model: end-to-end visibility, management of the flow, and coordination of the interfaces.

The shared data strategy is a Department of Defense initiative. The strategy is not unique to logistics but has been most readily embraced as a best business practice by the logistics community because of its direct and immediate benefits. Shared data capabilities promote functional integration of activities that are focused on accomplishing a particular mission or enabling a specific business process. The target shared data environment supports logistics command and control through three principle means:

- Integrating all pertinent logistics information into one picture, significantly reducing the planning, decision, execution and assessment cycle.
- Sharing the same information across the breadth of logistics functions, supporting the decentralized decision-making process that is critical to logistics speed and agility.
- Supporting decision-making based on current visibility vice history.

A shared data environment is implemented via a data warehouse. The data warehouse is a logical repository that is network or web-based. In practice, data is separated from mission applications and stored in the warehouse (database). The application then provides the functional process (accesses the database to search for the requested data, then inputs it to the application to provide information). The warehouse provides the means for multiple systems to interactively interface in real time or near-real time.

(4) **Total Asset Visibility (TAV).** TAV is the capability to provide users with timely and accurate information on the location, movement, status and identity of units, personnel, equipment and supplies. It also includes the capability to act upon information to improve overall performance of logistic practices. TAV includes in-process, in-storage and in-transit business

[5] Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) Shared Data Environment (SHADE), Capstone Document, 11 July 1996.

processes. In-process assets are items that are being either repaired or procured. They include items that are in repair at depot level repair organizations, or on order from vendors and not yet shipped. In-storage material assets encompass all classes of supply, whether categorized as wholesale or retail. For TAV purposes, visibility of wholesale assets in storage means information on stock balances by condition code and purpose code, while visibility of material requirements means information on reorder points, requisitioning objectives (ROs) and retention limits. Visibility of retail assets consists of stock balances by condition code and assets on order.

Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV)[6] includes full integration with Joint Personnel Asset Visibility (JPAV) and comprehensive medical asset visibility through the Theater Medical Information Program (TMIP). Ordnance asset visibility will be achieved through the Joint Ammunition Management Standard System (JAMSS). JTAV, JPAV, TMIP and JAMSS are clusters of capability that provide total asset visibility via GCSS.

In-Transit Visibility (ITV) is the ability to track the identity, status and location of unit and non-unit cargo, passengers and patients from origin to destination. The Global Transportation Network (GTN) is the automated information system that provides ITV. GTN provides the automated tool for command and control and business operations of the Defense Transportation System managed by USCINCTRANSCOM. GTN gathers data from a number of DoD, Service, agency and commercial transportation systems. By doing so, it provides the visibility necessary to improve both movement efficiencies and command and control of the transportation pipeline.

(5) **Decision Support Tools.** DSTs support the ability to perform analysis of information aggregated from multiple sources and functions. It includes ad hoc query capability that accesses and joins data from one or more sources. Advanced capability includes manipulating situational "what-ifs" and comparing baseline planning factors against actual execution data. Data warehousing supports this capability. Real-time information such as force composition, operating environment, intensity and expected duration is critical to planning and adjusting logisticrequirements. In conducting “what-ifs”, the analysis weighs relative values of alternatives and highlights strengths, redundancies and vulnerabilities. For baseline comparisons, DSTs highlight specified plus or minus deviations from the planning baseline during execution. DST technical capabilities are designed around visual displays, query capabilities and collaborative work spaces. DSTs support command and control by reducing the planning decision, execution and

[6] Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV) Concept of Operations, July 1996

assessment cycles and by providing qualitative and quantitative values to logistic activities, alternatives and decisions.

(6) **Automated Identification Technology (AIT).** AIT provides the means to capture source data on the status, location and movement of assets. AIT devices include bar codes for individual items, optical memory cards for multipacks and containers, radio frequency tags for containers and pallets, and a movement tracking capability using satellite links for convoys, trains and barges. AIT supports logistics command and control by providing speed and accuracy to the collection and input of data.

(7) **Summary.** Information technology supports logistics command and control on three levels as depicted in Table 3-1. This composite capability is the principal means by which information technology allows the commander to accomplish the three essential tasks of: anticipating requirements, allocating resources and dealing with uncertainty

Table 3-1. IT Technology Capability vs. Logistics Levels

Level	IT Capability
Common Communication Infrastructure	Provides backbone to command and control.
Applications, AIT, DST	Provide speed, agility and precision to the process
Shared Data	Provides foundation for efficiency and effectiveness of the information.

3.1 PROVIDE COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT (Figure 3-4)

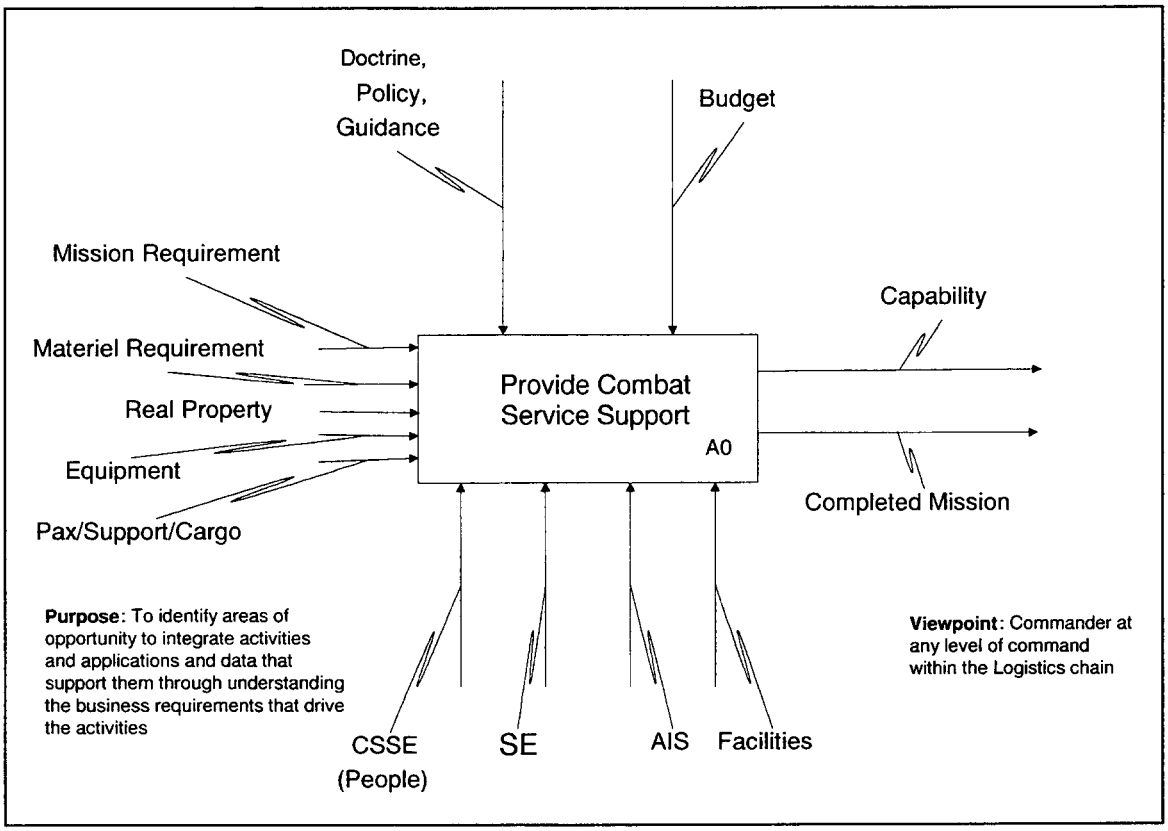

Figure 3-4. Provide Combat Service Support

This top-level activity manages the total asset inventory of the Marine Corps (active and inactive military personnel, goods, and services); develops the capabilities and infrastructures needed for support activities; readies force and support units; and provides routine/peacetime and mission support including the mobilization, deployment/re-deployment, and sustainment of forces. There are seven activities in Provide Combat Service Support as depicted in Figure 3-5.

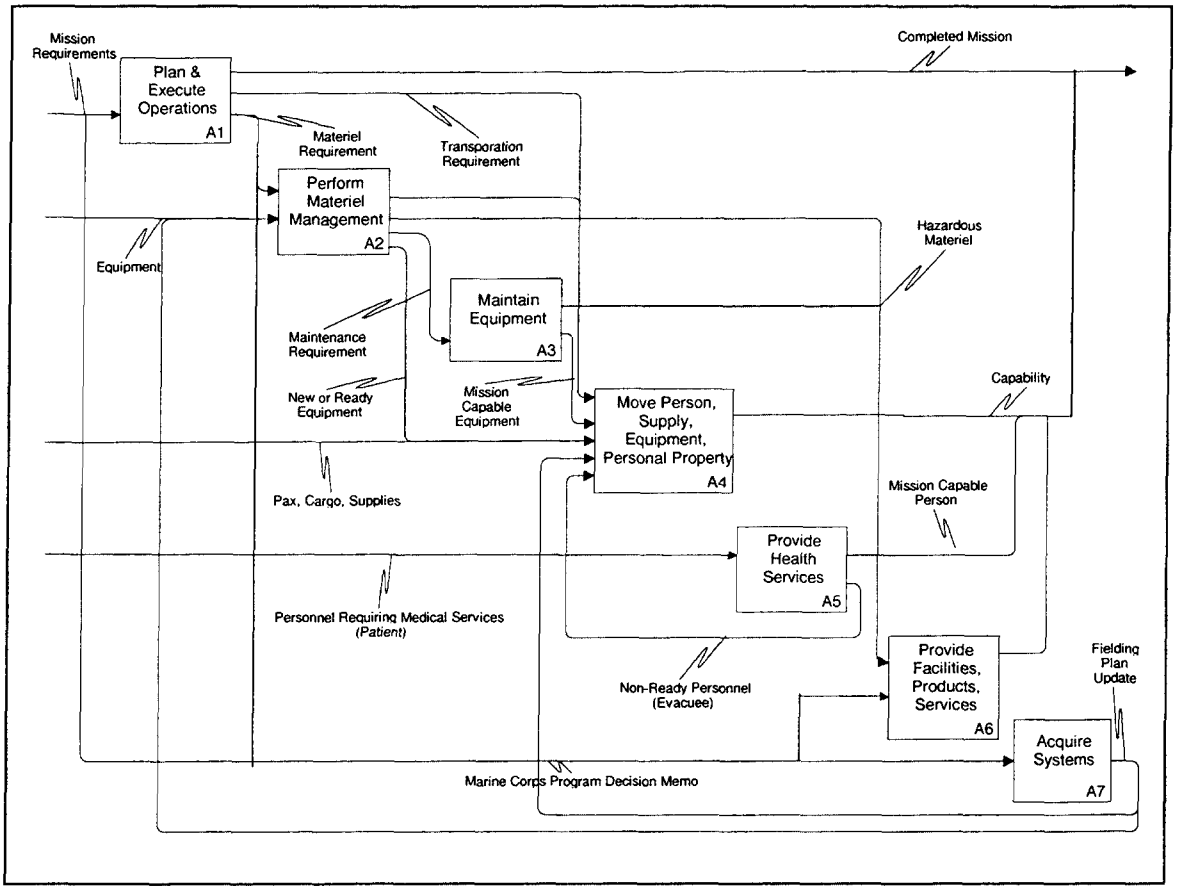

Figure 3-5. Provide Combat Service Support Activities

3.1.1 Plan and Execute Operations controls the determination of requirements for a mission, assesses the capability, capacity, and feasibility to meet the requirements, prioritizes actions, and executes command and control over logistics operations.

3.1.2 Perform Materiel Management provides wholesale and retail supplies, equipment, fuels, and munitions for Marine Corps deployment and support operations.

3.1.3 Maintain Equipment keeps materiel, systems (weapons and information), and support equipment combat ready in peacetime and sustained in wartime.

3.1.4 Move Personnel, Supply, Equipment, and Personal Property achieves the movement of personnel, government cargo, and personal property from origin to destination via all modes of transport using military and commercial assets, services, and systems organic to, contracted for, or controlled by DoD in peace and war.

3.1.5 Provide Health Services provides health service support to maintain the combat effectiveness of the force and safely stabilize and evacuate casualties from the field.

3.1.6 Provide Facilities, Products, and Services provides and protects the land, infrastructures, facilities, environment, and rights of Installations.

3.1.7 Acquire Systems obtains equipment, programs, materiel, and products to support military operations, to include initial provisioning of stocks to support a weapon system during its initial procurement phase.

3.2 MAGTF COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT - PLAN AND EXECUTE OPERATIONS (Figure 3-6)

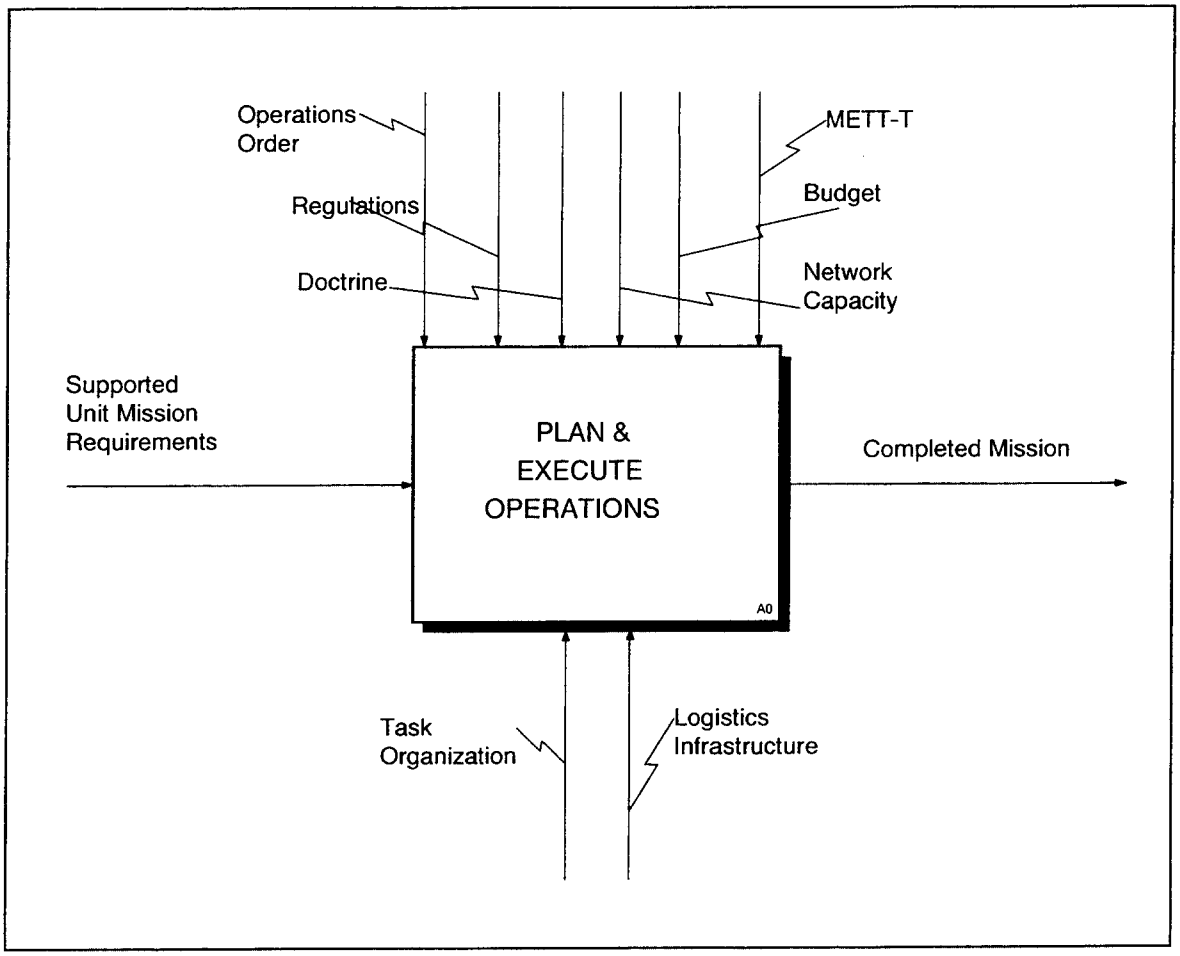

Figure 3-6. Plan and Execute Operations

This activity controls the determination of requirements for a mission, assessment of capability, capacity, and feasibility to meet the requirements, prioritization of actions, and execution of command and control over logistics operations. This activity consists of four major functions: Analyze the Mission; Develop Course of Action (COA); Develop Order; and Execute Order as shown in Figure 3-7.

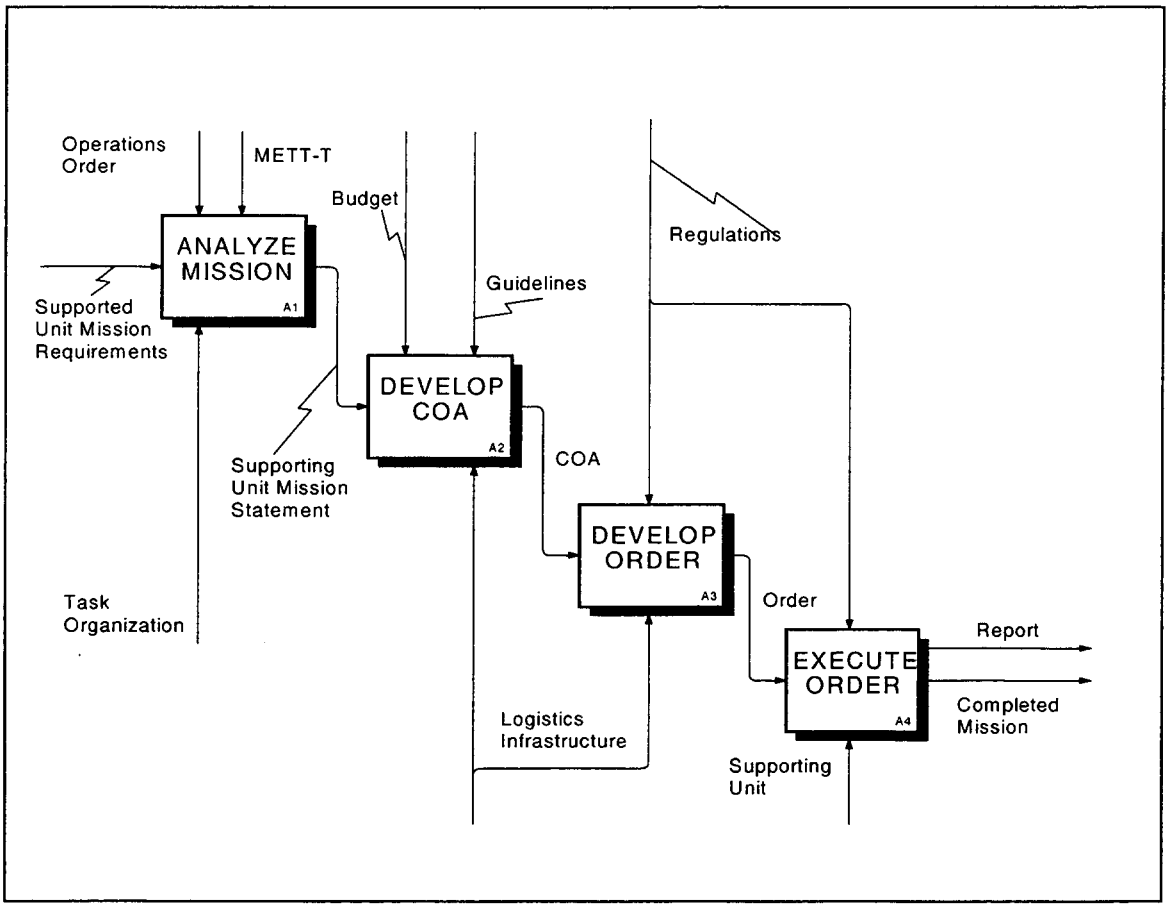

Figure 3-7. Plan and Execute Operations Activities

3.2.1 In Analyze the Mission, the Supported Unit Mission Requirements are broken down into tasks, the Logistics Preparation of the Battlefield (LPB) is developed, and, finally, the Supporting Unit Mission Statement is developed. This function consists of Determine Implied and Specific Tasks; Develop Essential Element Information; and Develop Mission Statement as shown in Figure 3-8. This function is largely a manual, analytical process. There are currently no Marine Corps-sponsored automated information systems that support it.

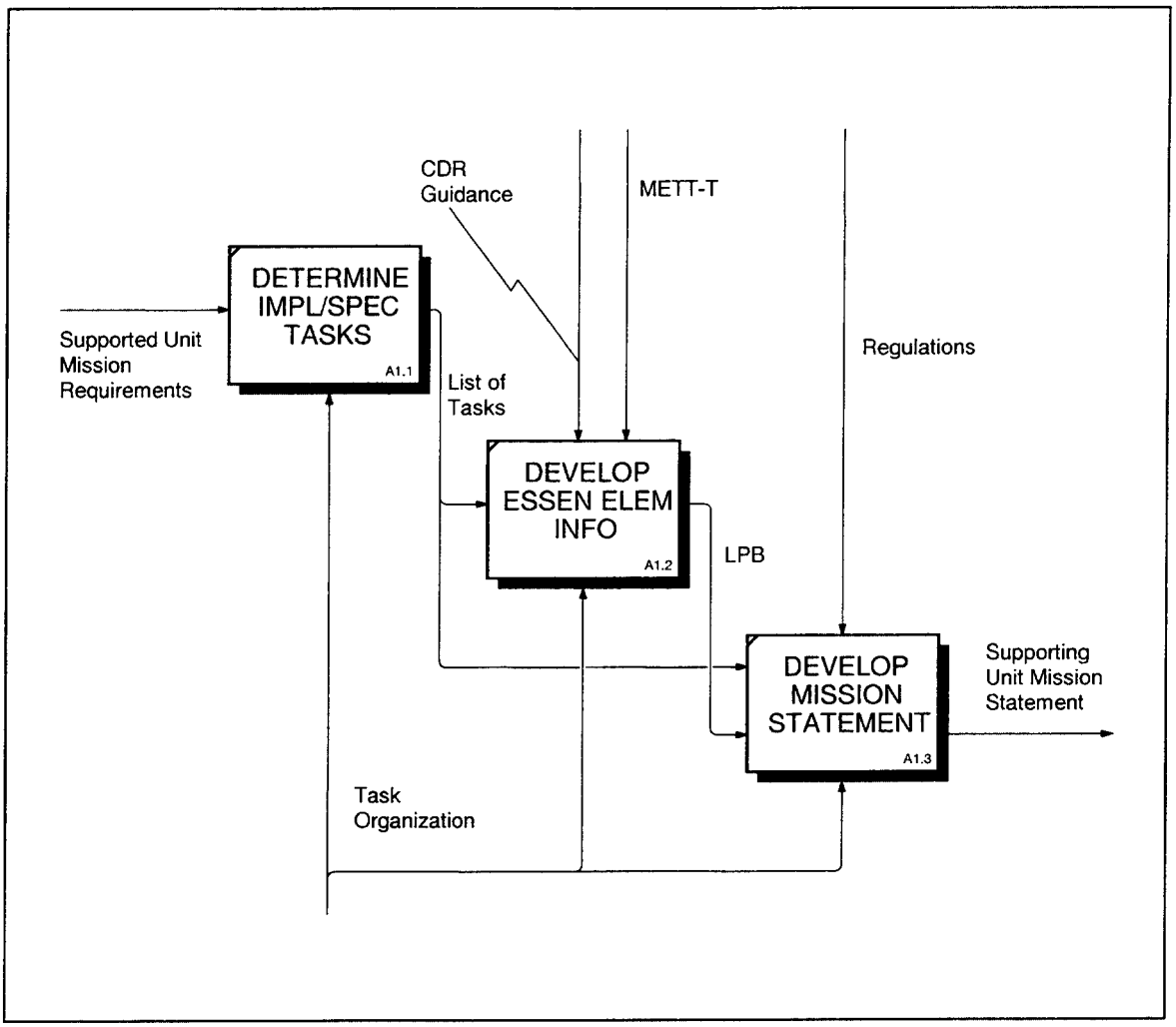

Figure 3-8. Analyze Mission

3.2.1.1 Determine Implied and Specific Tasks analyzes the Supported Unit Mission Requirements to develop a List of Tasks to be accomplished by the supporting organization.

3.2.1.2 Develop Essential Element Information uses the List of Tasks resulting from 3.2.1.1 Determine Implied/Specific Tasks and applies the Commander's Guidance and the Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops and Equipment, and Time and Space (METT-T) to the list to formulate the Logistics Preparation of the Battlefield (LPB).

3.2.1.3 Develop Mission Statement uses the same list of tasks plus the LPB from 3.2.1.2 Develop Essential Element Information and controlling regulations to promulgate the Supporting Unit Mission Statement.

3.2.2 Develop a Course of Action (COA) provides logical, doctrinal, supportable options to support operational requirements. The activity is made up of Develop Alternative Concepts of Support; Develop Estimate of Supportability; and Recommend a COA as show in Figure 3-9.

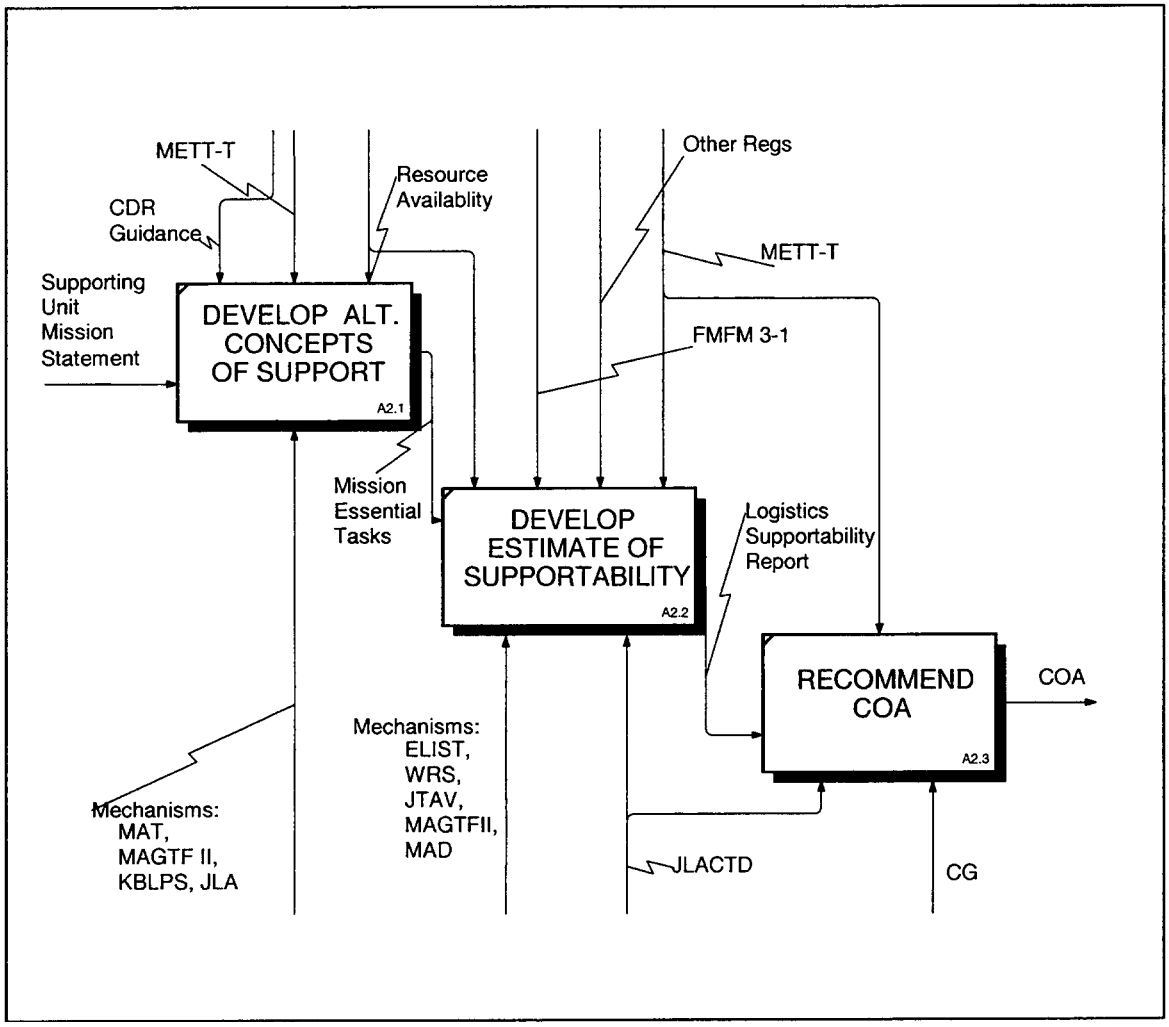

Figure 3-9. Develop a Course of Action

3.2.2.1 Develop Alternative Concepts of Support takes the Mission Statement resulting from 3.2.1.3 Develop Mission Statement and, together with constraining resource availability, the Commander's Guidance, and METT-T, promulgates a list of Mission Essential Tasks. This activity uses existing AISs to accomplish its function: MAT, MAGTF II, KBLPS and JLA.

3.2.2.2 Develop Estimate of Supportability uses the Mission Essential Tasks in the light of constrained resource availability, METT-T, and other regulations, to develop and estimate force resources, infrastructure, and sustainment requirements and produces a Logistics Supportability Report for a proposed mission. This function uses existing AISs to accomplish its function: ELIST, WRS, JTAV, MAGTF II and MAD. Joint Logistics Advanced Concept Technical Development (JLACTD) is conducting research and development on Decision Support Tools (D ST) for this type of activity.

3.2.2.3 Recommend a COA uses the Logistics Supportability Report, also controlled by METT-T, to weigh the merits and risks of each proposed COA and recommends the most effective course. JLACTD is conducting research and development on DST for this type of activity.

3.2.3 Develop the Order consists of Coordinate Level of Support; Identify Resources; and Identify Procedures as show in Figure 3-10.

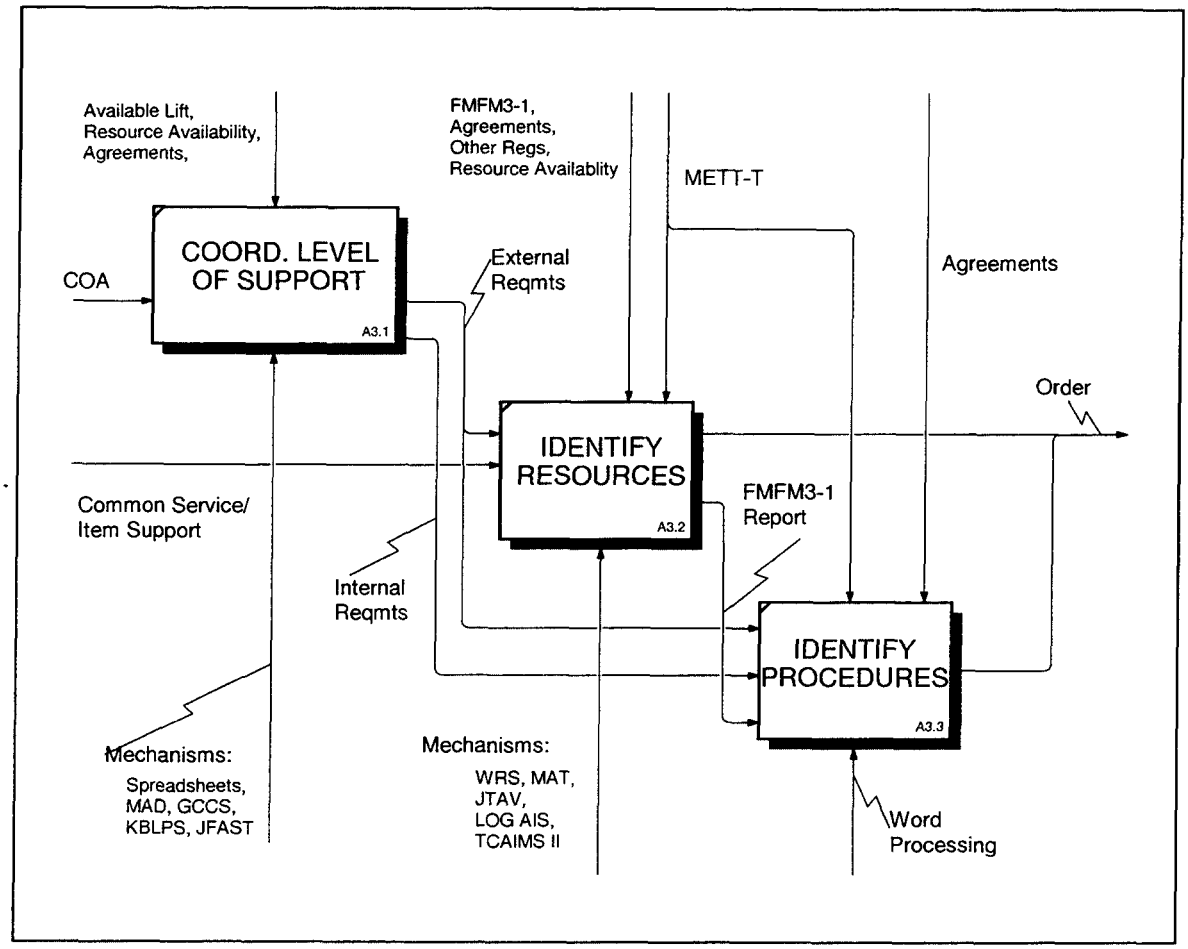

Figure 3-10. Develop the Order

3.2.3.1 Coordinate Level of Support takes the COA from 3.2.2.3 Recommend COA and uses Resource Availability, Available Lift, and Agreements to draft the List of External Requirements and the List of Internal Requirements. Current automated information systems support includes spreadsheets, MAD, GCCS, KBLPS, and JFAST.

3.2.3.2 Using the List of External Requirements from 3.2.3.1 and Common Service/Item Support as input, **Identify Resources** begins to place Orders to fulfill the requirements and produces an FMFM 3-1 Report. This activity is controlled by FMFM 3-1, Agreements, Other Regulations, the Availability of Resources, and METT-T. AIS support exists in WRS, MAT, JTAV, MAGTF LOG AIS, and TCAIMS II.

3.2.3.3 Identify Procedures takes the external and internal requirements along with the FMFM 3-1 report and, within the guidance of METT-T and other agreements, formulates the Order. Automated support is limited to word processing packages.

3.2.4 Execute the Order encompasses Acquire Resources; Distribute Resources; Provide Services; Sustain/Maintain Resources; and Make Disposition of Resources as shown in Figure 3-11.

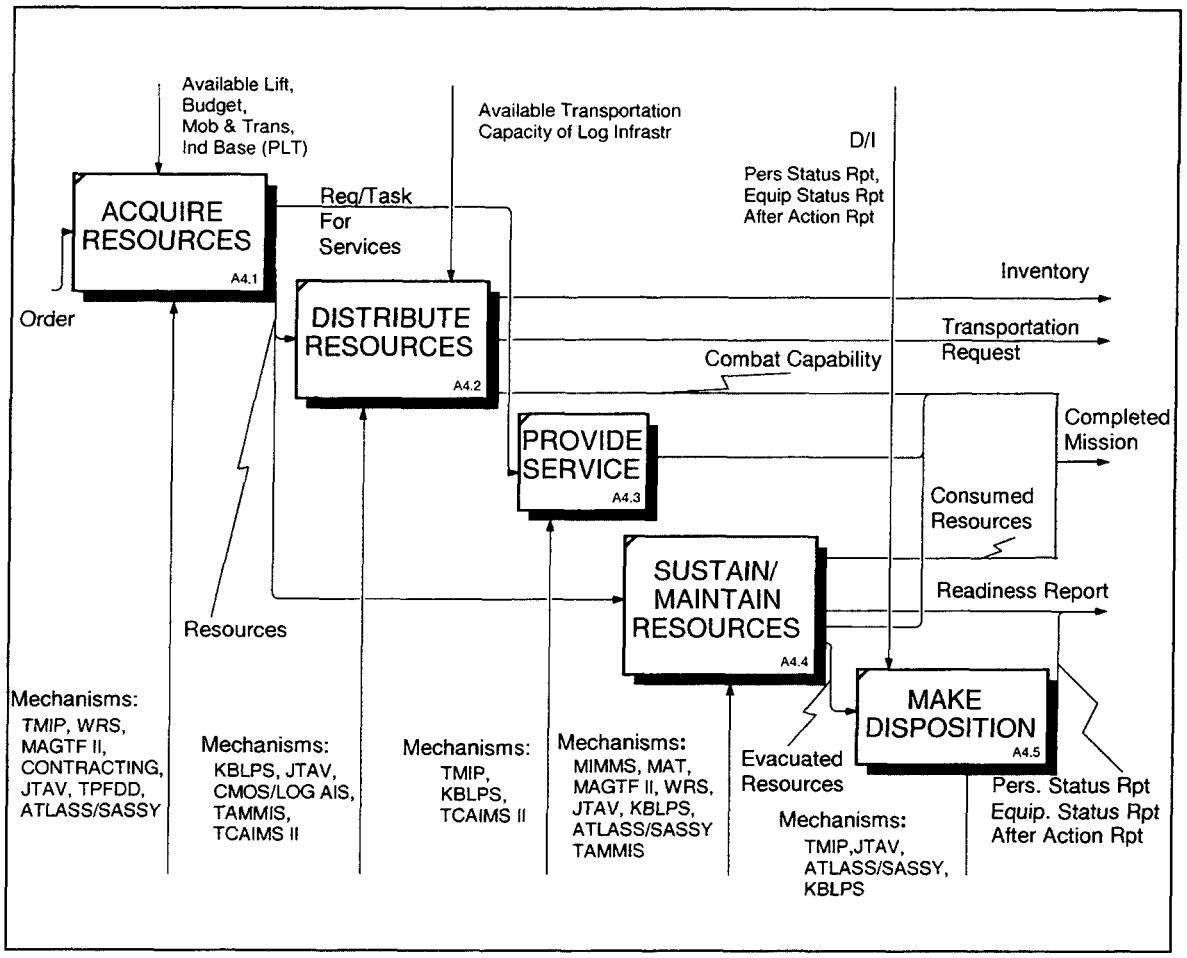

Figure 3-11. Execute the Order

3.2.4.1 Acquire Resources takes the Order formulated in 3.2.3, Develop the Order, and according to Available Lift, Budget, Mobility & Transportation Industrial Base, determines the Request or Tasking for Services and procures actual Resources to be used in executing the Order. Automated support comes from TMIP, WRS, MAGTF II, JTAV, ATLASS and SASSY.

3.2.4.2 Distribute Resources is responsible for using actual Resources to develop an Inventory and, depending on the available transportation and capacity of the logistics infrastructure, formulate Transportation Requests to move the Resources as required to provide Combat Capability. Automated support includes KBLPS, JTAV, CMOS, MAGTF LOG AIS, TAMMIS, and TCAIMS II.

3.2.4.3 Provide Service uses the Request or Tasking for Services from 3.2.3.1 above and, using GCSS, TMIP, KBLPS, and TCAIMS II, contributes to the Combat Capability.

3.2.4.4 With the Actual Resources as input, **Sustain/Maintain Resources** tracks the Consumed Resources and provides Readiness Reports as it contributes to the Combat Capability. AIS support comes from MIMMS, MAT, MAGTF II, WRS, JTAV, KBLPS, ATLASS, SASSY, and TAMMIS. When resources are no longer viable, they become Evacuated Resources for Disposition, 3.2.4.5.

3.2.4.5 Make Disposition of Resources invokes the appropriate Disposition Instructions to discard supplies or equipment or remove personnel when they are no longer able to perform the assigned function. This activity provides Personnel Status, Equipment Status, and After Action Reports. AIS support includes TMIP, JTAV, ATLASS, SASSY and KBLPS.

3.2.5 Application Migration Diagrams

Figure **3-12** through Figure **3-14** show the migration strategy for applications used to support CSS Planning and Execution. At all three levels of operation (Service / MARFOR, Force / MSC / Installation and Organization / Unit) the functions of SASSY and MIMMS are subsumed by the ATLASS Program. At the Service/MARFOR Level, CMOS will be replaced by the transportation application TC AIMS II. At the Force/MSC/Installation Level, the functionality of APPS will migrate to the MAGTF II LOG AIS. At the Organizational/Unit Level, several legacy applications will migrate to the MAGTF II LOG AIS and three new AISs for preposition planning, ammunition sourcing and ship-to-shore movement.

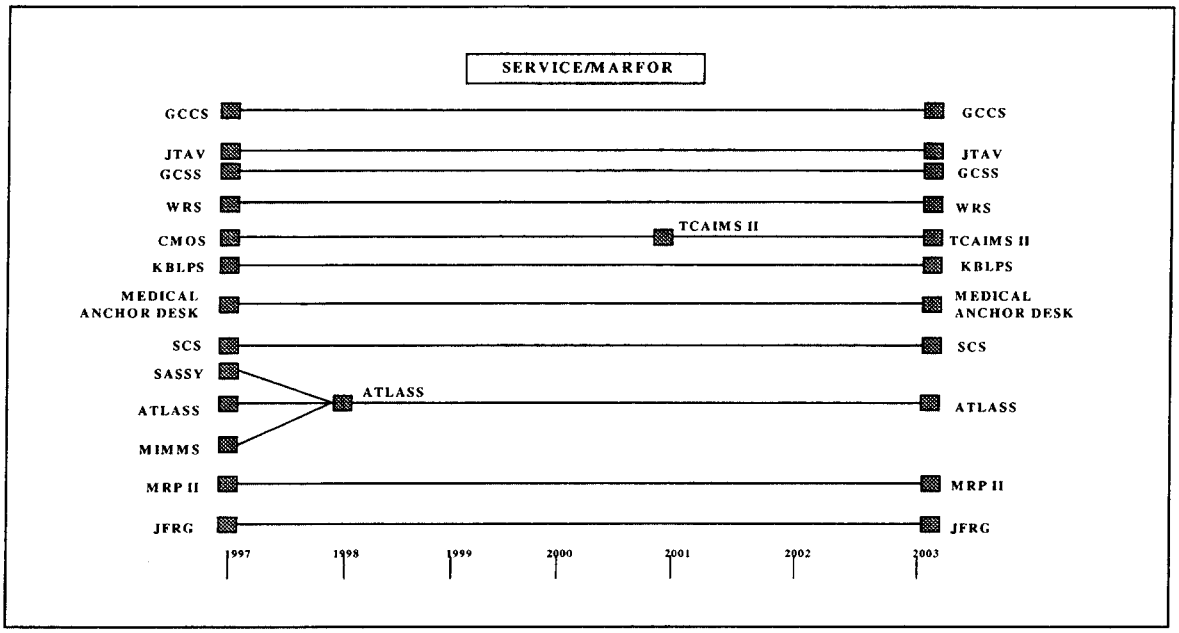

Figure 3-12. Planning and Execution Application Migration Diagram

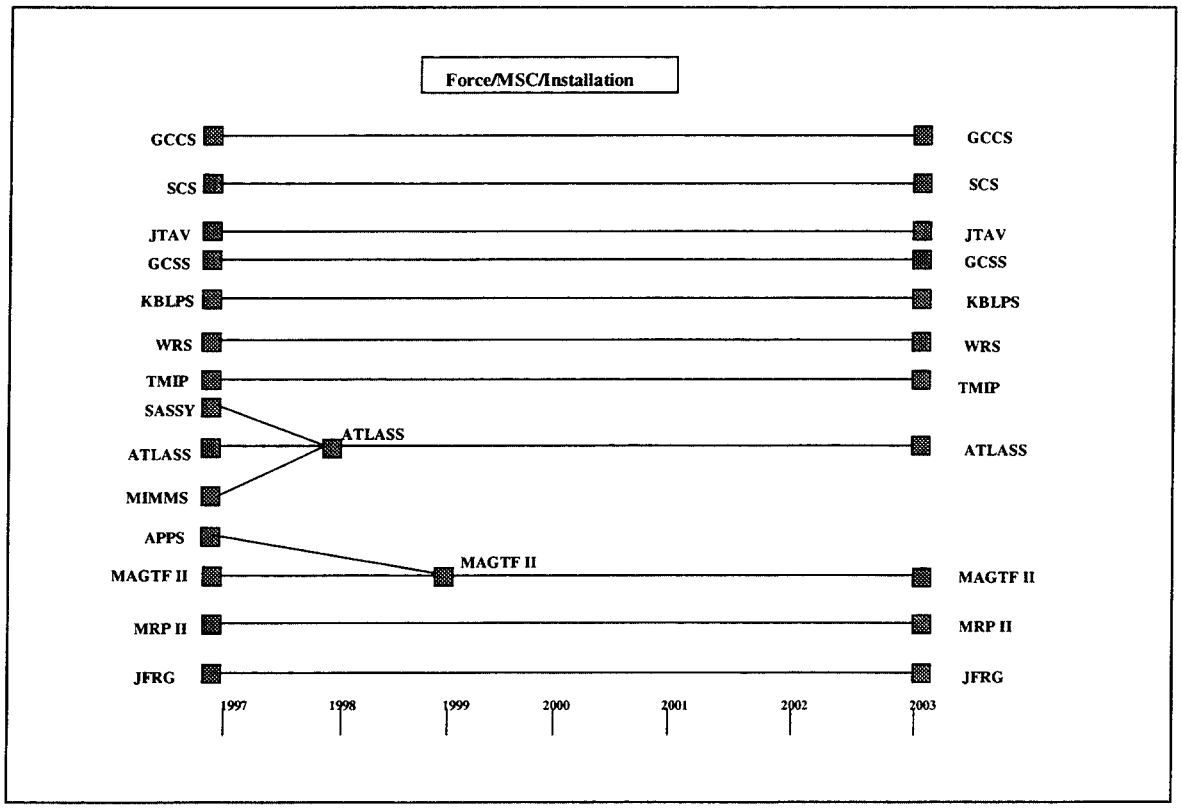

Figure 3-14. Planning and Execution Application Migration Diagram (continued)

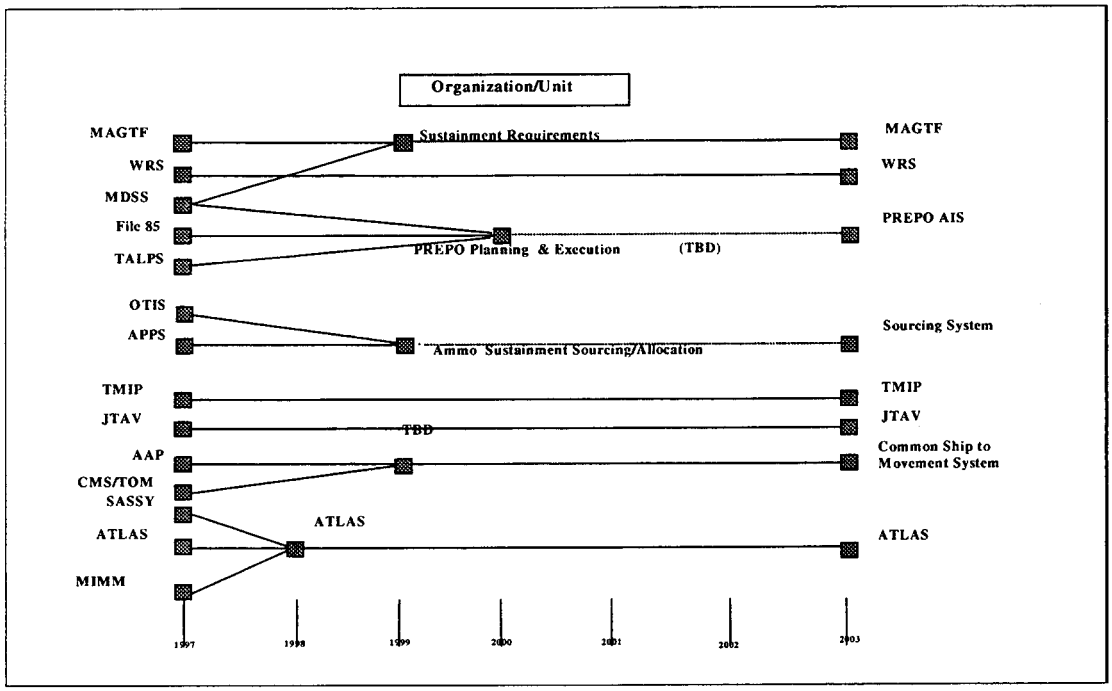

Figure 3-14. Planning and Execution Application Migration Diagram (concluded)

3.3 PERFORM MATERIEL MANAGEMENT (Figure 3-16)

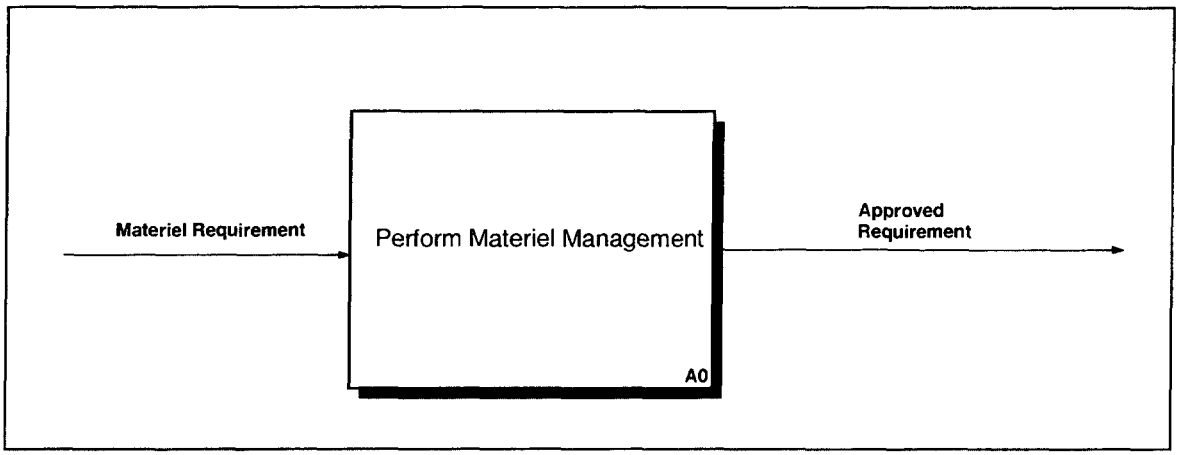

Figure 3-16. Perform Materiel Management

This function consists of three major activities: Analyze Requirement, Determine Support Plan, and Manage Assets that work together to provide wholesale and retail supplies, equipment, fuels, and munitions for deployment and support operations as shown in Figure 3-17.

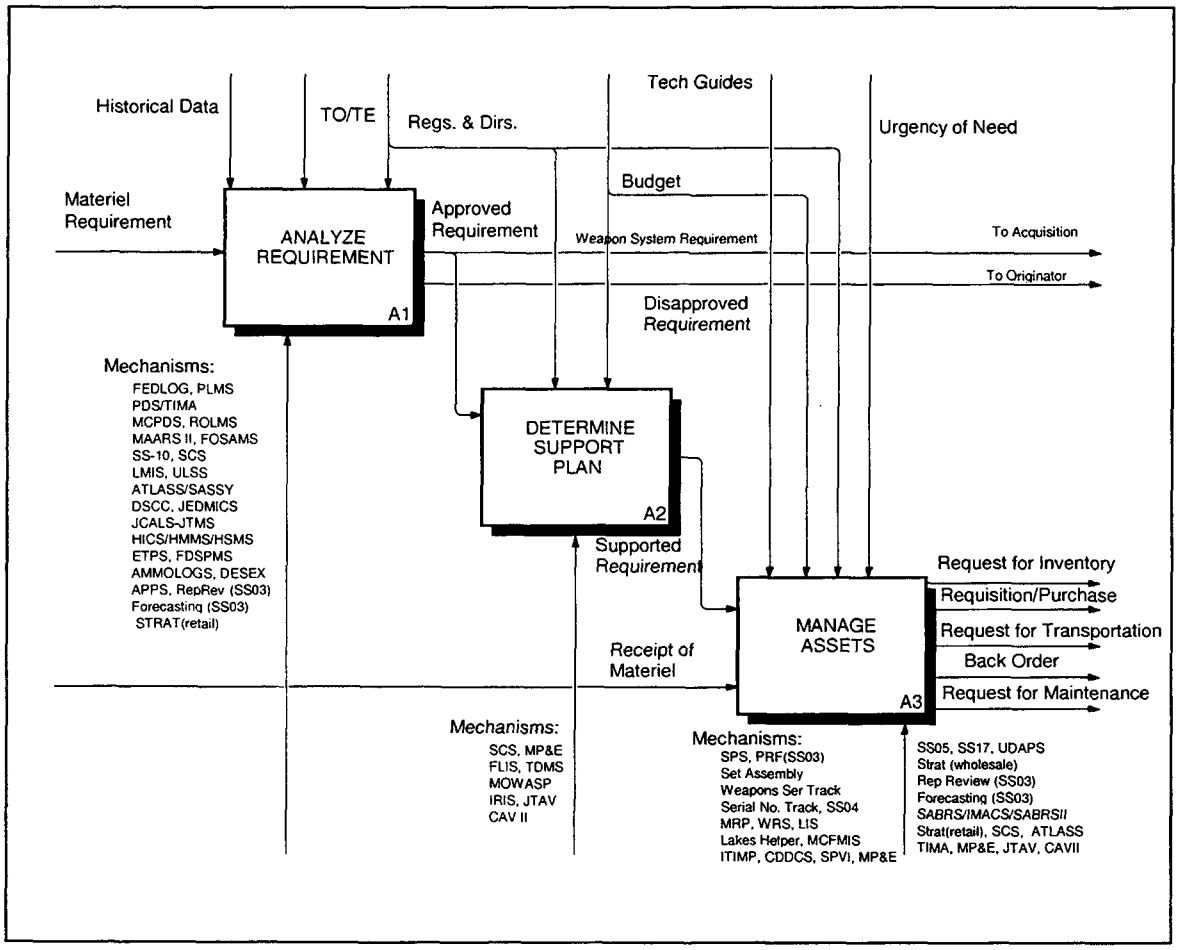

Figure 3-17. Perform Materiel Management Activities

3.3.1 Analyze Requirement determines if an incoming materiel requirement is authorized and valid. This activity is made up of Perform Research and Validate Technical Data (as shown in Figure 3-18) that is passed to 3.3.2, Determine Support Plan, as well as a Weapon System Requirement that is passed to the Acquisition function. Disapproved Requirements are returned to the Originator. Consumables do not process through this activity.

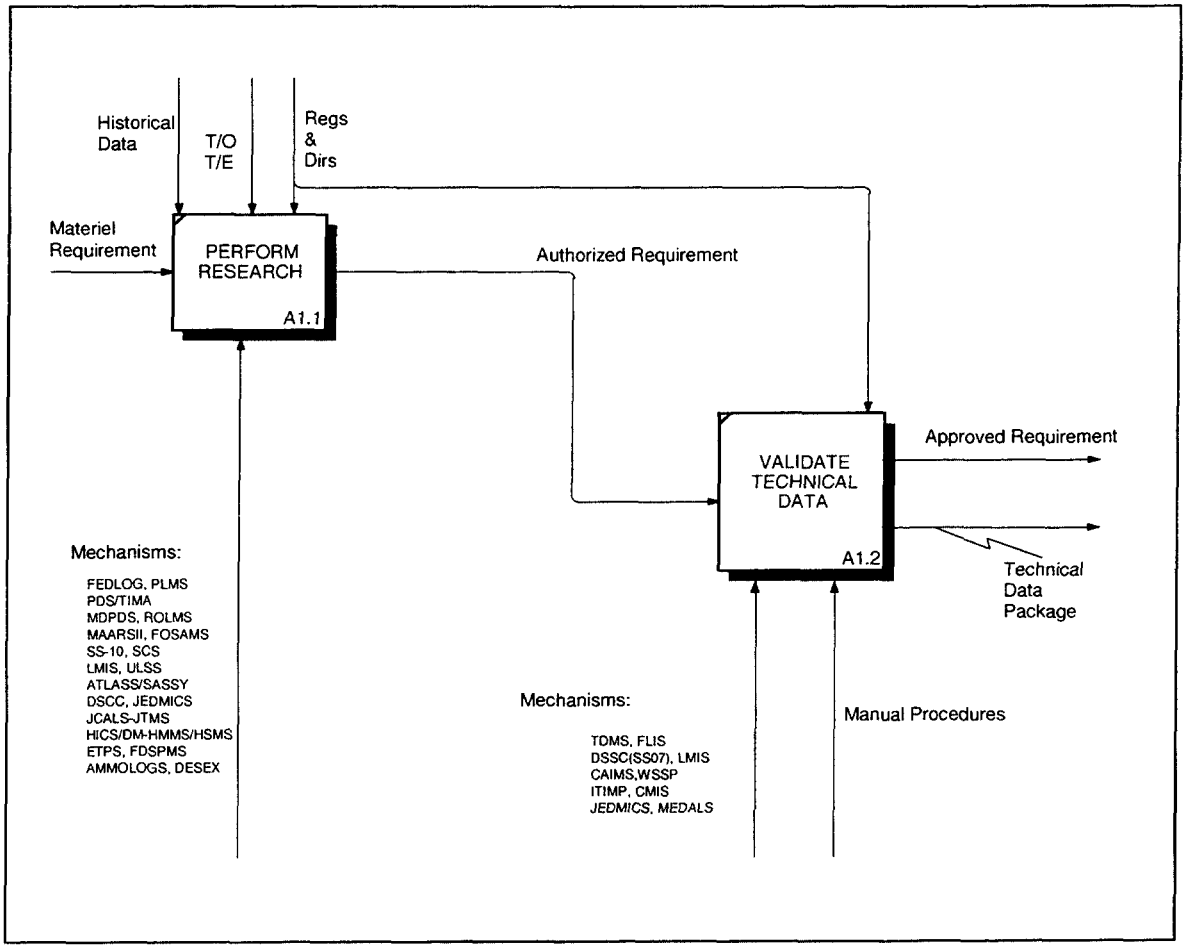

Figure 3-18. Analyze Requirements

3.3.1.1 Perform Research is controlled by Historical Data, the existing Table of Equipment (TIE) and Table of Organization (Tb), and other regulations and directives in producing an authorized requirement. In this activity, Technical Data Files are researched to determine if the NSN is valid/active. Other data provides the needed details to make a management decision to reject, accept, or fill the requirement. AISs that support this activity are: FEDLOG, PLMS,PDS/TIMA, MCPDS,ROLMS, MAARSII, FOSAMS, SS-10, SCS, LMIS, ULSS, ATLASS/SASSY, DSCC, JEDMICS, JCALS-JTMS, HICS, DM-HMMS, HSMS, ETPS, FEDPMS, AMMOLOGS and DESEX.

3.3.1.2 Validate Technical Data acts on the Authorized Requirement using various AISs to determine if the management codes are correct, publications are up to date, usage data and Technical Data Packages are accurate and updated to reflect current technical data elements, and producing an Approved Requirement and updated or new Technical Data Packages. Those

AISs are: TDMS, FLIS, DSSC, LMIS, CMMS, WSSP, APPLICATIONS, ITIMP, CMIS, JEDMICS, and MEDALS.

3.3.2 Determine Support Plan encompasses five sub-activities: Establish Contract; Generate MILSTRIP; Request Maintenance; Generate RDO/MRP; and Issue from Inventory as shown in Figure 3-19. This activity uses appropriate Regulations and directives as well as the Budget to arrange how the Approved Requirement will be upheld. Employing SCS, MP&E, FLIS, TDMS, MOWASP, IRIS, JTAV and CAVII, this activity produces a Supported Requirement.

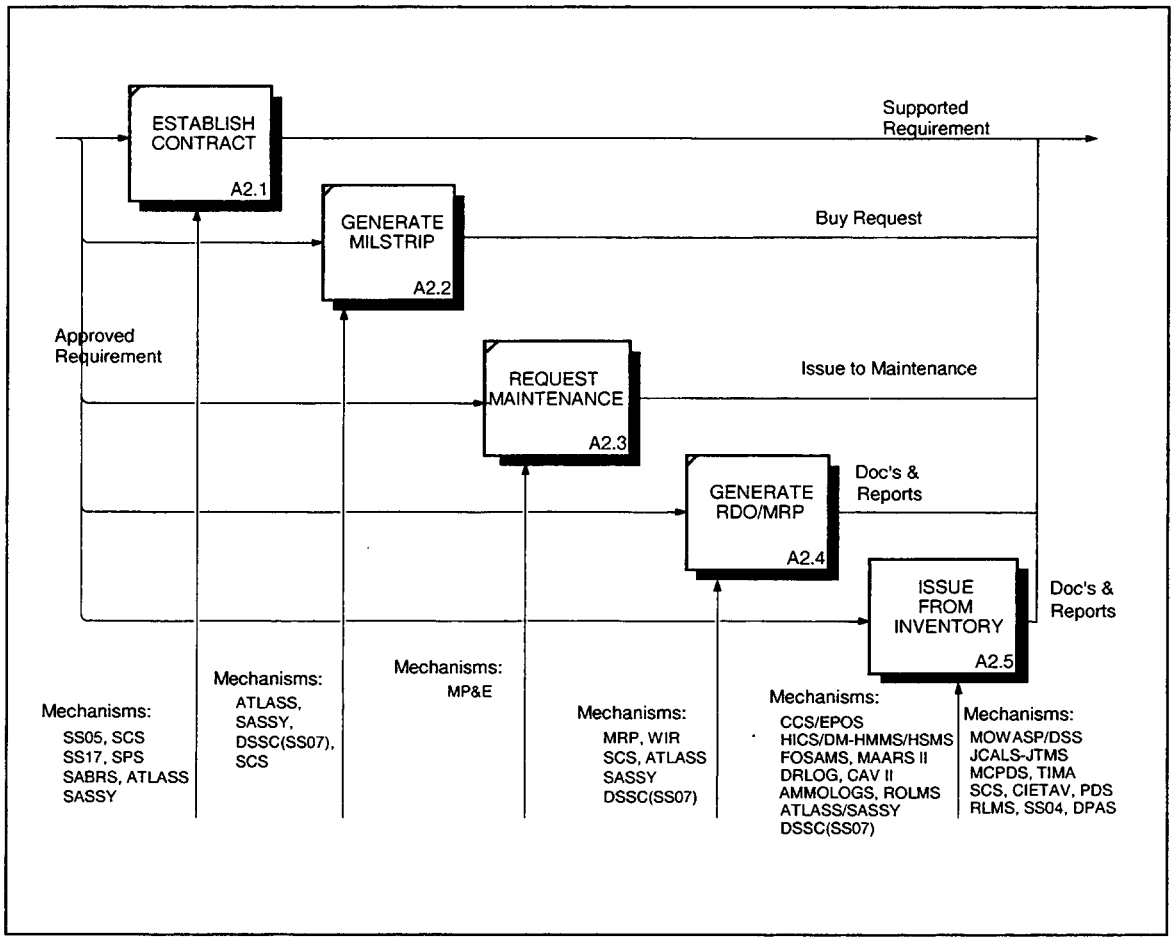

Figure 3-19. Determine Support Plan

3.3.2.1 Establish Contract is a means to acquire support for the requirement that cannot be found within the existing (in-house) infrastructure. AISs that support this activity are: SS-05, SCS, SS-17, SPS, SABRS, ATLASS, and SASSY.

3.3.2.2 Generate MILSTRIP initiates the appropriate transactions to buy the goods or services that support the requirement from another Intermediate Materiel Manager within the DoD infrastructure. This activity is supported by ATLASS, SASSY, DSSC, and SCS.

3.3.2.3 Request Maintenance initiates the action necessary to send the requirement to the Maintenance activity. MP&E is the AIS that supports this activity.

3.3.2.4 Generate Redistribution Order (RDO) and/or Materiel Return Program (MRP) is the activity that initiates the actions that will alleviate an excess/deficiency situation between activities and produces the appropriate Documents and Reports. This activity is supported by MRP, WIR, SCS, ATLASS, SASSY, and DSSC.

3.3.2.5 Issue from Inventory satisfies the requirement by processing a requisition to issue assets from on hand inventory and produces the appropriate Documents and Reports. This activity is supported by CCS/EPOS, HICS, DM-HMMS, HSMS, FOSAMS, MAARS II, DRLOG, CAVII AMMOLOGS, ROLMS, ATLASS, SASSY, DSSC, MOWASP, DSS, JCALS-JTMS, MCPDS, TIMA, SCS, CIETAV, PDS, RLMS, SS-04, and DPAS.

3.3.3 Manage Assets is made up of the following activities: Execute Method of Support; Perform Receipt (of Materiel); Store and Track Assets; and Issue Materiel as shown in Figure 3-20. This activity takes the Supported Requirement and the Actual Materiel and, under the guidance of Regulations, Directives, Budget, Technical Guides, and Urgency of Need, administers those assets by producing Request for Inventory, Requisition or Purchase Documents, Shipping Actions, Back Order Actions, or Maintenance Requests.

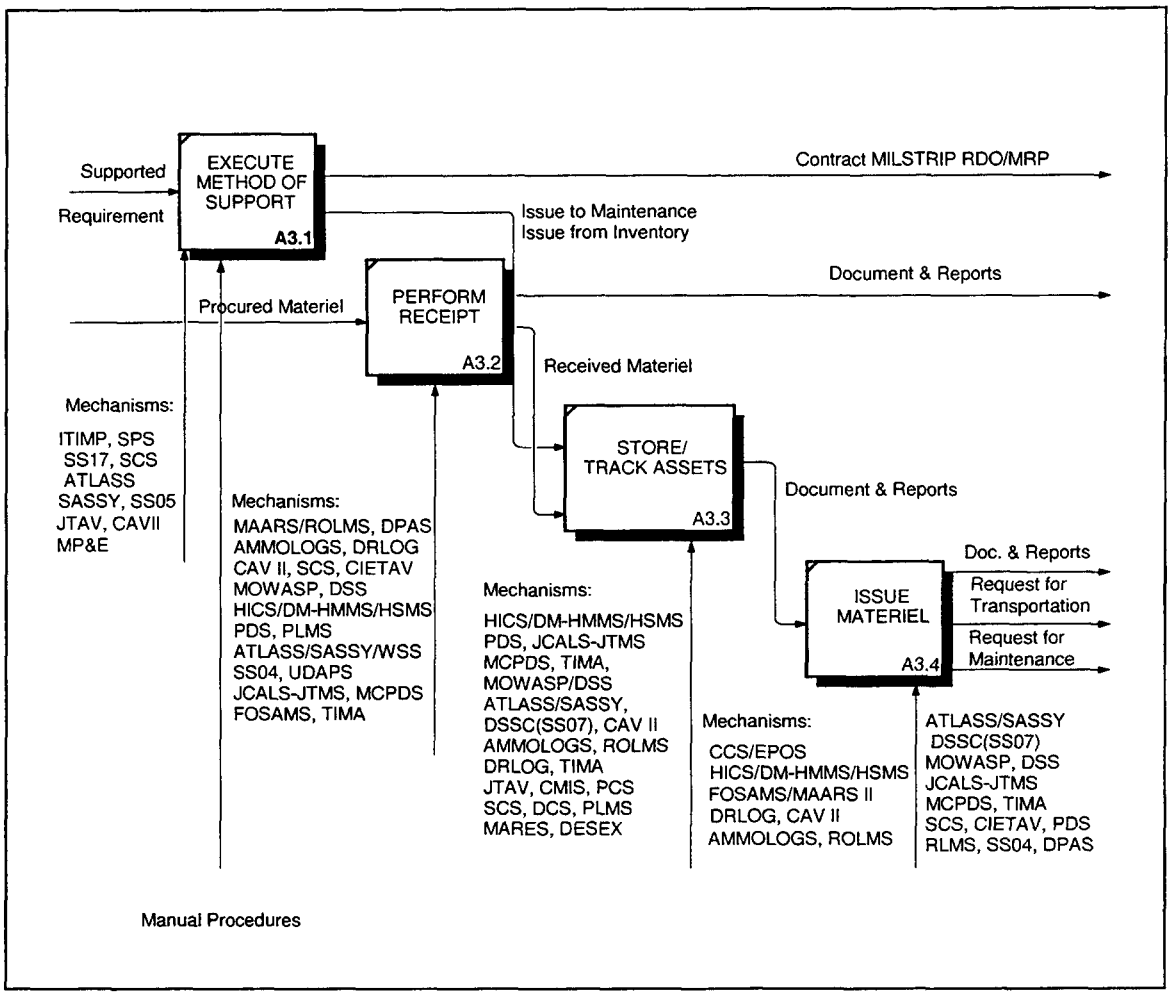

Figure 3-20. Manage Assets

3.3.3.1 Execute Method of Support uses Documents, Reports, and Requests from 3.3.2., Determine Support Plan, to complete the actions required to satisfy the Approved Requirement. This activity is supported by ITIMP, SPS, SS-17, SCS, ATLASS, SASSY, SS-05, JTAV, MP&E and CAVII.

3.3.3.2 Perform Receipt turns Procured Materiel into on-hand inventory to satisfy the Approved Requirements. This activity is supported by MAARS II, ROLMS, AMMMQLOGS, DRLOG, CAV II, SCS, CIETAV, MOWASP, DSS, HICS, DM-HMMS, HSMS, PDS, PLMS, ATLASS, SASSY, WSS, SS-04, UDAPS, JCALS4TMS, MCPDS, FOSAMS, and TIMA.

3.3.3.3 Store and Track Assets places the Received Materiel into storage and tracks the inventory by conducting periodic inventories, initiating care in store processes, and validating shelf life. AISs that support this activity are: HICS, DM-HMMS, HSMS, PDS, JCALS-JTMS, MCPDS, TIMA, MOWASP,

DSS, ATLASS, SASSY, DSSC, CAV II, AMMOLOGS, ROLMS, DRLOG, TIMA, JTAV, CMIS, PCS, SCS, DCS, PLMS, MARES, and DESEX.

3.3.3.4 Issue Materiel satisfies requirements by placing appropriate materiel in the hands of the requesting unit, producing Documents and Reports, Request for Transportation, and Request for Maintenance. AISs supporting this activity are: CCS, EPOS, HICS, DM-HMMS, HSMS, FOSAMS, MAARS II, DRLOG, CAV II, AMMOLOGS, ROLMS, ATLASS, SASSY, DSSC, MOWASP, DSS, JCALS-JTMS, MCPDS, TIMA, SCS, CIETAV, PDS, RLMS, SS-04, and DPAS.

3.3.4 Application Migration Diagrams

Figure 3-21 through Figure 3-24 show the migration strategy for supply applications supporting the activity "Perform Material Management." There are so many applications used in the three levels of this activity that this it is identified as an opportunity area for application consolidation in Chapter 5.

Some applications that are already slated for consolidation include:

- Financial modules of MUMMS with SABRS to form the unified system IMACS/SABRS II
- MUMMS SSO5, CDDCS and a portion of ITIMP into the Standard Procurement System (SPS)
- Serial tracking applications and MOWASP to be absorbed into a new standard Marine Corps Distribution System (to be determined).
- Environmental management applications HICS, HSMS, and DM-HMMS combined in the Environmental Information Management program, ElM.
- ATLASS phased replacement of SASSY and several other legacy systems
- The consolidation of legacy ammunition supply applications into one wholesale system (JAMSS) and one retail system (ROLMS) with unit requirements being satisfied by ATLASS.

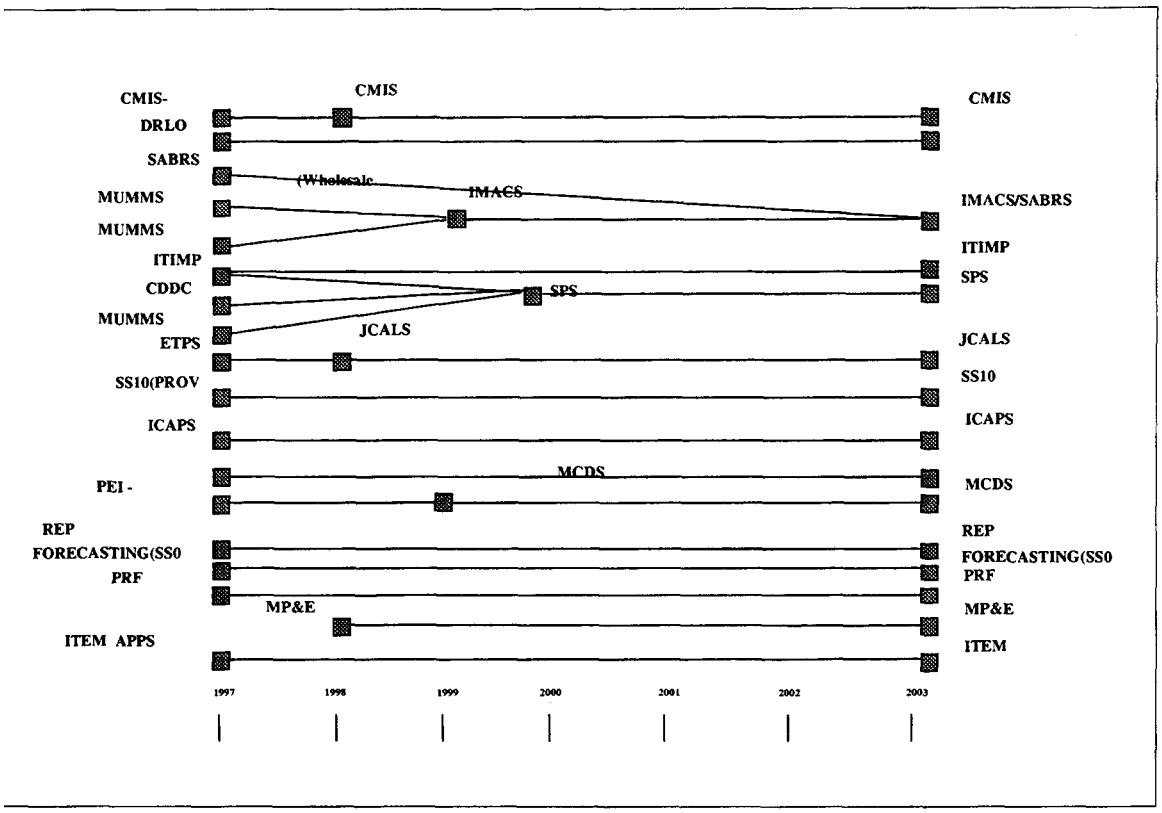

Figure 3-20. Supply Application Migration Diagram

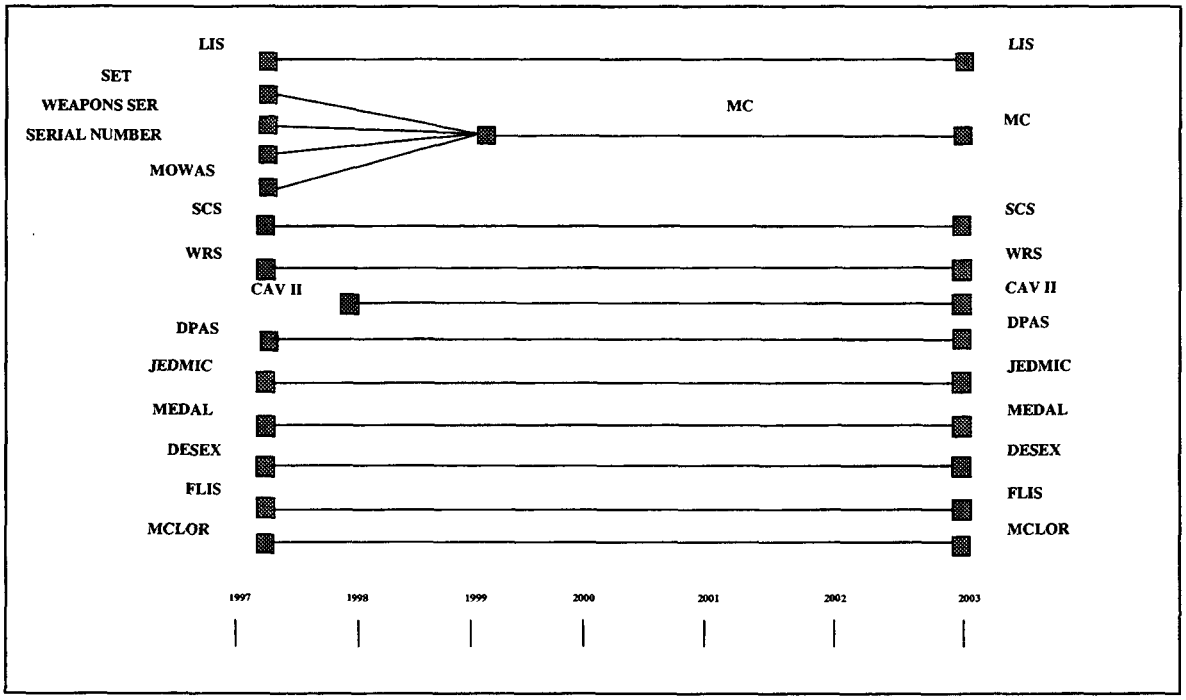

Figure 3-21. Supply Application Migration Diagram (continued)

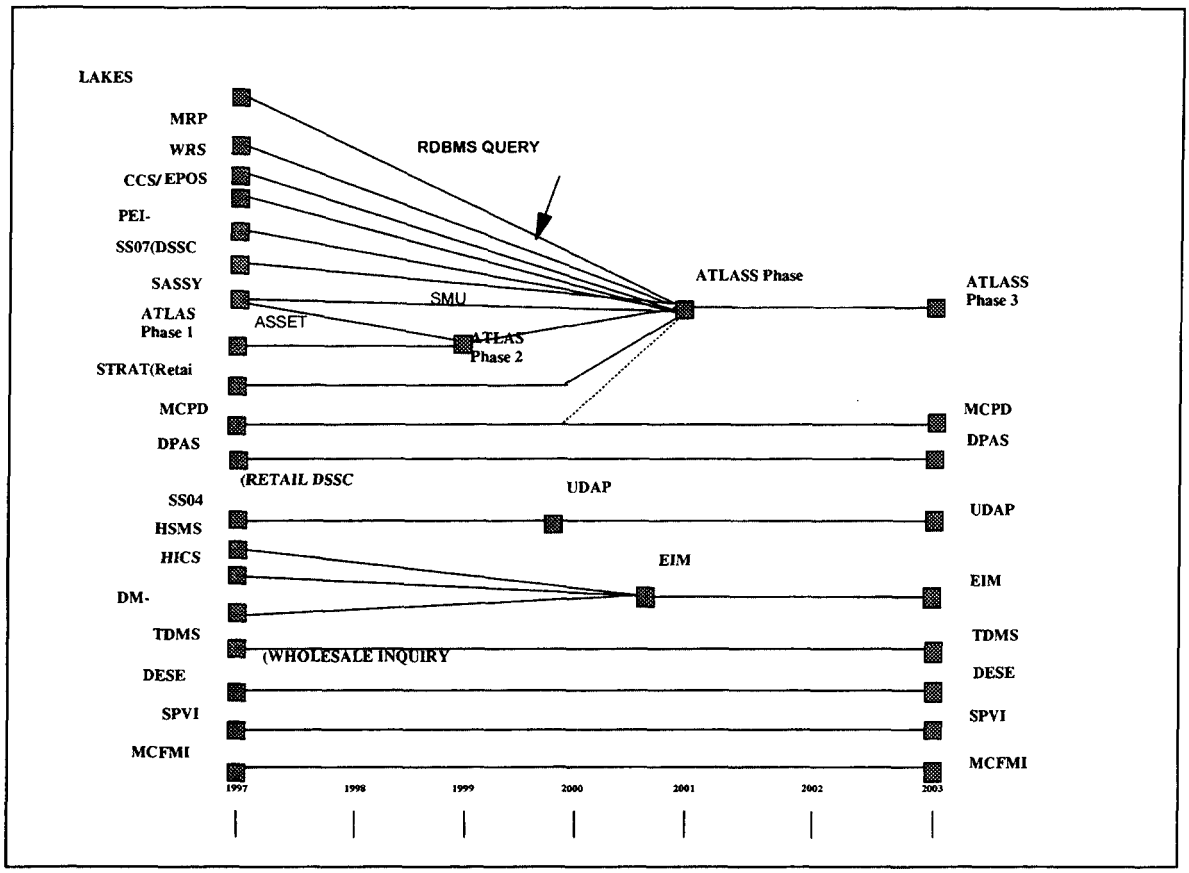

Figure 3-22. Supply Application Migration Diagram (continued)

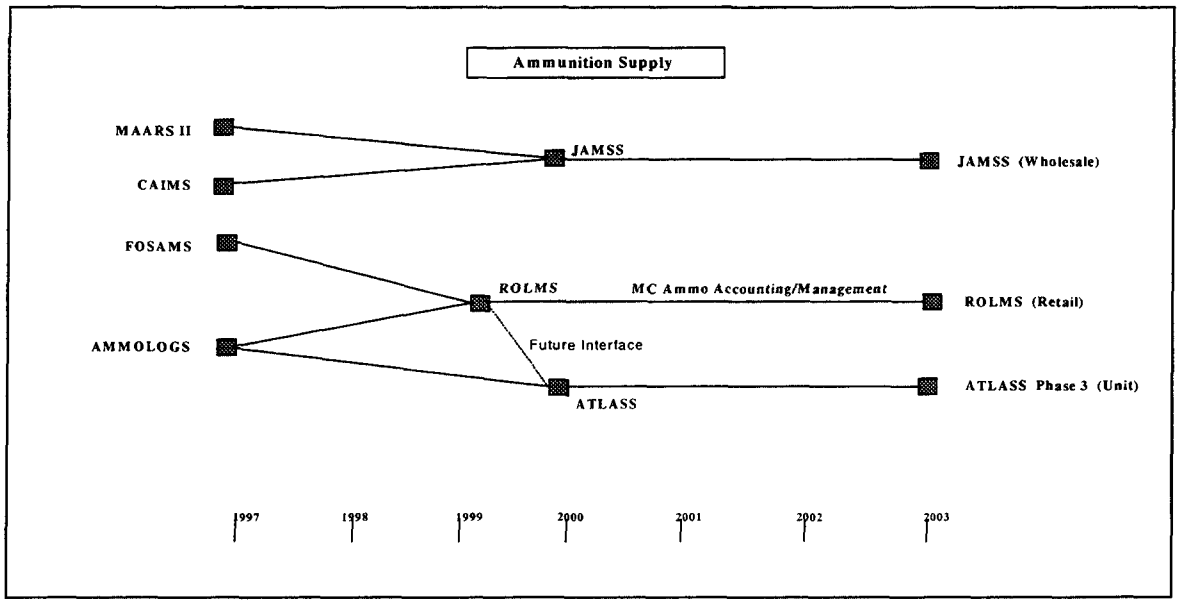

Figure 3-23. Supply Application Migration Diagram (concluded)

3.4 MAINTAIN EQUIPMENT (Figure 3-24)

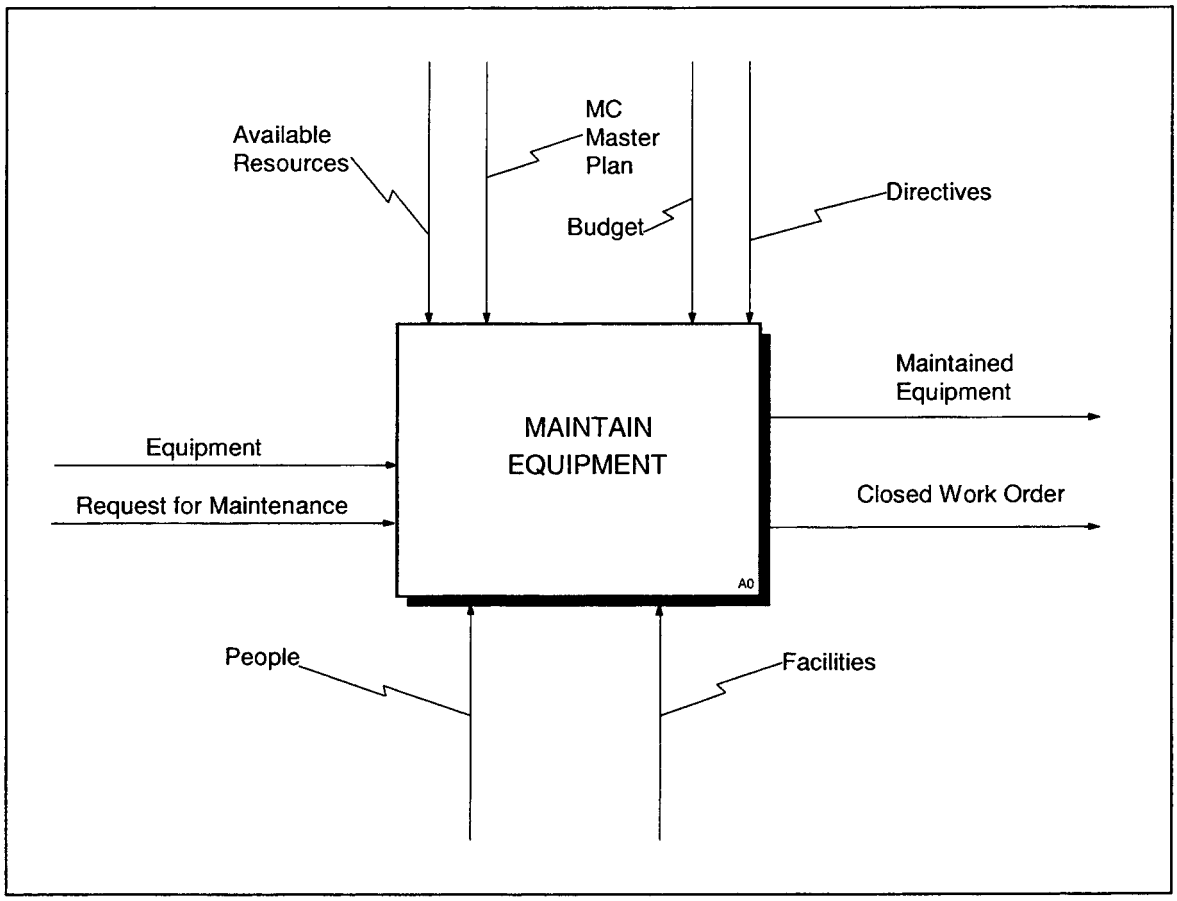

Figure 3-24. Maintain Equipment

This function encompasses the activities (as shown in Figure 3-25) that perform maintenance at all echelons within the Marine Corps: Plan for Maintenance, Perform Production Control, and Execute Production. This activity provides supplies, equipment, fuels, and munitions for Marine Corps deployment and support operations, and includes the evaluation and reporting of the status of supplies and equipment against the published standards.

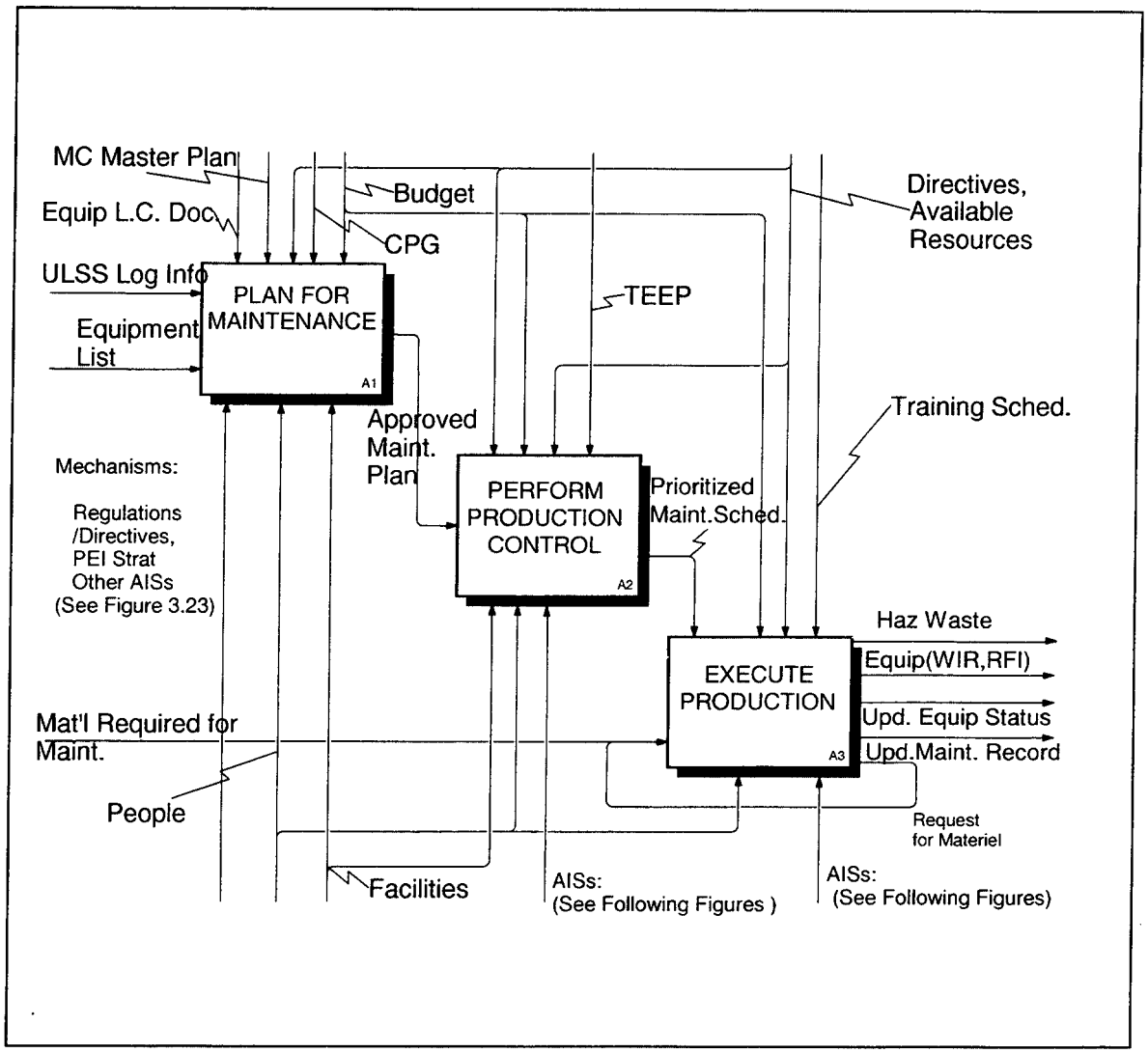

Figure 3-25. Maintain Equipment Activities

3.4.1 Plan for Maintenance includes Identify Resources, Develop Maintenance Plan, Identify Equipment as shown in Figure 3-26.

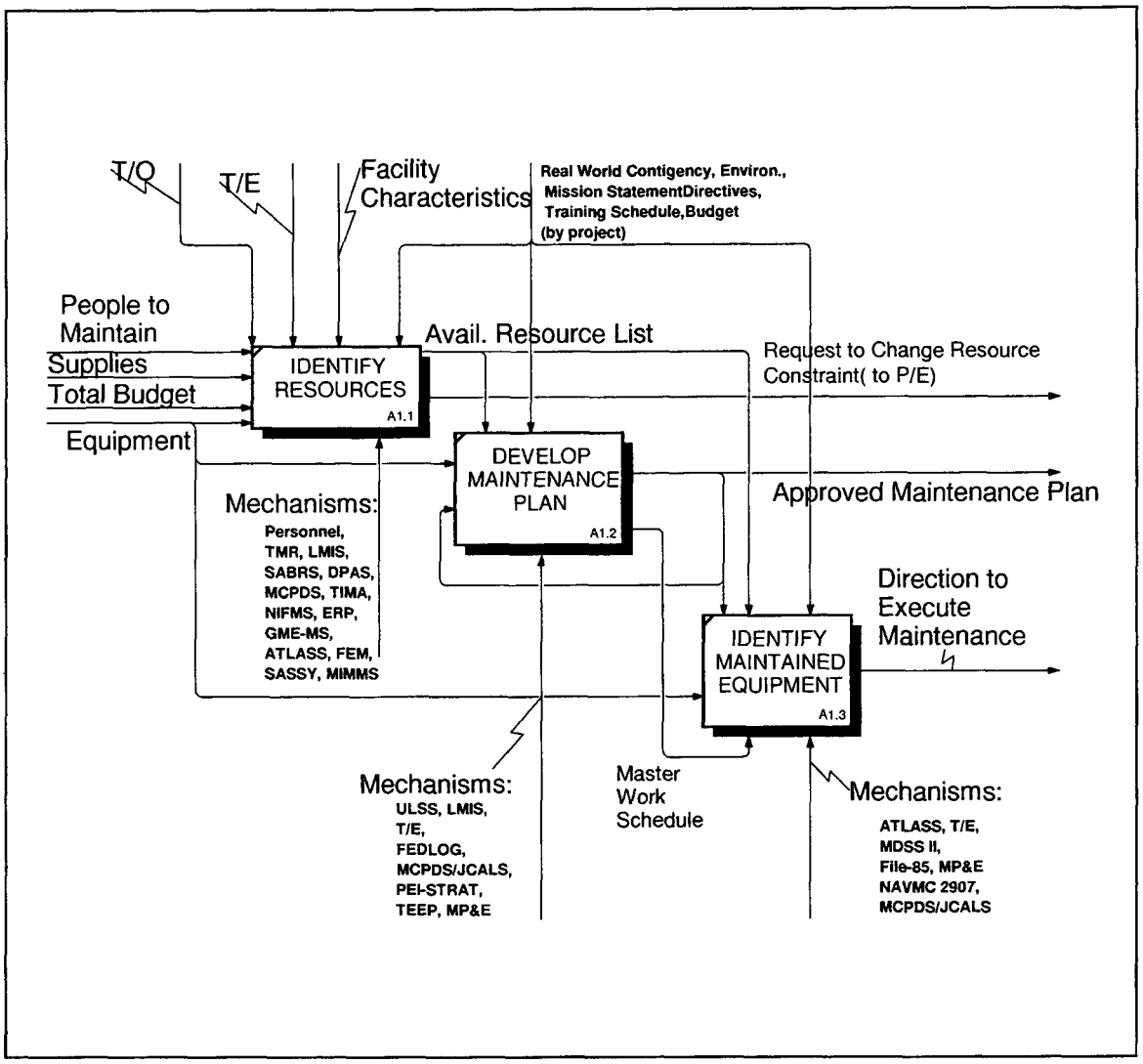

Figure 3-26. Plan for Maintenance

3.4.1.1 Identify Resources requires the consideration of a number of factors: the TIO, TIE, and facility characteristics; contingencies and the resultant availability of equipment to support maintenance cycles along with available personnel and their training. This activity uses Personnel Available (from Manpower activities), Supplies from 3.3.2.5 Issue from Inventory, the Total Budget, and Equipment from 3.3.3.4 Issue Materiel to create an Available Resource List and, if necessary, a Request to Change Resource Constraint. Various systems assist in this activity: TMR, LMIS, SABRS, DPAS, MCPES, TIMA, NIFMS, ERP, GME-MS, ATLASS, FEM, SASSY, and MIMMS.

3.4.1.2 In **Develop Maintenance Plan,** the Available Resource List from 3.4.1.1 Identify Resources joins with the Real World Contingency,

Equipment, Mission Statement, Directives, Training Schedule, and Budget to control the activity. Inputs to this activity includes the Equipment that the organization is responsible to maintain. The result of applying the constraints against that Equipment is an Approved Maintenance Plan that controls 3.4.1.3 Identify Maintained Equipment. It is also recursive to itself in that the plan is constantly updated and revised. This activity also produces the Master Work schedule that is one of the mechanisms that facilitates the accomplishment of the mission. ULSS, LMIS, FEDLOG, MP&E, MCPDS, TEEP and JCALS support this activity.

3.4.1.3 Identify Maintained Equipment uses the Approved Maintenance Plan (3.4.1.2) to control its activity. The Equipment that needs maintenance consideration is compared against the plan and, using the Master Work Schedule, results in Direction to Execute Maintenance that is passed to 3.4.2 Perform Production Control.

3.4.2 Perform Production Control encompasses Prioritize Maintenance Production, Manage Resources, Monitor Production Throughput, and Direct Quality Control as shown in Figure 3-27. This activity determines the amount of planned (scheduled) maintenance and anticipates the amount of unscheduled (corrective) maintenance required. It results in a Prioritized Maintenance Schedule.

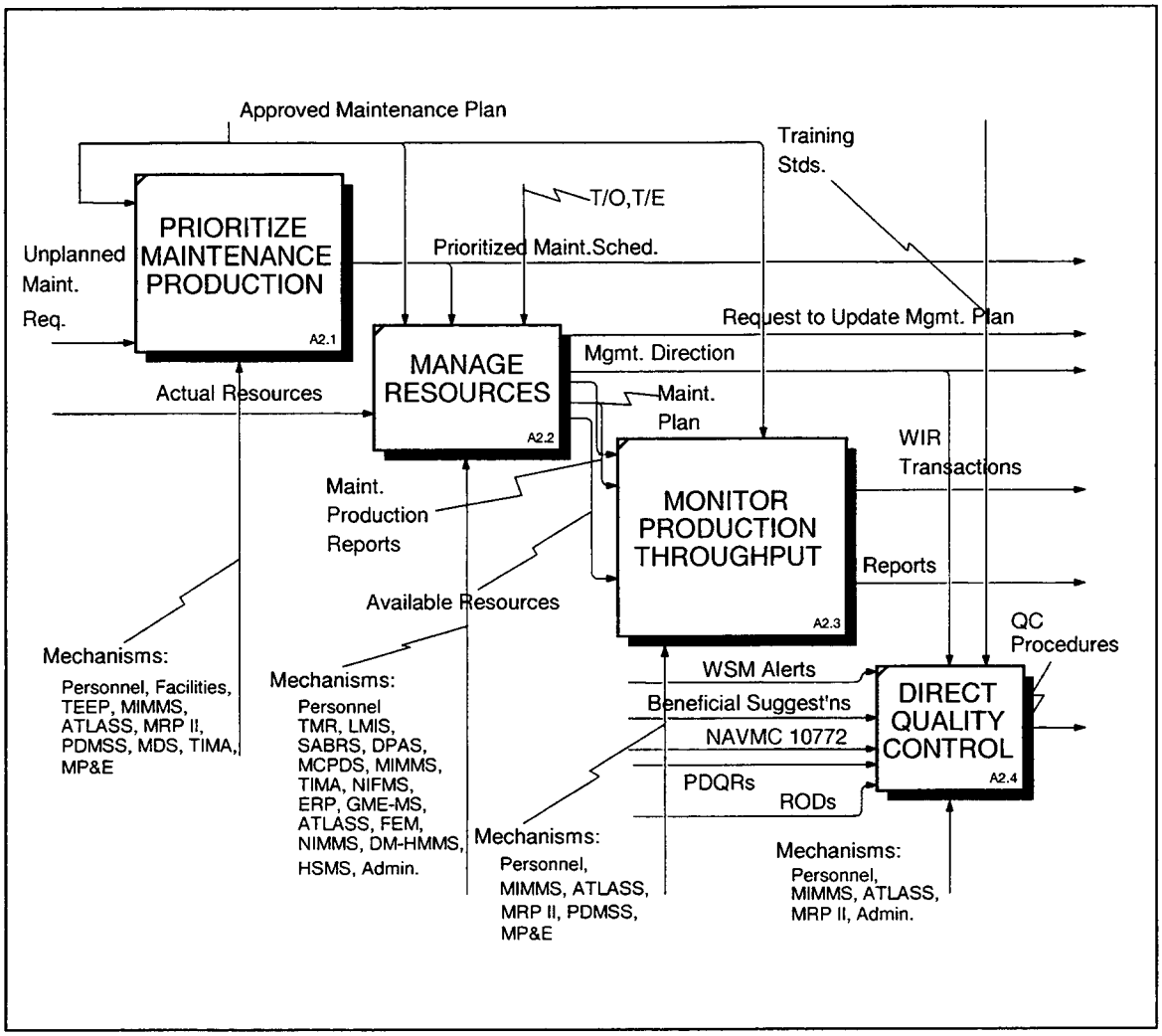

Figure 3-27. Perform Production Control

3.4.2.1 Prioritize Maintenance Production receives Unplanned Maintenance Requests and the Approved Maintenance Plan from 3.4.1 Plan for Maintenance, and produces a Prioritized Maintenance Schedule. AISs that support this activity are: TEEP, MIMMS, ATLASS, MRP II, PDMSS, MDS, MP&E and TIMA.

3.4.2.2 Manage Resources aligns the Actual Resources with the Approved Maintenance Plan according to the Prioritized Maintenance Schedule and produces the Management Direction necessary to Execute Production (3.4.3). Additionally, this activity may submit Request to Update Management Plan back to 3.4.1.2 Develop Maintenance Plan. It also produces Resource Deficiency and Available Resources as well as Maintenance Production Reports to 3.4.2.3 Monitor Production Throughput.

AISs that support this activity are: TMR, LMIS, SABRS, DPAS, MCPDS, MIMMS, TIMA, NIFMS, ERP, GME-MS, ATLASS, FEM, DM-HMMS, and HSMS.

3.4.2.3 Monitor Production Throughput is the activity that provides supervisory functions to smooth the flow of work, reduced repair cycle time, and obtain feedback on problems encountered in the maintenance process. Using the output from 3.4.2.2 Manage Resources, this activity produces Reports and WIR Transactions. This activity uses the following AISs: MIMMS, ATLASS, MRP II, MP&E, and PDMSS.

3.4.2.4 Direct Quality Control takes advantage of Beneficial Suggestions, NAVMC 10772 (recommended changes to technical manuals), Report of Discrepancy (ROD), and Production Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR) to formulate or revise Quality Control Procedures to be used by 3.4.3 Conduct Quality Control. MIMMS, ATLASS, and MRP II are the AISs involved in this activity.

3.4.3 Execute Production is triggered by a Maintenance Request (or Direction to Execute Maintenance). The major sub-activities are: Perform Preliminary Inspection, Perform Maintenance Action, Conduct Quality Control, and Perform Final Inspection as shown in Figure 3-28.

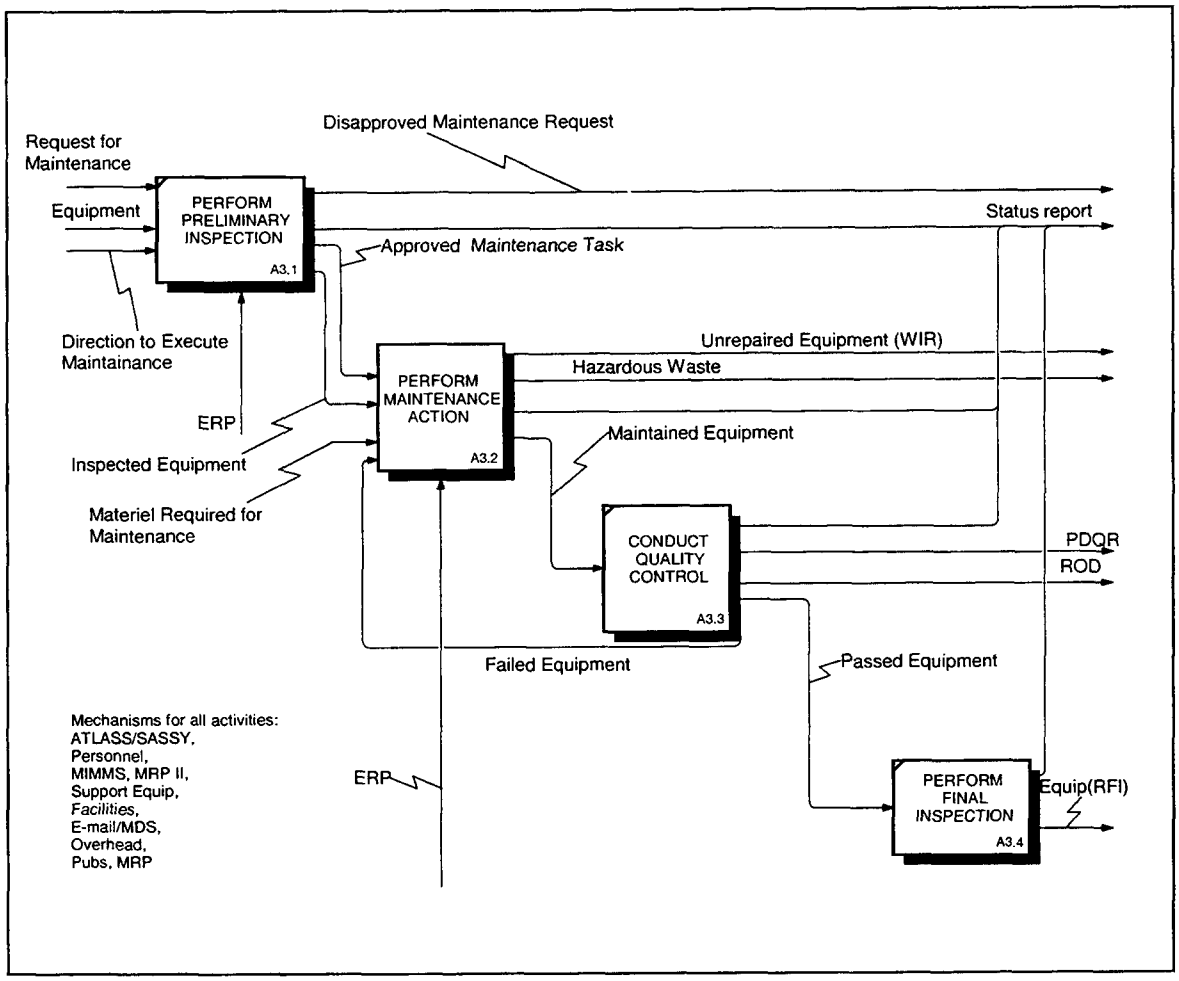

Figure 3-28. Execute Production

3.4.3.1 Perform Preliminary Inspection is the initial assessment of an the item prior to induction into the maintenance cycle. This activity results in Disapproved Maintenance Request being returned to the originator or in Approved Maintenance Task. If the latter, the Inspected Equipment is passed to 3.4.3.2 Perform Maintenance Action. AISs that support this activity are: ATLASS, SASSY, MMIMS, and MRP II.

3.4.3.2 Perform Maintenance Action encompasses those activities as shown in Figure 3-29 that return or sustain Materiel in an appropriate working condition. Acting upon the Inspected Equipment with an Approved Maintenance Task and the required Supplies, the result is Maintained Equipment that is passed to 3.4.3.3 Conduct Quality Control, or in Unrepaired Equipment that is passed to 3.2.4.5 Make Disposition along with any Hazardous Waste generated or accumulated in the process.

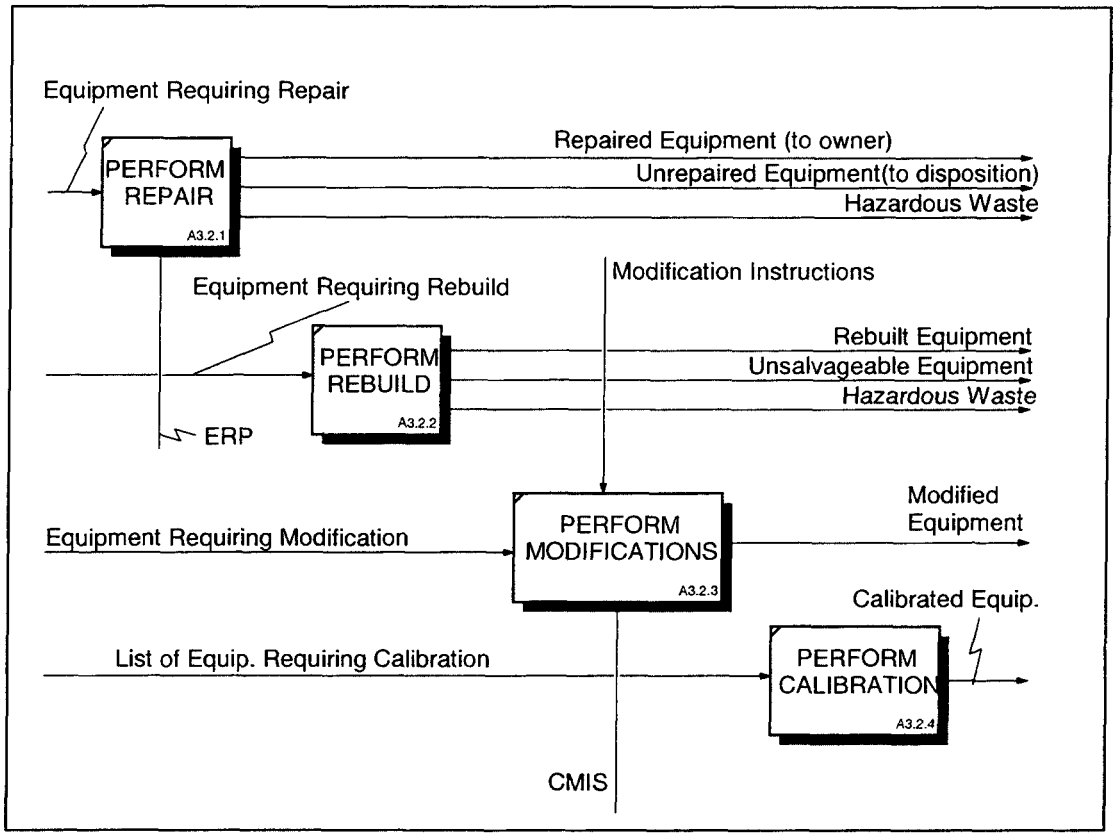

Figure 3-29. Perform Maintenance Action

3.4.3.2.1 Perform Repair is the activity that returns a broken or defective item of equipment to an operational state/standard. One AIS is identified to assist in this activity; ERP.

3.4.3.2.2 Perform Rebuild entails the tearing down and restoring of an item of equipment to a specified configuration. There are no AISs associated with this activity.

3.4.3.2.3 Perform Modification is directed by modification instructions and acts upon Equipment as required. CMIS is the AIS that supports this activity.

3.4.3.2.4 Perform Calibration checks the range of performance for an item of equipment to a specified standard. Using the list of items published by the Navy Meteorological Laboratory, this activity performs the appropriate actions on equipment to produce properly Calibrated Equipment. There are no AISs to support this activity.

3.4.3.3 Conduct Quality Control ensures all standards, directives, and procedures being followed to return, restore, or maintain equipment in proper working condition. There are no AISs to assist this activity.

3.4.3.4 Perform Final Inspection receives the Repaired, Rebuilt, Modified, Calibrated Equipment and provides Equipment, Ready for Issue and the Closed Work Order. There are no AISs that support this activity.

3.4.4 Application Migration Diagrams

Figure 3-30 shows the migration strategy for maintenance applications that appear in the activity models of Section 3.4.

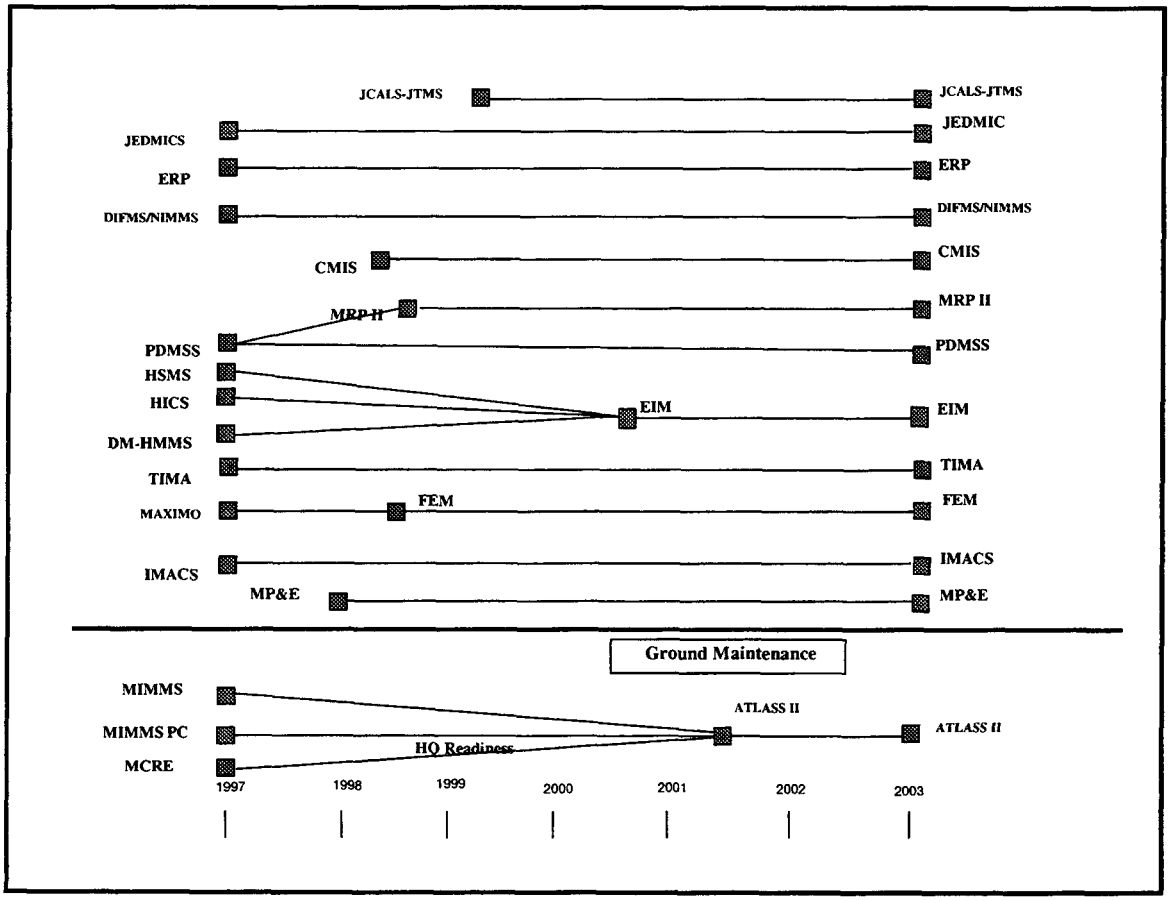

Figure 3-30. Maintenance Application Migration Diagram

3.5 MOBILITY AND TRANSPORTATION (Figure 3-31)

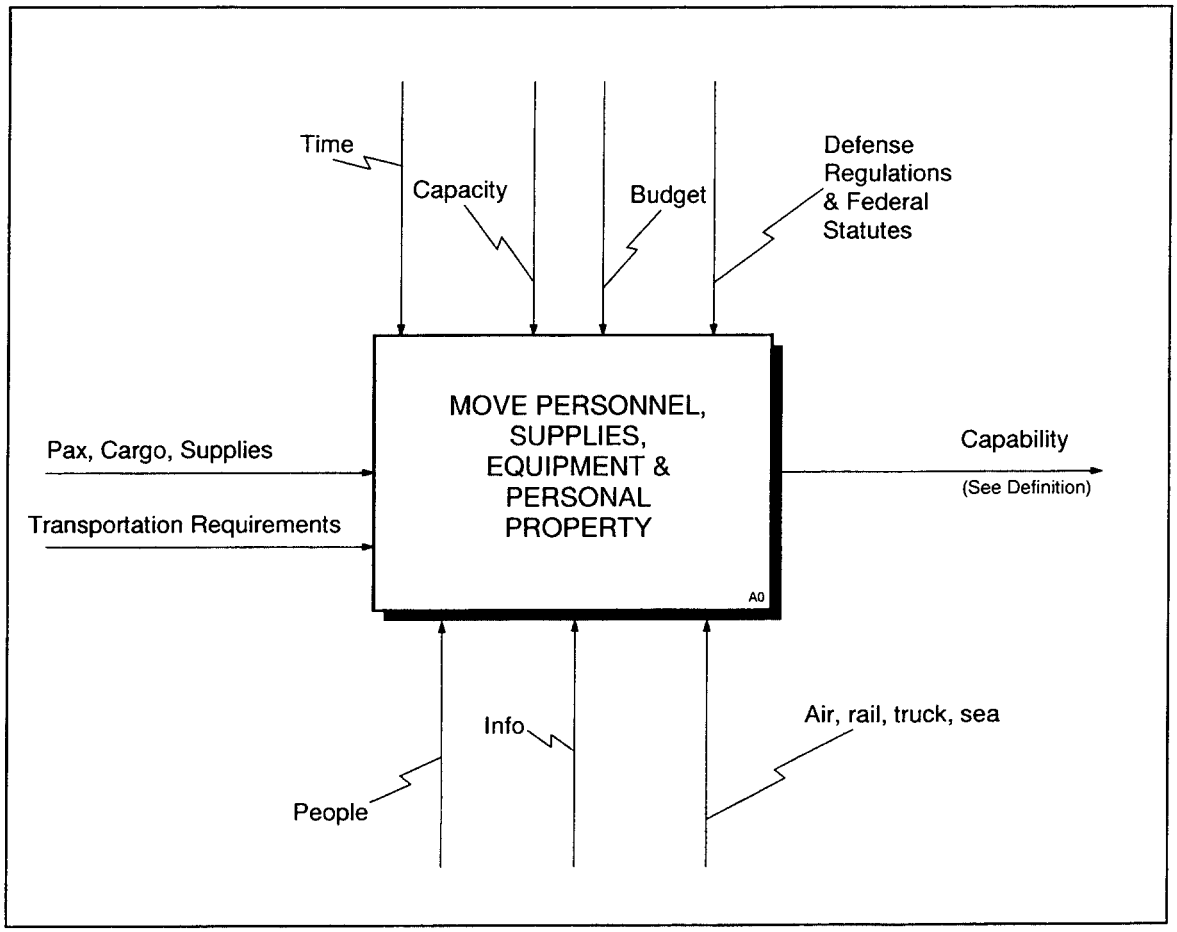

Figure 3-31. Move Personnel, Supplies, Equipment and Personal Property

This function acts upon a Requirement to move Personnel, Supplies, Equipment or Personal Property from origin to destination via all modes of transportation through three subordinate activities as shown in Figure 3-32: Plan Move, Execute Move, and Receive Forces and Cargo. This activity enables the right forces and materiel to be at the right place at the right time, in the right condition, and at the right cost. The constraints on the activity are time, capacity, throughput of ports, airfields, road and rail networks, budget, weather and geographic conditions, defense regulations and federal statutes. The mechanisms for effecting movement are people, transportation assets (i.e., air, rail, motor, ship), and information.

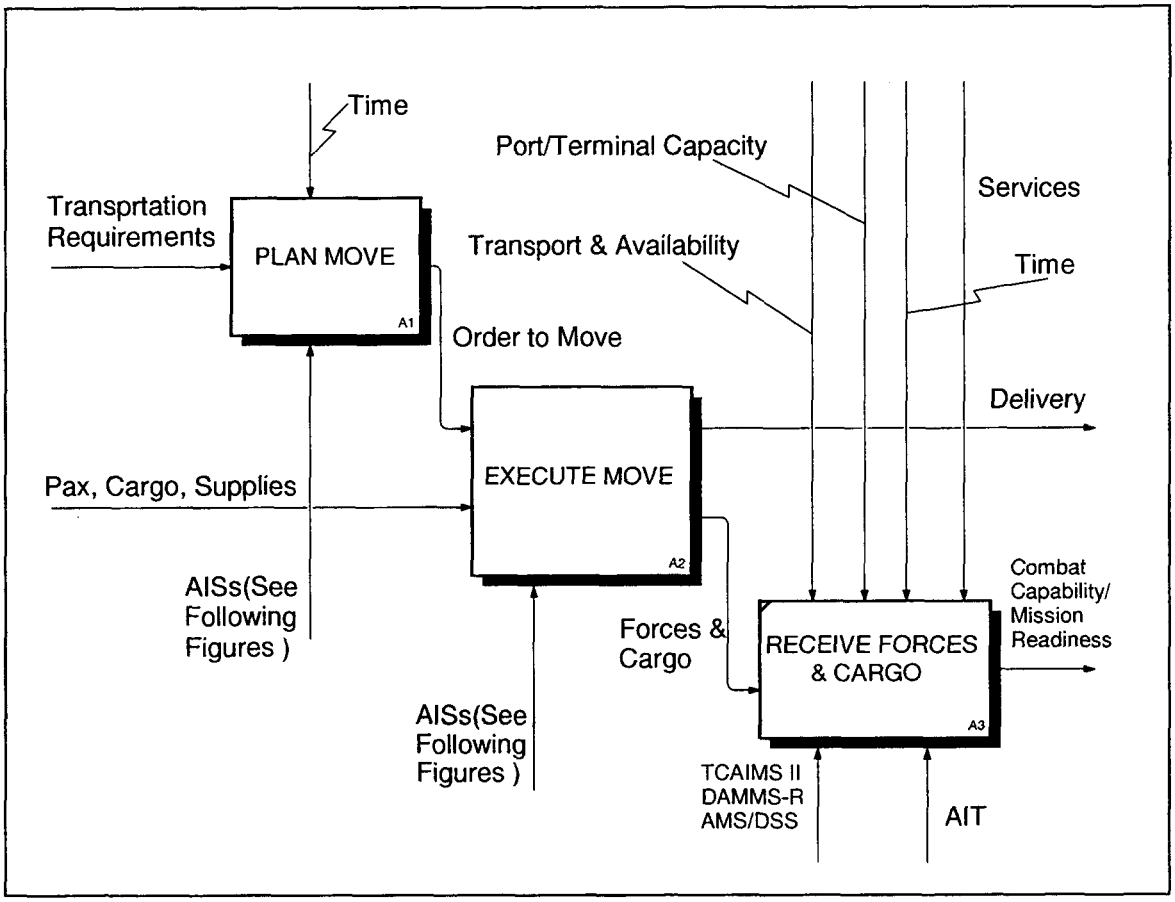

Figure 3-32. Move Personnel, Supplies, Equipment and Personal Property Activities

3.5.1 Plan Move begins with receipt of a movement requirement, or request, and ends with a type of movement order, directive, or contract. Working under the constraints of time, lift capacity, budget, environmental, weather and geographic factors, throughput capacity of nodes and transportation networks (railways, roads, waterways), and availability of information, the activity results in an order to move, which can be in many forms including CINC Execution Order, Dispatch Form, Air Tasking Order, Government Bill of Lading, "Run Rosters."

This activity consists of five sub-activities as shown in Figure 3-33: Analyze Requirements, Develop Offer (for commercial moves), Allocate Assets, Select Carrier, and Schedule/Book the Move.

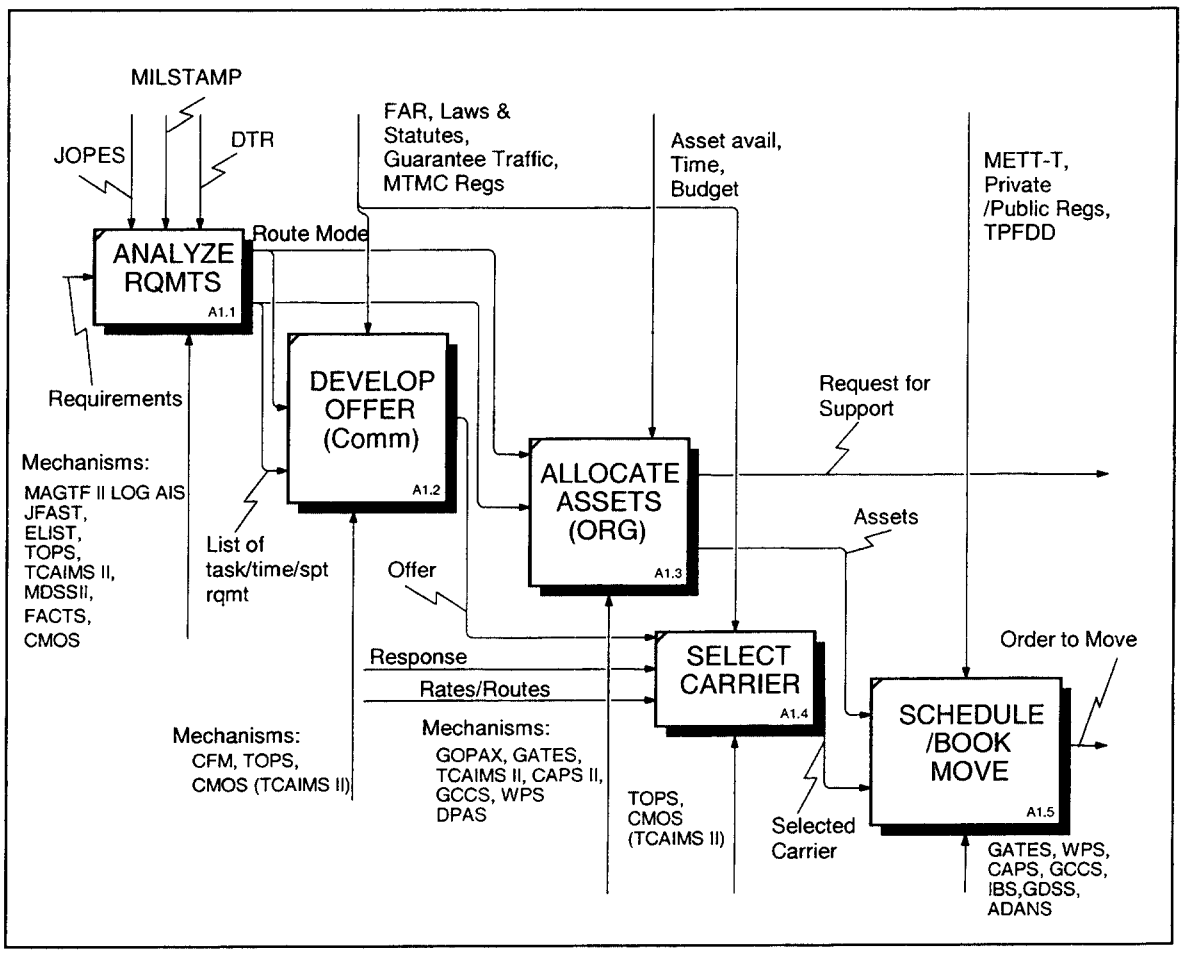

Figure 3-33. Plan Move

3.5.1.1 In **Analyze Requirements,** the requirement could be a Joint Operational Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD), a Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM) request, a Material Release Order (MRO), a Government Transportation Request (GTR), DD Form 1149 (Requisition and Invoice/Shipping Document), a contract, a Combat Service Support (CSS) Rapid Request, a Daily S-4 Run Sheet, or a Request Form, among others. It identifies a need to move an asset. Planners must determine what is needed to move those requirements. Generally, there are two ways to effect movement: organic or non-organic; that is using common user, commercial, or general support capabilities.

The outputs from this activity are a list of tasks, time, and support required and a route and mode of transportation. The activity is controlled by the Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR) for commercial and channel moves and JOPES for strategic deployments. The AISs that support this activity are: MAGTF II LOG AIS, JFAST, ELIST, Transportation Operational

Personal Property Standard System (TOPS), Conus Freight Management (CFM), Transportation Coordinators Automated Information for Movement System II (TCAIMS II), and the Financial Air Clearance Transportation System (FACTS).

3.5.1.2 Develop Offer follows the determination that commercial assets are required. The result of this activity is a request for services (Offer) submitted to carriers. The activity is constrained by the FAR, laws and statutes, Guaranteed Traffic agreements, and The Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) regulations. AISs that support the activity are: CFM, TOPS and Cargo Movement Operations System (CMOS)/TCAIMS II.

3.5.1.3 Allocate Assets uses the mode and route and list of tasks, time, and support required that came from 3.5.1.1, Analyze Requirements to allocate assets to support the move. The result is a request or tasking for support. The assets allocated are controlled by asset availability, time, and budget constraints. The AISs that support this activity are: Group Operational Passenger (GOPAX), Global Air Transportation Execution System (GATES), TCAIMS II, Consolidated Air Processing System II (CAPS II), Global Command and Control System (GCCS), and Worldwide Port System (WPS).

3.5.1.4 Select Carrier examines the carriers' responses from 3.5.1.2, Develop Offer, to include rates and routes and mode of shipment offered. The result is the selection of a specific carrier or unit for to fulfill a Specific requirement. This activity continues to be controlled by the assets available, time, budget, FAR, laws, statutes, Service and DOD regulations, DTR, and local SOP's that govern the movement of personnel, supplies, equipment and personal property. The AISs include TOPS, CFM, and CMOS/TCAIMS II.

3.5.1.5 Schedule/Book (dispatch) Move is the final step in the transportation planning process. Using the selected carrier and available assets, the result is the Order to Move. The constraints on this activity are Private and Public regulations, Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD), and METT-T. The AISs that support this activity are: GATES, WPS, CAPS II, GCCS, lBS, GDSS, and ADANS.

3.5.2 Execute Move includes five sub-activities as shown in Figure 3-34: Create a Movement Plan, Prepare the Load, Assemble/Marshall the Load, Load the Asset, and Move & Deliver the Load. The order to move can be a CINC execution order that activates a TPFDD, or a dispatch form from a dispatch NCO to a driver that results in delivered personnel, supplies, equipment and personal property to a desired destination. The activity is controlled by available assets, Public and Private laws regulating traffic, distance, time, route, range, and METT-T.

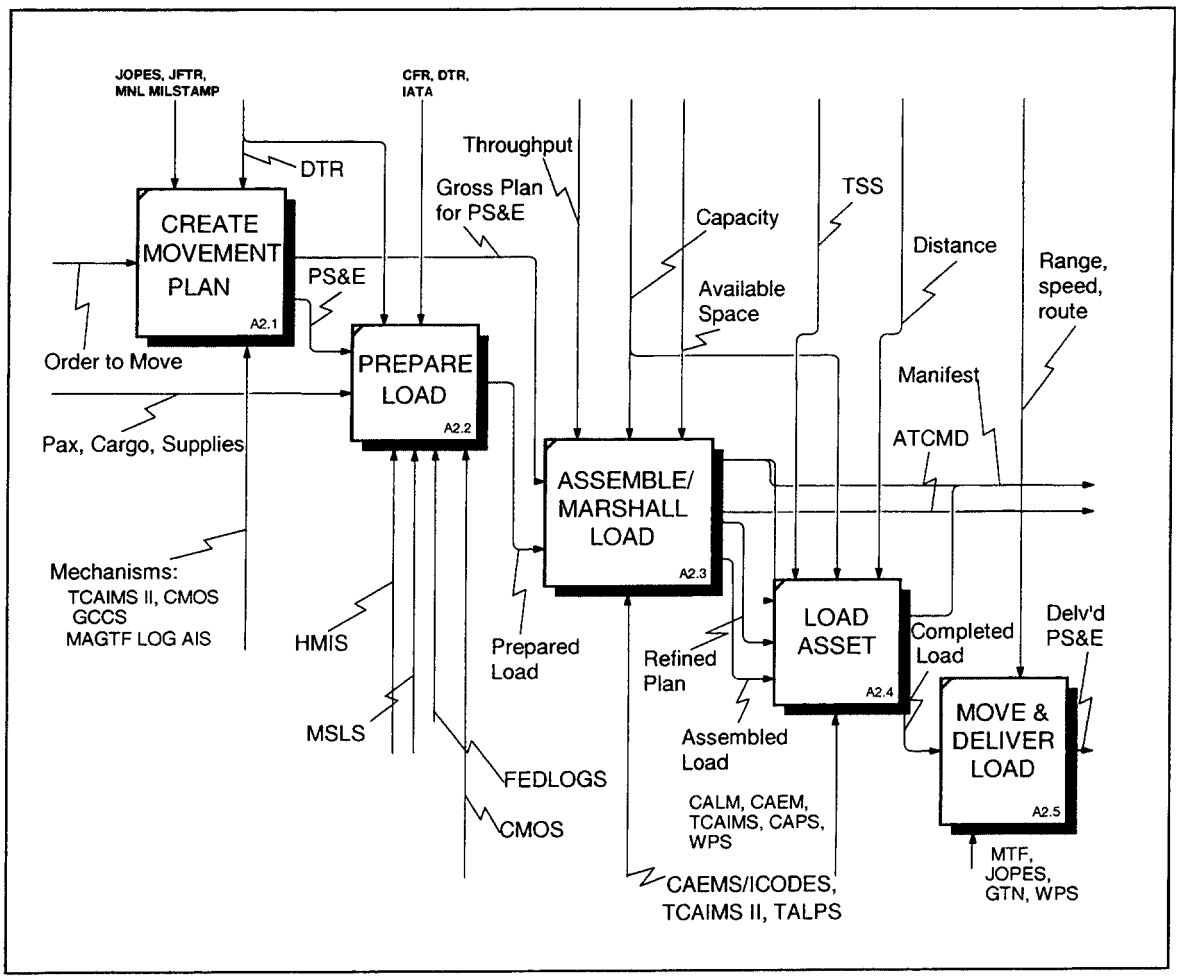

Figure 3-34. Execute Move

3.5.2.1 Create Movement Plan is the activity that provides requirements, resources available, and a schedule to accomplish the move. It can be a CINC-validated TPFDD for force deployments, or a daily "run sheet" for routine, unit motor pool operations, an MRO, a Letter of Instruction (LOI), or Permanent Change of Station (PCS) orders. Transportation supports the entire inventory of the DoD (active and reserve forces, goods, and services). It includes the capabilities and infrastructures needed for general or direct support activities, readies force and support units, and provides routine and peacetime support including mobilization, deployment/ re-deployment, and sustainment of forces.

The result of this activity is the plan for movement of personnel, supplies, equipment and personal property. The constraints are JOPES, Joint Federal Travel Regulation (JFTR), Marine Corps Transportation Manual, and Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP).

TCAIMS II, CMOS, GCCS, and the MAGTF II, MDSS II, TCAIMS, CAEMS, and CALM are AISs that support this activity.

3.5.2.2 Prepare Load involves the preparation of the personnel, supplies, equipment, and personal property that will be moved. During this activity cargo is packaged, labeled, and prepared for mode of shipment (i.e., air, ship, or motor), and, if hazardous, is identified, labeled, and documented. This process may also involve inspecting, inoculating, briefing and issuing special gear to passengers. The controls on this activity are the DTR, CFR, and IATA. The AISs that support this activity are: Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS), Military Shipment Label System (MSLS), FEDLOGS, and CMOS/TCAIMS II.

3.5.2.3 Assemble/Marshall Load consolidates the shipment for its onward move. The activity includes palletizing, containerizing, or marshaling unit cargo and equipment for inspection prior to movement. In some cases, cargo and passengers must be moved to an assembly/marshaling area; i.e., moving from origin to a port of embarkation. Final information is gathered, adjustments or corrections are made, or joint inspections conducted between Services or Agencies resulting in the refined plan and the completed, assembled load. This activity is controlled by the throughput capability of ports on the route, the capacity of assets to carry or handle cargo, and available space to assemble the load, as well as JFTR and DTR. The AISs that support this activity are: CAEMS/ICODES, CALM/AALPS, TCAIMS II and TALPS.

3.5.2.4 Load Asset is the physical loading of an asset onto or into the mode of transportation. The assembled load, refined plan, shipping manifest and shipping documentation are required to perform the activity under the constraints of trim, stress, and stability requirements of ships, the allowable cabin loads of aircraft assets, and the gross vehicle weight and cube to produce a completed load. The AISs supporting the activity are CALM, CAEMS, TCAIMS II, CAPS II, and WPS.

3.5.2.5 Move and Deliver Load uses the completed load and/or manifested personnel and results in delivered personnel, supplies, equipment and personal property to the point where the asset was intended to be delivered based on the original requirements. Controls are the range, speed, and route required to travel. AISs that support the activity are: MTF, JOPES, GTN, and WPS.

3.5.3 Receive Forces and Cargo is the final activity. It acts upon the forces and cargo delivered and results in a combat capability or mission readiness. Supported by TCAIMS II, DAMMS-R, and AMS/DSS, as well as AIT, this activity is controlled by Port/terminal Capacity, Availability of

Transportation Assets, Time, and manpower of individual Services. Refer back to Figure 3-32.

3.5.4 Application Migration Diagram

Figure 3-35 shows the migration strategy for applications which support the Mobility and Transportation activity described in Section 3.5. TCAIMS II is the major transportation AIS that consolidates capabilities of TCAIMS, MSLS, AMS, CMOS and CFM.

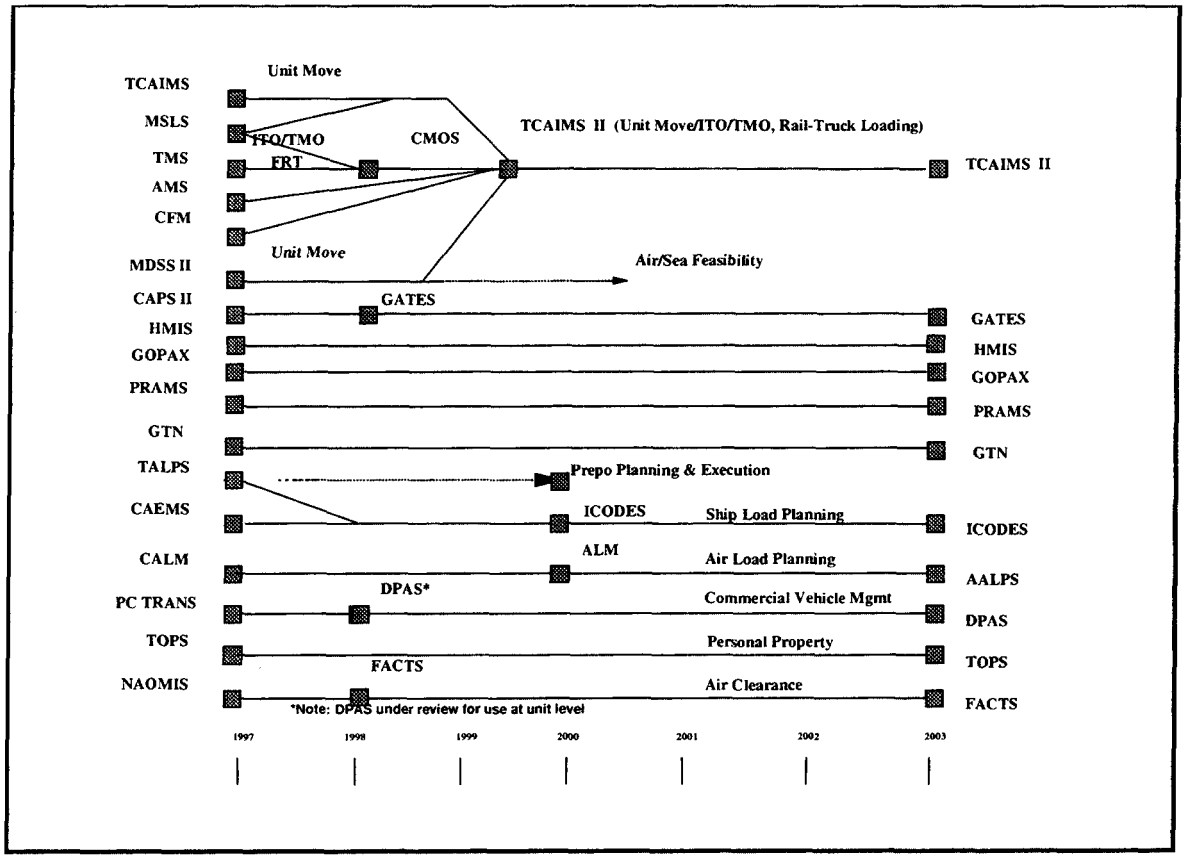

Figure 3-35. Mobility and Transportation Application Migration Diagram

3.6 HEALTH SERVICES (Figure 3-36)

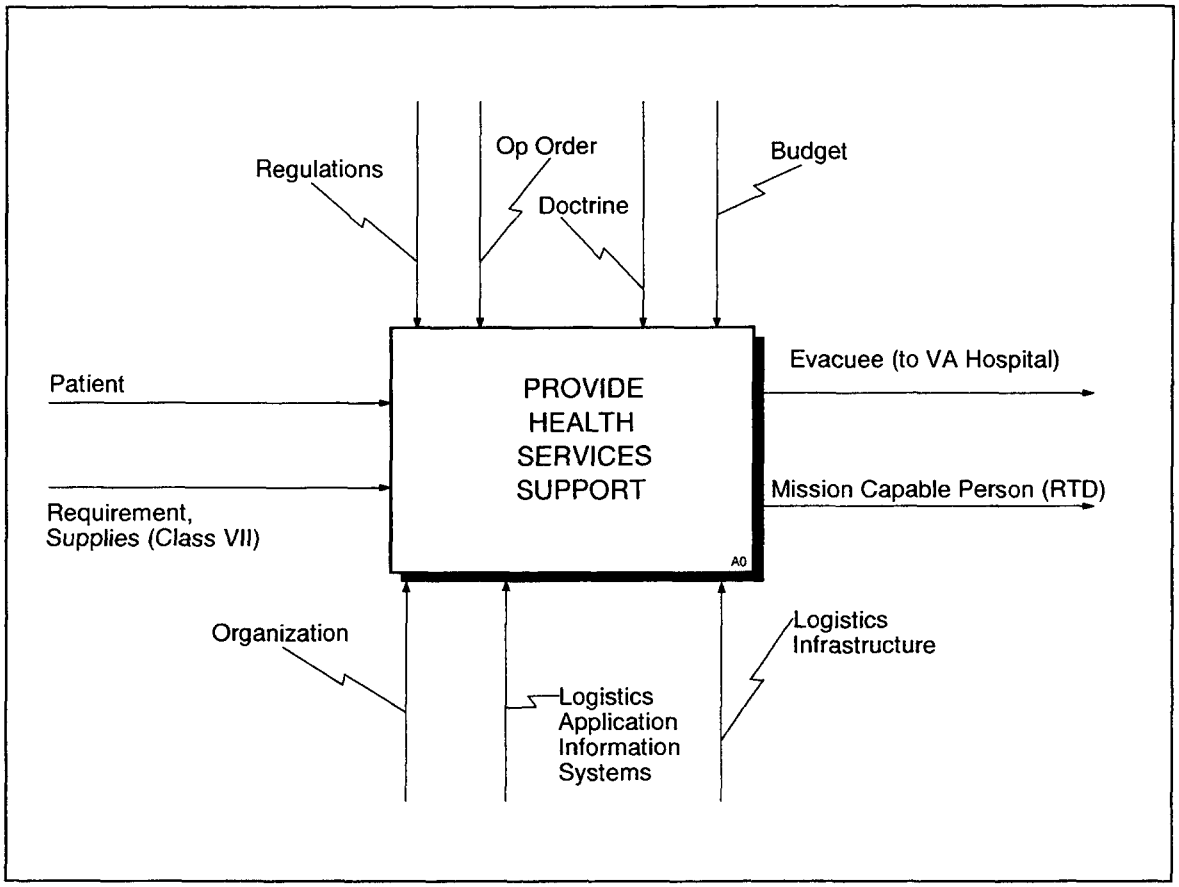

Figure 3-36. Provide Health Services Support

This function receives Patients and (Class VII) supplies and, controlled by the appropriate Regulations, Operational Orders, Doctrine, Environment and Budget, minimizes the effects that wounds, injuries, and disease have on unit effectiveness, readiness, and morale. Additionally, this activity receives a Requirement to deploy a healthy and fit force on demand, to prevent casualties from either enemy or health threats, and to manage casualty care within the theater. This results in a Medical Plan to support the contingency. The AIS that currently supports medical planning is the Medical Analysis Tool (MAT). The AIS that supports management of authorized medical and dental allowance list (AMAL/ADAL) is Theater Army Medical Material Information System (TAMMIS), and the AIS that provides a global capability, linking information databases and integration centers at sea, on shore, and in the air, is Theater Medical Information Program (TMIP).

This function is comprised of the following activities as shown in Figure 3-37; Provide Health Maintenance, Conduct Casualty Collection Triage, Treat Casualty, Provide Temporary Hospitalization, and Evacuate Casualty.

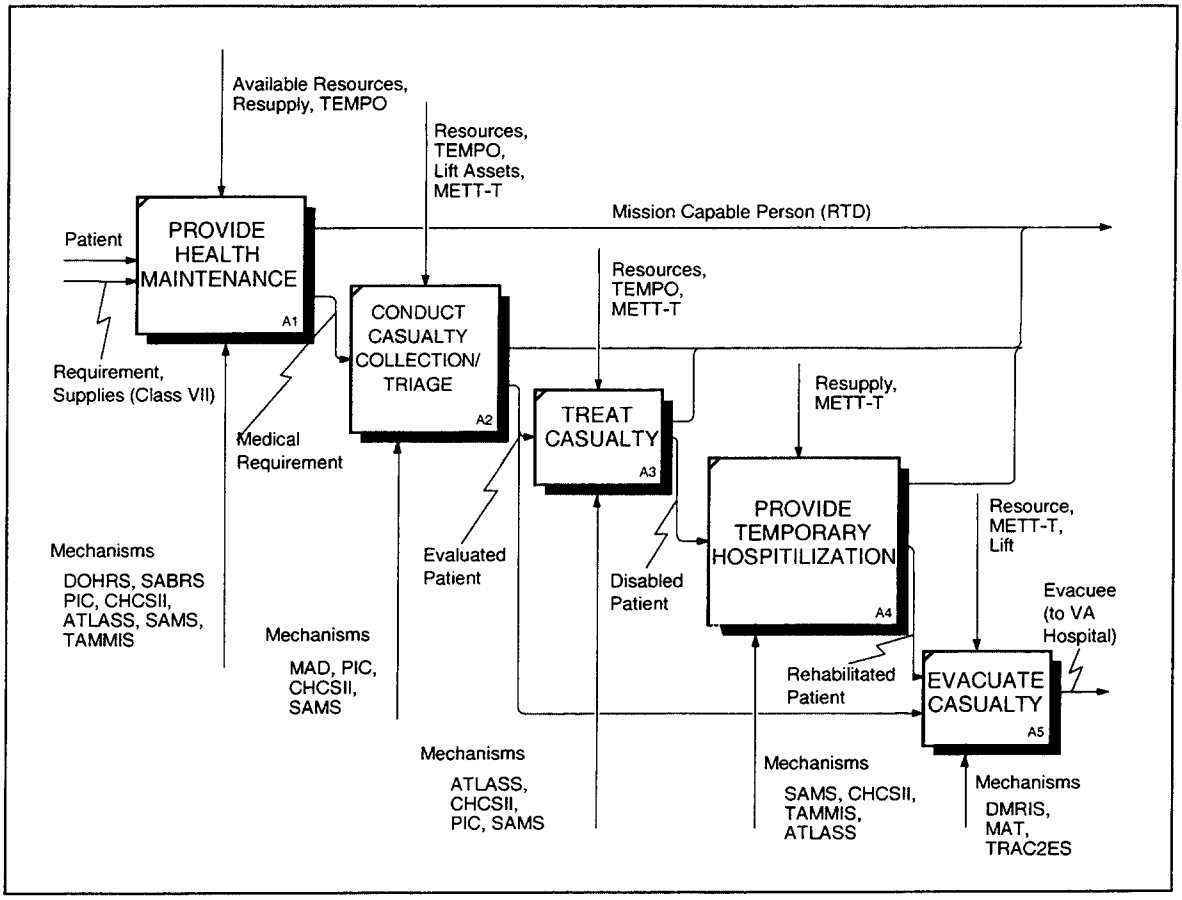

Figure 3-37. Provide Health Services Support Activities

3.6.1 Provide Health Maintenance is composed of preventive medicine, environmental and occupational health, and dental readiness programs basically to prevent illness. It remains focused on providing quick resolution of presented acute and insidious form of physical and mental illnesses. The current AISs supporting this function are: Defense Occupational Health Readiness System (DOHRS); Personnel Information Carrier (PlC); Composite Health Care Systems II (CHCS); Shipboard Automated Medical Systems (SAMS); Theater Army Medical Materiel Information System (TAMMIS) and its corresponding ATLASS and SABRS connectivity. Each system's unique application provides a synergistic effect to provide an effective function. There are no notable strengths and weaknesses from each system. The recognizable constraints in providing prime health maintenance revolves around available resources, required operating capability, planned operating environment, operating tempo, and re-supply infrastructure. The patient who

enters this integrated system comes out either as a medical requirement needing further resolution, or mission capable person ready to return to duty.

3.6.2 Conduct Casualty Collection/Triage applies to the doctrinal echelon I and II (life or limb resuscitation) assimilation and disposition of combat casualties at the tactical or employed environment. The systems supporting this function are: Medical Anchor Desk (MAD); Personnel Information Carrier (PIC); Composite Health Care System II (CHCS); and Shipboard Automated Medical Systems (SAMS). The patient who comes in to this capability either becomes an evaluated patient or mission capable person ready to return to duty.

3.6.3 Treat Casualty revolves around the doctrinal echelon I and II (life or limb resuscitation) level. There are currently 319 Department of Defense approved casualty injury codes at this level that are being supported by on-scene health care providers with corresponding medical and dental materiel. The supporting systems for this function are: CHCS II, SAMS, TAMMIS, and ATLASS. The evaluated patient who comes in to this function comes out either mission capable or disabled patient.

3.6.4 Provide Temporary Hospitalization establishes austere stabilization procedures to maintain viable life or limb prior to evacuation to definitive medical treatment facilities. The systems for this function are: SAMS, CHCS II, TAMMIS, and ATLASS. The disabled patient who comes in to this function comes out either as an awaiting transport patient or mission capable person ready to return to duty.

3.6.5 Evacuate Casualty is the actual transportation of patients away from the tactical (echelon I and II) environment. This is accomplished through ground, sea, or airlift capabilities. The systems supporting this function are: Defense Medical Regulating Information System (DMRIS); Medical Analysis Tool (MAT); and TRANSCOM Regulating and Command & Control Evacuation System (TRAC2ES). The patient who comes in to this function as "awaiting transport" comes out as an "evacuee." This is the final leg or function within the Marine Corps capability. The evacuee then enters the DoD health care system to include echelon III for advanced surgical procedures, echelon IV for rehabilitative procedures, and echelon V for final convalescent and out-processing procedures at the CONUS-based Military, Veterans, and/or civilian hospitals.

3.6.6 Application Migration Diagram

Figure 3-38 shows the migration strategy for health services support applications. The applications for collecting and evaluating patient information for both medical operations and health care delivery are being consolidated into the Theater Medical Information Program (TMIP). The quad-service medical logistics A'S for Class VIII materiel, DMLSS, will replace TAMMIS and also be integrated with TMIP.

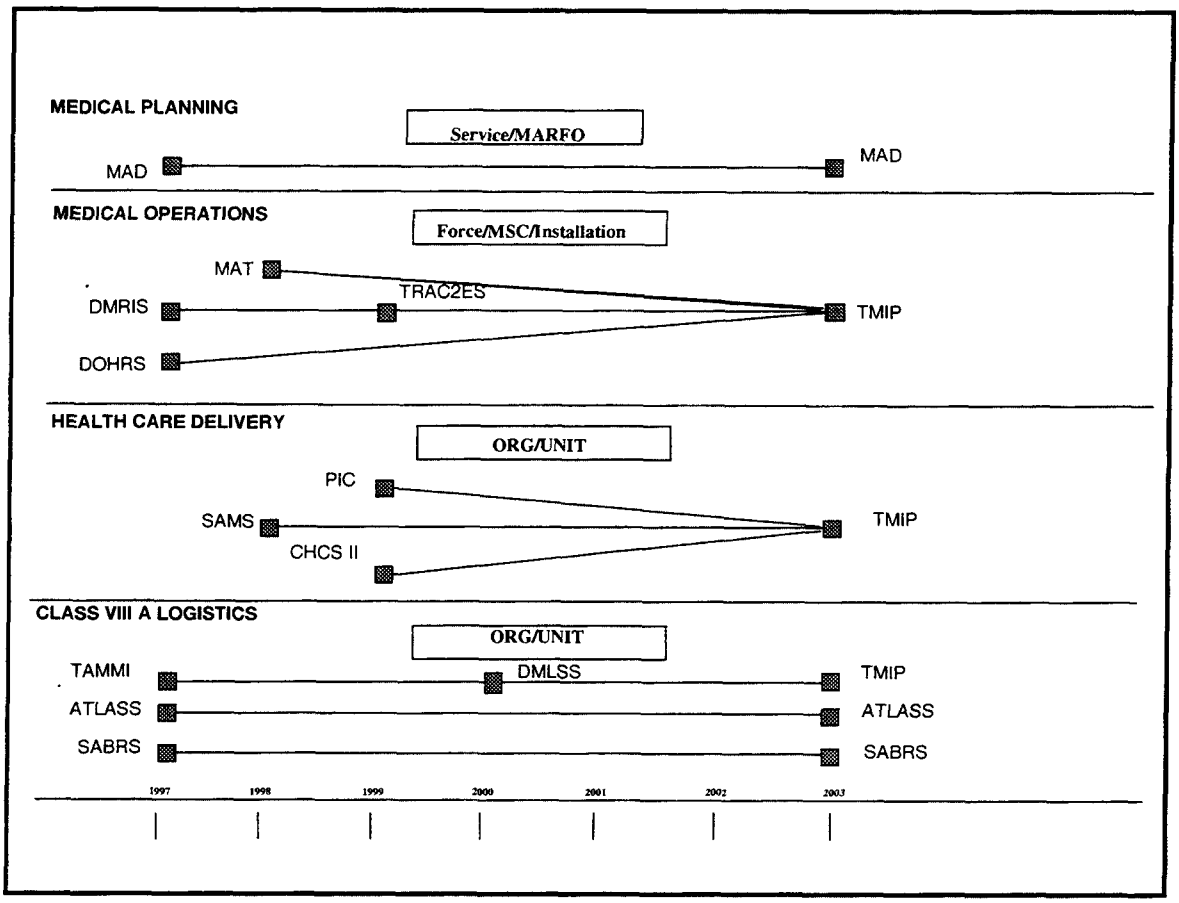

Figure 3-38. Health Services Support Application Migration Diagram

3.7 FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS (Figure 3-39)

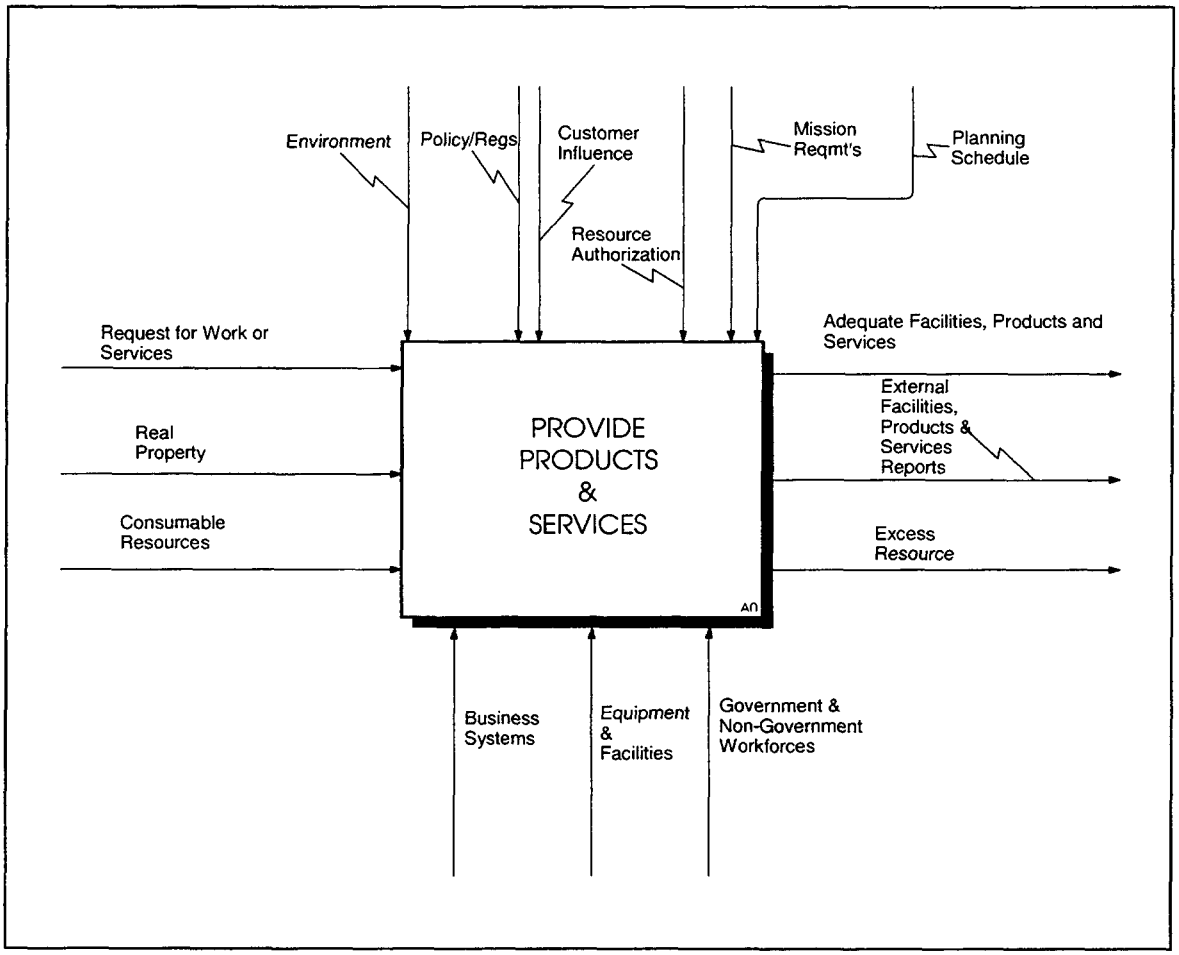

Figure 3-39. Provide Facilities, Products and Services

This function provides and protects the land, infrastructures, facilities, environment, and rights of Installations. This activity as shown in Figure 3-40 includes Formulate Local Policies, Procedures and Guidance, Validate and Plan Requirements, Program Resources and Schedule Work, Execute Requirements, and Evaluate Facilities, Products, and Services. Services includes Food Services with financial planning and budgeting, food requisitioning, management and reporting requirements.

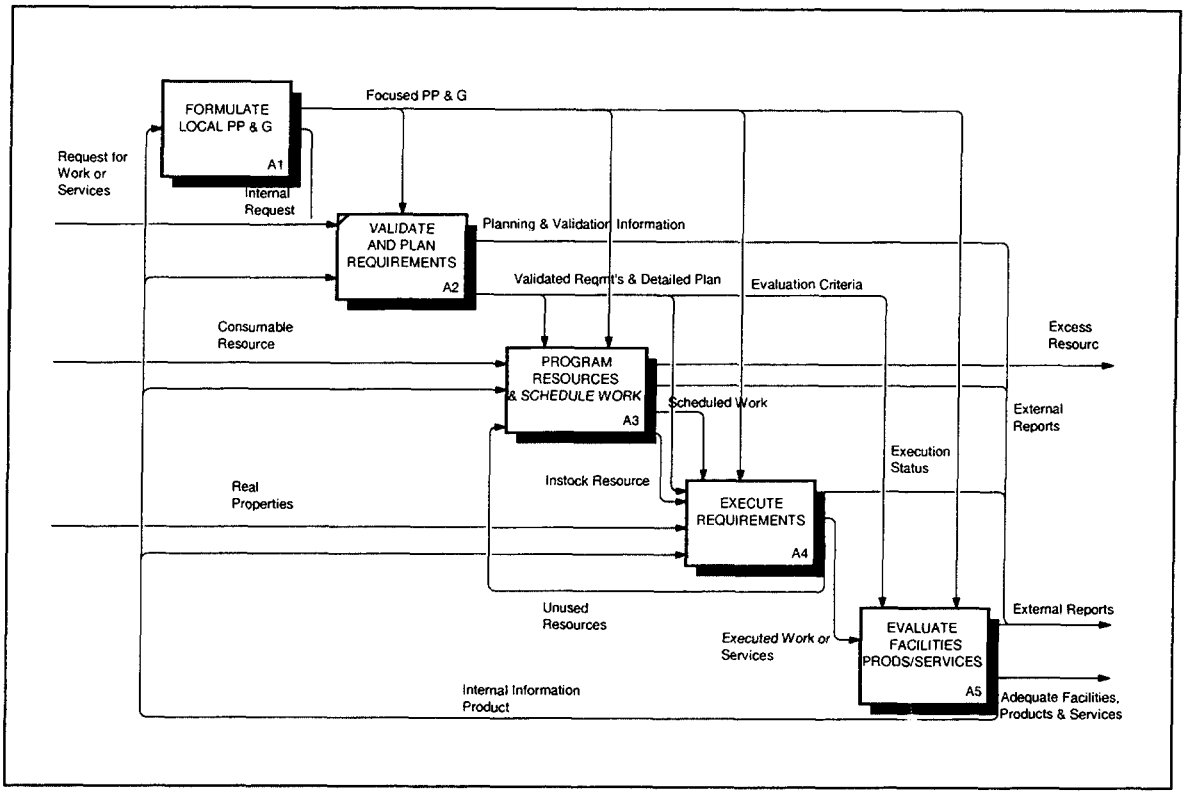

Figure 3-40. Provide Facilities, Products and Services Activities

3.7.1 Formulate Local Policies, Procedures, and Guidance includes developing and promulgating local visions, missions, goals, objectives, plans, guidelines, directives, and performance measures based on higher level policies, regulations, guidance, laws, standards, strategic plans, and mission requirements. This activity encompasses Accumulate Information, Identify Changed Requirements, Sort Information, and Develop and Apply Policies, Procedures, and Guidance as shown in Figure 3-41.

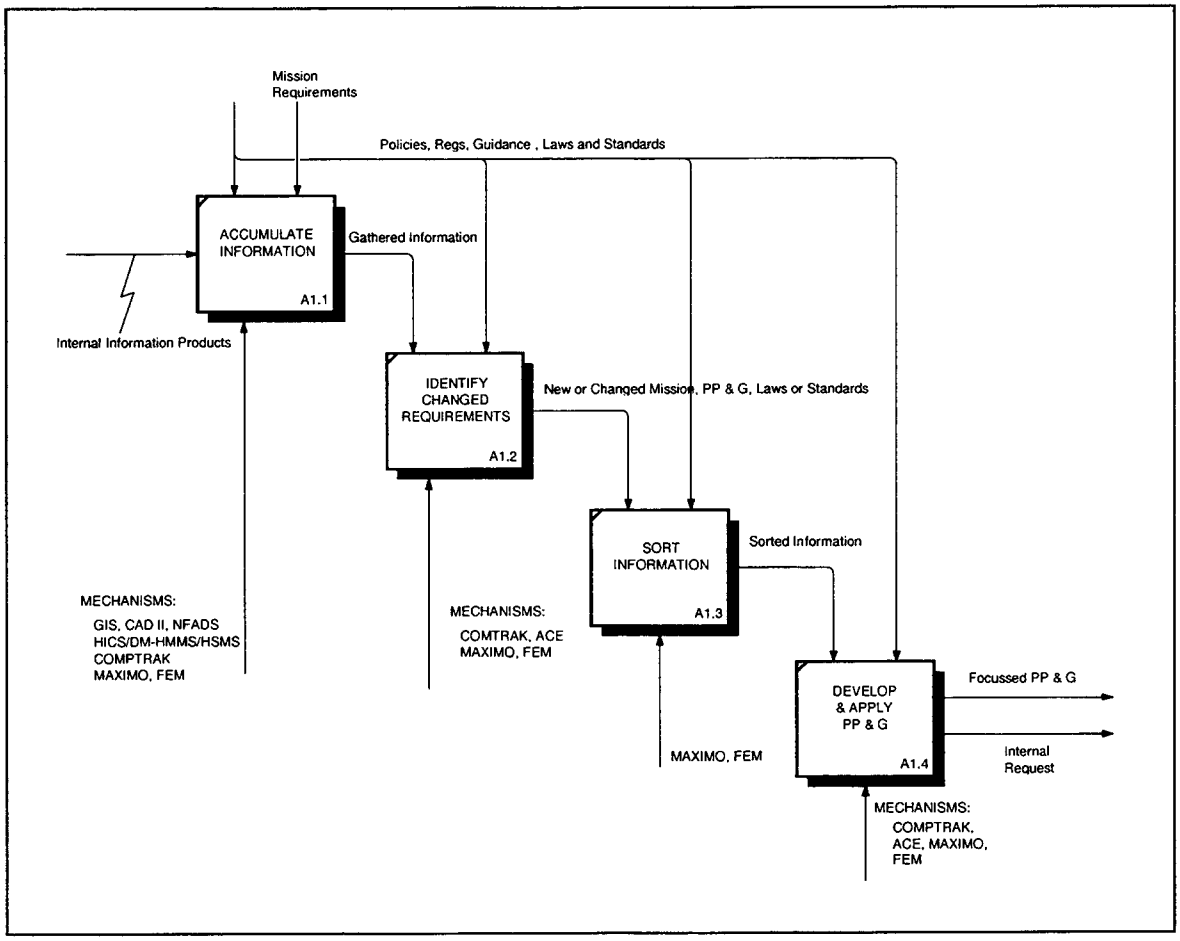

Figure 3-41. Formulate Local Policy, Procedures and Guidance

3.7.1.1 Accumulate Information is the process of collecting and discerning which policies, regulations, guidance, laws and/or mission requirements apply to engineering products and services. AISs used in this activity are: GIS, CAD II, NFAVDS, HICS, DM-HMMS, HSMS, FEM, MAXIMO and COMPTRAK.

3.7.1.2 Identify Changed Requirements is controlled by the Gathered Information output from 3.7.1.1 Accumulate Information activity and produces New or Changed Mission, Policies, Regulations, Guidance, or Standards. AISs that assist this activity are: COMPTRAK, MAXIMO, FEM and ACE.

3.7.1.3 Sort Information is constrained by the New or Changed Mission output from 3.7.1.2 Identify Changed Requirements activity as it rearranges

the information and produces Sorted Information. Only the MAXIMO AIS supports this activity.

3.7.1.4 Develop and Apply Policies, Procedures, and Guidance is controlled by the Sorted Information in producing Focused Policies, Procedures, and Guidance and Informal Request. The AISs that support this activity are COMPTRAK, MAXIMO, FEM, and ACE.

3.7.2 Validate and Plan Requirements determines if the work is in the engineer mission area, has adequate documentation, and performs preliminary and detailed planning. Validated requirements are forwarded to 3.7.3, Program Resources and Schedule Work, and 3.7.4, Execute Requirements. Rejected Requirements are returned to the originator. In the case of Food Services, this activity provides the food service manager with the capability to plan for future requirements. AISs that support this activity are: Deployable MCFMIS/MCFMIS, SPVI, STORES, DPAS, COMPTRAK, ACE, RPMFHS, FEM, and MAXIMO.

3.7.3 Program Resources and Schedule Work compares validated requirements with available resources, gains approval authorizations, and incorporates management direction. This activity encompasses Request Resources, Advocate for Resources, Schedule Resources and Work, Receive Materiel, Equipment, and Supplies, and Store and Secure Materiel, Equipment, and Supplies as shown in Figure 3-42.

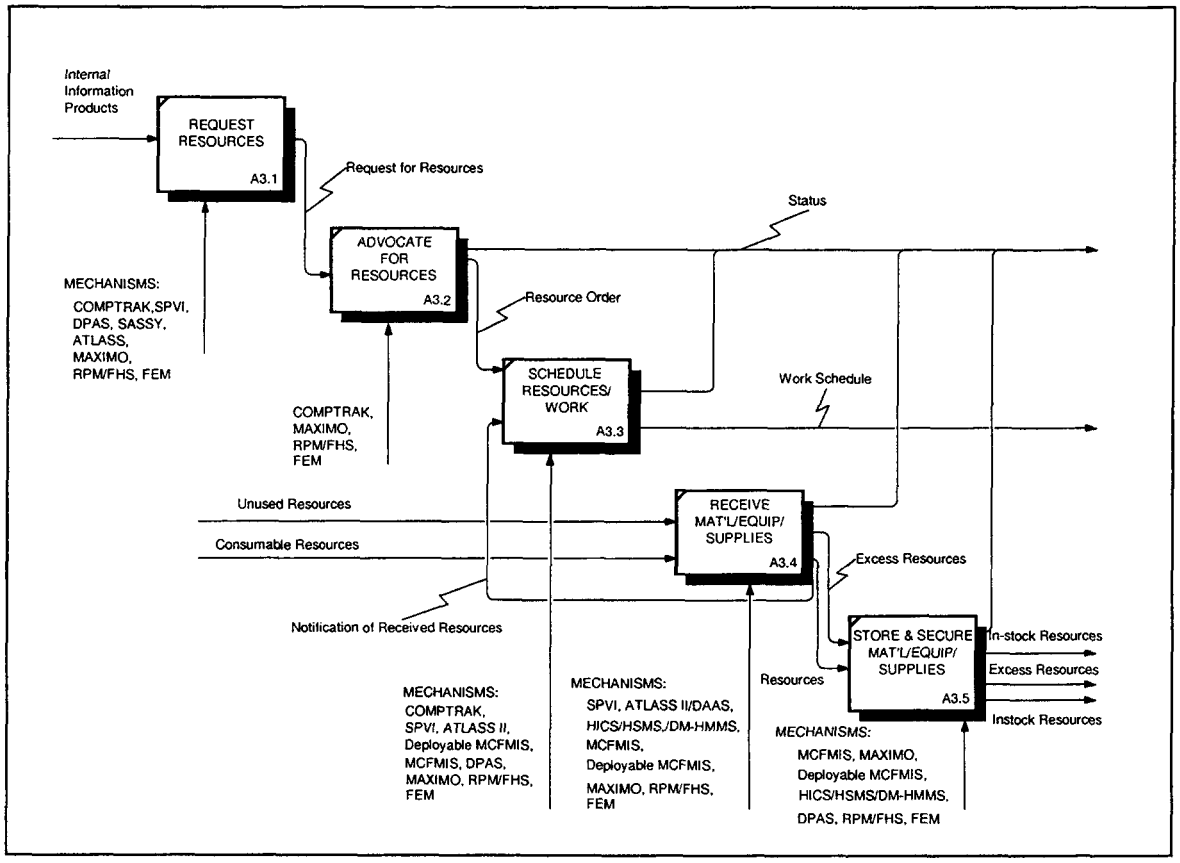

Figure 3-42. Program Resources and Schedule Work

3.7.3.1 Request Resources asks for the equipment, materials, manpower, funds, and services required to fulfill validated requirements. AISs that support this activity are: COMPTRAK, SPVI, DPAS, SASSY, FEM, and ATLASS.

3.7.3.2 Advocate for Resources uses the Requests for Resources from 3.7.3.1 above to inform the base engineer representatives of the work involved in and justification for all resource requirements with the goal of obtaining resources support. This activity provides a Status on the Request for Resources. AISs that support this activity are: COMPTRAK, MAXIMO, FEM, and RPMIFHS.

3.7.3.3 Schedule Resources and Work uses the Resource Order resulting from 3.7.3.2 above to coordinate resource requirements and establish the placement, sequence, and timing for the execution of the engineering work and services. This activity contributes to the Status of the project and produces a Work Schedule. This activity is supported by COMPTRAK, SPVI, ATLASS II, MCFMIS and Deployable MCFMIS, FEM, and DPAS.

3.7.3.4 Receive Materiel, Equipment and Supplies accepts delivered resources that meet the characteristics of the ordered resource and contributes to the Status of the project. Additionally, this activity provides Notification of Received Resources back to 3.7.3.3 Schedule Resources and Work. AISs that support this activity are: SPVI, ATLASS II, DAAS, HICS, HSMS, DM-HMMS, FEM, MCFMIS and Deployable MCFMIS.

3.7.3.5 Store and Secure Materiel, Equipment and Supplies receives the Resources and Excess Resources from 3.7.3.4 Receive Materiel, Equipment, and Supplies and takes appropriate measures to keep them safe and available for the Work Schedule. It produces In-stock Reports and Excess Reports and contributes to the Status of the project. The AISs that support this activity are: MCFMIS, Deployable MCFMIS, HICS, HSMS, DM-HMMS, FEM, and DPAS.

3.7.4 Execute Requirements includes the actual work or service necessary to fulfill the requirements. This activity encompasses Mobilize, Perform Work or Services, and Demobilize as shown Figure 3-43.

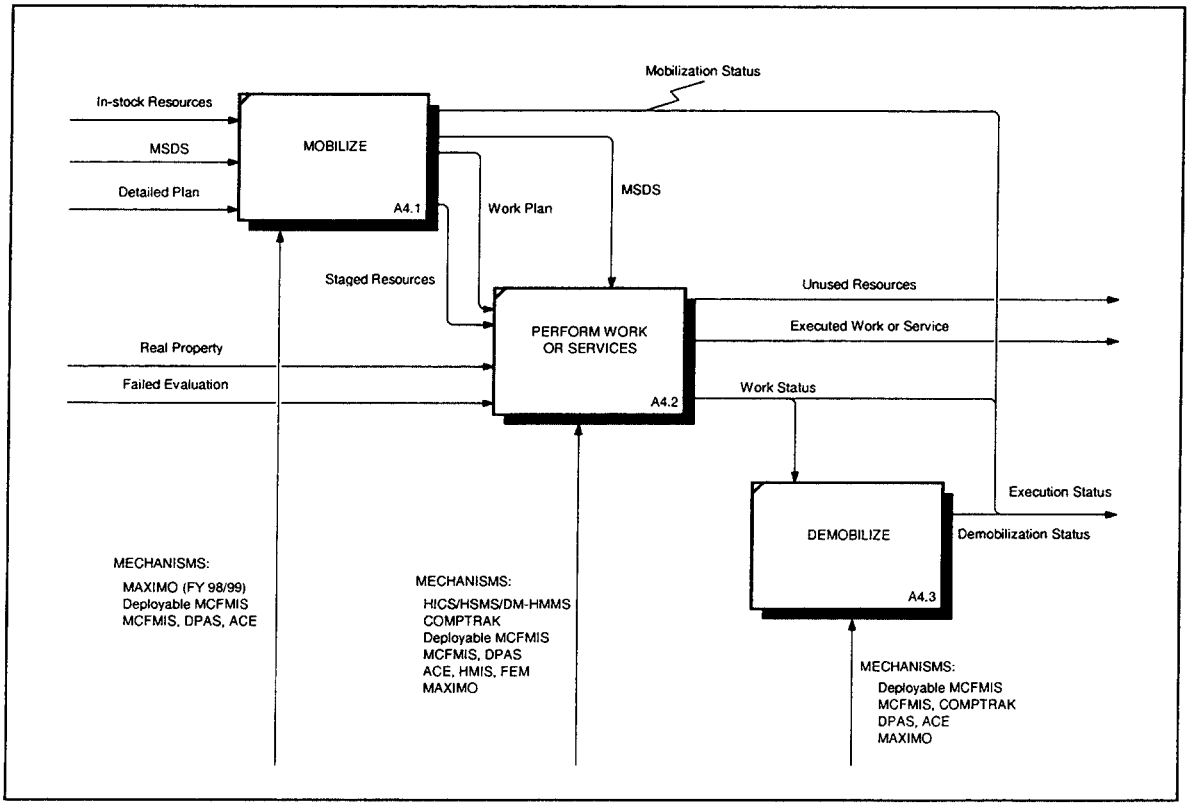

Figure 3-43. Execute Requirements

3.7.4.1 Mobilize receives In-Stock Resources from 3.7.3.5 Store and Secure Materiel, Equipment, and Supplies and a Detailed Plan from 3.7.3 Program Resources and Schedule Work. The activity produces a Work Plan, a Mobilization Status, and a Materiel Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). AISs that support this activity are: MAXIMO, Deployable MCFMIS, MCFMIS, DPAS, and ACE.

3.7.4.2 Perform Work or Services takes the Work Plan from 3.7.4.1 along with Real Property and produces an Executed Work or Service. It returns Unused Resources to 3.7.3.4 Receive Materiel, Equipment, and Supplies and, finally, provides a Work Status to 3.7.4.3 Demobilize. AISs that support his activity are: HICS, HSMS, DM-HMMS, COMPTRAK, MCFMIS, Deployable MCFMIS, DPAS, HMIS, MAXIMO, FEM and ACE.

3.7.4.3 Demobilize is controlled by the Work Status and determines when the work is complete and activity should cease. It provides an Execution Status and a Demobilization Status. AISs that assist are: MCFMIS, Deployable MCFMIS, COMPTRAK, DPAS, and ACE.

3.7.5 Evaluate Facilities, Products and Services includes those activities that inspect, monitor, analyze, document, and report on systems, programs, procedures, services, and work plans. It encompasses Prepare for Evaluation, Perform Inspection, and Document and Report Results as shown in Figure 3-44.

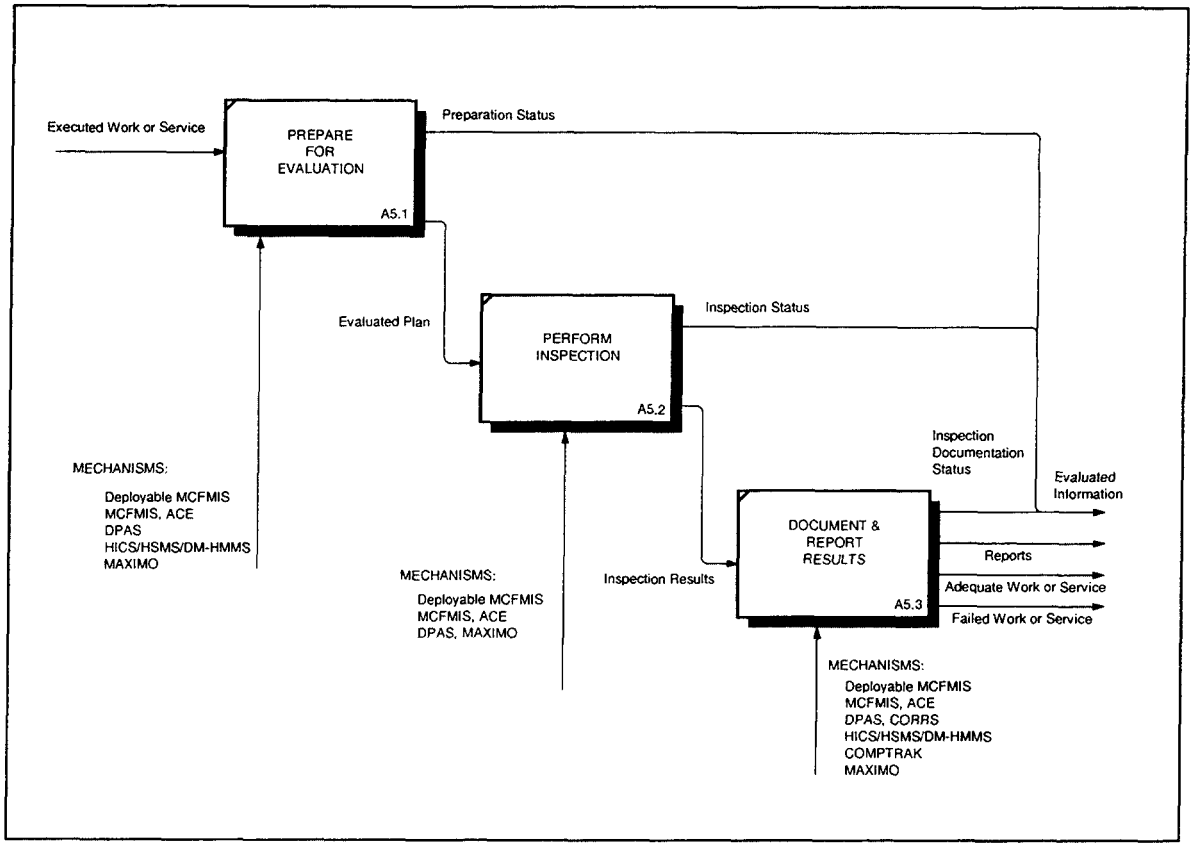

Figure 3-44. Evaluate Facilities, Products and Services

3.7.5.1 Prepare for Evaluation receives the Executed Work or Service and identifies items to be inspected, defines the appropriate inspection protocol, establishes the schedule, and identifies the standards for measuring performance. This activity produces an Evaluated Plan and a Preparation Status. AISs used in this activity are: MCFMIS, Deployable MCFMIS, ACE, DPAS, HICS, HSMS, and DM-HMMS.

3.7.5.2 Perform Inspection uses the Evaluated Plan from 3.7.5.1 above and collects data, collects and tests samples, monitors work, and completes a checklist to produce Inspection Results and Inspection Status. This activity is supported by MCFMIS, Deployable MCFMIS, ACE, and DPAS.

3.7.5.3 Document and Report Results considers Customer Influence and Inspection Results to produce Evaluation Information, Inspection Documentation Status, and Adequate Facilities, Products, and Services. MSs that support this activity are: MCFMIS, Deployable MCFMIS, ACE, DPAS, CORRS, HICS, HSMS, DM-HMMS, and COMPTRAK.

3.7.6 Application Migration Diagram

Figure 3-45 and Figure 3-46 show the migration strategy for AISs used to support the facilities and operations activities of section 3.7. MAXIMO, a COTS facilities management application which replaces RPM/FHS, is the subject of an opportunity area recommendation in Chapter 5. The environmental applications HSMS, HICS, and DM-HMMS are being consolidated into Environmental Inventory Management (EIM) and CompTRAK will be replaced by Environmental Security Corporate Reporting System (ESCRS).

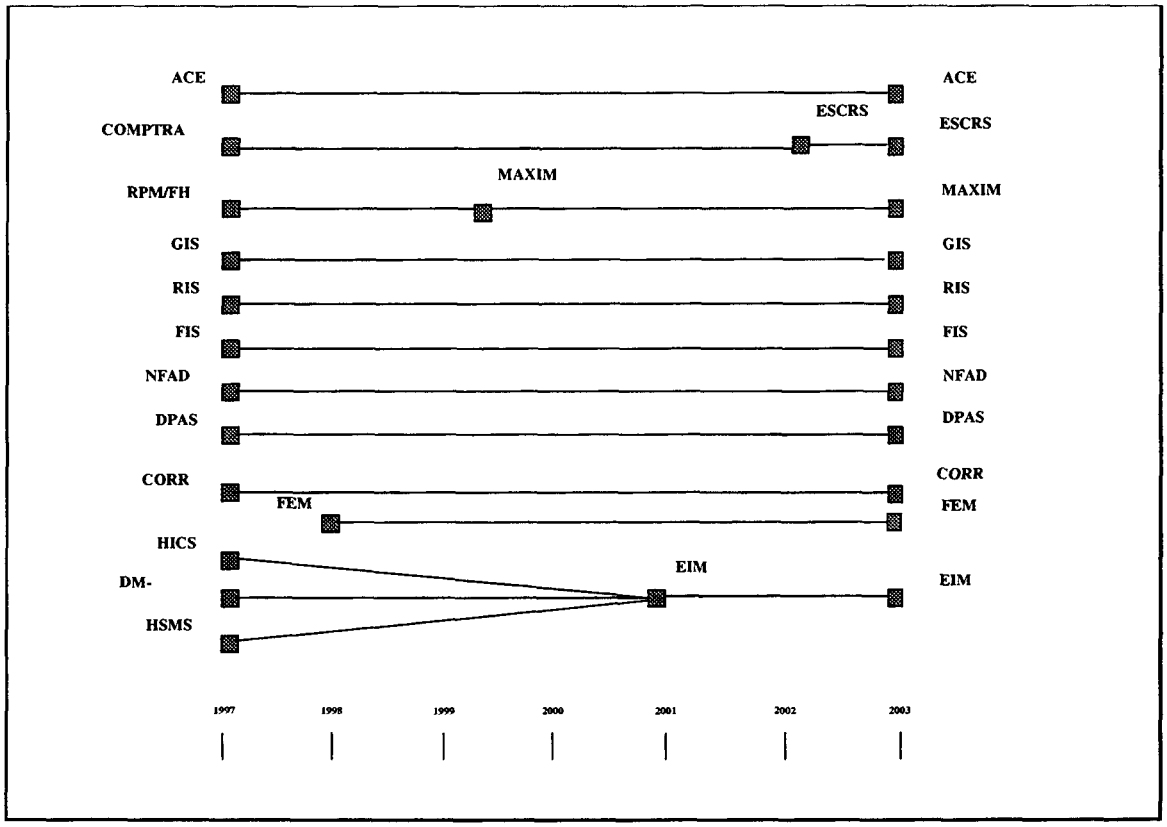

Figure 3-45. Facilities Application Migration Diagram

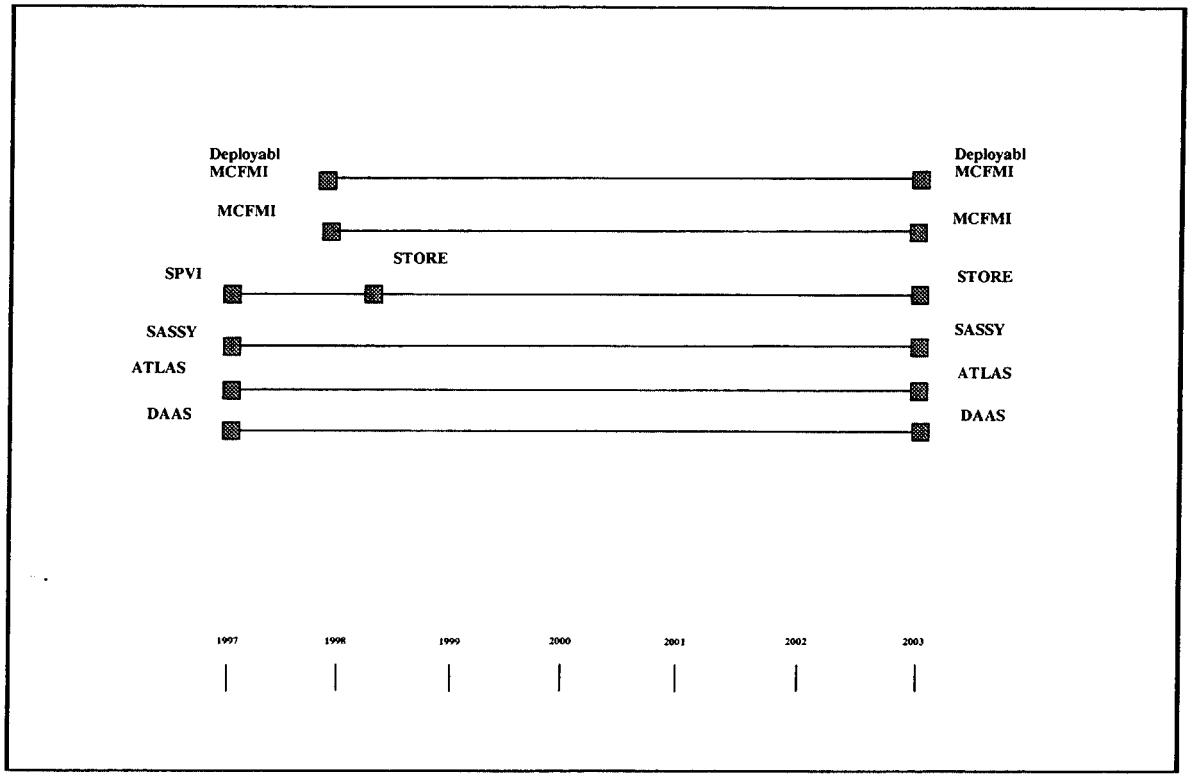

Figure 3-46. Facilities Application Migration Diagram (concluded)

3.8 COMBAT DEVELOPMENT AND ACQUISITION (Figure 3-47)

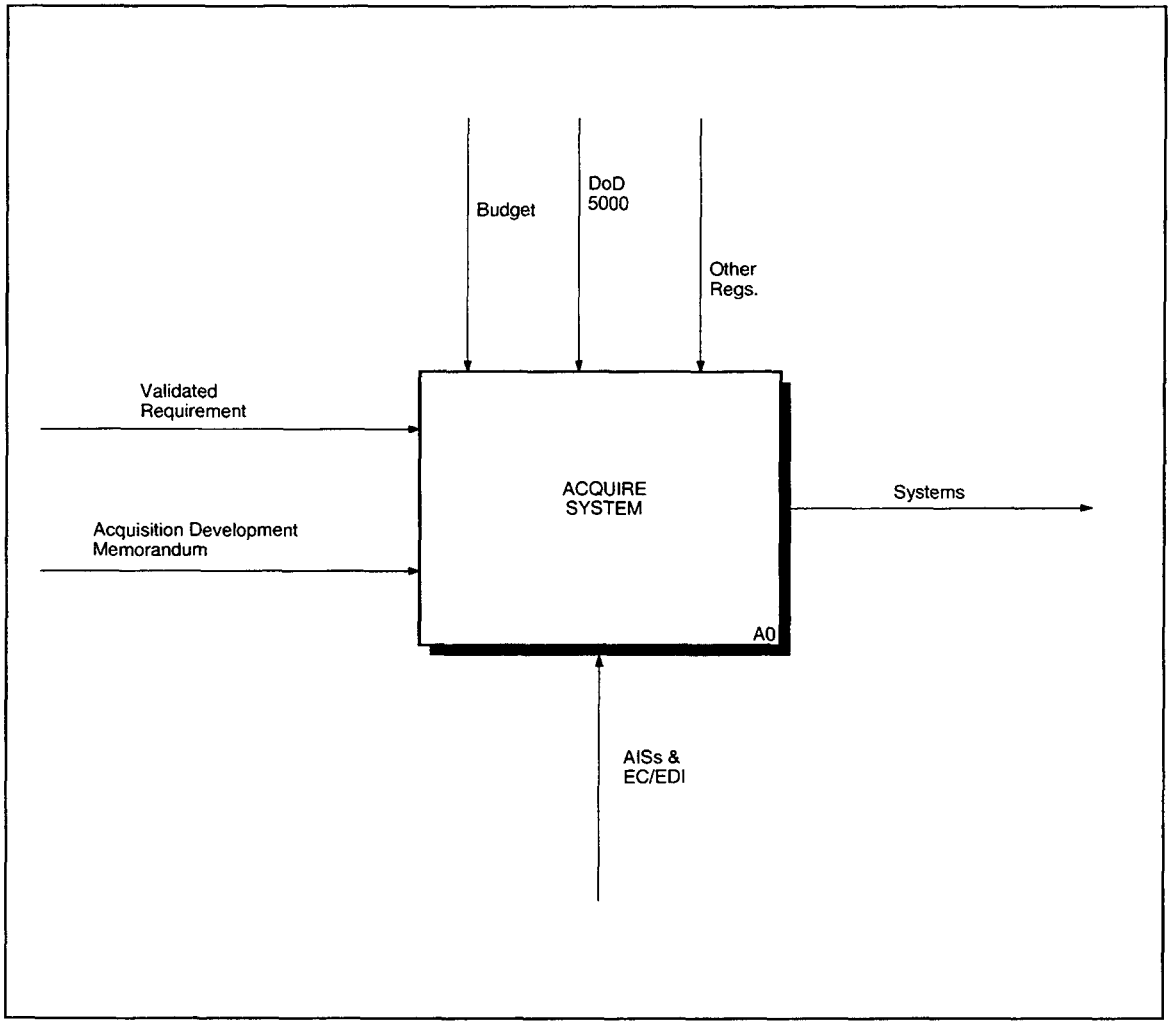

Figure 3-47. Acquire System

This function encompasses the actions necessary to introduce weapon systems, equipment, and automated information systems to the Marine Corps inventory. It includes the following activities as shown in Figure 3-48, Initiate Marine Corps Program Decision Memorandum, Demonstrate/ Validate System, Develop System and Deploy System.

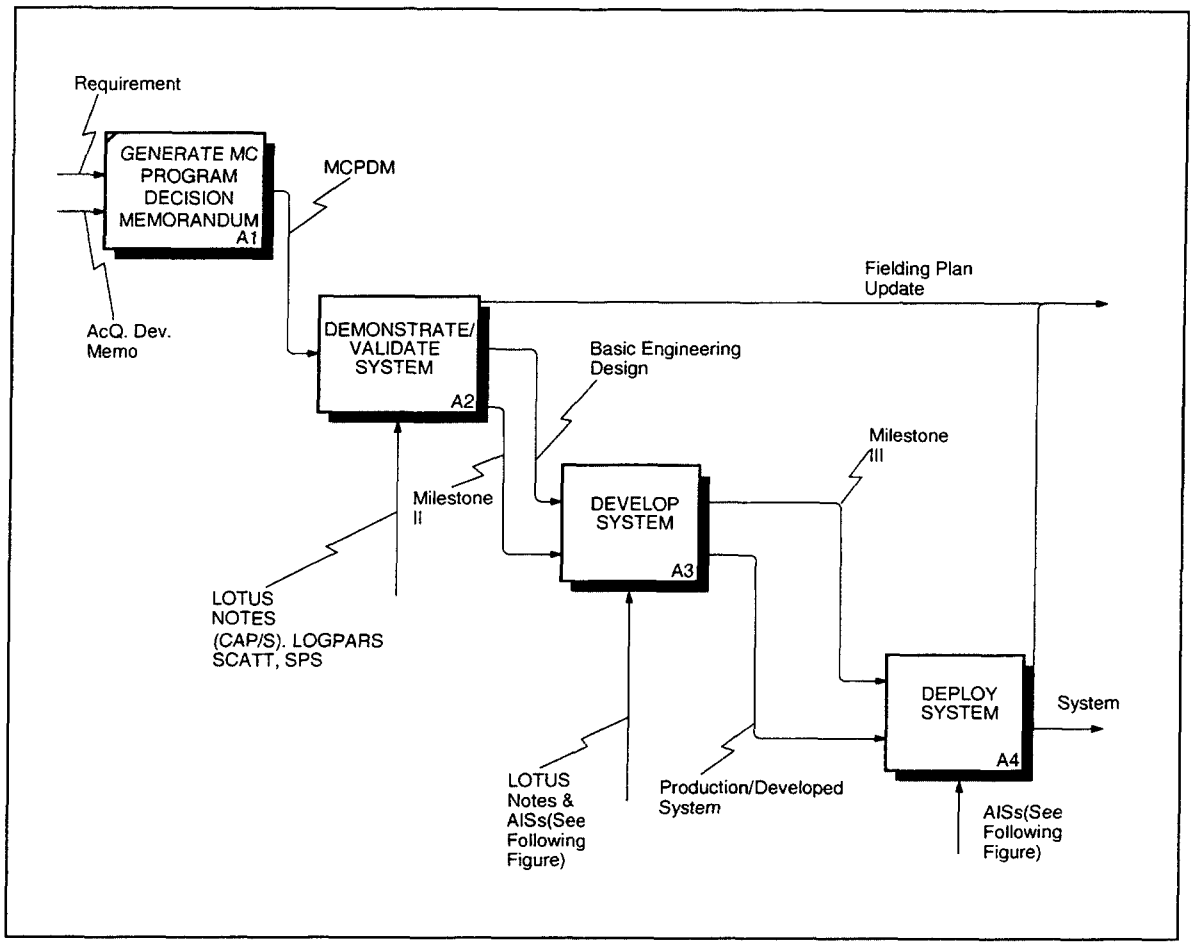

Figure 3-48. Acquire System Activities

3.8.1 Generate Marine Corps Program Decision Memorandum uses a Mission Needs Statement (MNS) to assign a Program Manager, conduct an Analysis of Alternatives (AOA), and establish an Integrated Project Team (IPT). These resulting actions are compiled into the Marine Corps Program Decision Memorandum (MCPDM) or APB for Logistics AISs that is passed to 3.8.2 Demonstrate/Validate System to initiate the project. There are no AISs that support this activity.

3.8.2 Demonstrate/Validate System acts on the MCPDM or APB to define and reduce risk. Prototyping, demonstrations, and early operational assessments are considered and included as necessary to reduce risk so that technology, manufacturing, and support risks are well in hand before the next decision point. Cost drivers, life-cycle cost estimates, cost-performance trades, interoperability, and acquisition strategy alternatives are considered as are evolutionary and incremental software development. The "best" Prototype becomes a Basic Engineering Design that progresses to 3.8.3

Develop System. In addition, this activity results in a Milestone II decision on the program. AISs that support this activity are: Lotus Notes, CAP/S, LOGPARS, SCATT, and SPS.

3.8.3 Develop System includes the sub-activities of Engineer System, Develop Logistics Support, and Test Engineering Prototype as shown in Figure 3-49. The primary objectives of this activity are to: translate the most promising design approach into a stable, interoperable, producible, supportable, and cost-effective design; validate the manufacturing or production process; and demonstrate system capabilities through testing. The result of this activity is a Milestone III decision on the program and a production system.

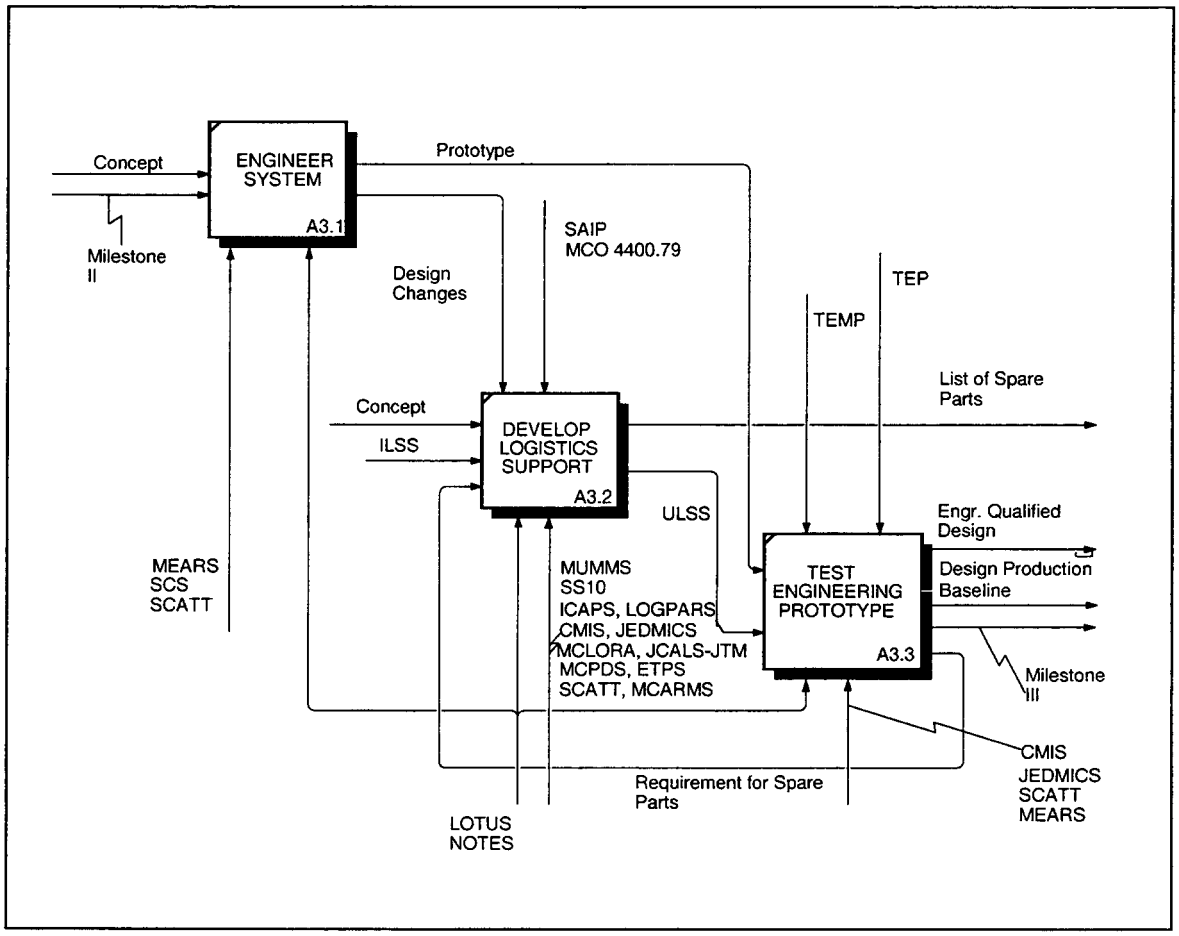

Figure 3-49. Develop System

3.8.3.1 Engineer System receives the Concept for the system and the Basic Engineering Design and produces a Prototype system along with Design Changes that may be required. This activity is controlled by MCO 4000.79 and the SMP. This activity is supported by MEARS, SCS, and SCATT.

3.8.3.2 Develop Logistics Support receives the Concept and the Integrated Logistics Support System (ILSS) to determine that factors such as maintenance, military occupational skills (MOS) requirements, initial repair parts, tools and test equipment, publications, transportation and transportability requirements, and standardization and interoperability requirements affected by the developing system are considered. This activity results in the List of Spare Parts for 3.8.4.3 Issue Initial Spares, the List of Required Publications for 3.8.4.4 Issue Initial Publications, and an updated ULSS. This activity is supported by MUMMS SS-10, ICAPS, LOGPARS, CMIS, JEDMICS, MCLORA, JCALS-JTM, MCPDS, ETPS, SCATT, and MCARMS.

3.8.3.3 Test Engineering Prototype receives the updated ULSS, and the actual Prototype from 3.8.3.1 Engineer Systems and, in accordance with TEMP and TEP, produces an Engineering Qualified Design, the Design Production Baseline, and a Completed ULSS. The activity may result in Changed Production System that needs to return to 3.8.3.1 Engineer System and 3.8.3.4 Develop Logistics Support for additional considerations. AISs that support this activity are: CMIS, JEDMICS, SCATT, and MEARS.

3.8.4 Deploy System receives the Milestone III Decision and the Production (Developed) System in order to distribute it according to the ULSS. These activities as shown in Figure 3-50 include: Produce System, Issue System, Issue Initial Spares, and Issue Initial Publications.

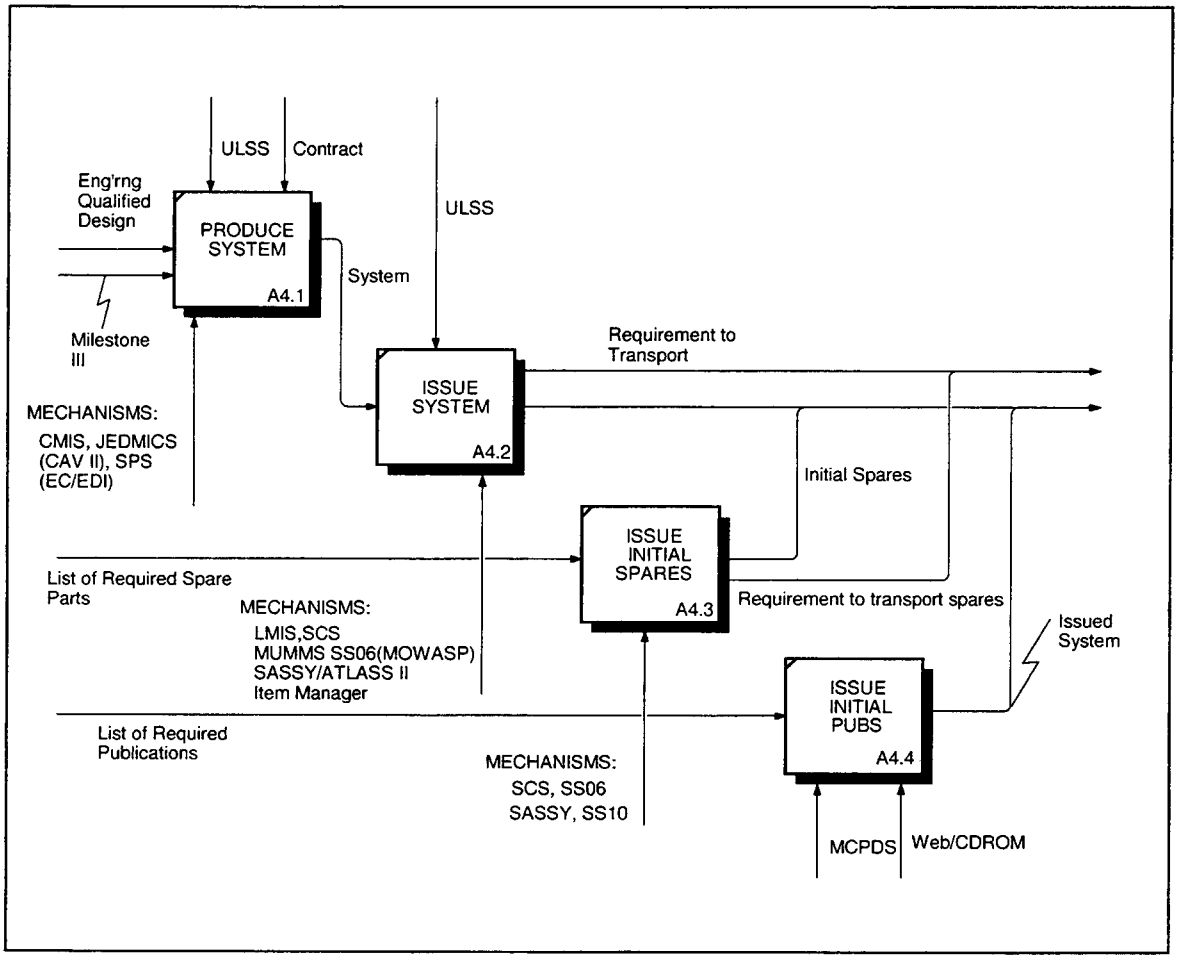

Figure 3-50. Deploy System

3.8.4.1 Produce System receives the Engineering Qualified Design and, in accordance with the ULSS and Contract, produces enough copies of the system to satisfy the requirement. The AISs that assist in this activity are: CMIS, JEDMICS, CAVII, and SPS. Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange are important technologies in the conduct of this activity.

3.8.4.2 Issue System includes the staging of the end item and supporting elements to prepare to provide a complete system to the user. The initial distribution of support equipment to supporting activities occurs during this activity. This triggers the requirement to provide training for users and maintainers of weapon systems or AISs. The Fielding Plan for an end item or equipment is executed. In the case of an AIS, the Installation and Implementation Plans are also executed. This activity produces a Requirement to Transport, and Issued System, and an Updated Fielding Plan. AISs that support this activity are: LMIS, SCS, MUMMS SS-06 (MOWASP), SASSY, and ATLASS II.

3.8.4.3 Issue Initial Spares includes the staging and distribution of initial spares required to accompany the end item/equipment to the end user. AISs that support this activity are: SCS, SS-06, Sassy, SS-10.

3.8.4.4 Issue Initial Publications includes the staging and distribution of the documentation required to support weapon systems/equipment and AISs. MDPDS is the AIS that supports this activity.

3.8.5 Combat Development and Acquisition Application Migration Diagram

Figure 3-51 shows the migration strategy for AISs supporting the activities of combat development and acquisition, section 3.8. Publications support will be consolidated under the JCALS Joint Technical Manual System (JTMS) and the current capabilities of SASSY will be merged into the ATLASS program.

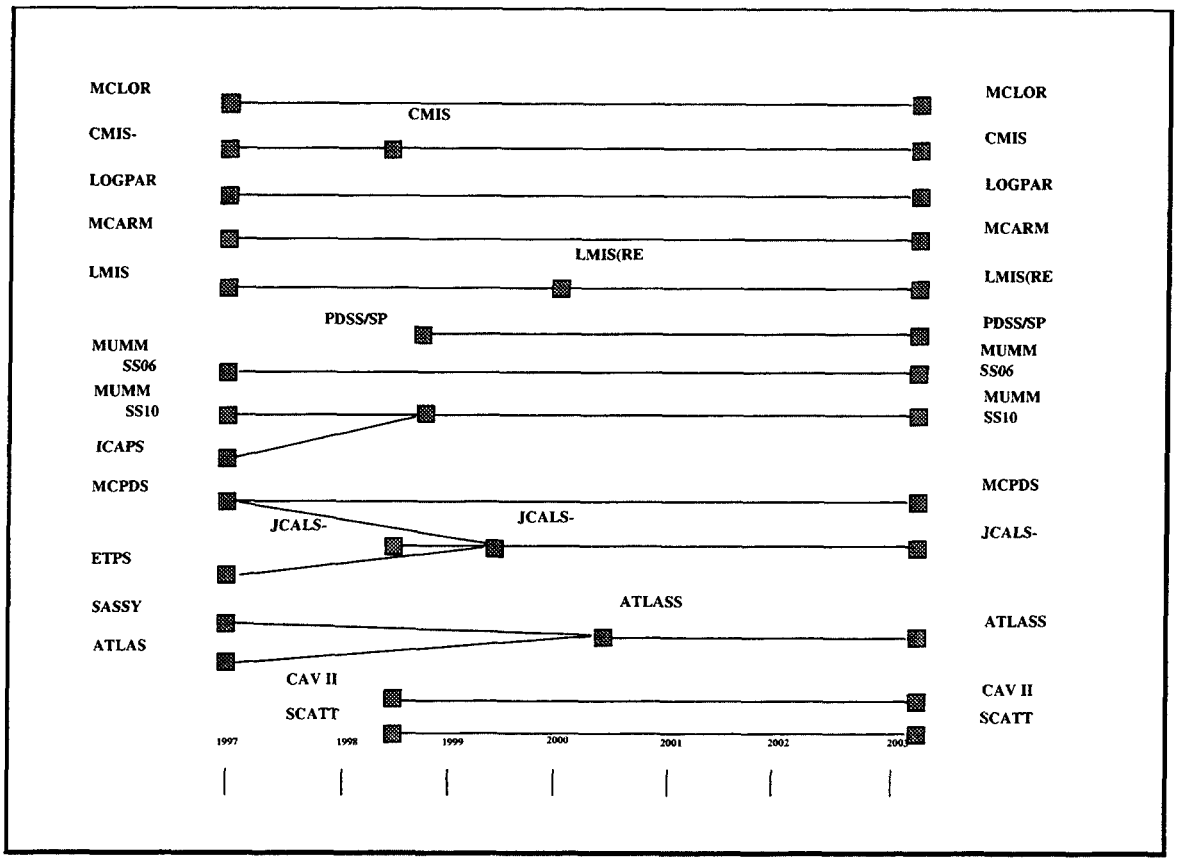

Figure 3-51. Combat Development and Acquisition Application Migration Diagram

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CHAPTER 4

THE LOG IR IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Marine Corps Logistics Information Resource implementation strategy is based on supporting the goals of Precision Logistics and achieving the objectives of the Marine Corps Master Plan and the Commandant's Planning Guidance. Precision Logistics means adapting best commercial practices and leveraging advanced technology to achieve better response times, reliable support and enhanced capability at less cost. Toward these ends, this Plan's implementation strategy is organized into seven categories:

1. Technology
2. Process Improvement for LOG IR Investment and IT Acquisition
3. Management
4. Organizational Roles and Responsibilities
5. Skills and Knowledge Development
6. Funding

4.2 TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY

The global logistics information system of the future will be a network consisting of connected applications and shared data supported by a common operating environment. The system must satisfy local information requirements and share data to support Marine Corps and Joint mission needs. Technical and operational architectures are needed to support operations in the global environment discussed in Chapter 2.

Prudent business sense and limited resources dictate an incremental approach to migrate to the GCSS environment. The Marines Corps will target functional areas and applications for maximum return-on-investment and bring these into GCSS conformance. The Marine Corps approach is consistent with the DoD approach. The DoD technical architecture, required for GCSS conformance, is designed to accommodate incremental business process improvements and minimize technical impediments to change. Providing technical guidelines to build an interoperable infrastructure, the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) Common Operating Environment (COE) is intended to enable current logistics systems to be interfaced, replaced, and modified, as required by business process improvements.

Functional logistics integration will be accomplished shed through the development of a shared data environment. The shared data environment for the Marines Corps will be based on standard logistics electronic data transactions and business process initiatives driven by mission requirements.

4.2.1 Technology Implementation Strategies

The technology dimension of the implementation strategy has six components:

1. Implement the Global Combat Support System (GCSS).
2. Share data across logistics functions.
3. Migrate legacy systems to the Marine Corps Architecture.
4. Leverage existing IT investments to a wider user community.
5. Integrate systems with a high payoff and "strategic match".
6. Develop make/buy alternatives for IT investments.

4.2.1.1 Implement the Global Combat Support System (GCSS)

GCSS is the final piece of the C41 for the Warrior (C4IFTW) concept which also includes the Global Command and Control System (GCCS), the Defense Messaging System (DMS) and the Defense Information System Network (DISN). GCSS uses the same tools, approach, methodology and integration processes as GCCS, but unlike the C2 system, it is not a single application.

GCSS utilizes a collection of integrated Combat Support applications to break down mission application "stovepipes" and prepare the way for shared data and databases. Where used, it provides seamless interoperability among Combat Support applications and between data from these applications and acquisition, finance, medical, transportation and personnel data. Creating GCSS-compatible applications requires that they be registered, evaluated and certified by the DISA Continuity of Operations and Test Facility (DCTF).

4.2.1.2 Share Data Across Logistics Functions

The purpose of the shared data strategy is to support Marine Corps and Joint mission requirements and to enable information flow across logistics organizations, functions and applications. Shared data capabilities promote functional integration of activities that are focused on accomplishing a particular mission or enabling a specific business process.

Data standardization is a prerequisite for data sharing. In accordance with DoD Directive 8320.1, all new information system development efforts will be undertaken with standard data. To establish a Marine Corps shared data environment, the following principles will be followed:

- **Standard Data.** Use DoD standard data definitions and structure to share without need for translation or manipulation
- **Shared Data.** Create or acquire data once and share as needed
- **Data Independence.** Separate data from mission applications
- **Data Security.** Protect data against unauthorized access, contamination, or destruction
- **Data Quality.** Manage data to actively identify and correct data quality deficiencies affecting availability, accuracy, timeliness, correctness, completeness, and synchronization.

To facilitate data sharing, a management framework is required. In the past, the Marine Corps managed data using a systems approach that provided the context for data based on function and organization. As we separate data from applications in our technical architecture, we must begin to manage data as an independent asset.

Shared data within Marine Corps logistics will be implemented according to the DISA Shared Data Environment (SHADE) architectural specifications of the DII/COE (see Reference 11[7]).

Appendix C contains tables which show the existing sharing of applications and their data across logistics functions.

4.2.1.3 Migrate Legacy Systems to the Marine Corps Architecture

Migration of USMC legacy AISs will be guided by the functional migration diagrams contained in Chapter 3 and the architectural guidelines and experience represented in References 13 through 15. The Marine Corps Technical Architecture (Reference 13) is based on the Defense Information Infrastructure Common Operating Environment (DIIICOE), (Reference 14) and experience gained in implementing the Joint Technical Architecture (JTA), (Reference 15) for C4I based on DII/COE. The LOG IR Plan also advances the development of the Marine Corps Operational Architecture by creating activity models that describe functional activities and their associated support systems.

[7]References are documented in Appendix D.

4.2.1.4 Leverage Existing IT Investments to a Wider User Community

During the cross-functional development of the LOG IR Plan, analysis of requirements across the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of logistics, uncovered several opportunities to expand the use of existing applications to other users. These opportunities are important to pursue because they result in incremental benefits to the warfighter without additional IT acquisition investments. More work needs to be done through the POM 2002 process to further identify and prioritize these opportunities.

4.2.1.5 Integrate Systems with High Payoff and Strategic "Match"

The Marine Corps cannot afford to uniformly apply the USMC Architecture to all logistics functions and applications. A phased approach to architecture implementation is needed that targets projects having high impact for warfighter missions. The projects must also be screened for return on investment and be prioritized against investments in other potential projects.

Chapter 5 presents some of the first opportunities for integration. From this springboard, the next focus should be on integrating systems having high payoff and strategic match.

4.2.1.6 Use Make/Buy Alternatives for IT Investments

The quality, timeliness and life-cycle costs of IT investments can be optimized by careful use of make or buy alternatives in the IT acquisition process.

The Marine Corps should develop LOG AIS's only when;

- Available solutions do not satisfy unique Marine Corps requirements.
- Cost of customizing existing solutions to meet critical Marine Corps requirements are prohibitive.

The following principles should be used, when practical, to guide the acquisition of new LOG IR infrastructure and AIS's:

- Use Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) software when available
- Use Government Off-the-Shelf (GOTS) software or participate in Joint systems development when COTS software is not available.
- Develop Marine Corps -specific software when COTS or GOTS software is not available and Joint systems cannot provide a timely solution to Marine Corps requirements.

- Outsource development of software/modules which require competencies outside of core competencies of Marine Corps development organizations.

4.3 PROCESS IMPROVEMENT STRATEGY

The USMC IT Acquisition Management Revised Business Practices, Reference 2, recommended that the Marine Corps define and document critical business processes, improve oversight on investments in IT infrastructure and AIS's, track IT investments through their life-cycle and apply process improvement techniques to IT acquisition and management. The following strategies satisfy these recommendations:

1. Strengthen the requirements determination process for IT investments.
2. Enhance the testing and validation system for IT investments.
3. Implement the IT Acquisition Process as prescribed by DoD 5000.1 and related governing policy (see references 16 through 18).
4. Establish a process improvement program targeted at mission critical IT processes.

4.3.1 Strengthen the Requirements Determination Process for Information Technology Investments

The modernization of existing core systems, development of new capabilities, and eventual migration to GCSS are important objectives to accomplish incrementally. Logistics Information Technology initiatives must be supported by the overarching Combat Service Support Element/Supporting Establishment (CSSE/SE) Operational Requirements Document and changes tracked in warfighter requirements.

In developing the LOG IR Plan, a set of logistics functional activity models was created. These models will form the basis of a USMC Operational Architecture. This positive step in the process of defining requirements for Logistics systems will be carried forward into future planning activities as described below.

4.3.1.1 LOG IR Investment and Acquisition Processes

The LOG IR Investment Process involves three mutually supporting activities:

- requirements determination and validation
- planning, programming and budgeting
- acquisition and life-cycle support

These activities go through the gateway of the Combat Development System (CDS) process. MCCDC became the process owner for the Combat Development System in May 1998, and now operates many of the LOG IR activities previously performed by HQMC per MCO P3900. 15. This change has resulted in improved competition for program resources. This improvement was achieved by applying the long-term strategy and support that the CDS is designed to provide.

On 15 May 1998, the Program Management Office for Information Systems was established at Marine Corps Systems Command. Simultaneously, requirements determination and validation responsibilities for LOG IR were assigned to Requirements Division, MCCDC. This relieved DC/S M&RA and DC/S I&L at Headquarters Marine Corps of these responsibilities. As a result of this change, M&RA and I&L are better positioned to focus on functional management responsibilities for policy and service guidance. Collectively, three organizations - HQMC, MCCDC and MARCORSYSCOM - formed what can be called the LOG Information Systems "Triad". This group will work together to improve the IT investment process.

4.3.1.1.1 The Combat Development System Process

4.3.1.1.1.1 Identifying the Need

The first step in the Combat Development System process is identifying a need. Needs are generally based on deficiencies or threats but may also be the result of technology or process improvements. Needs are generated from users, lessons learned, after-action reports, studies and analyses, labs or any number of other sources. Needs generated from users are commonly submitted as a Fleet Operational Needs Statement (FONS). A FONS is a broad statement of the capability required, usually no more than two to three pages in length. The emphasis is on the required capability, not a specific solution. FONS are submitted via the chain of command to the Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Code WDID.

4.3.1.1.1.2 Validating the Need

FONS' submitted to WDID are presented to the Capability Assessment Council (CAC). The CAC determines if the FONS addresses a need in line with operational concepts. If it does, CAC then determines whether the necessary solution would be best met by a change to doctrine, organization, training, equipment or the supporting establishment. If the solution falls in the equipment arena, Requirements Division is tasked to write a Mission Needs Statement (MNS).

4.3.1.1.1.3 Converting the Need into a Requirement

Once a MNS has been approved by the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, it is passed to Marine Corps Systems Command for action. MARCORSYSCOM assigns the MNS to a Program Manager who will do an appropriate analysis of alternatives (AOA) and develop an acquisition strategy. Simultaneously, Requirements Division is drafting an Operational Requirements Document (ORD). Working together, MCCDC and MARCORSYSCOM identify funding requirements and request programming support. Upon completion of these activities, the documentation is presented to a Milestone Approval Authority for approval to establish an acquisition program.

4.3.1.1.2 Streamlining The Combat Development System Process

The process described in Section 4.3.1.1.1 is a template and only one of several courses of action available. There are certain activities that must always take place. These include: requirements definition, establishing the concept of employment and number of items to be acquired, determining the funding source for acquisition and life-cycle support, and developing plans for configuration management, testing and integrated logistics support. Three alternative actions are designed to streamline this process: use of the CSSE/SE ORD (4.3.1.1.2.1), use of the Abbreviated Action Program (4.3.1.1.2.2) and the Logistics Information Systems Adoption Board (4.5.1).

4.3.1.1.2.1 Use of the CSSE/SE ORD

The Unified MAGTF C41 Concept (Reference 3) has established eight standing Operational Requirement Directives (ORDs) for systems infrastructure and operational application capabilities. The Combat Service Support Element I Supporting Establishment (CSSE/SE) ORD includes 11 functional annexes. By establishing these, the requirements determination and approval process for all information resources is greatly shortened.

4.3.1.1.2.2 Use of the Abbreviated Acquisition Program (AAP)

If requirements can be met within a certain maximum funding threshold, the acquisition process is accomplished more quickly though use of the Abbreviated Acquisition Program.

4.3.2 Enhance the IT Validation Process

It benefits the Marine Corps to base development of AISs on documented requirements that are established through appropriate levels of software capability maturity management. Whether they are developed within the Marine Corps community or by a third party, the developing organization

should have the capability to perform quality assurance, testing and on-going maintenance on its products, consistent with "best practices" of the commercial software industry.

4.3.3 Implement a DoD 5000.1-based IT Acquisition Process

The Marine Corps can utilize DoD 5000.1 and related standards and policies to develop specific life-cycle management processes for it's IT development investments. These standards allow the Marine Corps to customize and streamline the process for each investment while maintaining a standard measurable approach.

4.3.4 Establish a Process Improvement Program for Mission Critical IT Processes

Within the context of the Marine Corps LOG IR Investment and Acquisition processes described in the previous sections, the Marine Corps needs to establish a program to continuously improve those processes. This program can be based on a simple but formal analysis and review of the ongoing results of each investment or acquisition activity.

4.4 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

In addition to the LOG IR Investment Process defined in the previous section and organizational roles and responsibilities defined in the following section, the USMC Logistics organization needs to assure that:

- Information Technology investments support Combat Service Support and Supporting Establishment requirements.

- Incremental migration to GCSS is consistent with our ability to support the warfighter.

- A shared data environment is established that is usable in the field.

- Individual acquisition and development efforts include measurable performance goals that support overall goals and strategies.

- Interoperability issues are adequately addressed through Marine Corps and DoD policies and standards (e.g., DII/COE and Data Standards).

- The long-term logistics strategy is continuously validated.

The USMC LOG IR Plan encourages the following management strategies, which also conform to recent legislative requirements:

1. Measure performance
2. Create visibility of IT total cost of ownership (TCO)
3. Centralize IT Program management
4 Centralize post deployment software support (PDSS)

4.4.1 Measure Performance

Program initiatives for the 2002 POM process should be developed with clear measurements that align with the objectives of the plan, and targets for each measurement that establish a definition of good performance against the measurement.

4.4.2 Create Visibility of Total Cost of Ownership

Costs used to measure return on investment for alternative LOG IR initiatives should be forecast on a life-cycle basis. Management mechanisms need to be set up to monitor actual costs on an initiative life-cycle basis and to compare actual life-cycle costs to estimated costs.

4.4.3 Centralize IT Program Management

A plan to centralize the program management of LOG IR initiatives will be developed by the Program Manager Information Systems (see section 4.5.2.1) in conjunction with component organizations and the CIO. Execution of this plan will satisfy a major recommendation of reference 2.

4.4.4 Centralize Post Deployment Systems Support (PDSS)

A plan to centralize the management of PDSS will be developed by the PM-LOG AIS in conjunction with component support organizations and the CIO. Execution of this plan will satisfy a major recommendation of reference 2.

4.5 ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The IT Acquisition I Management organizational roles have individual and shared responsibilities. To define requirements, the acquisition community must understand the functional communities' business processes, missions, goals, and objectives. In turn, the functional community must be cognizant of acquisition community efforts to meet requirements that are influenced by technical architectures, available technologies, and schedule and resource constraints. The Marine Corps Logistics Community is developing an

institutional structure to facilitate the coordination and mutual cooperation between the Functional and Acquisition communities.

Leading a strengthened cross-functional cooperative, coordinated approach to acquisition and management are the Logistics Information Systems Adoption Board and the Logistics Information Systems Triad.

4.5.1 The Logistics Information Systems Adoption Board

In the past, USMC logistics operational users have developed ad hoc solutions by implementing projects outside of the CDS. In the new organization, only projects that enter the CDS will receive the resources and the analysis to reach Corps-wide usage, integration to comparable capabilities, and life-cycle support. These projects provide real-time solutions and result in better requirements definition.

The LOG IS Adoption Board will ensure that these projects enter the CDS process. It will operate hand-in-glove with the Precision Logistics Program established by ALMAR 159/9, providing users with a single point of contact. Proposals will be submitted and reconciled against other identified requirements, Science and Technology efforts or on-going initiatives to:

(1) Avoid non-value added duplicative efforts

(2) Ensure that proper documentation is developed for the proposed project

(3) Assure that objectives for interoperability are met through compliance with established standards

The Adoption Board will also assist as necessary to identify the source of the required funding or technical support. It will also initiate Combat Development System and Planning, Programming and Budgeting System actions.

4.5.2 The Logistics Information Systems Triad

The goal of the LOG IS Triad is to encourage user innovation and responsiveness and to ensure that appropriate projects enter the CDS mainstream via the LOG IS Adoption Board. The Triad's role and responsibilities are defined in the following sections:

4.5.2.1 The Program Manager for Information Systems, C4I Directorate, Marine Corps Systems Command

The Program Manager for Information Systems is assigned to the C41 Directorate, Marine Corps Systems Command. This Program Manager has two Deputy Program Managers (DPM):

- DPM for Command Information Systems (CIS) manages those traditional tactical command and control systems such as the Global Command and Control System (GCCS), the Tactical Combat Operations System (TCO), and the Intelligence Analysis System (IAS)
- DPM for Combat Support Information Systems (CS IS) manages those logistics and manpower systems identified in LOG IR

The Program Manager and the new organization will manage the tactical C2 and logistic information systems. This will lead to greater integration, decreased duplication and more efficient and economical development.

The DPM CS IS will have four Assistant Program Managers: one for Logistics, one for Manpower, one for Data Management and one remotely located at Marine Corps Logistic Base Albany.

4.5.2.2 The Automated Information Systems (AIS) Branch, Requirements Division, Marine Corps Combat Development Command

The Automated Information Systems (AIS) Branch, Requirements Division, Marine Corps Combat Development Command is responsible for LOG IR requirements management. The requirements management responsibilities are described below. The AIS Branch is responsible for documenting the capabilities, measurable and testable AIS specifics, the employment concept, the Acquisition Objective and the Initial and Full Operating Capability of required systems. The Requirements Division also includes the Architecture Branch. This branch is responsible for integrating technology architecture requirements across all required systems.

4.5.2.3 The Logistics Information Systems Branch (LPS), Department of Installations and Logistics, Headquarters Marine Corps

The Logistics Information Systems Branch (LPS), Department of Installations and Logistics, Headquarters Marine Corps is responsible for developing logistics business technology policies, and integrating and coordinating these policies with functional managers, combat developers and

the Joint/DoD community. Specific logistics business technology activities include: Global Combat Support System (GCSS), Total Asset Visibility, Automated Identification Technology (AIT), Year 2000 compliance, Computer Aided Logistics Systems (CALS), Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI), and Military Standard Systems (MILS).

4.6 SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

To implement the plan, MC resources need to be trained on new, stable information technology that will reduce total costs of ownership for IT investments. The IT community also needs training in new acquisition processes and IT asset life-cycle management. Each initiative developed for the 2002 POM process should consider skills and knowledge development and roll up these requirements into the overall training and education plans.

4.7 FUNDING STRATEGY

The Unified MAGTF C4I initiative was designed to restructure C4I Operational Requirements Documents (ORDs), MARCORSYSCOM C4I acquisition program and resultant funding and budgetary profiles to eliminate the negative impacts of "stovepipe" systems. Forming the basis for this initiative, the C4I ORDs are being restructured into eight overarching ORDS that will, in general terms, specify the requirements for the Marine Corps. The Combat Service Support Element and Supporting Establishment (CSSE&SE) ORD is completed and contains annexes that identify specific requirements to satisfy the general requirements of the overarching ORD. Program Objective Memorandum (POM) and budget submissions should be focused on meeting CSSE&SE requirements and the objectives of the LOG IR Plan.

CHAPTER 5

THE LOG IR IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The objectives of this Plan, as stated in Chapter 1, are to provide a roadmap for the best use of Marine Corps Logistics Information Resources, describe a migration path to the Defense Global Combat Support System environment, identify high-impact areas of opportunity for data sharing, and maximize the return on information resource investments. Chapter 2 describes the internal and external impacts on the logistics community and the Marine Corps core competencies. Chapter 3 states the Logistics capabilities required by the Marine Corps and Chapter 4 identifies strategies, a LOGIR Investment Process and supporting organizational structure to provide functional and acquisition oversight, evaluate areasof opportunity, and make funding decisions based on the highest return on investment.

The purpose of this chapter is to identify implementation actions in the following two categories:

1. On-going projects and Program Objective Memoranda (POM) 2000 initiatives that support the strategies of Chapter 4 and should remain targeted for USMC investment.

2. New areas of opportunity for Logistics Information Resource allocation that should be investigated further prior to the POM 2002 process.

Areas of opportunity for Marine Corps logistics operations come from multiple sources; i.e., a Fleet Operational Needs Statement (FONS), a need to improve current operations, a DoD mandated policy change, or a new concept. Regardless of the opportunity source, the information in this chapter can be used as a guide for making sound information resource investment decisions.

5.2 EXISTING INITIATIVES/POM 2000

POM 2000 marks a significant change in how logistics information systems compete for investment funds (RDT&E and PMC). The Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP) contains funding from FY 2000 to FY 2005 to support 12 logistic information systems initiatives. These initiatives successfully competed within the confines of the Unified MAGTF C4I Concept. Specifically,

requirements were centered on the Combat Service Support Element/Supporting Establishment (CSSE/SE) Operational Requirements Document (ORD).

For the first time, hardware requirements (work stations and servers) were treated as a "tail" to the basic requirement. That is, required funding for the hardware was stripped from the initiative and included in the total obligation authority only if the supported system initiative was approved. Required funding to support new hardware requirements, along with funding to support recapitalization for existing hardware, was part of the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) funding line. (The GCCS line supports all common computer requirements.) Funding hardware in this manner begins a recapitalization effort for the first time, ensures commonality of platforms and provides a more economical means to procure and maintain computer assets.

Below are the current initiatives in the POM 2000 process and other funded activities that support these plan objectives: breaking down stovepipes, supporting migration to GCSS, sharing data, maximizing ROI and otherwise supporting the roadmap.

5.2.1 ATLASS II+

This initiative, fully funded in POM 2000, supports development completion, hardware, fielding and support requirements for an integrated maintenance, supply, and readiness reporting system for use by all intermediate and consumer activities. This system is Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System (ATLASS), Version II+.

5.2.2 TCAIMS II

This initiative funds Marine Corps requirements for the Transportation Coordinators1 Automated Information for Movement System (TCAIMS) II. This specifically includes hardware, fielding and support requirements. TCAIMS II is the OSD-approved joint unit movement and TMO cargo movement system.

5.2.3 MAGTF LOG AIS

MAGTF LOG AIS is a POM 2000 funded program. This initiative supports hardware requirements not covered as part of the GCCS funding line (principally peripherals), upgrades to CAEMS, MDL and MAGTF II, and migration requirements for these systems to joint programs as they are identified.

5.2.4 CSSE/SE AIS

This initiative is a roll-up of six information technology initiatives. By rolling up individual projects into one funding line, the program manager should have greater flexibility in managing these projects. This means increased responsiveness to user requirements. POM 2000 marks the first time that this strategy is being used. It is anticipated that this will become a standard practice in order to develop and field information resources in a manner consistent with industry.

The six initiatives are:

1) **Data Warehousing.** This standardized collection of data and centralized repository is the core capability of the CSSE/SE AIS. It is necessary to support the total logistics information resource strategy. The intent is to build data marts (functional subsets of the data warehouse) based on current efforts that support Combat Service Support Operations Center (CSSOC) requirements and Marine Corps strategic level total asset visibility requirements. From these efforts, the program will be expanded to a logistics enterprise level warehouse that supports joint and operational level data sharing requirements. This portion of the CSSE/SE AIS initiative is fully funded across the FYDP. Commencing in FY 2000, every new logistics information resource initiative must be developed as part of the data warehouse strategy. Based on funding levels, the Marine Corps will have a fully capable logistics enterprise data warehouse by FY 2005.

2) **Automated Identification Technology (AIT).** AIT is the second critical piece of the CSSE/SE AIS initiative. It is required to support the speed and accuracy of data collection required for Precision Logistics. AIT consists of peripheral equipment that supports MAGTF LOG AIS, TCAIMS II and ATLASS. This project supports the acquisition of bar codes, optical memory cards, integrated circuit cards, radio frequency (RF) tags and associated applications.

3) **Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System (ATLASS) III.** This portion of the CSSE/SE AIS initiative addresses the development and fielding efforts required to allow ATLASS to fully support all ground material management requirements. It will close down SASSY, interface material management with financial management (via data sharing), maximize wireless transactions and incorporate electronic technical manuals. In order not to jeopardize the ATLASS II+ core funding line, it was funded separately.

4) **Decision Support Tools (DST).** DSTs will utilize shared data tailored to provide essential logistics information commanders need to make critical decisions. DSTs utilize functional baselines for sustainment, distribution, course of action generation, force closure and regeneration, and flag significant deviations from the baseline. DSTs will allow staff to perform "what if" scenarios by developing alternatives, weighing relative value and highlighting vulnerabilities. As part of this initiative, DSTs will include COTS products and collateral data warehouse development.

5) **Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV).** The initiative will support those Marine Corps-unique JTAV requirements that are distinct from data warehouse capabilities.

6) **Joint Force Requirements Generator (JFRG).** The initiative will support efforts identified to migrate MAGTF II to JFRG.

5.2.5 MRP II

Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRP II) functionality is supplied by the COTS application "Compass CONTRACT" from Western Data Systems. This application provides closed loop planning, execution and control support for the re-manufacturing, repair, overhaul and manufacture of depot commodity workloads at Marine Corps Maintenance Centers. The software enables us to efficiently manage reparable workload requirements in our dynamic re-manufacturing environment. Compass CONTRACT also supports probabilistic or on-condition planning to determine material and capacity requirements.

The MRP II management concept includes the following functional areas: re-manufacturing, order processing, job costing, capacity planning, forecasting, requisitioning and receiving, structured bill of material (BOM) and item master, inventory control, material requirements planning, routing, shop floor control, performance measurement, financial management, and time and attendance.

The objectives/benefits achieved from implementing the MRP II concept using Compass CONTRACT are:

1. Increase control over operations by providing access to accurate information for manufacturing/re-manufacturing production control.
2. Improve productivity and throughput to minimize misspent or mis-allocated resources and optimize production scheduling.
3. Achieve an optimum level of inventory commitments and reduced obsolescence to support efficient material management, to identify

material requirements, to use existing inventory and to reduce the build-up of obsolete material.

4. Increase financial visibility and workload prioritization to maintain cost accountability and control for repair at the end item and task levels.
5. Achieve an optimum level of work in process and inventories to support management of workloads and the allocation of resources to work based on assigned priorities and the need to maintain fast turns on work flow and inventories.

5.2.6 TIMA Expansion

Tool and Inventory Management Application (TIMA) will provide an automated tool for material inventory, accounting management control and serial number tracking. TIMA incorporates state-of-the-art bar coding technologies.

TIMA automatically adjusts inventory and provides flexible output reporting at all organizational and management levels. It supports the following functionality: automated tool and materiel tracking, kitting and configuration identification, calibration and recall reporting, tool reservations, inventory tracking/accountability of bulk and serialized assets, advanced bar coding, printing/reporting, qualification and safety licensing, purchasing and receipts, asset leveling, rigging, manufacturing/modification tracking, warranty tracking, repair history/cost tracking, and nuclear contamination tracking. It is also foreign-object debris compliant.

TIMA functionality has resulted in the automation of a wide variety of material inventory business processes in the Marines Corps Publications Warehouse, including Consolidated Memorandum of Record (CMR), Warranty Tracking, OSHA requirements and many others. These tasks are being performed across divisional and organizational lines without changing the original shrink-wrapped TIMA software.

5.2.7 JCALS Infrastructure

The purpose of the JCALS Pilot Project is to establish an Integrated Data Environment (IDE) for Marine Corps technical manuals and equipment configuration management systems. The pilot will demonstrate potential capabilities and allow transparent access to data through the use of JCALS infrastructure products such as the Global Data Management System (GDMS), the Workflow Manager, and the Reference Library. These products have been approved as part of the Defense Information Infrastructure Common Operating Environment (DII/COE). Data is available in various existing systems that support specific business processes utilized by the Marine Corps logistics community. The defined solution will minimize or

eliminate the need for a point-to-point interface approach. By taking advantage of the capabilities of the JCALS infrastructure products, connectivity and linkage is provided between existing applications and their associated databases. This Pilot Project will assist the Marine Corps in implementing an IDE for multiple Marine Corps locations by integrating new and legacy applications with these JCALS infrastructure products. The JCALS GDMS and Workflow Manager will provide the integrating technology.

The Configuration Management Information System (CMIS) is to be added to the JCALS infrastructure after JCALS/Joint Technical Manuals (JTMs) is implemented. This will aid in achieving interoperability between CMIS and other Marine Corps systems, as well as with other Services' configuration management systems.

This project will be undertaken in conjunction with the Data Warehousing initiative described in section 5.2.4.

5.2.8 SCS

The upgrade to Stock Control System (SCS) is intended to modernize telecommunications, information systems and network technology, resulting in DII COE compliance. It will use client server technology, graphical user interfaces, world-wide web access, and a common Marine Corps network infrastructure. SCS modernization will also implement functional enhancements in asset management to support Precision Logistics by achieving shorter logistics response times.

5.2.9 MCDSS

Marine Corps Decision Support System (MCDSS) will integrate appropriate data with automated Principal End Item Stratification, Depot Level Maintenance Program Readiness/Capability Evaluation and War Gaming processes, with analytical tools and models as the system components. The logistics manager will become an interactive part of the system, an integral component, performing "what-if" analyses to reach decisions through an iterative process. MCDSS is automating many of the manual processes of identifying and gathering data in their four major components, allowing more time to analyze information. MCDSS will also provide analysis tools not previously available. MCDSS will impact those decisions where there is sufficient structure for analysis to be of value, but where the logistics decision maker's own judgment is absolutely essential.

MCDSS I will be integrated with the Data Warehousing initiative described in section 5.2.4 in FY 2000.

5.2.10 HMMS Expansion

Hazardous Materiel Management System (HMMS) is the interim Depot solution for hazardous management control. It is an automated management information tool that tracks the receipt and issue of all HAZMAT in Depot Maintenance. HMMS provides:

- A running inventory and visibility of all HAZMAT real time usage and exposure history
- Control to limit the issue of HAZMAT to authorized users and issue by unit of use
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and Hazardous Communication Labels
- Information to assist Depot Maintenance compliance with EPA and OSHA regulations.

HMMS was implemented at both Albany and Barstow during FY93 and FY94 respectively. The configuration management of this system resides with JLSC. The system is now being expanded base-wide at MCLB Albany and plans are underway to expand it at MCLB Barstow and Blount Island.

5.2.11 MC Distribution

Actions are underway to determine how automation will be applied to the Distribution function, but a Marine Corps Distribution system has not been chosen at this time.

5.2.12 SUMMIT

Support Utility for Materiel Management Information Technology (SUMMIT) will automate on-line help, instructional information, users manuals, and the like, for the Stock Control System (SCS), Configuration Management Information System (CMIS), Maintenance, Planning & Execution (MP&E), and other selected systems. As we integrate strategic, operational, and tactical systems into a seamless logistics system, it is expected that the use of SUMMIT will expand to the Fleet Marine Forces. SUMMIT is currently being considered as a segment of the Global Combat Support System (GCSS).

5.2.13 FEM System Depot Deployment

The Facilities Equipment Maintenance (FEM) system provides an automated means to collect maintenance data for facilities and plant equipment. It supports the PROVIDE FACILITIES, PRODUCTS, AND SERVICES activities of this Plan. FEM is being deployed to MARCORLOGBASES Albany and Barstow. FEM supports the objectives of the Plan, in part, because it is a COTS implementation and provides an IT "solution" in a high-

impact area of opportunity; and because it uses a DII certified platform. In addition, FEM is in the process of becoming Y2K certified.

5.3 NEW OPPORTUNITY AREAS

The following opportunity areas are recommended for further study and prioritization prior to the POM 2002 process. Each opportunity area is described in terms of the following:

1. A problem statement
2. An assessment of the impact of the problem
3. The current status of related activities
4. An opportunity definition and recommendations to address the problem

5.3.1 Tool Management (Inventory Control Accountability and Asset Management)

Problem Statement

There is limited automated capability to manage tool inventory beyond the depot community. No current method exists to assess accountability for tools and associated material in an accurate and efficient manner.

Impact

Based on an independent assessment performed at the implementation of TIMA at Albany, the value of the actual tools inventory was 4 times greater than initial estimates. The increase in accuracy and automated visibility provided by TIMA was estimated to save in excess of $165K per year at Albany. When all related USMC locations are considered, the savings is estimated to be $1.5M in the first year.

Current Status

TIMA is currently planned for deployment to the MEF commanders utilizing POM 2000 funding.

Opportunity

Forward funding of TIMA deployment at an estimated cost of $1.5M will achieve 100% return on investment in one year. Required investment could range from $500K to $1.5M, but the rate of return remains constant regardless of the investment size. Thus, an alternative strategy of funding

separate implementations to each MEF would provide a consistent rate of return for each MEF.

5.3.2 AIS Support for C2

Problem Statement

The lack of a comprehensive logistics command and control (C2) capability is the single greatest logistics information resource deficiency.

Impact

The lack of a LOG C2 capability means that there is no end to end visibility across the logistic model or across any of the functional models. It means that coordination of activities at the interfaces is cumbersome or deficient. It also means that we are unable to share information and that information we do have is not timely.

Current Status

At the tactical level, logistics command and control is accomplished in the Combat Service Support Operations Center (CSSOC). The CSSOC accomplishes C2 largely using ad hoc radio networks, functional workstations, manually maintained status boards and locally derived spreadsheets. At the strategic end of the spectrum, logistics C2 is accomplished primarily by extracting information from numerous functional applications. JTAV and ITV provide some limited capability to monitor assets.

Opportunity

The Marine Corps has taken initial steps to improve logistics command and control. POM 2000 will start the capability to provide end to end visibility, infrastructure and data sharing via the POM 2000 initiatives. The principle task at hand is to identify specific logistics command and control requirements. These need to be outlined prior to FY 2000 funding and finalized to the extent possible prior to the development of POM 2002 in the summer of 1999.

Requirements should be established to support strategic, operational and tactical logistics activities. Implementation should be based on an enterprise data warehouse whose infrastructure is established via the Unified MAGTF C4I concept and is compliant with GCSS.

The Marine Corps Warfighting Lab and the Amphibious Warfare Technology Directorate at Marine Corps Systems Command have laid the groundwork through Hunter Warrior and Urban Warrior for the CSSOC of the 21st Century. Built around a data sharing capability called the Common Data Repository (COMDAR), they have integrated request tracking, asset visibility and situational awareness into an enhanced combat service support command and control capability. The CSSEISE AIS will support the expansion of this capability.

Logistics C2 needs to become a fundamental capability to support Precision Logistics. As such, the development of this capability requires the ambitious input of a cross section of the entire logistics community. If the focus of this is left to a systems perspective, it will not support the command and control requirements of the Marine working in the CSSOC, the MEF staff or at the service level.

5.3.3 Logistics Information Systems Support

Problem Statement

The Marine Corps lacks a comprehensive capability to provide information systems support for the life-cycle of logistics information systems.

Impact

During the life-cycle of a logistics information system, to include pre-acquisition activities, matrix support is required for the program manager. This support is not limited to Post Deployment Software Support (PDSS). It also includes developing an acquisition strategy and documentation to monitor contractor performance. It includes systems engineering, configuration management, test and evaluation and integrated logistics support. This is required for information systems as well as for weapons systems. Marine Corps Systems Command has a Program Support Directorate that handles most weapons systems matrix support requirements but is not staffed to provide matrix support for information systems.

Current Status

The Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support Activity (MCTSSA) does provide matrix support for tactical command and control systems. Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany provides some matrix support for logistics information systems. However, neither of these organizations has been designated to specifically provide matrix support for logistics information systems. Consequently, required skill sets are either not maintained or are subject to other priorities. As a result, the Program Manager does not have a focal

point for information Systems support. This negatively effects the PMs ability to build, field and support a system. Some of this support can be contracted out. However, certain core capabilities, specifically configuration management and test and evaluation remain Government core capabilities in order to maintain program integrity and independence.

Opportunity

The Marine Corps requires a dedicated, functional organization to provide matrix support to the Program Manager for logistics information systems. This capability is separate from any PDSS and is particularly required for pre-deployment acquisition activities. Because of the historical functions in place at MCLB Albany, this may present the best location to build this capability.

5.3.4 Barriers between Levels of Materiel Management

Problem Statement

Current inventory of AISs in support of Materiel Management were developed and are maintained utilizing artificial barriers of level of supply.

Impact

As a result of the Marine Corps Materiel Management development and deployment philosophy, there is an excessive sustainment cost not only for the AISs but for the systems support tail including infrastructure (hardware, software, organization), personnel and training.

Current Status

New deployments are being mandated to span levels of Materiel Management and are being technically developed with separate, non-conforming data. Existing applications are a mix of technology and philosophy and do not have integration threads to support the materiel needs of the fleet commander.

Opportunity

Review the Materiel Management activity model to identify duplicate and/or overlapping automated support for single functions. Upon completion of the review, a plan of action and milestones must be developed to accomplish a reduction in the cost of the systems support including infrastructure (hardware, software, organization), personnel, training services. There is a need to break down the barrier between all levels of materiel management in

order to reduce the numbers of automated Systems and the cost of maintaining those systems.

5.3.5 Management and Control of the Issuance of Hazardous Materiel

Problem Statement

There has been inability to comply with Executive Order (EO) 12856 and HQMC MSG R 130245Z May 97 which requires the management and control over the issuing of hazardous materiel.

Impact

More HAZMAT is introduced into HAZMAT disposal than necessary. Local issuing authorities are unable to track usage by their customers. The inefficient use of materials creates costly waste.

Current Status

At local supply points, hazardous materials are issued without specific controls. A request for HAZMAT results in an ISSUE of HAZMAT, the HAZMAT is not used, is kept for a time, the material becomes inactive (expired shelf-life) and requires HAZMAT disposal. There is no way for the local issuing authority to track to whom the HAZMAT was issued so that it may be recovered and disposed of properly.

Opportunity

Accelerate the expansion of HMMS functionality as it currently exists. This will provide FSSGs, bases, posts and stations with a centralized capability to issue HAZMAT to authorized users and track the materials through their life-cycles at the facility. The tools provide all data necessary for EPA reporting, and the new version releases will address producing required documentation.

5.3.6 Multiple Interfaces from SABRS to MAXIMO

Problem Statement

The commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) MAXIMO has been acquired to replace the functionality of RPM/FHS. The current deployment philosophy has delegated the development of interfaces to each of the eight independent sites receiving MAXIMO. With no standard interface, implementations will differ across the Marine Corps.

Impact

Multiple developments and subsequent sustainment will lack standardization at the site level and drive up costs for this critical functionality within the facilities community.

Current Status

The independent sites have been directed to develop the interfaces unilaterally.

Opportunity

Change the direction to a unified implementation effort of the required interfaces.

5.3.7 Lack of Shared Data

Problem Statement

No centralized effort exists to separate data from applications in order to make accurate/quality data equally accessible to multiple users and AISs. Application development driven by narrowly defined business needs introduces inconsistencies in the data being used in separate applications. Inconsistent data makes data exchange difficult or inaccurate making the validity of data questionable. A diverse set of hardware and software platforms provides additional barriers to transparent exchange of information between operational applications.

Impact

Application development and maintenance costs continue to include redundant data work both for the acquisition of data for the function being programmed and for the exchange of data between the development and other applications and levels of command. Each separate acquisition, storage, and passing of a specific element of data or an aggregate of data that fulfills a specific requirement has an increased cost and a decreased opportunity for accuracy and integrity.

Current Status

There are numerous, unrelated efforts within Marine Corps Logistics that are working on shared data or staging data to support functional requirements. These include: Materiel Capability Decision Support System

(MCDSS), MAGTF Data Library (MDL), Combat Service Support Operations Center (CSSOC) Common Data Repository (COMDAR).

Opportunity

Select an area of opportunity from the activity models (Chapter 3) that fits three major criteria: (1) No AIS support or highly redundant AIS support; (2) Potential for high return on investment; and (3) High probability of success. After selecting the opportunity, build an increment of the "logistics data warehouse" that stages the data required to fulfill the requirements of that area. Deploy the "warehouse." Select the next area of opportunity and begin integrating the existing data warehousing efforts into a logical whole that provides easily accessible, accurate, high-quality data for users and AISs alike.

5.3.8 Lack of Visibility of Serialized Assets

Problem Statement

There is no existing link between CMIS (Configuration Management Information System) and field-level maintenance systems to collect data relative to the application/replacement of serialized components on a principal end item.

Impact

The initial impact will be the inability to maintain data accuracy after a principal end item (PEI) has left the depot facility. The long-term impact is increased cost of repair/rebuild and probable increased supply support cost at the field level because of inability to determine actual configurations prior to making supply support decisions.

Current Status

The required interface is planned in a future ATLASS release.

Opportunity

1. Accelerate the development (and deployment) of the interface between ATLASS and CMIS or;
2. Deploy CMIS to the fleet activities to collect the required data.

5.4 SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

This version of the Marine Corps LOG IR Plan describes the technology, process improvement and management strategies that will guide the Marine Corps logistics process through to the next millennium. The plan establishes a baseline of current Marine Corps logistics capabilities and supporting IT investments. The Plan also identifies new IT investment opportunity areas. These opportunity areas support Precision Logistics and promote data sharing and integration. To create measurable improvements in the logistics process, the new LOG IR Investment and IT Acquisition strategies and processes defined in this plan will be used to drive the implementation of these opportunity areas. The result will be more streamlined, cost-effective use of Marine Corps Logistics Information Resources and improved Combat Service Support Capability in the 21st Century.

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APPENDIX A

MARINE CORPS/DON/DOD ACRONYM DICTIONARY

This acronym list includes all acronyms used in this document, which are not Automated Information Systems (AISs). All AIS acronyms are listed in Appendix B.

ACE	Aviation Combat Element
ADAL	Authorized Dental Allowance List
AFOE	Assault Follow-On Echelon
AIS	Automated Information System
AIT	Automated Information Technology
ALE	Airlift Liaison Element
AMAL	Authorized Medical Allowance List
AMC	Air Mobility Command (HQ Scott AFB, IL)
AOA	Analysis of Alternatives
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APB	Acquisition Program Baseline
APOD	Aerial Port of Debarkation
APOE	Aerial Port of Embarkation
ATF	Amphibious Task Force
BAS	Basic Allowance for Subsistence
BCA	Business Case Analysis
BOSG	Base Operations Support Group
BOSS	Base Operations Support System
C2	Command and Control
C3I	Command, Control, Communications an Intelligence
C41	Command, Control, Communications, Computers & Intelligence
CAC	Capability Assessment Council
CALS	Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support System
CAT	Crisis Action Team
CCO	Combat Cargo Officer
CCP	Consolidation and Containerization Point
CDR	Commander
CENTCOM	US Central Command (MacDill AFB, FL)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG	Commander's Guidance
CIM	Corporate Information Management (DoD level)

CINC	Commander in Chief
CJTF	Commander Joint Task Force
Class VIII	Medical and Dental Items
CMCC	Component Movement Control Center
CMR	Consolidated Memorandum of Record
COA	Course of Action
COBRA	Cost of Base Realignment Actions
COCOM	Combat Commander
COE	Common Operating Environment
COM	Common Data Repository
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CONUS	Continental US
COP	Common Operational Picture
COTS	Commercial Off-the-shelf
CPG	Commandant's Planning Guidance
CRC	Combat Replacement Company
CSSE	Combat Service Support Element
CSSE/SE	Combat Service Support and Supporting Establishment
CSSOC	Combat Service Support Operations Center
D4/D6	A Receipt Transaction
DACG	Departure Airfield Control Group
DAMMS/DAMMS-R	Department of the Army Movement Management
DBOF	Defense Business Operating Fund
DCM	Dangerous Cargo Manifest
DE/DES	Data Entry/Data Entry System
DII	Defense Information Infrastructure
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DISN	Defense Information Systems Network
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLR	Depot Level Reparable
DPSC	Defense Personnel Support Center(now DSCP - Defense System Center - Philadelphia)
DSO	Defense Subsistence Office
DST	Decision Support Tools
DT&E	Developmental Test and Evaluation
DTR	Defense Transportation Regulation
DTS	Defense Transportation System
DUSD(L)	Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Logistics
EAD	Extended Active Duty
EAF	Equipment Allowance File
EC/EDI	Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange
ECC	Expiration of Current Contract
EI	Enterprise Integration
EPOS	Electronic Point of Sales

FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FDO	Force Deployment Officer
FEDLOGS	Federal Logistics System
FMCC	Force Movement Control Center
FMF	Fleet Marine Force
FMFM	Fleet Marine Force Manual (Movement of Units in Airforce)
FONS	Fleet Operational Needs Statement
FRAG	Fragmentation Code
FSO	Field Support Office
FSSG	Field System Support Group
FYDP	Future Years Defense Plan
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GCE	Ground Combat Element
GCSS	Global Combat Service Support
GEOLOC	Geographic Location Code
GEO PREPO	Geographic Prepositioning Program (Norway)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GME	Garrison Mobile Equipment
GOTS	Government Off-the-shelf
GPRA	Government Performance Reform Act
GSE	Ground Support Element
GTN	Global Transportation Network
GTR	Government Transportation Request
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HQ	Headquarters
HSS	Health Services Support
IATA	International Air Transport Association
lBS	Integrated Booking System
ICP	Inventory Control Point
IDE	Integrated Data Environment
I-I	Independent Instructor
ILS	Integrated Logistics Support
ILSP	Integrated Logistics Support Plan
ILSS	Integrated Logistics Support Strategy
IM	Item Manager
IMM	Integrated Materiel Manager
IMO	Intermediate Maintenance Office
IOT&E	Initial Operational Test and Evaluation
IPT	Internal Project Team
IR	Information Resources
IRON	Inspect and Replace Only as Needed
IRR	Individual Ready Reserves
IT	Information Technology
ITM	Information Technology Management

ITO	Internal Transportation Organization (Army base)or Installation Transportation Office
ITV	In-transit Visibility
J-4	Joint Forces Logistics Office
JCALS	Joint Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support System
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JFRG	Joint Force Requirements Generator
JFTR	Joint Federal Travel Regulation
JLACTD	Joint Logistics Advanced Concept Technical Development
JLOG	Joint Logistics
JLSC	Joint Logistics Systems Center
JOPES	Joint Operational Planning and Execution System
JPAN	Joint Personnel Asset Visibility
JTA	Joint Technical Architecture
JTAV	Joint Total Asset Visibility
JTCC	Joint Transportation CIM Center
JTF	Joint Task Force
JV - 2010	Joint Vision 2010 (Joint Chiefs of Staff)
JWID	Joint Warfare Interoperability Demonstration
LAD	Latest Arrival Date
LCCM	Life Cycle Cost Management
LDAWG	Logistics Data Administration Working Group
LFSP	Loading Force Support Party
LMCC	Logistics Movement Control Center
LOG	Logistics
LOG IR	Logistics Information Resources
LOI	Letter of Instruction
LPB	Logistics Planning in the Battlefield
LSAR	Logistics System Analysis Record (Standard)
MAG	Marine Aircraft Group
MAGTF	Marine/Air/Ground Task Force
MARDIV	Marine Division
MARFOR	Marine Force
MAW	Marine Air Wing
MCAB	Marine Corps Air Base
MCAGCC	MC Air Ground Combat Center (e.g. 29Palms, CA)
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCASA	Marine Corps Appropriated Stores Account
MCB	Marine Corps Base
MCC	Movement Control Center
MCCDC	Marine Corps Combat Development Center
MCD	Marine Corps Division
MCDP 6	Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication No.6

MCLB	Marine Corps Logistics Base (e.g., Albany, Georgia)
MCP	Marine Corps Capability Plan
MCPDM	Marine Corps Program Decision Meeting
MCRD	MC Recruit Depot (e.g. Parris Island, SC)
MCRSC	MC Reserve Support Center (e.g. Kansas City, MO)
MCSF	Marine Corps Stock Fund
MCTSSA	Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support Activity
MDL	MAGTF Data Library
MDS	Message Delivery System
MDSS	MAGTF Deployment Support Services
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force (principal MC warfighting organization)
METT-T	Mission, Enemy, Troops and Terrain- Time and Weather
MEU	Marine Expeditionary Unit (reinforced infantry battalion)
MHE	Material Handling Equipment
MILS	Military Standard Systems
MILSTAMP	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures
MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
MITLA	Microcircuit Technology in Logistics Applications
MNS	Mission Needs Statement
MOS	Military Occupational Skills
MPC	Mobilization Processing Center
MPF	Maritime Prepositioning Force
MRO	Material Release Order
MRP	Manufacturing Resource Planning
MSC	Military Sealift Command
MSE	Major Subordinate Elements
MSE	Major Supporting Element
MTF	Message Test Facility
MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command
MUAET	Marine Unit Air Embarkation Team
MWS	Master Work Schedule
NAVRES	Navy Reserves
NCA	National Command Authority
NCO	Non-commissioned Officer
NSN	National Stock Number
0CM	Ocean Cargo Manifest
OCONUS	Outside the Continental United States
0MB	Office of Management and Budget
OPLAN	Operational Plan
OPORDS	Operational Orders

OQR	Officer Qualification Record
ORD	Operational Requirements Document
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PAX	Passengers
PCO	Property Control Officer
PCPD	Portable Data Collection Device
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
PDSS	Post Deployment Systems Support
PEI	Principal End Item
PHIB	Amphibious
PIC TIC	Pick Ticket
PMO	Program Management Office
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
POG	Port Operations Group
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
PP&E	Piping, Plant & Equipment
PP&G	Policy Planning and Guidance
PP&P	Preservation, Packing, and Packaging
PPBS	Planning, Programming and Budgeting System
PQDR	Product Quality Data Report
PRA	Paperwork Reduction Act
PREPO	Prepositioning Operation
PTD	Provisioning Technical Data
QBE	Query by Example
QC	Quality Control
QDR	Quadrennial Defense Review (DoD Strategic Plan)
QSFR	Quarterly Subsistence Financial Report
RBE/LBE	Remain behind/Leave behind Equipment
RDBMS	Relational Database Management System
RDD	Required Delivery Date
RDO	Redistribution Order
RF	Radio Frequency
RFI	Request for Information
RHOG	Railhead Operations Group
RLE	Railhead Liaison Element
RMCC	Readiness and Movement Coordination Center
RO	Responsible Officer
ROD	Report of Discrepancy
ROI	Return on Investment
ROSTER	Manpower Roster
RSO&I	Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration
RTD	Return to Duty

S-4	Command Staff Logistics Office
SAAM	Special Assignment Airlift Mission
SAC	Stores Account Code
SDA	Self-deploying Aircraft
SDE	Shared Data Environment
SIA	Station of Initial Assignment (relative to Reserve Mobilization)
SIMLM	Single Integrated Medical Logistics Manager
SHADE	Shared Data Environment
SLCP	Ships Loading Characteristic Pamphlet
SLE	Sealift Liaison Element
SMO	Strategic Mobility Office
SMU	SASSY Management Unit
SOAR	Subsistence Operational Analysis Report
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOSG	Station Operation Support Group (groups formed at air stations
SPOE	Sealift Point of Embarkation
SRCG	Surveillance Reconnaissance & Intelligence Group
STRAT	Wholesale/Retail Stratification (I&L)
STUII	Secure Telephone Unit
TALCE	Tanker Airlift Control Element
T-AVB	Transport-Aviation Logistics Support Ship
TAV/ITV	Total Asset Visibility I In-Transit Visibility
TCMD	Transportation Control and Movement Document/Data
TCO	Total Cost of Ownership
TE	Table of Equipment
TEEP	Marine Corps Training, Exercise and Employment Planning System
TEO	Team Embarkation Order
TMO	Traffic Management Office
TMR	Table of Manpower Requirements
TO	Table of Organization
TO/TE	Table of Organization/Table of Equipment
TPFDD	Time-phased Force Deployment Data
TR	Transportation Request
TSML	Transportation Support Asset Inventory List
TSS	Trim, Stability and Stress
UDL	Unit Deployment List
UESL	Unit Equipment and Supply List
UIC	Unit Identification Code
ULN	Unit Line Number
ULSS	User Logistics Support Summary (document)
UMCC	Unit Movement Control center

USMC	United States Marine Corps
USN	US Navy
USTRANSCOM	US Transportation Command
UTC	Unit Type Characteristics
VA	Veteran's Administration
VNTSC	Volpe National Transportation Systems Center
WDID	Marine Corps Office Code for MCCDC
WIR	Excess Property Inspection (document identifier)
WPN	Weapon
WPOD	Water Port of Debarkation
WPOE	Water Port of Embarkation
WPS	Worldwide Port System
WSM	Weapons System Manager
WSSP	Weapons System Support Program
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command & Control System (replaced by GCSS in 1996)

APPENDIX B

LOGISTICS APPLICATION INFORMATION SYSTEMS

This appendix contains acronyms, definitions and responsible organizations for the Automated Information Systems (AIS's) used to support Marine Corps Logistics. Financial and personnel applications are not included nor are applications used for development and management of IT systems. Acronym definitions for all other terms used in this document are contained in Appendix A.

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LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
AAP	Amphibious Assault Planner	AAP will migrate to a "Common Ship to Shore Movement System" which has not been identified yet.	USMC	LP0-3
ACE	Automated Compliance Evaluation	ACE is used in conjunction with USMC Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) Program. Using ACE, HQMC and installations track installation compliance with environmental requirements, including POA&M information for addressing outstanding compliance issues. Data from ACE is used to substantiate requests for environmental management funds made via CompTRAK.	USMC	I&L (LFL-6)
ADANS	Airlift Deployment Analysis System	A migration system that captures airlift requirements and will interface with GTN. It prepares movement tables and schedules for operation plans, operation orders, channel requirements, and tanker schedules. It assists in transportation feasibility analyses. The name will change to the Consolidated Air Mobility Planning System (CAMPS).	USAF	LPO-3
AMMOLOGS	Ammunition Logistics System	At the retail level, the Marine Corps is currently using AMMOLOGS to manage ground ammunition assets. This system will be replaced by ROLMS during FY98.	USMC	MARCORSYS-COM (PMAM) Barbara Brown
AMS	Asset Management System	A developing GTN interface system that automates the management of the DoD Interchange Freight Car Fleet and the Common User Container Fleet. It replaces two legacy systems: Defense Rail Interchange Fleet System and Joint Container Control System.		I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher - Theresa Feagans

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
APPS	Ammunition Prepositioning Planning System	APPS performs the following sustainment functions during deliberate planning or crisis action response at the FMF and at MARCORSYSCOM: a. Accepts force flow information from MAGTF II or permits construction of forces from scratch. b. Properly computes the Class V(W) time-phased requirement by allowing operator adjustments for non-TPFDDed information and time-phasing which accommodates employment of forces not just deployment of forces. c. Sources that requirement from the Marine Ammunition Requirements Support Order (MARSO) or actual inventory. d. Allows for sharing of MARSO sourcing among all deployed MEFs. e. Forwards further sustainment requirements (operational shortfalls) to MARCORSYSCOM via SIPRNET. f. Allows MARCORSYSCOM to source from retail locations directly from inventory extract out of MAARS II. g. Constructs submittal to Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) for wholesale sourcing. h. Converts operational, retail and wholesale sourcing into format which can be hand loaded into MAGTF II pending reprogramming of MAGTF II under MAGTF II, Version 4.2 to directly accept the data and build the TPFDD in an automated manner. I. Analyzes the sourcing to compute the Logistics Supportability Analysis required for the Munitions Matrix in each plan.	USMC	MARCORSYS-COM (PMAM) Diane Smith
ATLASS Phase 1	Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System (Phase I)	The most significant systems issue in intermediate consumer level supply is the development of a single integrated maintenance, supply , and readiness reporting system for use by all intermediate and consumer activities. ATLASS moves the Marine Corps from a mainframe batch process environment to a near real time, deployable PC/LAN based system, employing an object oriented design and open architecture. This system will permit the integration of the SMU and DSSC, the stock funding of the SMU, and the DoD Total ASSET Visibility (DTAV) initiative.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY LtCol Whitehouse
ATLASS Phases 2/3	Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System (Phases 2/3)	ATLASS Phase II will be the mechanism for unit level medical requisitioning. All standard 84 column card requisitions at the unit level in garrison or in the field will pass requirements from the unit to medical support activities via ATLASS. This does not affect the Medical Logistics Companies.	USMC	MARCORSYS-COM Maj Rackham

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
CAD II	Computer-aided Design	A variety of COTS CAD applications available through the CAD II contract with Cordant. Includes Intergraph software, AutoCAD from Autodesk and AutoCAD add-ons.		TBD
CAEMS	Computer Aided Embarkation Management System	A legacy system which will migrate to the Improved Computer Deployment Execution System (ICODES) to provide ship load planning. It is envisioned that TCAIMS II will interface with ICODES so that units can plan ship loads using the deployment equipment lists contained in TCAIMS II.	USMC	MARCORSYS-COM CWO Rice
CAIMS	Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System	CAIMS is the Navy's Inventory Control Point/Command System for ammunition. CAIMS provides world-wide asset visibility of items ranging from small arms to cruise missiles, serial/lot number tracking, central requisitioning, and a checkbook system for matching receipts and issues.	DON	TBD
CALM	Computer Aided Load Manifest System	A legacy USAF system which will migrate to Air Load Module (ALM) system to provide air load planning. It is envisioned that TCAIMS II will interface with ALM so that units can plan air loads using the deployment equipment lists contained in TCAIMS II.	USAF	I&L (LPO) Capt Russ Miller
CAPS II	Consolidated Aerial Port System II	An automated system used to process cargo and passengers through an aerial port and manage the files associated with that processing	USAF	I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher - Sqt. Thomas
CAV II PC	Commercial Asset Visibility 2 - Personal Computer	The CAV system is planned for implementation in the Marine Corps during the 1998 time frame in conjunction with upgrades to the Stock Control System (SCS). CAV will be supported by personal computer and mainframe connectivity between the commercial repair/production facility and the Inventory Control Point (ICP) at MARCORLOGBASES Albany. The PC version of CAV (CAV II PC) will be physically located at designated commercial repair and production facilities. The mainframe version of CAV will be supported by an enhancement to the Stock Control System.	NAVSUP	MCLB ALBANY Jonelle Cooks
CCS/EPOS	Clothing Cash Sales/ Electronic Point of Sale	The Clothing Cash Sales (CCS) system is used by DSSC to account for clothing using Electronic Point of Sale (EPOS) to electronically record sales via bar-code scanner and decrement files.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Maj Frank Free

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
CDDCS	Contracts Directorate Document Control System	CDDCS is an internal control system that creates input transactions for SS05. It maintains the active documents for status and control. CDDCS may be replaced by the Standard Procurement System (SPS) in FY99.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Brenda Williams
CFM	CONUS Freight Management	A migration system scheduled to interface with GTN. It automates shipment planning and document preparation for Government Bill of Lading (GBL) shipments. Though the use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) techniques, it exchanges shipment information with users from transportation offices, carriers, and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service. CMOS will replace CFM Field Module (FM). CMOS will interface with CFM Host for routing and rates.	USA	I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher - Lynn Ju
CHCSII	Composite Healthcare System II	Designed to support the administration and delivery of combat casualty care to Marines ashore and afloat. CHCS facilitates the communication of information through all levels of care.	OSD-HA	I&l (LFF) Roger Welborn
CIETAV	Combat Individual Equipment Total Asset Visibility	The CIETAV automated clothing system was developed by the Marine Corps Reserve Support Command (MCRSC) through their Management System Section. This system features: • 20-30 year tracking of issues • Fill in the blank processing • Management of unit funds Five processes: • order • certification • shipment • acceptance • qeuries	USMC	MCRSC MSS

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
CMIS	Configuration Management Information System	CMIS Version 5.1 supports the following Configuration Management (CM) functions: Configuration Identification, Configuration Status Accounting (CSA), and Configuration Change Control. Because of the enhanced functionality of CMIS Version 5.1, CMIS will cross the boundary between the Materiel Management and Depot Maintenance user communities. This system will allow users to control current and historical baselines for a given weapon system, as well as visibility of modifications installed on or removed from a serial numbered item. CMIS will bring to the Marine Corps an automated means to create, staff, review, and disposition Engineering Change Proposals (ECPs), Requests for Waivers (RFWs), and Requests for Deviation (RFDs) as part of its Change Control Process. CMIS will provide visibility of the proposed change's impact to a configured item's baseline by drawing/part number. Approved changes will then be incorporated in an automated means. CMIS will interface with the Joint Engineering Data Management Information Control System (JEDMICS) to provide the capability to view digitized images of engineering drawings and technical data. This visibility affords a CMIS user visibility of engineering and technical data required to build, procure, maintain, overhaul, and repair the configured item. CMIS is being implemented within NALDA Phase II and will incorporate and subsume the functionality of the following NALDA Phase I modules: Aeronautical Time Cycle Management system (ATCM): Component Tracking (COMTRAK): Kits Management Information System (KITMIS): Modification Management Information System (MODMIS): Parts Life Tracking System (PLTS): Technical Directive Status Accounting (TDSA). CMIS is a JLSC migration system which includes the functionality of the Configuration Logistics Information Program (CLIP) system, the Multi-user Engineering change proposal Automated Review System (MEARS), and interfaces between the two systems.	NAVAIR	MCLB ALBANY Shirley Stiles
CMOS	Cargo Movement Operations System	CMOS is a USAF system, that the Marine Corps has adopted, designed to perform TMO shipping and receiving as well as PP&P functions. It was selected for migration into TCAIMS II to provide TMO cargo movement functionality. CMOS is currently implemented at Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) 29 Palms, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, SC, and Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Butler, Japan.	USAF	I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher - Sgt. Thomas

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
CMS/TOMS	Cargo Management System / Terminal Offload Management System	CMS / TOMS will migrate to the Amphibious Assault Planner system (AAP) in 1997 and will eventually migrate to a "Common Ship to Shore Movement System" which has not been identified.	DON	LPO-3
CompTRAK	USMC Environmental Compliance Tracking System	CompTRAK is used by installations to submit requests for environmental management funds to HQMC, based on, in part, compliance issues deficiencies tracked in ACE.	USMC	I&L (LFL-6)
CORRS	Commanders Readiness Reporting System	CORRS is a class I system under development within the Marine Corps. CORRS will associate the condition of the facility to readiness. Scheduled to begin implementation during FY97, the system will be managed by Facilities and Services Division (Code LFF), HHMC.	USMC	I&L (LFF) Roger Welborn
DAMMS-R	Department of Army Movements Management System - Redesigned	Provides transportation information to movements managers, highway regulator, and mode operators. It consists of seven interrelated subsystems; shipment management, movement control team operators, mode operators, addressing, highway regulation, convoy planning, and movement programming.	USA	TBD
Deployable MCFMIS	Deployable MCFMIS	A modified version of the Marine Corps Food Management Information System (MCFMIS) which provides automated food service support to Marines during deployment. MCFMIS currently provides automated support for all garrison messhalls and Deployable MCFMIS extends this support to a deployed environment. Deployable MCFMIS will provide an automated financial accounting and reporting capability from the daily receipt, and consumption and inventory of all rations. Other functions include automated recipes, ingredients, menu formulation, ordering and production with the capability to conduct nutritional analysis as needed.	USMC	I&L Jean Lloyd
DESEX	Defense Emergency Supply Expert System	DESEX is designed to support emergency supply functions 24 hours a day.	DLA	MCLB ALBANY Ken Mohl

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
DIFMS/ NIFMS	Defense Industrial Fund - Management System/ Navy Industrial Materiel Management System	Provides accounting services which encompasses the principles related to budgeting, accounting and reporting at Depot Maintenance activities. It maintains general ledgers, handles disbursements, bills customers and supports other general Defense Business Operating Fund (DBOF) requirements.	DON	MCLB ALBANY Jonelle Cooks
DM-HMMS	Hazardous Material Management System	HMMS is a cradle-to-grave installation hazardous material (HM) and hazardous waste (HW) management (e.g., HM inventory control, issue, reissue, shelf-life management, and requisition tracking; and HW container status, sampling and analysis, and labeling information).	USAF	MCLB ALBANY Thelma Jackson
DMLSS	Defense Medical Logistics Standard System	Standard quad-service AIS for medical logistics. Automated Class VIII material management system.	OSD-HA	I&L (LPP) HMCS Cajudo USN
DMRIS	Defense Medical Regulating Information System	Quad-service automated patient movement (evacuation)system.	OSD-HA	I&L (LPP) HMCS Cajudo USN
DOHRS	Defense Occupational Health Readiness System	Quad-service automated occupational hazard screening system.	OSD-HA	I&L (LPP) HMCS Cajudo USN
DPAS	Defense Property Accountability System	DPAS will be used to account for plant and minor property within the Marine Corps. The system will be used at the base support level to provide automated support for the management of property and equipment. The functions supported include record processing (turn-ins, receipts, inventory tracking/status), depreciation, equipment utilization, and equipment maintenance.	DFAS	I&L (LFS) Jean Lloyd
DRLOG	Deficiency Reporting Logistics	DRLOG is an on-line system for automated reporting, storing, resolving, managing, and analyzing Product Quality Deficiency Reports (PQDRs) and Reports of Discrepancy (RODs) actions. MCLB is considering two systems to replace DRLOG. (1) The Navy Product Deficiency Reporting System or (2) The Air Force system INFOCEN. No decision has been made at this time.	DON	MCLB ALBANY Ken Mohl

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
DSS	Distribution Standard System	An information source system of GTN. The migration system that will replace many existing distribution legacy systems. Those legacy systems include DLA's Defense Warehousing and Shipping Procedures (DWASP), Army' Supply Depot System (SDS), Navy Automated Transportation and Documentation System (NAVADS), and the Air Force's Stock Control and Distribution (SC&D) system. A module of DSS, Automated Manifest System (AMS/DSS) is used in mobility and transportation in receiving forces and cargo.	DLA	MCLB ALBANY Thelma Jackson
DTTS	Defense Transportation Tracking System	A GTN interface system that monitors all CONUS arms, ammunition, and explosives shipments and other sensitive material moving by truck. It performs this task using a commercial satellite tracking surveillance service which provides DTTS with truck location reports, intransit truck status changes, and emergency situation notifications.	USN Naval Ordnance Command	I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher - Theresa Feagans
EIM	Environmental Information Management	DESCIM PMO is in the process of developing the HSM/EIM system (also known as EIM) as the target with which to replace HSMS. EIM initial operation capability (IOC) is planned for the end of CY98. USMC anticipates fielding EIM to replace HICS/HMMS/HSMS after ATLASS Phase 3 is developed and interfaced to EIM. Neither HICS/HMMS/HSMS nor EIM are "supply" systems in the sense that neither HM requisitions nor related financial transactions can be processed through them. However, anticipated receipt of HM and HM cost information are/can be tracked through these systems. This, in part, established the need to interface EIM to ATLASS Phase 3.	DESCIM	I&L (LFL-6)
ELIST	Enhanced Logistics Intra-Theater Support Tool	A theater transportation planning and analysis system for major deployment into and within a theater of operations. ELIST compares the planned theater arrival schedule against a theater's transportation assets, cargo handling equipment, facilities, and routes. ELIST produces a highly detailed presentation of the daily flow though the theater's transportation system, and identifies all delays and constrictions to the scheduled flow. The planners can then adjust the arrival plan and/or the planned threat	MTMC TEA	I&L (LFT & LPO)
ERP	Essex Replacement System	Collects employee clock-in and clock-out data, provides efficient means for supervisors to charge labor against authorized job, and provides data collection for the Defense Civilian Payroll Systems (DCPS), Navair Industrial Material Management System (NIMMS).	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Reese Cross

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
ESCRS	Environmental Security Corporate Reporting System	Web-based system through which installation reporting of DoD Environmental Measures of Merit (MoM) will be transacted. When complete, ESCRS will incorporate current CompTRAK functionality.	DESCIM	I&L (LFL-6)
ETPS	Electronic Technical Publications System	ETPS was designed to store the Marine Corps technical publications in digital format. Currently, ETPS stores the majority of SL-3's and SL-4's. These technical publications are maintained in Standard General Markup Language (SGML) format. ETPS will be replaced by JCALS Technical Manual Management System.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Sherry Mierderks
FACTS	Financial Air Clearance Transportation System	An automated transportation system of the Navy that will replace NATDS and provide data visibility though interfaces with GTN, WPS and GATES. It has been designated as the migration air clearance authority and transportation financial management systems functionality to create a single system for all Services. It was formally known as the Navy Material Transportation Office Operations and Management Information System (NAOMIS).	DON	I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher - Torre Peterson
FEM	Facility and Equipment Maintenance	FEM system is used to manage depot facilities, equipment and related resources. FEM tracks work orders from requirement establishment to completion and tracks all costs associated with each work order. The major benefit of FEM will be the more accurate costing of maintenance expenditures to the equipment (or facility) level by cost work center.	DON (NMSO)	MCLB ALBANY Charlie Reed
FIS	Facilities Information System	FIS and the Revitalization Information System (RIS) provide information relative to the revitalization of and the management of facilities within the Navy and Marine Corps. The systems are owned and supported by NAVFAC. Information provided by these systems is pulled from NFADS, the Navy data depository system for real property located in Port Hueneume, CA.	NAVFAC	I&L (LFF) Roger Welborn
FLIS	Federal Logistics Information System	FLIS is the management data repository for logistics information for items in the Federal Catalog System. It houses the logistics information for DoD. Marine-specific information is supplied to FLIS through the Technical Data Management System (TDMS). FLIS is the total item record for items of supply and is scheduled to remain in use till 2003.	DLA	MCLB ALBANY Zelda Collier
FOSAMS	Fleet Optical Scanning Ammunition Marking System	FOSAMS is used at the retail supply level to manage ground and aviation ammunition assets.. It will become part of the ROLMS, Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System.	DON	MARCORSYS-COM (PMAM) Barbara Brown

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
GATES	Global Air Transportation Execution System	An automated transportation system of the Air Mobility Command that will replace CAPS II. GATES provides automated functionality to process and track cargo and passenger information for airlift data.	USAF Air Mobility Command	I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher - Torre Peterson
GCCS	Global Command and Control System	GCCS is a DOD highly mobile, deployable command and control system supporting forces for joint and multinational operations across the range of military operations, any time and anywhere in the world with compatible, interoperable, and integrated command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence systems.	DISA/JCS	MARCORSYS-COM
GDSS	Global Decision Support System	A GTN interface system that provides aircraft scheduling and execution information. An Air Mobility Command migration system that records and displays airlift schedules and status. It provides executive-level decision support. An original GTN prototype interface system, it will be part of GTN's initial operating capability.	USAF Air Mobility Command	I&L (LPO) Capt. R. Miller
GIS	Geographic Information System	GIS has replaced the Land Use Management System (LUMS). GIS is used at bases and stations within the Marine Corps. Additional facilities management systems include GIS and Computer Aided Design & Drafting (CADD) applications that support the Tri-Service CAD/GIS Technology Center standards are available and should be evaluated for use by the Marine Corps during the next five years(See CAD II).	NAVFAC	I&L (LFF) Roger Welborn
GME-MS	Garrison Mobile Equipment Management System	GME-MS is used by HQMC (LFS) and garrison motor transport activities to manage GME assets. The GME-MS functions will migrate into the Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS).	USMC	I&L (LFS) Charles Smith
GOPAX	Group Operational Passenger System	A specialized MTMC System supporting the procurement of Air Transportation for personnel traveling in groups of 21 or more when traveling more than 450 miles.	MTMC	I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher - Darlene Thompson
GTN	Global Transportation Network	A system designed to provide accurate and timely information on the transportation process to planners and decision makers at USTRANSCOM.	TRANS COM	I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher & LPO3

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
HICS	Hazardous Material Information Control System	HICS is a cradle-to-grave installation hazardous material (HM) and hazardous waste (HW) management (e.g., HM inventory control, issue, reissue, shelf-life management, and requisition tracking; and HW container status, sampling and analysis, and labeling information), which will be replaced with the implementation of EIM starting in FY01.	NAVSUPS YSCOM	I&L (LFL-6)
HMIS	Hazardous Material Information System	The Hazardous Management Information System (HMIS) is a Department of Defense (DoD) automated system developed and maintained by the Defense Logistics Agency. HMIS is a repository of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), transportation, label and disposal information. The system is designed to assist Federal Government personnel who handle, store, transport, use or dispose of hazardous materials. DLSC is the HMIS Program Manager and acts as the focal point for Help Desk support providing one phone number to the using community. DSCR is the Functional Manager and provides Hazardous Information Help Desk support.	DLA DLSC	CMC SD

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
HSMS	Hazardous Substance Management System	HSMS is the DoD migratory system for cradle-to-grave installation hazardous material (HM) and hazardous waste (HW) management (e.g., HM inventory control, issue, reissue, shelf-life management, and requisition tracking; and HW container status, sampling and analysis, and labeling information), and can generate related, requisite, environmental reports. HSMS is a product of the Defense Environmental Security Corporate Information Management Program Management Office (DESCIM PMO). HSMS was designed to replace the Hazardous Material Inventory Control (HICS) and Depot Maintenance – Hazardous Material Management System (HMMS). All three systems are currently in use within the USMC. DESCIM PMO is in the process of developing the Environmental Inventory Management (EIM) system (see HSM/EIM) as the target with which to replace HSMS. EIM initial operation capability (IOC) is planned for the end of CY98. USMC anticipates fielding EIM to replace HICS/HMMS/HSMS after ATLASS Phase 3 is developed and interfaced to EIM. Neither HICS/HMMS/HSMS nor EIM are "supply" systems in the sense that neither HM requisitions nor related financial transactions can be processed through them. However, anticipated receipt of HM and HM cost information are/can be tracked through these systems. This, in part, established the need to interface EIM to ATLASS Phase 3. MCLB Albany will not migrate HMMS to the DESCIM system (see HSM/EIM). All of the base will use one tool to control and track the issuance of hazardous material. HSMS is not functionally feasible for LOGBASES to use. It currently lacks the required functionality for environmental reporting that LOGBASES need.	DESCIM	I&L (LFL-6)
IBS	Integrated Booking System	A new MTMC traffic management system that will interface with GTN. It registers cargo for sealift, provides schedules for unit arrival at ports, and issues port calls to units. IBS will include the functionality of Military Export Traffic System II (METS II) and ASPUR.	USA MTMC	I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher - Theresa Feagans
ICAPS	Interactive Computer Aided Provisioning System	ICAPS provides an interface between the Mainframe Provisioning System (MUMMS Subsystem 10) and the PC client work station. The PC portion is an on-line system which receives and processes provisioning data. The ICAPS user can review, validate, and change data, and create and modify PTD's (Provisioning Technical Data) package on line.	DON	MCLB ALBANY Ken Mohl

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
ICODES	Improved Computer Operated Deployment Execution System	ICODES provides ship load planning.	USA	MARCORSYS-COM CWO Rice
IMACS	Interservice Material Accounting and Control System	IMACS automates the Depot Maintenance Interservicing support program providing on-line access to Depot Maintenance Interservice Support Agreement (DMISA) information, including visibility of principal owned assets, while in the repair cycle. IMACS provides one centralized source for all information about DMISAs, including shipment transactions, receipt transactions, and production status.	USAF	MCLB ALBANY Henry Oxley
ITEM APPS	Item Applications	Item Applications is the replacement system for SS09(MUMMS). It provides a component/part relationship to major end items. It provides stock density and labels materiel with source maintenance recoverability codes that direct the system reaction to a part or to an end item. It provides an automated capability to maintain certain elements of current management data for all preferred stock numbered items in the supply system. It computes retention levels for special item categories to ensure protection of assets. Peculiar and common parts of equipment are identified as well as items which are to be phased out of the system. It is also the source for the Marine Corps Stock List, SL-6, and it provides data for the maintenance of other stock lists.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Debra Capers
ITIMP	Integrated Technical Item Management & Procurement	The Navy's ITIMP system was implemented as an interim system, and is currently being used to perform pre-procurement and procurement functions for the re-procurement of spares and repair parts. The Standard Procurement System will replace the Procurement Portion of ITIMP. Currently, the Marine Corps is exploring the development of an application on a Lotus Notes platform to fill the pre-procurement void.	DON	MCLB ALBANY Ken Mohl
JAMSS	Joint Ammunition Management Standard System	JAMMS is a joint system that is being developed to provide standard logistics information for all categories of ammunition across the Services. Initial Operational Capability (IOC) is planned for August 1999.	USAF	MARCORSYS-COM (PMAM) Barbara Brown

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JCALS-JTMS	Joint Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistic Support System - Joint Technical Manual System	JCALS provides non-intrusive connectivity to existing systems which run a variety of platforms, operating systems and database environments. JCALS/JTMS is used to order and stock publications.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Shirley Stiles
JEDMICS	Joint Engineering Data Management Information Control System	JEDMICS is a repository for engineering drawings and data.	DON	MCLB ALBANY Lori Farr
JFAST	Joint Flow and Analysis System for Transportation	Is used by USTRANSCOM as a planning and forecasting analysis tool for deliberate and crisis action planning. The system determines the transportation feasibility of TPFDD data. It generates summary data via charts, summaries, maps, and other visual aids for use by the senior leadership. It determines closure dates, congestion points, lift utilization, and shortfalls. Its products include delivery profiles and lateness analysis, required lift by day versus lift available, and port workload by level of activity base on capacity.	USTRANS-COM	MARCORSYS-COM LOG PM
JFRG	Joint Forces Requirement Generator	Joint force deployment planning and execution system	USMC	MARCORSYS-COM LOG PM
JOPES	Joint Operational and Planning System	Foundation system for DoD command and control. Used to monitor, plan and execute mobilization, deployment, employment and sustainment activities associated with joint operations.		MARCORSYS-COM LOG PM Susan Peed
JTAV	Joint Logistics MIS	JTAV passes TAV data and remains valid.	JCS	I&L (LPS)
KBLPS	Knowledge Based Logistics Planning System	Will allow operations planners to model and simulate requirements with a given OPLAN.		MARCORSYS-COM LOG PM
LAKES HELPER	Lakes Helper	Lakes Helper is a front end application that provides a simple user interface for viewing mainframe computer files.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
LIS	Logistics Information System	LIS produces logistics reports for local use and logistics reports for HQMC.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Tim McClelland
LMIS	Logistics Management Information System	LMIS is the central repository for Principal End Items allowances within the USMC and is the technical data repository for these PEI's. LMIS consists of the following three files; Troop List File, Equipment Allowance File, Item Data File. LMIS is a archaic, flat file, mainframe dependent system geared to batch processing and periodic standard output. LMIS is highly centralized and requires manual input with update access limited to HQMC. It is currently undergoing a redesign and is recognized as one of the top priorities in the USMC.	USMC	I&L (LPP) Nick Nicholson MCLB ALBANY Pat Hoffpauir
LMIS-RE	Logistics Management Information System - Reengineered	The redesign effort has been undertaken by a process action team, sponsored by LPP, comprised of representatives from HQMC, MCCDC, MARCORSYSCOM, MARCORLOGBASES and the FMF. The redesign effort will develop a unified, deployable logistics management system capable of performing material acquisition, management of allowance and information and decision support functions. The redesigned LMIS will adopt a distributed computing and decentralized data input client server architecture.	USMC	I&L (LPP) Nick Nicholson
LOGPARS	Logistics Planning and Requirements Simplification System	A PC tool designated to assist in preparing various planning documents required during the acquisition of material systems or End Items.	USA	MARCORSYS-COM
MAARS II	Marine Ammunition Accounting and Reporting System II	MAARS II is an ammunition management system which provides asset visibility for Marine Corps owned Class V(W) assets stored worldwide. The data maintained by MAARS II provides visibility of the physical inventory throughout an item's procurement and requisition life cycles. MAARS II maintains information on asset inventory for all Marine Corps storage activities and for Marine Corps assets stored at Non-Marine Corps activities. In addition, MAARS II maintains information on shipping, receiving, requisition, issue, and adjustment transactions, procurement information, and product catalog and reference information.	USMC	MARCORSYS-COM (PMAM) Barbara Brown
MAD	Medical Anchor Desk	Provides distributed collaborative planning, situational awareness for improved field medical management and intelligent decision aids for the planning and execution of medical support operations.	J-4 Medical	I&L (LPP) HMCS Cajudo USN

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MAGTF II	Marine Air Ground Task Force II	MAGTF II is a Force Deployment Planning and Execution System and will remain valid through 2005.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY LtCol Whitehouse USMC
MARES	Marine Corps Automated Readiness Evaluation System	Reports equipment readiness which allows the Commandant of the Marines Corps to portray each unit's capability to perform its assigned wartime mission. Data is entered into MARES based on a Table of Equipment (T/E) by all Marine units to include; active, reserve, maritime prepositioning ships (MPS), Norway air-landed Marine expeditionary battalion (NALMEB), and supporting establishments (i.e. base, post and station)	USMC	I&L (LPP) Nick Nicholson
MAT	Medical Analysis Tool	Quad-service automated medical planners system (pre/post deployment).	J-4 Medical	I&L (LPP) HMCS Cajudo USN
MAXIMO	MAXIMO	MAXIMO is a COTS application for facilities engineering and management from PSDI, Inc. MAXIMO will replace RPM/FHS.	USMC	I&L (LFF) Roger Welborn
MC Distribution	Marine Corps Distribution	At the present time, MCLB Albany has not made a selection of the distribution system we will use. A selection is forthcoming.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Thelma Jackson
MCARMS	Marine Corps Ammunition Requirements Management System	MCARMS is a management information system designed to assist in the determination of combat and training requirements for ground ammunition for the Marine Corps.	USMC	MCCDC LtCol T. Rollins
MCDSS	Material Capability Decision Support System	MCDSS is an information system designed primarily for supporting the logistics managers in the decision making process. MCDSS will facilitate those analyses required for rapid and accurate decision making and is necessary for improved life cycle management of the Marine Corps' combat weapon systems .	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Rick Cleghorne
MCFMIS	Marine Corps Food Management Information System	MCFMIS is a class I system for food service management. Includes 300 integrated modules for menu formulation, requisitioning, meal planning, inventory, headcount recording, and management of food services.	USMC	I&L/LFS Jean Lloyd

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MCLORA	Marine Corps Level of Repair Analysis	MCLORA is a modeling tool which when run, provides the analyst an economic analysis to help determine at what echelon of maintenance to dispose of an item of supply.	USMC	MARCORSYS-COM
MCPDS	Marine Corps Publications Distribution System	The Marine Corps Publications Distribution System (MCPDS). MCPDS is a Class I AIS resident on the Defense Information System Agency (DISA) mainframe located at the mega-center in St. Louis, MO. MCPDS is used and accessed daily by USMC activities worldwide to order and manage unit publications, and by HQMC(ARD), MARCORSYSCOM (PSD), and MCLB Albany (870 & FSD) to manage and distribute publications; and by over 300 publication and technical manual sponsors throughout HQMC, MCCDC, MARCORSYSCOM, and MCLB Albany to manage prints, effect initial distribution of new publications, changes, and revisions.	USMC	ARD Curtis Bricker
MEARS	Multi-user Engineering Change Proposal Automated Review System	Automated tool for creating, staffing, reviewing and dispositioning Engineering Change Proposals (ECPs), Requests for Waivers (RFWs), and Requests for Deviations (RFDs). Future plans include incorporating all change documents. A web-enabled Version 7.0 is expected in Beta release in May 1998.	USA	MCLB ALBANY Shirley Stiles
MEDALS	Military Engineering Data Automated Locator System	Provides wholesale supply information.	DLA	TBD
MIMMS	Marine Corps Integrated Maintenance Management System	For ground maintenance, MIMMS is the current maintenance management system and will be integrated along with the current retail supply system into ATLASS Phase II.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Mike Cochran
MP&E	Maintenance Planning and Execution	Provide Repair Program Managers with a standard system which plans for maintenance of repairable items, controls and tracks funds used for maintenance, negotiates maintenance costs and schedules, and provides overall management of maintenance programs	USAF	MCLB ALBANY Steve Butt
MRP	Materiel Returns Program	Process which offers excess material up to other components or wholesale inventory managers, generating issue documents, establishing due-in on receipts records and processing a financial credit for the returning component, etc...	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Pat Hoffpauir

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MRP II	Manufacturing Resource Planning II	Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRP II) functionality is supplied by the COTS application "Compass CONTRACT" from Western Data Systems. This application provides closed loop planning, execution and control support for the remanufacturing, repair, overhaul and manufacture of depot commodity workloads at our Maintenance Centers.	NAVAIR	MCLB ALBANY Henry Oxley
MSLS	Military Shipping Label System	MSLS is a stand-alone military shipment labeling system. Its user base will decline when TC AIMS 4.0 is fielded in spring ' 96 and when select TMO's migrate to CMOS. The system will be ultimately be "turned off" when TC AIMS II is fielded.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Mike Cochran
NAOMIS	Navy Material Transportation Office Operations Management Information System	The initial name for FACTS(Financial and Air Clearance Transportation System) [USN]. An automated transportation system of the Navy that will replace NATDS and provide data visibility though interface with GTN, WPD and GATES. It has been designated the migration air clearance authority system for all Services.	DON	I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher - Torre Peterson
NFADB	Naval Facilities Assets Database	A legacy land assets and shore facilities planning application that is slated for movement to an Oracle database within the next two years.	NAVFAC	I&L (LFF) Roger Wellborn
PC TRANS	PC-based Transportation System	Transportation system used locally at some GME Divisions at bases and stations.	DON	TBD
PDMSS	Programmed Depot Maintenance Scheduling System	A commercial off the shelf project management tool utilized for end items such as tanks, trucks, airplanes and ships. PDMSS IS NOT intended to be a total product solution tool. The application tracks the end item through the maintenance center. It can perform what if analysis, provide information critical to reducing bottlenecks, provide performance measurement data, and identify resource requirements and usage. PDMSS provides production planning, scheduling and execution through the critical path and precedence-related plans.	USAF	MCLB ALBANY Thelma Jackson
PEI-STRAT	Principle End Item Stratification	PEI STRAT provides sustainment requirements computation and sourcing to support deployment planning. Replaced by MCDSS.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Kathy Stroup
PIC	Personnel Information Carrier	An automated health record card with read/write capability to capture data at the lowest level of care for future download into CHCSII.	OSD-HA	I&L (LPP) HMCS Cajudo USN

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
PLMS	Publications Library Management System	A PC application which is well interfaced with the Supported Activities Supply System (SASSY) and its publications order tracking processes. Fielded to the FMF by HQMC ARD quarterly via the Source Library System (SLS) and the INTERNET, PLMS is a system that allows FMF units to electronically manage publications required to maintain the unit's equipment. It is used daily by USMC activities worldwide to manage unit publications. PLMS is updated quarterly with information from the SL 1-2 & 1 -3. This data is cross referenced within PLMS to provide ready access to lists of all publications required to maintain a unit's equipment. The cross reference tables allow inquiry by the equipment's Identification Number (ID), or by the publication's Publication Control Number (PCN).	USMC	ARD Curtis Bricker
PRAMS	Passenger Reservation and Manifest System	Used by Passenger Reservation Centers and Passenger Reservation sites to schedule international air travel on Organic AMC aircraft or commercial aircraft under contract to AMC. This system is replaced by GATES.	USAF	I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher
Prepo AIS	PREPO Planning and Execution AIS	The pre-positioning management functions resident in MDSS II, File 85, and TALPS will migrate to PREPO Planning and Execution AIS in or around 1998 (full capability is yet to be determined).	USMC	MCLB ALBANY LtCol Whitehouse
RIS	Revitalization Information System	RIS and the Facilities Information System (FIS) provide information relative to the revitalization of and the management of facilities within the Navy and Marine Corps. The systems are owned and supported by NAVFAC. Information provided by these systems is pulled from NFADS, the Navy data depository system for real property located in Port Hueneume, CA.	NAVFAC	I&L (LFF) Roger Welborn
ROLMS	Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System	A comprehensive system which can perform all ammunition logistics management and reporting functions, such as inventory, requisitioning, issues, expenditures, receipts, asset maintenance, Notice of Ammunition Reclassification (NAR) processing and transaction reporting.	DON	MARCORSYS-COM (PMAM) Barbara Brown
RPM/FHS	Real Property Management/Family Housing System	A class I system to manage real property maintenance of public works and the administration of the family housing program. RPM/FHS will be replaced by MAXIMO.	USMC	I&L (LFF) Roger Welborn

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SABRS	Standard Accounting, Budgeting & Reporting System	TheInterim Migratory Accounting System for the Marine Corps. The system provides the official accounting, budgeting and reporting of all Marine Corps General funds. SABRS is used by the Marine Corps at the departmental (Headquarters) and field levels to accomplish funds control, funds distribution, transaction recording and accounting, and reporting of all Marine Corps financial activity associated with the General funds activity. The system is now interfacing with or being designed to interface with (through EDI) all major financial, logistics (supply/procurement), payroll and property accounting systems. SABRS is Y2000 compliant.	DFAS	P&R/RLF Jim Tucker
SAMS	Shipboard Automated Medical System	An automated medical information tracking system, (i.e., immunizations, sickcall, etc.).	DON	I&L (LPP) HMCS Cajudo USN
SAS	Set Assembly System	SAS is a natural database which supports Milstrip documents into TDMS. Qat this time it is planned to be incorporated into the MC Distribution system.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY John Hall
SASSY	Supported Activities Supply System	An automated supply management system that provides the supply accounting functions such as stock replenishment, requirements determination, receipts, inventory, stock control, and asset visibility for all FMF and selected Garrison units.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Mike Cochran
SCS	Stock Control System	SCS provides asset visibility, processes wholesale customer requisitions, provides customer support to validate, reject and re-input requisitions. It performs property accountability and computes retail requirements. SCS is a DoD Migration system from the Air force DO 35 System. It consists of Item Manager Wholesale Requisition Process (IMWRP-DO35A) wholesale Management and Efficiency Reports (WMER-DO35B) Recoverable Assembly Management Program (RAM-DO35C) Wholesale Portion or Receiving/Shipping (WARRS-DO35K) Inventory and Storage.	USAF	MCLB ALBANY Donna Leek

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SERIAL NUMBER TRACKING	Serial Number Tracking	The Serial Number Tracking system is menu driven and is a database on-line processing system. This system is to track Fleet support Divisions' Operation-Test-Code (OTC) 1, Stores-Account-Code (SAC) 3 items. The features of the Serial Number Tracking system include: loading receipts , issues, work requests, file modifications, re-identification of stock, gains, losses, reversals and deletes, and locations by serial number with clear audit trails/history for all. The program maintains both a history and a serial file. Update is done in real time environment with on-line inquiry capability. This system is planned to be incorporated into the MC Distribution system u[pon selection and should begin implementation during FY99.	USMC	USMC ALBANY John Hall
SPS	Standard Procurement System	SPS will standardize the procurement business practices and data elements throughout the DoD community, both pre-award and post-award. SPS is Y2K compliant, but interface is not.	DLA	MCLB ALBANY Steve Butt
SPVI	Subsistence Prime Vendor Interpreter	SPVI is a translation system that uses electronic data interchange standards to integrate systems within the military services. It allows the FSO to order directly from local food distributors with direct delivery to dining facilities.	DLA	I&L (LPP) Elise Gabbard
SS03 (MUMMS) FORECAST	Inventory Control Forecasting	This is an inventory control module of the Materiel Unified Movement Management System (MUMMS). MUMMS is a large system consisting of a number of modules for purchasing, ordering, warehousing, inventory control and financials used for acquisition and management of materiel. The SS03 module recomputes stock levels to be maintained based on quarterly demand usage data and uses double exponential smoothing.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY George Reever
SS03 (MUMMS) PRF	Inventory Control Project Requirements File Follow-up	The PRF process is an overlay process. The Stock Control System (SCS) passes Project Requirements File data to restore the legacy file with changes made in SCS.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY George Reever
SS03 (MUMMS) REPREVIEW	Inventory Control Replenishment Review	This process produces recommended buy quantities based on the levels established by Forecasting and the current stock posture. Further, it recommends buy quantities for special projects based on the requirement being on procurement lead time from the required delivery date.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY George Reever

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
SS04 (MUMMS)	Stores Accounting Subsystem	The Stores Accounting Subsystem is an automated operation to record and accumulate all data required for financial analysis of the inventory movement and to control and account for cash resources as well as financial inventory balances. This system receives transactions which affect the Marine Corps Stock Fund (MCSF) / (DBOF) and Marine Corps Appropriated Stores Account (MCASA) master inventory and direct support stock control records, computes the dollar value of the transactions. and updates the store's inventory balance record.	DFAS	MCLB ALBANY Bennie Paige
SS05 (MUMMS)	Automated Procurement Subsystem	The Automated Procurement Subsystem provides semi-automated purchase requests for commercial purchases generated by the Inventory Control Subsystem. In addition, it provides previous procurement history for the items and other data necessary for the buyer to select bidders, evaluate responses, and process the award. SS05 may be replaced by the Standard Pro0curement System (SPS) in FY99.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Brenda Williams
SS06 (MUMMS) MOWASP	Mechanization of Warehousing and Shipment Processing	The MOWASP Subsystem is an automated procedure for the shipment of supplies, receipts, in-storage operations, and preparation of management reports. It covers the following functions: receipts process, the issue and shipment process, preservation and packing process, inspection of technical items, and space utilization. MOWASP will migrate to the Marine Corps Distribution system.	DLA	MCLB ALBANY John Hall
SS07 (MUMMS)	Direct Support Stock Control Subsystem (DSSC)	The DSSC Subsystem is designed to record all data required for record keeping, requisitioning, reporting to the Inventory Control and Stores Accounting Subsystems, and maintaining history. The accounts within the subsystem are: self-service centers, shop stores, retail clothing outlets, subsistence accounts, ammunition accounts, petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL).	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Tim McClelland
SS10 (MUMMS)	Provisioning	The provisioning subsystem assures that initial spares, repair parts, special tools, test equipment, and support equipment required for initial support of new end items are procured and protected from general issue and are distributed on a timely basis to users and support personnel. Provides the data for SL-4 publication and prepares provisioned items orders direct to the contractors.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Debra Capers

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
SS17 (MUMMS)	Allotment Accounting Subsystem	The Allotment Accounting Subsystem is a manual/mechanized system which records funding data from the time the ICP initiates a requisition until its funds are liquidated. This subsystem provides up-to-date information on funds allotted to the ICP on an accelerated basis, including the recording of necessary funding data from computer generated buy recommendations, manually generated buy recommendations, direct delivery buy notices, and MILSTRIP requisitions.	DFAS	MCLB ALBANY Bennie Paige
STRAT	Wholesale and Retail Stratification	STRAT extracts, accumulates, and projects basic data for various budget and financial management reports. Material requirements and financial assets are collated into an accurate determination of deficiencies by time sequence. STRAT produces a coherent, justifiable request for peacetime operating stock funds and mobilization funds and a refined workable budget document which includes gross requirements, net funding requirements, and a sales forecast.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY George Reever
SUMMIT	Support Utility for Materiel Management Information Technology	A support utility for information technology used to support the design requirements for Electronic Performance Support System (EPSS) across the materiel management system. EPSS helps the user quickly access information in the performance of their job by providing glossary, processes, references, on-line lessons, news and instructional information.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Sabrina Ward
TALPS	T-AVB Automated Load Planning System	A computer program that employs artificial intelligence to accomplish the load planning process, from initial planning to print-out of the final load plan. TALPS incorporates ship characteristics, load and stabilization requirements. It is used for aviation logistics support ships (Roll-on/Roll-off Cargo Container ships or T-AVBs) which transport intermediate level aviation for support within a contingency area.	DON	TBD
TAMMIS	Theater Army Medical Material Information System	TAMMIS is the current US Army Class VIII automated medical logistics system. It is a user friendly database system which does not require mainframe support and is considered a standalone system. The software's modules include Set Assemblage Management, Biomedical Repair, Equipment Maintenance and a Resupply and Inventory Control module. The system has been designated as the initial migration system to TMIS within the parameters of the MRISP and DMLSS projects. TAMMIS will be the logical migration system for use by the Medical Logistics Companies.	USA	I&L (LPP) HMCS Cajudo USN

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
TC-AIMS	Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movement System	TC-AIMS was selected for migration into TCAIMS II to provide baseline unit movement functionality.	USMC	MARCORSYS-COM
TC-AIMS II	Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movement System II	TC-AIMS II is the OSD approved joint unit movement and TMO cargo movement system . It integrates current DoD systems supporting installation and unit movement requirements into a single system. It is a source feeder system to JOPES, GTN, Services C2 systems, and Transportation Component Commands for common user lift.	USA ODCSLOG	MARCORSYS-COM Maj Gannon
TDMS	Technical Data Management System	TDMS records and manages technical information about items of supply for which the Marine Corps is the manager, user or warehouse. Local data is created and updated, then shared with the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS).	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Zelda Collier
TIMA	Tool & Inventory Management Application	TIMA allows for proper issuance of tools, provides on-line visibility of tool availability and locations systems wide, tracks calibrated tools, transfers, shipments and returns through departments, provides reorder notification and contains product/vendor cross reference. There are 31 reports available covering all aspects of tool control.	DON (NMSO) & DEN, Inc	MCLB ALBANY Bob Rusconi
TMIP	Theater Medical Information Program	Provides a global medical information system linking information databases and integration centers by tying existing, developing and future systems (software/hardware) into a single interoperable system that supports theater health services.	OSD-HA	I&L (LPP) HMCS Cajudo USN
TMS	Transportation Management System	TMS consists of a freight shipment module, voucher certification module, and a disbursing module. The freight module will be replaced by the Cargo Movement Operations System (CMOS) at select USMC TMO's and will ultimately be replaced by TCAIMS II. The voucher certification and disbursing modules are legacy and are under the scope of a financial CIM. The functionality will be replaced by DTRS.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Joan Montague
TOPS	Transportation Operational Personal Property Standard System	TOPS is currently fielded and is a joint system used to process personal property shipments for all DoD and Coast Guard. Fielding at all USMC TMO's is not complete.	USA	I&L (LFT) Kathy Estes - Major Meehan

LOG IR ACRONYM	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	SERVICE/ AGENCY	USMC POC
TRAC2ES	TRANSCOM Regulating and Command and Control Evacuation System	TRAC2ES is currently a prototype system which will provide a seamless tracking of patients as they enter and move through the transportation pipeline. TRAC2ES will migrate to the Theater Medical Information System (TMIS) in 2001.		I&L (LPP) HMCS Cajudo USN
UDAPS	Uniform Automated Data Processing System	Uniform Automated Data Processing System is a Navy financial management system selected for migration by JLSC.	DFAS	TBD
Weapons Serial Tracking	Weapons Serial Tracking System	Data base of all serial numbers from weapons of all types within the Marine Corps. It is planned at this time for this system to be incorporated into the MC Distribution system that is to be named and impolementation to begin during FY99.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY John Hall
WPS	Worldwide Port System	WPS provides ocean terminals with the ability to document and track cargo moving through the port as well as providing intransit visibility information to other DoD systems. WPS interfaces with GTN.	USA MTMC	I&L (LFT) Major D.W. Fisher & LPO-3
WRS	War Reserve System	WRS is an AIS designed to support deliberate and crisis action planning for sustainment and overall management of requirements for war reserve material requirements. WRS receives equipment's list from MAGTF II, computes sustainment requirements at the supply parameters, and computes sustainment requirements at the supply class/subclass level. WRS then exports this data to MAGTF II or MDSS II for sourcing. WRS also supports the execution of war reserve withdrawals. WRS passes sourcing data. WRS and PEI STRAT (Principal End Item Stratification) functional capability will migrate to WRS in 1997.	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Fred Day
WSS	Warehouse Support System	Used at SMU's, DSSC's and BIC (SMU).	USMC	MCLB ALBANY Maj Frank Free

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APPENDIX C

FUNCTIONAL USE OF APPLICATIONS

The table in this Appendix shows how USMC LOG IR are used to support the functional areas;

CSS Planning and Execution	(Plan & Execute)
Supply Materiel Management	(Materiel Mgmt.)
Supply Equipment Maintenance	(Maintain Equip.)
Mobility and Transportation	(Movement)
Combat Development and Acquisition	(Acquire System)
Facilities and Base Operations	(Provide Facilities)
Health Support Services	(Provide Health Services)

This table was constructed by creating a mapping between the AIS's listed in migration strategy diagrams of Chapter 3 and the AIS mechanisms shown in activity models of Chapter 3. Viewed over the time window of the LOG IR Plan, the table provides a qualitative measurement of the cross-functional integration of LOG IR applications. Successful implementation of USMC LOG IR migration and integration strategies and the move to a GCSS environment based on DII/COE should show a reduced number of AIS's with a greater amount of cross-functional participation in successive versions of the LOG IR Plan.

AIS Name	Plan & Execute	Material Mgmt.	Maintain Equip.	Move	Acquire System	Provide Facilities	Health Services
AAP	•						
ACE						•	
ALM				•			
AMMOLOGS		•					
AMSS		•					
APPS	•	•					
AQUIS						•	
ATLASS	•	•	•		•	•	•
CAEMS				•			
CAIMS		•					
CALM				•			
CAPS II				•			
CAV II PC		•			•		
CCS/EPOS		•					
CDDCS		•					
CHCSII							•
CMIS		•	•		•		
CMIS-CSA					•		
CMOS	•			•			

AIS Name	Plan & Execute	Material Mgmt.	Maintain Equip.	Move	Acquire System	Provide Facilities	Health Services
CMS/TOMS	•						
COMPTRAK						•	
CORRS						•	
DAAS						•	
Deployable MCFMIS						•	
DESEX		•					
DM-HMMS		•	•				
DMLSS							•
DMRIS							•
DOHRS							•
DPAS		•	•			•	
DRLOG		•					
DSERTS						•	
EIM		•	•			•	
ERP			•				
ESCRS						•	
ETPS		•			•		
FACTS				•			
FEM						•	
FIS						•	
FLIS		•					
FOSAMS		•					
GATES				•			
GCCS	•			•			
GIS						•	
GOPAX				•			
GTN				•			
HICS		•					
HMIS				•			
HSMS		•	•				
ICAPS		•			•		
ICODES				•			
IMACS		•					
ITEM APPS		•					
ITIMP		•			•		
JCALS-JTMS		•			•		
JEDMICS		•					
JFRG	•						
JTAV	•						
KBLPS	•						
LAKES HELPER		•					
LIS		•					
LMIS		•	•		•		
LMIS(RE)					•		
LOGPARS		•			•		
MAARS II		•					
MAD	•						•
MAD							•
MAGTF II	•			•			
MAT	•						•
MAXIMO						•	

AIS Name	Plan & Execute	Material Mgmt.	Maintain Equip.	Move	Acquire System	Provide Facilities	Health Services
MC DISTRIBUTION		•					
MCARMS					•		
MCDSS		•					
MCFMIS		•					
MCLORA		•			•		
MCPDS		•	•		•		
MDSS II			•	•			
MEARS					•		
MEDALS		•					
MIMMS	•		•				
MOWASP		•					
MP&E		•	•				
MRP		•	•				
MRP II			•				
MSLS				•			
NAETS						•	
NAOMIS				•			
NFADB						•	
PC TRANS				•			
PEI-STRAT		•	•				
PIC							•
PRAMS				•			
Prepo AIS	•						
RIS						•	
ROLMS		•					
RPM/FHS						•	
SABRS		•	•				•
SAMS							•
SASSY	•	•	•		•	•	
SCATT					•		
SCS		•					
SERIAL NUMBER TRACK		•					
SET ASSEMBLY		•					
SPS		•			•		
SPVI		•				•	
SS03 (PRF)		•					
SS03 (Forecasting)		•					
SS03 (Rep Review)		•					
SS04		•					
SS05		•					
SS06					•		
SS07 (DSSC)		•					
SS09 (ITEM APPS)		•					
SS10		•			•		
SS17		•			•		
STORES					•	•	
STRAT (Retail)		•					
STRAT (Wholesale)		•					

AIS Name	Plan & Execute	Material Mgmt.	Maintain Equip.	Move	Acquire System	Provide Facilities	Health Services
TAMMIS	•						•
TCAIMS II	•			•			
TDMS		•					
TIMA		•	•				
TMIP	•						
TMS							
TOPS				•			
TRAC2ES							•
UDAPS		•					
WEAPONS SERIAL TRACK		•					
WRS	•	•					

APPENDIX D

DESCRIPTION OF RELATED DOCUMENTS

The strategies and objectives of this plan have been influenced from, and aligned with, a number of related plans, policies and guidelines which are contained in the documents described below. Figure D-1 illustrates the alignment between major IT and business plans at the DoD, Marine Corps and initiative levels within the Marine Corps.

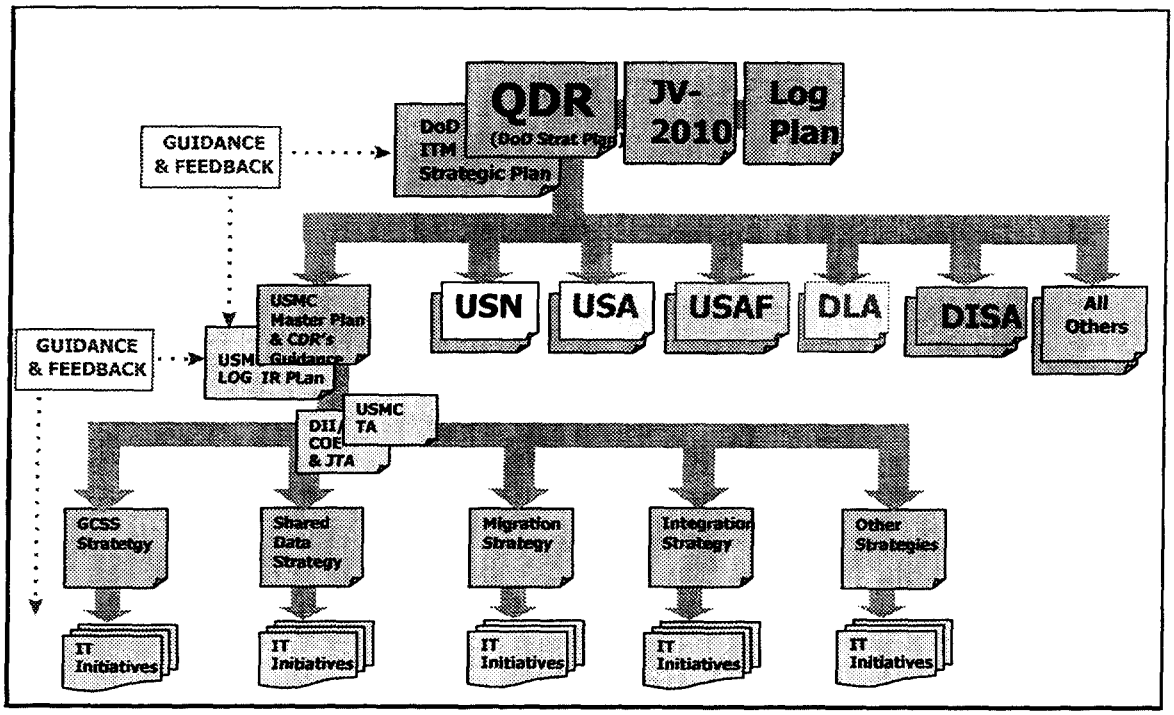

Figure D-1. Strategic Logistics Planning Interrelationships

USMC Logistics receives guidance from the business objectives and strategies of the DoD Strategic Plan, Joint Vision 2010 from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the DUSD(L) Logistics Plan and IT objectives and strategies described in the DoD ITM Plan.

Within USMC, the LOG IR Plan is also guided by the Marine Corps Master Plan and the USMC Commandant's Guidance. The strategies in the LOG IR Plan then give rise to IT initiatives whose designs are influenced by the USMC Technical Architecture. The USMC Technical Architecture is, in turn, based on the Defense Information Infrastructure/Common Operating Environment (DII/COE) with further influence from implementation of DII/COE in the Joint Technical Architecture (JTA). By checking for

architectural compliance, strategic alignment and business ROI during the POM business case analysis (BCA) process, each approved IT initiative is aligned with higher level objectives and strategies. Through this alignment, it is ensured that IT investments made by the Marine Corps will promote DoD strategies and objectives to support the warfighter.

In addition to the strategic business and IT plans shown, this USMC LOG IR plan is guided by a number of plans and specifications that are important to the development and integration of USMC applications and infrastructure. These include:

- Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV)
- Precision Logistics
- Global Combat Support System (GCSS)

Related Document Descriptions

1. **USMC Logistics Information Resources (LOG IR) Plan , Volume 1.0, Version 1.0, May 1996.**
   This plan was developed to provide direction for Logistics Information Resources over a five year period from 1996 to 2001. It contained an analysis of the Marine Corps IT infrastructure, technical architecture and AIS's for logistics, established migration strategies for AIS's supporting various logistics functions, and described future challenges for LOG IR Management. This document established a planning baseline for the current document.

2. **USMC IT Acquisition Management Revised Business Practices, Final Report, 21 November 1997.**
   This document summarizes a study that was performed in 1997 of the Marine Corps Acquisition Process. It examines alternative methods of managing the acquisition and makes recommendations based on a centralized management alternative.

3. **Director; Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence (C4I), Unified MAGTF C41 Initiative, Letter, 27 AUG 1997.**
   This document defines the ORD for the USMC CSSE/SE as a series of 8 functional annexes.

4. **Global Combat Support System (GCSS) Capstone Requirements Document (CRD), April 1997.**
   The GCSS CRD describes GCSS as the enabler for the DoD Logistics domain to achieve Focused Logistics and support the operational concepts of Joint Vision 2010. This document identifies the

fundamentals of the GCSS strategy to achieve interoperability and asset visibility through a seamless flow of information provided from an integrated shared data environment. GCSS is the means by which the DoD components will provide logistics information to the CINC.

5. **Defense Information Infrastructure(DII) Shared Data Environment (SHADE), Capstone Document, 11 JUL 1996, Ver 1.0**

   This document provides an overview of the concepts, requirements, implementation policy, architectural components, data sharing approaches, processes and procedures embodied in DII SHADE. The vision for SHADE is derived from the Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence for the Warrior (C4IFTW). C4IFTW establishes the requirement for an infosphere, a global information infrastructure combining the information from many DoD information domains from the battlefield to the sustaining base. SHADE supports the development of the C4IFTW infosphere by fulfilling the DII requirements for defining, locating and accessing information.

6. **Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV) Concept of Operations, July 1996.**

   This document describes the requirement to provide timely and accurate information in the degree of detail needed by all customers throughout the logistics process - from factory to foxhole. JTAV capability will rely on existing systems and data bases to provide relevant information in a timely accurate manner. JTAV will enable a shared data environment (SHADE) and open systems architecture to provide interoperability across multiple platforms and software applications.

7. **Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) - Department of Defense Strategic Plan.**

   This document establishes the overall business strategy for the Department of Defense whose goals and objectives are supported by the LOG IR strategies of the Marines Corps.

8. **Joint Vision 2010, Joint Chiefs of Staff, June 1996.**

   This document is the conceptual framework for how U.S. Armed Forces will channel the vitality and innovation of our people and leverage technological opportunities to achieve new levels of effectiveness in joint warfighting.

9. **Department of Defense Logistics Strategic Plan, 1998 Edition, DUSD(L).**

   This document defines the principles, mission, vision, goals, objectives and metrics required to establish focused logistics in support of the DoD QDR and Defense Reform Initiative of the Secretary.

10. **Department of Defense Information Technology Management (ITM): Supporting National Defense (ITM Strategic Plan), Version 1.0, March 1997.**

    This document establishes strategies and architectural objectives for management of all DoD Information Technology.

11. **Marine Corps Master Plan, January 1997.**

    The USMC Master Plan provides the vision and guidance for the Marine Corps to build the integrated combat capabilities needed for the 21st Century. It directs the preparation and execution of supporting implementation plans that will continue to "make Marines and win battles" of the future.

12. **USMC Commandant's Guidance.**

    This guidance reflects the leadership strategy on how the Marine Corps will address critical issues during the four year term of office. It announces that the Marine Corps will purchase technology rather than invent it. The document will be revised soon and it is anticipated that the update will include Corporate Information Management as a core competency.

13. **United States Marine Corps Technical Architecture, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) , Version 1.0, September, 1995.**

    This document adapts elements of the DII/COE and JTA to the requirements of Marine Corps computing.

14. **Defense Information Infrastructure/Common Operation Environment (DII/COE) Integration and Run-time Specification, Version 3.0 (Draft), Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization, January, 1997.**

    This document establishes the technical architecture to ensure integration and sharable data for DoD IT infrastructure and applications. IT supplies developers with guidance for building open systems. The COE is a "plug and play" open architecture designed around a client server model.

15. Department of Defense Joint Technical Architecture (JTA), Version 1.5 (Draft), July, 1997.

The JTA is an implementation of The DII/COE (reference 9) for all C4I systems and interfaces. The document identifies a common set of mandatory information technology standards and guidelines to be used to support C41 activities. The JTA specifies a set of performance-based, primarily commercial, information processing, transfer, conversion, format and security standards. The JTA is a practical document, identifying de facto standards where widely-used products are available today.

16. Precision Logistics, January 1997.

This concept was announced by CMC White Letter 1-97. This directive encouraged cultural and paradigm change in the way the Marine Corps will think and operate into the 21st Century. It is a concept that emphasizes the satisfaction of specified logistics requirements to employ Combat Service Support by the most efficient means possible.

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