Army Regulation 525–1

Military Operations

The Department of the Army Command and Control System (DACCS)

Unclassified

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 525–1
The Department of the Army Command and Control System (DACCS)

This revision shows that--

o Seceral requirements for reports were deleted. No new reports were added.
   (Tables 3-1 through 3-3).

o Some report requirements were realigned within directorates (Tables 3-1
   through 3-3).

o Numerous definitions were changed to adhere to current OSD, JCS or Army policy
   (glossary).

o There are no major policy changes.

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History. This UPDATE printing publishes a revision that is effective 2 December 1985. Because the structure of the revised text has been reorganized, no attempt has been made to highlight changes from the earlier regulation dated 1 November 1982.

Summary. This regulation provides policies and responsibilities for the Department of the Army Command and Control System; sets forth the concept of operations; implements reporting requirements of JCS Pub 6; assigns Headquarters, Department of the Army responsibilities for Joint Reporting Structure reports; and establishes policy and guidance for submission of operational reports to include wartime reporting requirements of the Department of the Army Command and Control Reporting System (DAXREPS).

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR).

Proponent and exception authority. Not applicable.

Impact on New Manning System. This regulation does not contain information that affectsthe New Manning System.

Internal control system. This regulation is not subject to the requirements of AR 11–2. It does not contain internal control provisions.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of forms other than DA forms are prohibited without prior approval from HQDA(DAMO–ODM), WASH DC 20310–0440.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by The Adjutant General. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA(DAMO–ODM), WASH DC 20310–0440.

Distribution. Distribution of this issue has been made in accordance with DA Form 12–9A requirements for 525- series publications. The number of copies distributed to a given subscriber is the number of copies requested in Blocks 367 and 368 of the subscriber's DA Form 12–9A. AR 525–1 distribution is E for Active Army, D for ARNG, and E for USAR.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

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* This regulation supersedes AR 525–1, 1 November 1982, and AR 525–10, 29 July 1969.

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RESERVED

Chapter 1
Introduction

1–1. Purpose
This regulation—

a. Prescribes policies, functions, organization, and responsibilities for the Department of the Army Command and Control System (DACCS) and sets forth the concept of operations.

b. Implements reporting requirements of the Joint Reporting Structure (JRS) and assigns Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), responsibilities for JRS reports.

c. Establishes policy and guidance for submission of operational reports to HQDA by the Army Staff and by major Army commanders to include wartime reporting requirements.

d. Assigns responsibility for the Department of the Army Command and Control Reporting System (DAXREP).

1–2. References
Required and related publications are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities
a. The heads of Army Staff agencies will—

(1) Act as management information control officers for the JRS and the DAXREP per AR 335–15.

(2) Provide continuing definition of general and specific information required to support the DACCS.

(3) Determine reporting requirements for operational information within their areas of responsibility, and requirements to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS).

(4) Provide decisionmakers with key, critical, and summary level data from subordinate command and control systems and management-related information systems.

(5) Develop plans, programs, and automated system capability through appropriate PPBES actions. These will support acquiring, storing, processing, displaying, and transmitting data required for decisionmaking.

(6) Execute decisions by senior officials.

b. The DCSOPS will—

(1) Coordinate the development, management, and supervision of the DACCS.

(2) Provide a full-time command and control facility for HQDA.

(3) Establish policies, provide guidance, and maintain the DAXREP.

(4) Determine requirements for operational information at HQDA.

(5) Monitor the effectiveness of DAXREP and initiate corrective action as necessary.

(6) Execute overall responsibility for JRS matters within the Army.

c. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Information Management (ACSIM) will—

(1) Coordinate the development of a network of information systems to support the DACCS.

(2) Oversee integration of the automation and communication systems supporting the DACCS.

(3) Assure the interface between DACCS and strategic and tactical command and control systems. Coordinate COOP support requirements with U.S. Army Information Systems Command (USAISC).

(4) Formulate plans, policies, and programs to assure the needed level of technical interoperability for command and control data transfer, exchange, and manipulation among Army WWMCCS components and subsystems.

(5) Approve the technical policy for all Army command and control information systems prepared by USAISC/U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC).

(6) Manage the information system resources in the DACCS including WWMCCS.

d. The Director of Operations, Readiness, and Mobilization, Office of the DCSOPS (ODCSOPS), executes principal Army Staff responsibility for the HQDA operational functions of command and control.

e. The USAISC will install, operate, and maintain the communications circuitry allocated to the Army as a part of the worldwide DCS and will operate and maintain information facilities supporting DACCS.

f. Functional proponents for information systems will, when appropriate, revise the systems to interface with DACCS and will change appropriate reporting directives.

g. Commanders of MACOMs will—

(1) Define their information requirements and integrate them with those of HQDA. These requirements will be used in the development of command and control systems under the DACCS.

(2) Maintain, through appropriate subsystems, a capability to support the information requirements of HQDA.

(3) Continually monitor reporting requirements appearing in this regulation and send the following information to HQDA(DAMO-ODM),WASH DC 20310–0440.

(a) Suggestions for improving the DACCS.

(b) Reports of conflicts or duplications within the reporting systems of the DACCS or within other reporting systems.

(4) Plan, develop, and conduct their operations centers within HQDA policy and procedural guidance.

1–5. Objectives of the Department of the Army Command and Control System (DACCS)
a. Support of the National Military Command System (NMCS) is the priority objective of the DACCS. The DACCS provides information so that appropriate and timely responses will be selected, directed, and communicated by the National Command Authorities (NCA). Also, the DACCS supports the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) in the carrying out their responsibilities. The DACCS satisfies information requirements on Army matters from the National Military Command Center (NMCC), other Service operations centers, and other elements of the World-Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS).

b. Another objective of DACCS is to provide the Secretary of the Army (SA) and the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army (CSA) with information, plans, and intelligence, so they may—

(1) Make fast and efficient analyses and timely decisions in peacetime, crises, and wartime.

(2) Communicate decisions and monitor their execution.

(3) Carry out military missions and provide direction to the major Army commands (MACOMs).

(4) Apply resources in support of Army forces.

1–6. Functions of the DACCS
a. The DACCS is the HQDA system that supports the National Command System and the Army leadership by providing the information, plans, and intelligence required to execute their responsibilities for command and control of Army forces. DACCS supports the concept of the Army Command and Control System (ACCS) per AR 11–39.

b. The function of DACCS at HQDA involves all elements required by the SA and the CSA for command and control of the Army forces and resources. These elements include the entire organization of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and systems available to HQDA. As an integrated and survivable system, DACCS incorporates standard command and control procedures and responsive systems. These procedures and responsive systems are used for the fast and efficient handling of selected, critical, and operational information during peacetime, crises, and wartime. Such systems include those for planning, directing, controlling, processing, reporting, and communicating. The single, imperative function of these integrated responsive systems is that they provide joint and Army decision support in a total systems environment.

c. The DACCS supports the command and control functional tasks of the NMCS by providing information used to—

(1) Monitor the current situation to include the status of forces.

(2) Formulate responses to warning and threat assessment.

(3) Select options, employ forces, and carry out operation plans.

(4) Assess attack, strike, damage, and residual capability.

(5) Reconstitute and redirect forces.

(6) Terminate hostilities and active operations.

1–7. Organization of the DACCS

Major elements of the DACCS are the staff, data bases, information systems, automatic data processing (ADP), communications, additional capabilities, and facilities of HQDA and the MACOMs. These elements include those of Army Component commands. DACCS elements interact mainly with the following plans and procedures, facilities, and systems:

a. Plans and procedures.

(1) Emergency Action Procedures of the JCS.

(2) Department of the Army Emergency Action Procedures (DAEAP) (Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS) vol IV, annex M).

(3) HQDA Continuity of Operations Plan (HQDA COOP). (AMOPS, vol IV, annex O).

(4) HQDA Mobilization Plan, Army Mobilization Plan (AMP, vol I).

(5) Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS, vols I-IV).

b. Operations centers.

(1) NMCC.

(2) Army Operations Center (AOC).

(3) MACOM Operations Centers.

c. Planning systems.

(1) Joint Strategic Planning System.

(2) Joint Operation Planning System (JOPS).

(3) Joint Deployment System.

d. Resource management information systems.

(1) Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES).

(2) Standard Army Multicommand Management Information Systems.

(3) Total Army Equipment Distribution Program.

e. Command and control systems.

(1) WWMCCS.

(2) ACCS.

(3) MACOM Command and Control Systems.

f. Reporting systems.

(1) Joint Crisis Management Information Reports.

(2) JRS.

(3) DAXREP.

g. Communications systems.

(1) WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN).

(2) Army WIN.

(3) Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON).

(4) Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN).

(5) Automatic Secure Voice Communications (AUTOSEVOCOM).

(6) Defense Data Network (DDN).

(7) Defense Commercials Telecommunications Network (DCTN).

Chapter 2
Concept of Operations

2–1. The support system

a. The system. The DACCS, in its support role, operates in two modes. It provides for the formulation of decisions through monitoring, collecting, and exchanging essential information. It also provides for the timely execution of decisions through directives distributed by multiple communications systems. The reporting systems, JRS and DAXREP, transfer summary data upward to HQDA. Normal communication channels and crisis action systems send messages and orders downward and across to the Army Staff, field operating agencies (FOAs), and MACOMs. Two examples of preplanned responses are the DAEAP (AMOPS, vol IV, annex M) and the Emergency Administrative Actions (EAA) (AMOPS, vol IV, annex N). The DAEAPs are carried out when notice is received from the JCS of a change to the Defense Readiness Condition or a change to emergency conditions. The EAAs are selected measures, already in position, that can be rapidly implemented during mobilization and thereby minimize communications. Information flows upward, downward, and laterally throughout the DACCS. As an integrated decision support system, the DACCS—

(1) Supports the SA and the CSA in the command and direction of Army forces and resources.

(2) Operates according to normal command channels and staff procedures and under the policy guidance of the CSA.

(3) Collects, processes, displays, and distributes essential data from all commands and the Army Staff.

(4) Fulfills, when required, the emergency and general war command and control requirements of HQDA.

b. The support. The DACCS must be capable of performing all functions required to support the full spectrum of command and control. This spectrum ranges from day-to-day operations to the application of conventional and nuclear forces. Support elements of DACCS are as follows:

(1) *Staff elements.* Established staff elements identify information needed by the SA and the CSA for operational decisions. The Army Staff and MACOMs follow up in the execution of these decisions.

(2) *Data bases.* The data bases maintained by HQDA and the MACOMs must be readily available for prescribed input to the DACCS. Information in the data bases used for decisionmaking is critical and time-sensitive. Therefore, this information must always be current and in the form needed by the DACCS. All DACCS facilities and systems must support the integration of required data.

(3) *Information systems.* To plan, conduct, and monitor Army operations, the information and data must flow rapidly. It must flow vertically in the chain of command structure and laterally between HQDA, FOAs, and MACOMs. Dedicated, vertical, management-related information systems generally provide inventory control, requisitioning, and status of information for resource management. Originally designed for processing at fixed installations in a peacetime environment, these systems are currently difficult to relate to crisis management planning and execution. They must be modified for crisis and wartime processing support. Force and resource information of the DACCS is retrieved, in summary or extract form, for multiple vertical and horizontal information systems.

(4) *ADP.* ADP systems provide capabilities for data acquisition, storage, processing, and display. They support decisionmakers, their staffs, and subordinates. ADP systems must be secure, reliable, effective, survivable, and easy to access and use. Computer requirements must be identified. Moreover, computers must be installed to gain access to data bases and information systems needed for decisionmaking at HQDA. A wide variety of data must be automatically processed to meet time-sensitive or accuracy requirements. DACCS can acquire, store, process, display, and transmit data to meet these requirements.

(5) *Communications.* Long-haul communications needs of the DACCS are satisfied primarily by the Defense Communications System (DCS); specifically, the DDN, DCTN, AUTOVON, AUTODIN, and AUTOSEVOCOM.

(6) *Manual procedures.* Information needs do not always lend themselves to automation. For example, to develop their own appraisals of the situation, decisionmakers often need firsthand information from commanders. When possible, an alternative capability, procedure, or manual backup system must be developed to support operations in case the ADP equipment fails. Thus, not all information needed by the SA, CSA, and other decisionmakers and their staffs can or should be automated.

(7) *Additional capabilities.* The DACCS requires additional capabilities such as the capture of source data, graphics terminals, graphics conferencing, large wall screen displays, action prompters, plotters, executive aids, briefing support, communication concentrators, and video displays.

2–2. DACCS facilities

DACCS facilities interface with the NMCS and exchange data with the operations centers of other Services and Department of Defense (DOD) agencies. As described below, DACCS provides a link and support to AOC, emergency relocation sites (ERS), and Department of the Army (DA) alternate headquarters.

a. The AOC, Pentagon. The mission of the AOC is to provide HQDA with a 24-hour a day command and control facility and system that connects with the Army elements around the world and other elements of the Department of Defense. When augmented under emergency conditions, the AOC becomes the Army Command Center (ACC). Specific functions of the AOC are to—

(1) Represent the Chief of Staff, Army and serve as the point of contact on Joint matters during nonduty hours.

(2) Serve as the central point of contact for the Army Secretariat and Staff for information of a critical, immediate nature during emergencies.

(3) Supervise and manage the DA emergency communications systems to include the Army Switch Telephone System, teletypewriter facilities, secure worldwide voice system, and the worldwide teleconference facility.

(4) Provide secure conference and operational facilities.

(5) Process routine general inquiries, such as personnel problems, requests for administrative assistance, and requests for information from Congressional and media sources.

(6) Monitor situations worldwide, keep watch over specific activities which are or may be dangerous to the United States, and alert appropriate staff elements to conditions which require or may require DA response.

(7) Maintain general and specific situation maps, appropriate intelligence, and other current data pertaining to areas of active operations or potential trouble areas, and, as required, other operational intelligence, logistics, and personnel data.

(8) Maintain, in coordination with other Army Staff agencies, a current data base pertaining to forces, resources, and operational readiness of the Army.

(9) Respond to Joint Chiefs of Staff Communication Tests and Messages, and provide support to the ARSTAF and augmentation teams during exercises and crises.

(10) Serve as the primary command center of the Headquarters, DACCS and as the DA contact point for the exchange of current operational information with other command centers of the WWMCCS.

(11) Maintain and manage the DA Command Center facilities in support of the CSA and the DA Staff for an international or domestic emergency of a nuclear accident or incident. Establish, monitor, and brief DA Staff representatives on augmentation procedures in support of the CSA of crisis management.

(12) Accomplish emergency action notification procedures to effect the transition from peace to wartime conditions.

(13) Serve as the proponent for DA and ODCSOPS Emergency Action Procedures (EAP) and provide an Emergency Action capability on a 24-hour basis to advise the Command Element of Emergency Actions in the event of crisis. Coordinate AOC activities of HQDA emergency relocation sites.

(14) Maintain the DA file of code words, nicknames, and short titles, and coordinate related policies and procedures.

b. ERSs. ERSs are required to ensure the continuity of essential HQDA operations during wartime. Operations centers are provided at each ERS in accordance with the HQDA COOP.

c. DA alternate headquarters. Selected subordinate Army commands are designated as DA alternate headquarters by the HQDA COOP. These commands will—

(1) Perform functions prescribed in the HQDA COOP.

(2) Plan for functions listed in the command's COOP.

(3) Consider, for COOP planning, ADP facilities available to the alternate headquarters. However, these commands will not acquire ADP equipment solely to support the COOP mission.

2–3. Command and control systems of MACOMs

a. The command and control systems of MACOMs will meet the priority requirements of the NCA, CSA, and MACOM commanders. MACOM information systems interfacing or transmitting data to HQDA will comply with the standards of informational input that apply to all DACCS reporting systems and to all technical standards that are issued by USAISC.

b. MACOMs that are Army Component commands must also be responsive to the unified command systems within which they operate.

c. Conflicts in compatibility standards or reporting requirements will be reported to HQDA(DAMO–ODM), WASH DC 20310–0440.

d. Conflicts in technical standards will be reported to HQDA(DAIM–AD), WASH DC 20310–0700.

Chapter 3
Joint Reporting Structure (JRS)

3–1. Description

JRS reports are a major information source for the NMCS and the DACCS. (See table 3–1 for JRS reports and monitoring agencies.) The JRS is designed as a framework to meet the needs for—

a. Military information to the NCA.

b. A central catalog of recurring reporting requirements.

c. Standardization in reporting systems.

3–2. Participants

a. JRS reports are sent *from* the following Army participants:

(1) HQDA.

(2) MACOMs.

(3) Designated and knowledgeable commanders.

(4) Custodians and users of weapons and equipment.

b. Reports are sent *to* the following JRS participants.

(1) The command centers of the JCS.

(2) Commanders of the unified and specified commands.

(3) DOD agencies.

(4) Military Services.

3–3. Responsibilities

JCS Pub 6, volume I, outlines participant responsibilities in the JRS. Army participants have the following responsibilities:

a. The DCSOPS will have overall responsibility for JRS matters within the Army.

b. The Chief, Mobilization Division, Operations, Readiness, and Mobilization Directorate, ODCSOPS, will be the Army JRS POC. As the POC, the chief will—

(1) Coordinate Office of the JCS (OJCS) proposed changes to the JRS with the appropriate Army Staff monitoring and preparing agencies.

(2) Coordinate the Army's proposed changes to the JRS with the OJCS.

(3) Consolidate reviews by Army Staff monitoring agencies. (These reviews will be in the monitoring agencies' areas of responsibility.) Prepare the Annual Reports and Review and forward it to the OJCS.

(4) Maintain a current POC list of Army Staff monitoring and preparing agencies.

c. The heads of Army Staff agencies will—

(1) Provide JRS reports in their areas of responsibility.

(2) Determine information requirements in their areas of responsibility.

(3) Determine whether new reporting requirements can be met through an existing joint or Army report.

(4) Review existing reports and select those that meet guidelines for inclusion in JCS Pub 6.

(5) Forward to the Army JRS POC new JRS reporting requirements or recommended changes to existing JRS reports.

(6) Monitor the JRS reporting and supporting systems in their areas of responsibility. Forward proposals for changes to the Army JRS POC.

(7) Designate an agency POC to coordinate JRS matters.

(8) Designate an Army Staff monitoring agency POC for each JRS report that is in their agency's area of responsibility.

(9) Provide the Army JRS POC with the name, grade, office symbol, and telephone number of their monitoring agency POC for each JRS report.

(10) Authorize release of JRS reports for which they are responsible.

d. The Chief, National Guard Bureau (NGB) will—

(1) Ensure that State adjutants general submit reports required by JCS Pub 6.,

(2) Coordinate preparation of the Army National Guard (ARNG) organization status data (Card Type V) with the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) for the Unit Status and Identity Report (UNITREP).

(3) Issue supplemental guidance to JRS reports as appropriate.

e. Heads of monitoring agencies (table 3–1, 3–2, and 3–3) will—

(1) Monitor JRS reports and their contents for utility. They will also monitor JCS publications authorizing these reports.

(2) Coordinate JRS change proposals with Army field commands when required.

(3) Resolve differences for JRS proposed changes.

(4) Provide distribution lists for assigned JCS publications.

f. The Commander, U.S. Army Command and Control Support Agency (USACCSA) will—

(1) Develop, install, and maintain site unique software for WWMCCS ADP systems that support the DACCS. These management tasks include responsibility for the following functions:

(a) Information processing. This includes assembling and compiling DACCS-user application programs; scheduling, allocating resources for, and executing these programs; scheduling, and producing output in DACCS user-specified formats.

(b) Data base processing. This includes defining and generating the DACCS data bases in appropriate formats and maintaining data base integrity and the security level specified. It also includes providing for an efficient, acceptable level of access to the data base and for the growth of the data base.

(c) Communication. This includes controlling interface between terminal and remote devices and the DACCS information network; interface between information processors and data base processors located within the DACCS network; and the data flow between the DACCS terminals, information and data base processors, and remote devices.

(2) Serve as staff user interface for WWMCCS/WIN applications.

(3) Perform technical data base administration for all data bases maintained at the site and maintain the HQDA portion of the WWMCCS data base.

(4) Manage input data to DA UNITREP that is not specified in JCS Pub 6, volume II, chapter 1.

(5) Perform long-range planning for the HQDA site to continue improvements of WWMCCS ADP support.

(6) Coordinate all WIN support activities as the WIN site coordinator. This will include—

(a) Representing HQDA in all WIN matters.

(b) Being aware of improvements and new requirements that relate to WIN at the site.

(c) Serving as central coordinator for processing all WIN users' requests for system and file access.

g. Commanders of MACOMs will ensure that appropriate commanders submit the following reports as required by JCS Pub 6:

(1) UNITREP. These reports will be submitted per JCS Pub 6, volume II, chapter 1, part 2. MACOM commanders will instruct their commanders to—

(a) Ensure that organizational identity and status data are adequate and valid.

(b) Issue supplements when UNITREP guidance needs to be refined. These supplements will apply to and be easily understood by subordinate forces. MACOM commanders will answer questions concerning the contents of these supplements.

(2) Temporary Report (TEMPREP), as required.

(3) The following Operations Reports, as required:

(a) Operations Planning Report (OPREP–1).

(b) Operations Start Report (OPREP–2).

(c) Event/Incident Report (OPREP–3).

(d) Operations Stop/Results Report (OPREP–4).

(e) Operations Summary Report (OPREP–5).

(4) The following nuclear weapons reports, as required:

(a) Operational Change Report (OCR).

(b) OCR–Emergency (OCR–EMERG).

(c) Stockpile Emergency Verification (SEV).

(d) Semiannual Inventory Report (SIR).

(5) The following communications-electronics equipment reports, as required:

(a) Communications-Electronics Deployment Report (CEDREP).

(b) Communications-Electronics Post-deployment Report (A) (CEPODA).

(c) Communications-Electronics Post-deployment Report (B) (CEPODB).

(6) Commander's Situation Report (SITREP).

h. The Commanding General (CG), FORSCOM will—

(1) Maintain the DA master file of standard unit movement data and standard unit reporting procedures for Army units that support the planning and operational requirements of AMOPS and JOPS.

(2) Maintain the DA master data file of standard characteristics (dimensions, weight, and cube) for equipment under the Army Table of Organization and Equipment.

(3) Collect, process, and transmit data reported under the JRS on all organizations assigned to FORSCOM and the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).

i. The file manager, appointed by the Commander, USACCSA (*f*(3) above) will—

(1) Provide technical information expertise.

(2) Manage file space, files, program retrievals, and documentation.

(3) Assure that only users authorized access to files by the proper Army Staff POC are identified to the system.

3–4. Changes

a. Changes may involve policies, procedures, or instructions; new information requirements or data elements; or revisions to or deletions of existing content. Any JRS participant may originate a change proposal to JCS Pub 6, volumes I and II.

b. Army special JRS reporting requirements are included as Army supplemental instructions in the appropriate JRS volume. Other Army reporting requirements supporting the JRS are stated in related DAXREP publications. Army-initiated, noncontroversial changes to the JRS will be submitted to HQDA(DAMO–ODM) for forwarding to the JCS per JCS Pub 6, volume I. The monitoring agency POCs will process Army-initiated changes to the JRS involving policy, major procedural changes, or controversial issues in their functional areas.

(1) Proposed changes to the JRS originating in HQDA will be coordinated by the monitoring agency POC with all interested Army Staff agencies and field commands. The monitoring agency POC will resolve all differences before submitting the proposed changes.

(2) Commanders of MACOMs will submit their recommendations for JRS changes to the monitoring agency POC responsible for the report or data element. The monitoring agency POC will follow the same procedures in (1) above.

Chapter 4
Department of the Army Command and Control Reporting System (DAXREP)

4–1. Description
DAXREP is one of the two reporting components of the DACCS. The other is the JRS. The DAXREP and the JRS complement and supplement each other. They mutually support the DACCS. The DAXREP is designed to control Army Staff and MACOM reporting. It includes all recurring, non-JRS reporting requirements directly related to the planning, execution, and postoperational analysis of military operations. This regulation is the only listing of all current, recurring, operational reports of DAXREP.

4–2. Uses of the DAXREP
The DAXREP is used to—
a. Provide the SA, CSA, HQDA, and alternate headquarters locations with information needed for timely operational decisions.
b. Allow minimum interface and compatibility with other reporting systems (joint, component, MACOMs, and other Services).
c. Support the information requirements of the NCA and the NMCS.

4–3. Reports covered
Reports covered in DAXREP include—
a. Supplemental operational reports required by HQDA to support the JCS.
b. Operational reports required by—
(1) DAEAP.
(2) HQDA COOP.
(3) AMOPS.
(4) HQDA Mobilization Plan (AMP, vol I).
c. MACOM reports required for disaster relief, civil defense, and crisis and wartime operations.
d. Alternate reports produced by manual backup procedures for the reports listed in *a* through *c* above.

4–4. Responsibilities
a. The DCSOPS will—
(1) Have overall responsibility for DAXREP matters within the Army.
(2) Establish policies and provide guidance for the DAXREP. Maintain the DAXREP.
(3) Determine requirements for information to support HQDA command and control.
(4) Monitor the effectiveness of DAXREP and initiate corrective action as needed.
b. The Chief, Mobilization Division, Operations, Readiness, and Mobilization Directorate, ODCSOPS, will—
(1) Act as the Army DAXREP POC.
(2) Coordinate proposed changes to the DAXREP.
c. Heads of Army Staff agencies will—
(1) Control information for the management information products listed in tables 3–2 and 3–3.
(2) Publish, as appropriate, an information requirement directive or an implementing directive for DAXREP management information products listed in tables 3–2 and 3–3.
(3) Appoint POCs for DAXREP reports and publications. Furnish the POCs' names and telephone numbers to HQDA(DAMO–ODM), WASH DC 20310–0440.
(4) Determine requirements for operational information in their areas of responsibilities.
(5) Send their requirements for operational information to the DCSOPS for inclusion in DAXREP.
d. Heads of monitoring agencies will perform the following tasks in their areas of responsibility:
(1) Monitor information requirement directives, DAXREP reports, and the use of these directives and reports.
(2) Coordinate DAXREP change proposals with Army field commands when required.

(3) Resolve differences for DAXREP proposed changes.
(4) Provide distribution lists for DAXREP publications.
e. Commanders of MACOMs will submit the following DAXREP management information products as required:
(1) Chemical Accident Report (AR 50–6, AR 385–40) (RCS DD–M(AR) 1020).
(2) Civilian Personnel: Mobilization Planning and Management (AR 690–11) (RCS CSGPA–554).
(3) Expedited Movement Report (EXMOVREP) (AR 55–113) (RCS: EXEMPT).
(4) Explosive Accident (Major) Report (AR 385–40) (RCS DD–M(AR) 1020).
(5) Mobilization Table of Distribution and Allowances Update (AMOPS, vol III).
(6) Nuclear Weapon Accident Report (NUC–FLASH and BROKEN ARROW) (AR 50–5, AR 385–40) (RCS DD–AE(AR)1168).
(7) Nuclear Weapon Minor Incident Report (DULL SWORD) (AR 50–5, AR 385–40) (RCS CSGPA–1559).
(8) Nuclear Weapon Significant Incident Report (BENT SPEAR) (AR 50–5, AR 385–40) (RCS DD–AE(AR)1168).
(9) Personnel Shortages (AMOPS, vol III).
(10) Post M-Day Replacements (AMOPS, vol III).
(11) Report of Army Air Reconnaissance for Damage Assessment in CONUS (AARDAC) (RCS JCS–1065).
(12) Unit Status Report (AR 220–1) (RCS JCS–6–11–2–1–6).
f. The CG, FORSCOM will—
(1) Assure that the following management information products are prepared and forwarded to HQDA:
(a) Availability Listing of Forces for Civil Defense (AR 500–70) (RCS DD–POL (AR) 1079).
(b) Tempest Rapid Report (AR 500–60) (RCS DD–COMP (AR) 1114).
(c) Deployment, Employment, Mobilization Status Report (DEMSTAT) (RCS CSGPO–433).
(d) Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan (AMOPS, vol III).
(e) Requirement Objective Code (ROBCO) (AR 11–38) (RCS: EXEMPT).
(2) Appoint POCs for DAXREP and JRS management information products listed in *e* and (1) above. Furnish the POCs' names and telephone numbers to HQDA(DAMO–ODM), WASH DC 20310–0440.
(3) Supplement DAXREP reports as appropriate and provide copies to HQDA.

4–5. Requirements
The requirements for the DAXREP are established in Army and joint publications to include JCS Pub 6. JCS Pub 6 requires chiefs of Services to maintain Service reporting systems to support the information requirements of the OJCS. Decision support at HQDA for the DACCS reporting system requires the following:
a. Collection of key, summary level data by MACOMs and FOAs.
b. Timely transmission of summary level data from MACOMs and FOAs to HQDA.
c. Staff action at HQDA to determine priorities for the allocation of units and resources to meet operational requirements.
d. Management actions at HQDA to coordinate the resolution of resources and force problems.
e. Capability to support planning, coordinating, directing, controlling, and making decisions regarding forces and resources needed for military operations.
f. Integration of resource management information systems at each echelon (installation, MACOM, subordinate headquarters, and HQDA).
g. Management and monitoring of force requirements and force shortages by the Army Staff and MACOMs. This action will be based on HQDA policy and procedures to meet Army objectives.
h. Identification by MACOMs and subordinate headquarters of operational and information requirements. Identification is based on HQDA policy and procedures for the allocation and distribution of resources.

i. Modification and revision of current reporting directives to provide crisis action and deliberate planning support from systems. Such systems may involve planning, resource management, command and control, information resources or technology, reporting, and communications.

j. Development of an Army-wide information system that provides critical, key, and summary level forces and resource information in displays for HQDA decisionmakers. Displays must be timely, accurate, and meaningful.

4–6. Reporting policies
Establishing and maintaining the DAXREP is based on the following reporting policies:

a. Report routing will be according to individual report instructions. In some cases, reports do not have to be routed to HQDA.

b. Reports for the DAXREP are drawn from many functional areas, including personnel, intelligence, and logistics. Include reporting requirements in the DAXREP only if they are essential to the command and control of forces and resources.

c. DAXREP will support reports on essential, operational information requirements of HQDA and subordinate command levels. The essential, operational information requirements are needed for decisionmaking throughout the command and control process that supports mobilization and deployment operations (AMOPS, vol III, annex N). To reduce reporting and communications loads, continuous efforts must be made to standardize and coordinate operational information requirements. However, these requirements will not be compromised or restricted due to standardization with other systems or limitations in communications capabilities.

Table 3–1
JRS reports and monitoring agencies

Report	Monitoring Agency	Purpose
ACAPS (JCS Review of Area Communications-Electronics Capabilities).	DAIM–AD	Provides area reviews of communications equipment, resources, and capabilities from field commands.
ANNREP (Annual Reports Review).	DAMO–ODM	Facilities monitoring/review of all joint reports.
APORTSREP (Aerial Ports and Air Operating Bases Report).	DALO–TSM	Provides operating characteristics of free world airports.
ASSETSREP (Transportation Assets Report).	DALO–TSM	Reports availability of common carrier sealift, airlift vehicles.
CAO SOP (Standing Operating Procedures for the Coordination of Atomic Operations).	DAMO–ODO	Provides procedures for coordination of preplanned nuclear operations and reporting of operational data to the JCS.
CEDREP (Communications-Electronics Deployment Report).	DAIM–AD	Monitors movement/status of contingency communication equipment.
CEF (Civil Engineering Files).	DAEN–ZCM	Provides standard planning factors for civil engineering support plan of joint OPLANS.
CEPODA (Communications-Electronics Post-deployment Report (A)).	DAIM–AD	Provides performance/utilization of contingency communication equipment from responsible custodian.
CEPODB (Communications-Electronics Post-deployment Report (B)).	DAIM–AD	Provides performance/utilization of contingency equipment from user.
CHSTRREP (Characteristics of Transportation Resources Report).	DALO–TSM	Provides planning factors and characteristics of certain sea and air vehicles.
COMSPOT (Communications Spot Report).	DAIM–AD	Provides quick inputs on condition imposing serious impediments to the DCS.
COMSTAT (Communications Status Report).	DAIM–AD	Provides significant status information on DCS elements.
CONREP (Contingency Construction Report).	DAEN–ZCM	Provides summary review of contingency construction program and detailed report of construction status.
CRAFREP (Civil Reserve Air Fleet Summary Report).	DALO–TSM	Reports status of Civil Reserve Air Fleet.
DIAINTSUM	DAMI–FI	Reports current intelligence for a specified period.
DIN (Defense Intelligence Notice).	DAMI–FI	Provides developments in current intelligence having impact on future planning.
DISUM	DAMI–FI	Reports defense intelligence for a specified period.
GEOREQ (Specified Geolocation Code Request).	DAMO–ODM	Standardizes data codes representing geographic locations of military installations.
GUARDS (General Unified Ammunition Reporting Data System).	DALO–SMD	Maintains automated worldwide status for certain conventional ground, naval, and air ammunitions.
INCONREP (The Intra-CONUS Movement Report).	DALO–TSM	Collects CONUS transportation requirements data not provided through JOPSREP.
JADREP (Joint Resource Assessment Data Base Report).	DAMO–ODO	Reports material status of static military resources.
JOPSREP (JOPS Reporting)	DAMO–ODM	Exchanges information in support of joint operation planning.
LOGFACREP	DALO–TSM	Provides data for Logistic Factors File (LFF) included in JSCP.
MEREP (Major Equipment Identification Code Report).	DALO–SMD	Provides coded identity for major military equipment authorized/possessed—supports UNITREP.
NICKREP (Code Word, Nickname, and Exercise Term Report).	DAMO–ODS	Registers subject terms for use in WWMCCS.
NUDET (Summary Report of Nuclear Detonations).	DAMO–ODO	Provides rapid reports of nuclear detonations on friendly targets.
OCR (Operational Change Report).	DAMO–NC	Reports changes in status, location, configuration of nuclear weapons.
OCR–EMERG (Operational Change Report-Emergency).	DAMO–NC	Summarizes changes in status, location, configuration, quantity of nuclear weapons during wartime, exercises, or emergencies.
OPREP–1 (Operation(s) Planning Report).	DAMO–ODO	Describes plan for military operations for specific situations.
OPREP–2 (Operation(s) Start Report).	DAMO–ODO	Executes a plan (fragmentary order) which advises start of operation in response to OPREP–1.
OPREP–3 (Event/Incident Report).	DAMO–ODO	Forwards incidents/events of potential national level interest.
OPREP–4 (Operation(s) Stop/Results Report).	DAMO–ODO	Reports completion of an operation and quick response results.
OPREP–5 (Operations Summary Report).	DAMO–ODO	Provides summarized statistical data.
POLCAP (Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants Capabilities Report).	DALO–TSE	Reports POL capabilities and operations by area.
POPGUN (Policy & Procedures Governing the Use of Code Words, Nicknames, and Exercise Terms).	DAMO–ODS	Provides policies and procedures for use of code words, nicknames and exercise terms.
PORTSREP (Port Characteristics Report).	DALO–TSM	Provides characteristics of selected ports.

Table 3–1
JRS reports and monitoring agencies—Continued

Report	Monitoring Agency	Purpose
RECON–1 (Reconnaissance Operational Plans and Orders).	DAMI–ISP	Provides selected data concerning reconnaissance plans/orders related to reconnaissance operations.
RECON–2 (Reconnaissance Nickname Log Report).	DAMI–ISP	Registers nicknames for all reconnaissance operations.
RECON–3 (Reconnaissance Track Dictionary Report).	DAMI–ISP	Provides details of peacetime reconnaissance tracks.
RECON–3A (Reconnaissance Track Objectives Report).	DAMI–ISP	Provides details on reconnaissance track objectives.
RECON–4 (Reconnaissance Mission Schedule Report).	DAMI–ISP	Provides details of monthly peacetime reconnaissance schedules.
RECON–5 (Reconnaissance Mission Following Report).	DAMI–ISP	Provides selected mission following data.
REPOL (Petroleum Damage Deficiency Report).	DALO–TSE	Reports damage and deficiencies affecting bulk POL supplies, storage, and distribution.
SDIN (Special Defense Intelligence Notice).	DAMI–FI	Provides developments in current intelligence having impact on current planning.
SEV (Stockpile Emergency Verification)	DAMO–NC	Determines validity of suspected loss of nuclear weapons/components.
SIR (Semiannual Inventory Report).	DAMO–NC	Reconciles DOD, DOE, DNA, CINC, and Service records with physical inventories.
SITREP (Commander's Situation Report).	DAMO–ODO	Keeps JCS, CINCs, other Services, OSD, and White House apprised of significant events, intelligence, force disposition, etc. which assess overall situation.
SPIREP (Spot Intelligence Report).	DAMI–FI	Reports intelligence of immediate significant impact.
TEDREP (Type Unit Equipment Detail Report).	DALO–TSM	Provides data for the Type Unit Equipment Detail (TUDET) file.
TEMPREP (Temporary Report).	DAMO–ODO	Provides vehicle to satisfy an urgent or one-time reporting requirement.
TYPREP (Type Unit Data Report).	DAMO–ODM	Registers standard codes for military organizations and compiles transportation data.
UNITREP (Unit Status and Identity Report).	DAMO–ODR (See Table 3–2)	Provides worldwide UNIT readiness, identity, and location data.
USBRO (U.S. Base Requirements Overseas Report).	DALO–RMS	Expresses U.S. requirements for overseas bases development.

Table 3–2
Agencies responsible for UNITREP management information requirements

Management information requirement	Card type	Agency — Directing/ initiating	Agency — Monitoring	Agency — Preparing	Agency — Using	Remarks
1. Basic identity data elements	A	JCS	DAMO–FDP	Army Staff, MACOMs	JCS, Army Staff FOAs, MACOMs	
	B		DAMO–FDA	TAGO, MACOMs		Long Name Unit Descriptor
2. General status	D		DAMO–ODR	Army Staff MACOMs		
a. Telecommunications (Routing and indicator codes)	G		USAISC	DCSPER, MACOMs		
b. Organization personnel strength	J		DAPE–MPD–O	FORSCOM, NGB MILPER-CEN, HQDA(DAMO–FDA)		MACOMs prepare during crisis with increased frequency reporting
c. Combat readiness	K		DAMO–ODR	MACOMs		
d. Equipment and crew status	L,M		DALO–PLR	USAREUR, EUSA, USAR-CENT, USARJ, USARRED, WESTCOM, FORSCOM, INSCOM, TRADOC, NGB, TSG, USACE, HSC		
e. Operation plan status	N,P		DAMO–ODO	MACOMs		
f. Nuclear capabilities	Q		DAMO–NC	MACOMs		
g. Transportable communications equipment	T		DAIM–OI	USAREUR, USAISC, FORSCOM		
h. Reserve Component organization status	V		DAMO–ODM	NGB, FORSCOM		
i. Organization transfer status	X		DAMO–ODO	MACOMs		
3. Remarks	R		DAMO–ODR	MACOMs		

Table 3–3
HQDA agencies responsible for DAXREP management information products

Management Information Product	RCS	Agency					Remarks
		Directing	Initiating	Monitoring	Preparing	Using	
1. Active Army, ARNG, USAR Location Cards	CSGPO–322(MIN)	HQDA	DAMO–ODR	—	USACCSA	MILPERCEN, MACOMs	
2. Availability Listing of Forces for Civil Defense	DD–POL (AR) 1079	DOD/HQDA	DAMO–ODS	DAMO–ODS	FORSCOM State Adjutants General	DAMO–ODS	
3. Biological Accident Report	CSGPA–1560	DOD	DAPE–HRS	DAPE–HRS	MACOMs	DAMO–NCC, SAPA–PP	
4. Tempest Rapid Report	DD–COMP (AR) 1114	DOD	DAMO–ODS	DAMO–ODS	FORSCOM	DAMO–ODS, FORSCOM	
5. Chemical Accident Report	DD–M(AR) 1020	DOD	DAPE–HRS	DAPE–HRS	MACOMs	DAPE–HRS, DAMO–NCC, DASG–PSP, DAPE–HRE	
6. Deployment, Employment, Mobilization Status Report (DEMSTAT)	CSGPO–433	HQDA	FORSCOM	DAMO–ODM	FORSCOM	DAMO–OD, FORSCOM, JDA	
7. Emergency Civilian Personnel Program Report	CSGPA–554	HQDA	DAPE–CP	—	MACOMs	DAPE–CP	
8. Expedited Movement Report (EXMOVREP)	EXEMPT	HQDA	DALO–TSP	—	MACOMs	MACOMs, DAMO–ODO, DALO–TSP	
9. Explosive Accident (Major) Report	DD–M(AR) 1020	DOD	DAPE–HRS	DAPE–HRS	MACOMs	DDESB, DAPE–HRS	
10. Mobilization Table of Distribution and Allowances Update	TBD	HQDA	DAMO–FD	—	MACOMs	DAMO–FD, MACOMs	AMOPS IIIAnnex FPara 20
11. Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan	TBD	HQDA	DAMO–ODM	DAMO–ODM	FORSCOM	DAMO–ODM,FDA DAEN–ZCI FORSCOM	AMOPS IIIAnnex DPara 3c
12. Nuclear Weapon Accident Report (NUC–FLASH and BROKEN ARROW)	DD–AE (AR)1168	DOD	DAPE–HRS	DAPE–HRS	MACOMs	NMCC, JCS, DAMO–NCS, MACOMs	
13. Nuclear Weapon Minor Incident Report (DULL SWORD)	CSGPA–1559	DOD	DAPE–HRS	DAPE–HRS	MACOMs	DAMO–NCS, DAMI–CIC, DAPE–HRS, MACOMs	
14. Nuclear Weapon Significant Incident Report (BENT SPEAR)	DD–AE (AR)1168	DOD	DAPE–HRS	DAPE–HRS	MACOMs	DAMO–NCS, DAMI–CIC, DAPE–HRS, MACOMs	
15. Personnel Shortages	TBD	HQDA	DAPE–PSJ	—	Army Components	DAPE–PSJ, MACOMs	AMOPS III3–7–1a
16. Policy & Procedures Governing the Use of Code Words, Nicknames, & Exercise Terms (POPGUN)	TBD	HQDA	DAMO–ODS	—	Army Components MACOMs	DAMO–ODS	
17. Post M–Day Replacements	TBD	HQDA	DAMO–ODO	—	Army Components	DAMO–ODO, MACOMs	AMOPS III3–7–1b

Table 3–3
HQDA agencies responsible for DAXREP management information products—Continued

| Management Information Product | RCS | Agency | | | | | Remarks |
		Directing	Initiating	Monitoring	Preparing	Using	
18. Report of Army Air Reconnaissance for Damage Assessment	JCS–1065	DOD/USAF	DAMO–ODO	DAMO–ODO	FORSCOM, TRADOC, AMC, IN-SCOM, USAISC, MDW	JCS, DAMO–ODO	
19. Requirement Objective Code (ROBCO)	EXEMPT	HQDA	DAMO–ODM	DAMO–ODM	DAMO–ODM FORSCOM	DAMO–ODM, ODR NGB, OCAR, MACOMs	
20. Unit Status Report	JCS–6II–2–1–6	HQDA	DAMO–ODR	DAMO–ODR	MACOMs	JCS, ARSTAF	

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

ARRDAC
Army Air Reconnaissance for Damage Assessment in Continental United States. (Cited in para 4–4.)*[?title]

AMOPS Volume I
Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS), Volume I, System Description Responsibilities and Procedures. (Cited in paras 1–7 and 4–3.)*

AMOPS Volume II
Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS), Volume II, Strategic Employment of Army Forces. (Cited in paras 1–7 and 4–3.)*

AMOPS Volume III
Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS), Volume III, Army Mobilization and Deployment Planning Guidance. (Cited in paras 1–7, 4–3, 4–4, 4–6, and table 3–3.)*

AMOPS Volume IV
Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS), Volume IV, Army Crisis Action System. (Cited in paras 1–7, 2–1, and 4–3.)*

AMP Volume I
Army Mobilization Plan (AMP), Volume I, Headquarters, Department of the Army Mobilization Plan. (Cited in paras 1–7 and 4–3.)*

AR 11–38
Requirement Objective Code (ROBCO) Program. (Cited in para 4–4.)

AR 11–39
Army Command and Control System (ACCS) Program. (Cited in para 1–6.)

AR 50–5
Nuclear Surety. (Cited in para 4–4.)

AR 50–6
Chemical Surety Program. (Cited in para 4–4.)

AR 55–113
Movement of Units within Continental United States. (Cited in para 4–4.)

AR 220–1
Unit Status Reporting. (Cited in para 4–4.)

AR 355–15
Management Information Control System. (Cited in para 1–4.)

AR 385–40
Accident Reporting and Records. (Cited in para 4–4.)

AR 500–60
Disaster Relief. (Cited in para 4–4.)

AR 500–70
Military Support of Civil Defense. (Cited in para 4–4.)

AR 690–11
Civilian Personnel: Mobilization Planning and Management. (Cited in para 4–4.)

DODD 5100.30
World-Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS). (Cited in para 1–6.)

JCS Pub 6
Joint Reporting Structure (JRS). (Cited in paras 3–3, 3–4, and 4–5.)

Section II
Related Publications
A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 10–47
U.S. Army Command and Control Support Agency.

AR 355–11
List of Approved Recurring Management Information Requirements.

AR 380–5
Department of the Army Information Security Program.

AR 500–5
The Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System.

DA Pam 525–11
Unit Reporting (UNITREP) Unit Type Codes (UTC).

DA Pam 525–12
Army Location Codes: States within the United States.

DA Pam 525–13
Army Location Codes: Foreign Locations.

JCS Pub I
Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

JSCP, Annex N
Mobilization

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AARDAC
Army Air Reconnaissance for Damage Assessment in CONUS

ACCS
Army Command and Control System

ACSIM
Assistant Chief of Staff for Information Management

ADP
automatic data processing

AMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMOPS
Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System

AMP
Army Mobilization Plan

AOC
Army Operations Center

ARNG
Army National Guard

AUTODIN
automatic digital network

AUTOSEVOCOM
automatic secure voice communications

AUTOVON
automatic voice network

CEDREP
Communications-Electronics Deployment Report

CEPODA
Communications-Electronics Post-deployment Report (A)

CEPODB
Communications-Electronics Post-deployment Report (B)

CG
commanding general

COOP
Continuity of Operations Plan

CSA
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

DA
Department of the Army

DACCS
Department of the Army Command and Control System

DAEAP
Department of the Army Emergency Action Procedures

DAXREP
Department of the Army Command and Control Reporting System

DCS
Defense Communication System

DCSOPS
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DCTN
Defense Commercial Telecommunications Network

DDESB
Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board

DDN
Defense Data Network

DEMSTAT
Deployment, Employment, Mobilization Status Report

DOD
Department of Defense

EAA
Emergency Administrative Actions

ERS
emergency relocation site

EUSA
Eighth U.S. Army

EXMOVREP
Expedited Movement Report

FOA
Field operating agency

FORSCOM
U.S. Army Forces Command

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

HSC
U.S. Army Health Services Command

INSCOM
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

JCS
Joint Chiefs of Staff

JDA
Joint Deployment Agency

JOPS
Joint Operation Planning System

JRS
Joint Reporting Structure

MACOM
major Army Command

MDW
U.S. Army Military District of Washington

MILPERCEN
U.S. Army Military Personnel Center

NCA
National Command Authorities

NGB
National Guard Bureau

NMCC
National Military Command Center

NMCS
National Military Command System

OCR
Operational Change Report

OCR-EMERG
Operational Change Report-Emergency

ODCSOPS
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

OJCS
Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

OPREP
Operations Report

POC
point of contact

POL
petroleum, oils, and lubricants

PPBES
Planning, Programming, and Budgeting and Execution System

RCS
requirement control symbol

ROBCO
Requirement Objective Code

SA
Secretary of the Army

SEV
Stockpile Emergency Verification

SIR
Semiannual Inventory Report

SITREP
Commander's Situation Report

TAGO
The Adjutant General's Office

TBD
to be determined

TEMPREP
Temporary Report

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG
The Surgeon General

UNITREP
Unit Status and Identity Report

USACCSA
U.S. Army Command and Control Support Agency

USACE
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USAF
U.S. Air Force

USAISC
U.S. Army Information Systems Command

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

USARCENT
U.S. Army Forces, Central Command

USAREUR
U.S. Army, Europe

USARJ
U.S. Army, Japan

USARRED
U.S. Army Forces, Readiness Command

WESTCOM
U.S. Army Western Command

WIN
WWMCCS Intercomputer Network

WWMCCS
Worldwide Military Command and Control System

Section II
Terms

ADP final product
An information product generated by ADP equipment. The product leaves the physical confines of the ADP operational element and is transmitted either to organizational elements within the data processing installation or externally to other organizations.

Army Command and Control System (ACCS)
The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and staff essential to Army commanders to plan, direct, and control operations.

Army Operations Center (AOC)
A facility, operated in the Pentagon, that supports Army authorities in commanding and directing Army forces. It serves as the operational information center for HQDA and, in time of emergency, is staffed with operations personnel representing all major staff elements of HQDA(HQDA COOP).

Continuity of Operations (COOP)
Continuous functions, tasks, or duties needed to accomplish a military action or mission in carrying out the national military strategy. It includes the functions and duties of the commander and his or her staff.

Department of the Army Command and Control Reporting System (DAXREP)
A system designed to control Army Staff and MACOM reporting. It includes all recurring, non-JRS reporting requirements directly related to the planning, execution, and postoperational analysis of military operations.

Information
Data that have been processed by automated or manual means and in a format that can be used by a decisionmaker to satisfy a knowledge requirement.

Information control agency
An Army organizational element, as defined below, that assists in controlling information used in the DACCS.
a. Directing agency. The agency that provides the basic directive, oral or written, by which an information requirement is implied or established. This agency may also be the initiating agency.
b. Initiating agency (proponent agency). The agency that develops and establishes the specific format, content, definitions, procedures, and instructions for an information requirement. An initiating agency assumes primary responsibility for the operation of the information reporting system.
c. Monitoring agency. The Army agency assigned responsibility for the Army action on, or implementation of, an information requirement from a non-Army agency. If compliance requires initiating supporting information requirements within the Army, the monitoring agency is also the initiating agency of such supporting information requirements.
d. Preparing agency. An agency specifically required by the information requirement directive to compile, process, reproduce, convert, and submit all or part of the required data or any summary or extract of them.
e. Using agency. An agency responsible for receiving and taking action (other than to review, approve, or forward) on data submitted in response to the information requirement. The initiating agency is commonly, but not always, a using agency. At an intermediate stage in the flow of the data, an agency may be both a preparing agency and a using agency.

Information requirement directive
A directive that initiates, revises, or modifies a requirement for management information and assigns responsibility for its preparation, compilation, processing, summarization, or use. It also prescribes needed instructions, procedures, information sources, definitions, and forms.

Information system
A repetitive means consisting of standard procedures, personnel, equipment, and, if an automated system, software.

Joint Reporting Structure (JRS)
A centrally coordinated catalog of recurring joint, individual Service, and DOD agency reporting requirements necessary to support command decisions in planning, execution, and post-operational analysis of military operations which provides to the maximum extent possible the information required for the National Command Authorities (NCA).

Management information
Information used for decisionmaking in executing the functions of planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating, evaluating, and controlling to accomplish management missions and tasks.

Management information product (MIP)
A transmission of data containing information collected in response to an approved management information requirement. The information may be in a narrative, tabular, or graphic form. It may be transmitted orally, in a manually produced report, or by an ADP final product.

Management information requirement (MIR)
A requirement for information to be collected, processed, and transmitted on a periodic, as required, or one-time basis. An MIR may include a requirement for several information products, data inputs, and data outputs. MIRs will be processed manually or by ADP equipment.

Management information system (MIS)
An organized assembly of resources and procedures required to collect, process, and distribute data for use in decisionmaking.

National Command Authorities (NCA)
The President and the Secretary of Defense

or their duly deputized alternates or successors.

National Military Command System (NMCS)
The priority component of the WWMCCS designed to support the National Command Authorities in the exercise of their responsibilities. It also supports the Joint Chiefs of Staff in carrying out their responsibilities.

Operations center
A physical grouping of those elements of the General and Special Staff sections concerned with current operations and support. It provides the following to the senior authority of the headquarters.

a. A central point for assembly and display of essential information required for making decisions on operational matters.

b. The nucleus for staffwide augmentation during emergency situations.

c. Secure communications terminal equipment through which operational instructions and information can be transmitted and received without delay.

requirement control symbol (RCS)
An identification symbol assigned to an information requirement by a management information control office. The *RCS* indicates the requirement has been approved per AR 335–15.

World-Wide Military Command Control System (WWMCCS)
The world-wide command and control system that provides the means for operational and technical administrative support involved in the function of command and control of U.S. military forces.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms
There are no special terms.