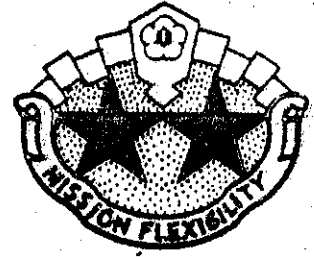
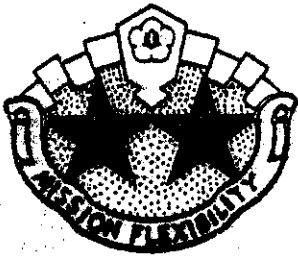


[7G33b.xiv.a]



19TH SUPPORT COMMAND

ANNUAL HISTORICAL

REVIEW FY 83

19TH SUPPORT COMMAND
ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW
(RCS CHIS-6R3)

1 OCT 1982 to 30 SEPT 1983

Prepared by MAJ R. D. Foote
Command Historian



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 19TH SUPPORT COMMAND
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96212

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

FISCAL YEAR 1983
The Year in Review

As we review Fiscal Year 83, I feel it is important to assess the progress that was made. It is my considered opinion that the 19th Support Command has increased significantly its capability to support and sustain the United States Forces in Korea.

With respect to automation and our ability to process information, significant improvements were realized in the capabilities of the Automation Management Information Center (AMIC); the services provided by the computer system; and the security of the computer and the information which it processes. In addition, AMIC enhanced its ability to provide service to its customers through the installation of a Key-to-Disk-to-Tape (KDT) System for data transcribing, and Computer Output Microform Equipment for the production of microfiche in lieu of voluminous printed output. The support provided by AMIC's System Engineering Division for the WANG minicomputer system at Materiel Support Center-Korea resulted in the implementation of a fully interactive, user-friendly application for management of repair parts.

With respect to wartime planning, Go-to-War Phase II Study combat service support issues have been coordinated with appropriate USFK staffs/agencies with actions continuing for resolution. Combined Defense Improvement Project issues are being resolved in order to formalize host country support at levels that can be realistically expected. Required combat service support Command and control communications requirements have been identified. Reserve component unit training was substantially increased to 24 units trained comprising 40% of the EUSA Overseas Deployment Training Program. Four of five augmenting Area Support Groups trained with the Command this year. The Delong Pier was also employed for Team Spirit '83.

With respect to the facilities comprising our physical plant, the Command received in excess of \$25 million in funded construction projects for the year. Completed mission facilities include a tactical equipment shop at Camp Walker and general purpose and flammable storage warehouses at Camp Carroll. Under construction are a technical inspection facility, a trailer repair shop and a high pressure water/steam cleaning system at Camp Carroll. Morale, welfare and recreation facilities completed include dependent schools at Pusan and Taegu and a gym at Camp Carroll. A combination recreation center and library was completed at Camp Walker within a month of the end of the year.

Our ability to "Fuel the System" was greatly enhanced by a number of improvements to the Petroleum Distribution and Storage System. Modernization of the Trans-Korea Pipeline System included receipt of four turbine engines with rebuilt pumps, two of which were installed at Pohang with the others to be installed at Taejon and Pyongtaek during FY 84. Storage capability and survivability was greatly improved at the Waegwan tank farm with four of seven new 50,000-barrel underground tanks completed. The Kunsan facility construction was begun which will provide a new tanker port, an electric pump station with a 30,000-barrel JP-4 fuel storage capability, and a six-mile, 8-inch high pressure buried pipeline serving the Kunsan Air Base.

The ability to "Supply the System" was improved by a number of initiatives. War reserve on hand stocks had increased by the close of FY 83 by \$45.8 million over FY 82. The increase included Stock Fund (\$25.9M), Primary Equipment and Missile Account Principal (19.1M) and PEMA Secondary (804K) items. The most significant increase was the FY 83 \$14.4 million expenditure for Stock Fund items needed to bring War Reserve stocks up to authorized levels. Also, \$2.9M was obligated for establishing an ALOC (Air Lines of Communication) level for selected Class IX and Class II (Maint) stocks in Theater. For the first time, selected War Reserve items are being stored in Sagami, Japan. Procedures for the call forward of these stocks have been jointly developed between 19th SUPCOM, the 6th Support Center, EUSA, and USARJ. Additionally, a continuing effort is on-going to configure War Reserve trucks and trailers with troop installed items so the equipment is combat ready when issued.

A number of initiatives improved the command's capability to manage and support "Arming the System." Not only were available quantities of munitions increased but stocks were redistributed to better support unit requirements. The STINGER missile system was fielded thereby upgrading unit Air Defense capabilities. Munitions management was enhanced by the fielding of the computer based Standard Army Ammunition System (SAAS) supporting inventory control and surveillance efforts.

A number of material management changes enhanced our ability to "Maintain the System." Highlights of management efforts included "Operation Cleansweep," a complete review of on-hand equipment resulting in identification of \$1M in excess for retrograde, documentation for \$312K, and \$106K in crossleveled equipment. Establishment of an equipment density book provides visibility for MTOE equipment of the command.

Force modernization initiatives have been a two pronged effort. The first was to convert Support Command units from TDA to MTOE to provide equipment required to serve as command and control headquarters in wartime. USAG-Pusan was approved for conversion to an Area Support Group, USAG-Camp Humphreys and USAG-Taegu are pending conversion. PDS-K and KAMS were approved for conversion to 2nd Petroleum Group and 6th Ordnance Battalion respectively. These changes align the structure of the Support Command with echelons above corps doctrine. The second thrust was to establish a single agent for managing our efforts to support fielding of new systems. The Force Modernization Office is my staff proponent for these efforts.

The 19th Support Command strives to be a good neighbor in the communities throughout the Republic where we have installations. Our soldiers are involved in local People-to-People clubs and support local orphanages as well as sponsoring fund raising activities for charitable organizations. Community involvement is an important aspect of service in Korea and the personal cross-cultural ties made are one of the most rewarding aspects of our continued presence here.

The 19th Support Command participates or supports all major USFK exercises throughout the year. The most significant exercise was of course Team Spirit. The 1983 Team Spirit exercise was the largest ever; there was more out of country unit participation which meant more personnel to be fed and housed in the base camp areas, and more vehicles and equipment to be deployed, fueled, and maintained in the exercise area. Team Spirit requires the Command's units to provide doctrinal CSS in a field environment at a level close to that required in war. Maintenance contact teams, laundry and bath units, and POL retail points were sited forward to provide essential services. Units were stretched from Pusan Port to Wonju to provide transportation, maintenance and supplies and services. Team Spirit is the 19th Support Command's ARTEP. It is an outstanding training vehicle for our soldiers as well as the first echelon of leaders who must execute the plan.

The Fiscal Year 1983 was a very profitable year for us. We saw new facilities and systems come on-line, we saw improvements in stockage levels of repair parts, war reserves and other material. All these factors contribute to a much increased capability to support and sustain the force in peace or war.



FRED E. ELAM
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	PAGE
FORWARD	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
CHAPTER I THE COMMAND	
Historical Synopsis	1
Key Personnel	7
Present & Past Commanders	8
Key Headquarters Personnel	9
Subordinate Commanders	10
Chronology	
CHAPTER II AUTOMATION	20
Computer Mainframe Upgrade	20
Display Stations and Line Printers	20
Communications Controller	20
Computer Output Microfiche (COM) System	20
Key-to-Disk-to-Tape	21
Information Network System	21
Security Accreditation	21
WARMIS Study	22
Access Control System	22
Interactive Inventory Stock Control System	22
Go-To-War Study - Automation Capability	23
CHAPTER III WARTIME PLANNING	
Go-To-War Phase II Study	24
Go-To-War Requirements Identification	24
Combined Defense Improvement Program (CDIP)	
Contingency Requirements	
CSS Command and Control	24
Reserve Component Overseas Deployment	24
Training Program	
Delong Pier	24
Mobilization Vehicle Support	25
CHAPTER IV FACILITIES	
Maintenance Capability	26
Morale Welfare Projects	26
Mission Support	26
CHAPTER V PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE	
Repair Parts	27
Equipment Upgrades	27
Waegwan Terminal	27
Quality Control Laboratory	27
Kunsan Terminal	27
Communications	27

CHAPTER VI	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	
	Munitions Management	28
	Standard Army Ammunition System (SAAS)	29
	Ammunition Storage Capability	30
	Ammunition Surveillance	30
	STINGER Missile Deployment	30
	Ammunition Maintenance	31
CHAPTER VII	MATERIAL MANAGEMENT	
	Requisitions for Nonstandard-Nonstocked Items	32
	Wall-to-Wall Inventory of Stocks at USAMSC-K	32
	Command Network Station for Activity Address Directory	33
	Decrement Stock Issue Priority System	33
	Go-To-War II - Intermediate Level Supply	33
	Inventory of DLA Subsistence Stocks	34
	Army Stock Fund Year End Close-Out	34
	Small Arms Serialization Program	34
	DSS/ALOC Performance	35
	Management EUSA War Reserve in OSARJ	35
	MRM/MAMS	36
	LTT Training for DS4	36
	Management of MTOE Equipment	37
	War Reserve Posture	38
	Productivity and Efficiency of Operations	38
	Theater Army Repair Program (TARP)	39
	Oil Analysis Laboratory	40
	KSC Performance Exercise	40
CHAPTER VIII	FORCE MODERNIZATION	
	Operation Rock Ready	41
	Standardization	41
	Force Modernization Monitorship	41
	New Equipment Training	41
CHAPTER IX	COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	
	Pusan Korean-American Friendship Day	42
	30th Anniversary of Armistice Agreement	42
	37th UN Day Memorial Service	42
	37th Namhai Island Memorial Service	43
	Construction of Apartments for KN Workforce	43
CHAPTER X	EXERCISE SUPPORT	
	Team Spirit	44
	Ulchi Focus Lens	44
	Other Exercises	45
FIGURES		
	Figure 1: Evolution of Logistical Support in Korea	2
	Figure 2: Initial Organization of 19th Support Brigade	3
	Figure 3: Current Organization of 19th Support Command	4
	Figure 4: Composition of the Command Population	5
	Figure 5: Command Installations and Area of Responsibility	6
BIBLIOGRAPHY		46

CHAPTER I

THE COMMAND

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The 19th Support Command evolved as an organization in a series of actions restructuring the logistical support activities and organizations supporting the Eighth U.S. Army since the Korean conflict (See Fig. 1). In the early sixties logistical support was provided in the northern portion of the Republic by EUSA Support Command and in the south by EUSA Depot Command/EA Rear. The 19th Support Group was activated July 15, 1964, at Yongsan Military Reservation in Seoul. The group was relocated to Taegu on March 13, 1970, as part of the consolidation of the two logistical support organizations into a single entity called the U.S. Army Korea Support Command (KORSCOM), which also included the 23rd Support Group. In July 1973, the 19th and 23rd Support Groups were merged to form the 19th Support Brigade (Provisional) (See Fig. 2) with some logistical management functions being transferred to the EUSA G-4, and certain housekeeping functions assumed by forming separate U.S. Army Garrisons at Yongsan, Camp Humphreys, Taegu and Pusan.

As logistics doctrine continued to change the need for organizational structure revisions were also seen. A reorganizational concept plan was developed and submitted in 1976. Following DA approval in January 1977, the brigade was redesignated the 19th Support Command (Prov) in February 1977 with a Material Management Center to replace the former Inventory Management Center and a separate automatic data processing unit in support. The reorganization was complete on 20 September 1977 when the headquarters was redesignated as the 19th Support Command (See Fig. 3)

To this date, organizational adjustments are continuing to ensure the Command is organized and equipped not only to support and sustain the US Army Forces in theatre but is prepared to accept command of augmenting units and provide all logistical services required by currently emerging echelons above corps doctrine.

The command would serve as the Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM) in wartime and be augmented by designated Area Support Groups and other Combat Service Support Units.

The Command provides a wide range of logistical services to USFK to include maintenance and supply management, and transportation. A unique aspect of the command is that more than sixty percent of the personnel assigned are Korean (See Fig. 4). The Command's garrisons have US proponent responsibility for the four largest military regions in the Republic, an area covering 90% of the country (see fig 5). These area responsibilities include Noncombatant Evacuation, base defense and coordination with respective ROK Army Commands for Rear Area Security.

EVOLUTION OF LOGISTICAL COMMANDS IN KOREA

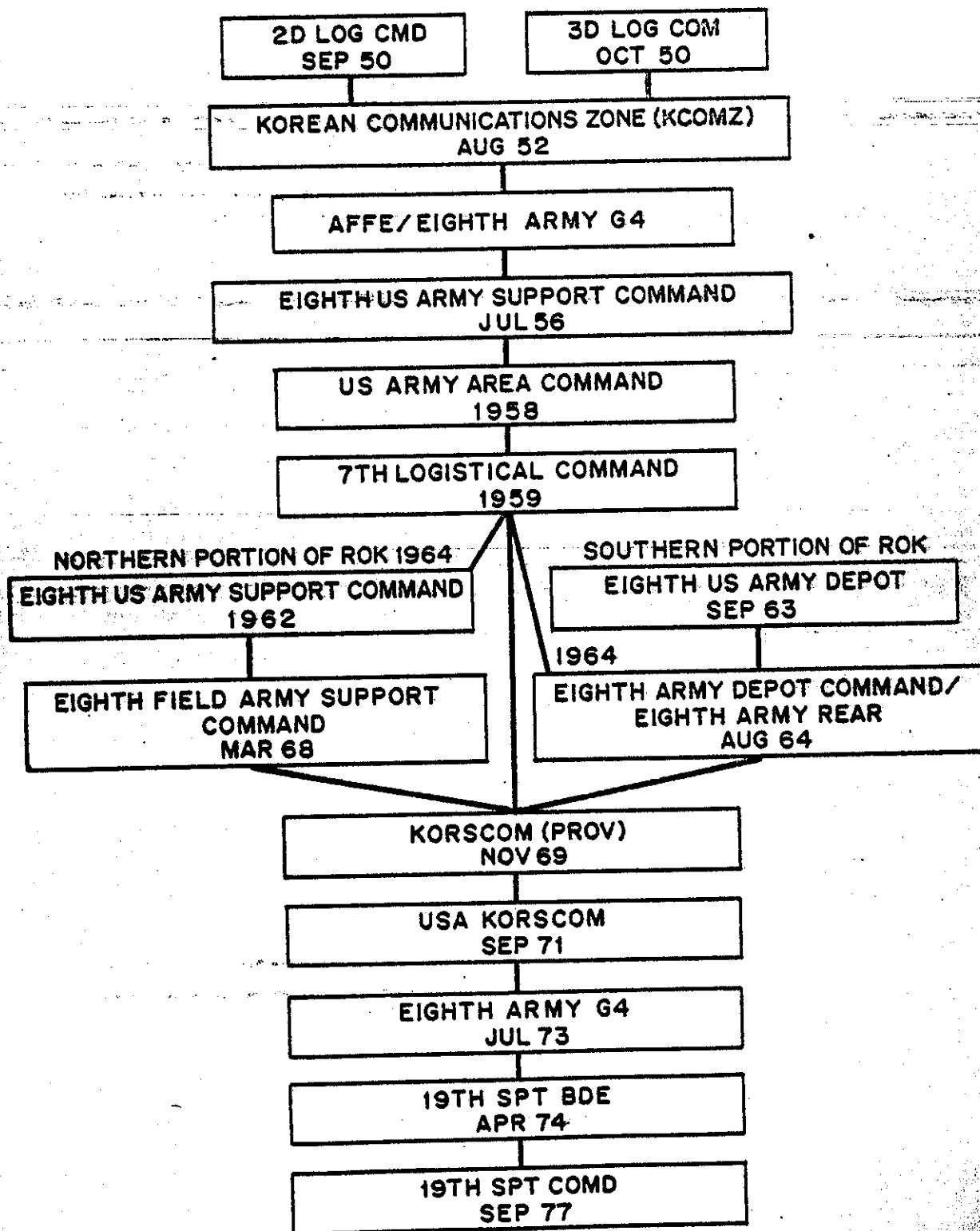


Figure One

NOTE: Taken from The US Military Experience in Korea 1871 - 1982
pg 143.

19TH SUPPORT BRIGADE

HHC 19TH
SUPPORT
BRIGADE

US ARMY
INVENTORY
MANAGEMENT
CENTER

1ST
FIANCE
SECTION

US ARMY
GARRISON
PUSAN

US ARMY
GARRISON
TAEJU

US ARMY
GARRISON
CAMP HUMPHREYS

US ARMY
MATERIAL SUPPORT
CENTER KOREA

PETROLEUM
DISTRIBUTION
SYSTEM
KOREA

PUSAN
STORAGE
ACTIVITY

6TH ORDNANCE
BATTALION (AMMO)

83D ORDNANCE
BATTALION (AMMO)

194TH MAINT
BATTALION (DS)

227TH MAINT
BATTALION (DS)

- HHC
- 110th MP Co (DS)
- 83d Ord Co (Spec Ammo)
- USA Security Co Cp Ames

- HHC
- 55th Ord Co (Ammo)
- 609th Ord Co (Ammo)
- 696th Ord Co (Ammo)

- HHD
- 30th Ord Co
- 45th Trans Co (Aircraft) GS
- 348th SBS Co
- 520th Maint Co (Rear/GS)

- HHD
- 61st Maint Co (DS)
- 305th SBS Co
- 595th Maint Co (DS)

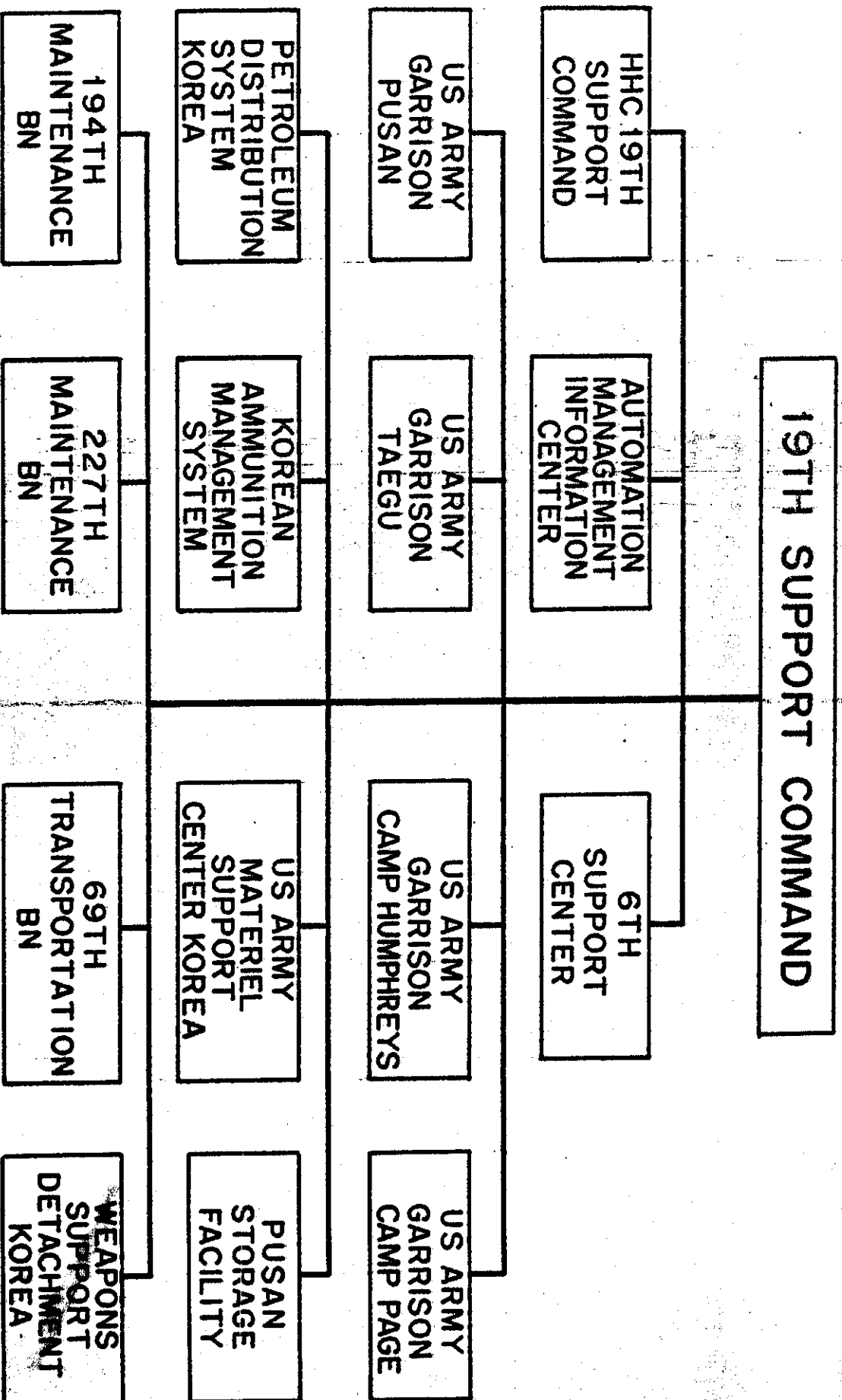


Figure Three

19TH SUPPORT COMMAND AUTHORIZED STRENGTHS

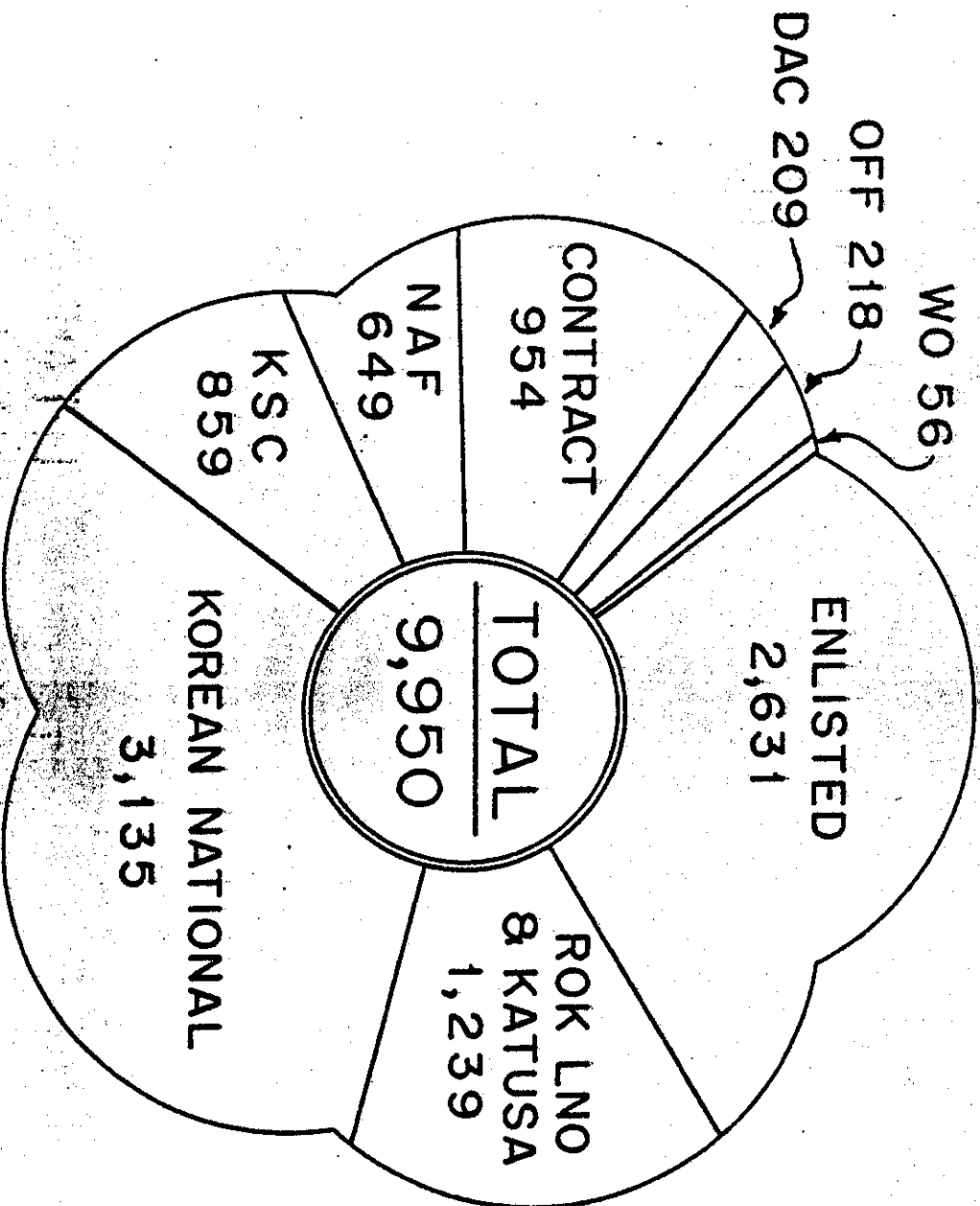
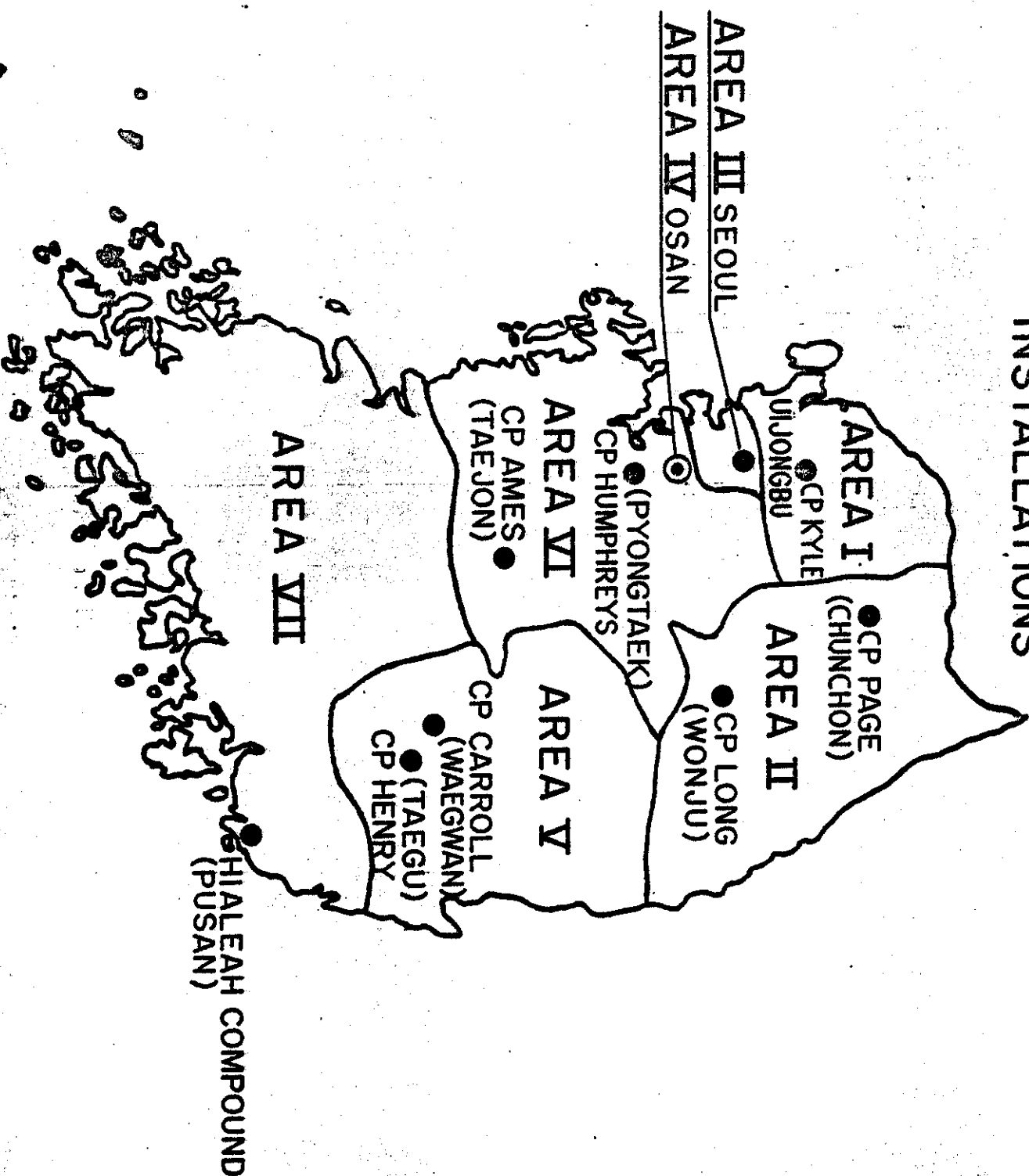


Figure Four

19TH SUPPORT COMMAND INSTALLATIONS



COMMANDERS

19TH SUPPORT COMMAND

BG Frederick C. Krause	Jul 73 - 1 Sep 76
BG Thomas D. Ayers	1 Sep 76 - 11 Sep 78
BG Elmer D. Pendleton	11 Sep 78 - 30 Jun 80
BG Kenneth A. Jolemore	30 Jun 80 - 14 Jun 84
BG Fred E. Elam	14 Jun 82 -

KEY HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>NAME</u>
COMMANDING GENERAL	BG FRED E. ELAM
DEPUTY COMMANDER	COL ROBERT C. BACON
CHIEF OF STAFF	COL NOEL S. SCHVANEVELDT
COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR	CSM SAM L. MCKOY
SECRETARY GENERAL STAFF	MAJ WILLIAM B. LOPER
AC OF S, PERSONNEL	LTC DONALD J. MORGAN
AC OF S, SECURITY, PLANS AND OPERATIONS	LTC JACK L. EDWARDS
AC OF S, MATERIEL	LTC EDMUND J. VIRUSKY, JR.
AC OF S, AMMUNITION	LTC CARSON W. LANKFORD
AC OF S, SERVICES	MAJ JAMES W. LIGHTFOOT
AC OF S, TRANSPORTATION	LTC SAM J. WOOLF
AC OF S, COMPTROLLER	MR. CARL G. MILLER
AC OF S, AUTOMATION	LTC KENNETH D. HARMON
STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE	COL JOHN T. SHERWOOD, JR.
INSPECTOR GENERAL	LTC GARY A. CECCHINE
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER	MAJ ROBERT D. FOOTE
ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS OFFICER	CPT CLAUDIA M. HUNTER
COMMAND ENGINEER	MAJ WAYNE A. KIRKBRIDE
PROVOST MARSHAL	CPT JOSEPH A. ARATA
CHAPLAIN	LTC DUANE D. REDDING
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OFFICER	MR. JAMES F. BORDON
SURGEON	COL JAY ANDERSON

SUBORDINATE COMMANDERS

ORGANIZATION

COMMANDER

US ARMY GARRISON - CAMP PAGE

COL JERALD C. BURNS

US ARMY GARRISON - HUMPHREYS

COL CHARLES ANDERSON, JR.

US ARMY GARRISON - TAEGU

LTC JAMES A. YOUNG

AUTOMATION MNGMT. INFO. CTR.

LTC KENNETH D. HARMON

PETROLEUM DIST. SYS. - KOREA

LTC JAMES R. CROCKETT

69TH TRANS BN

LTC WILLIAM M. CHASTAIN

194TH MAINT BN

LTC JOHN M. CHESSNOE

227TH MAINT BN

LTC WILLIE W. FRAZIER

USA KAMS

LTC FRANKLIN H. COCHRAN

6TH SUPPORT CENTER

COL GEORGE B. DIBBLE

US ARMY GARRISON - PUSAN

COL RAYMOND J. MORIN, JR.

PUSAN STORAGE FACILITY

LTC DAVID A. KLINE

MATERIEL SPT CTR - KOREA

COL BILLY J. STALCUP

WEAPONS SPT DET - KOREA

LTC WALLACE J. SAVOY

CHRONOLOGY

OCTOBER 1982

- 5-6 Vice Adm Grinstead, Cmdr DLA and LTG Thompson, DA DCSLOG visited the Headquarters, MSCK, PDSK and PSF.
- 8-10 The Taegu Oktoberfest was held on Camp Walker.
- 14 BG Bunker, POD Engineer visited Waegwan Terminal.
- 14 Cdrs MSCK, 6th SPT and AMIC visited USARJ and Sagami Storage Facility.
- 26-28 A Rodeo was held at Camp Carroll to test vehicle driver's in individual diving competition.
- 27 The 4th QM conducted their first NEACDS (Naval Emergency Container Delivery System) drop at Waegwan drop zone.
- 27 A Tire Supply Point was established at 61st Maint. Co. and the first 150 tires were delivered to the contractor for recapping.

NOVEMBER 1982

- 4 General Sennewald, CINC, USFK and CSM Martain visited and received briefings on mission and wartime responsibilities of MSCK, and the 69th Trans.
- 4 MG Hudachek, COS EUSA/USFK visited Camp Page to inspect facilities.
- 11 Col Morin, Cdr USAG-P participated in a Veteran's Day Wreath laying at the UN Cemetery in Pusan.
- 11 More than 6,000 items were issued from war reserves to support Team Spirit 83 Beddown sites.
- 11 Due to late programmed delivery Thanksgiving turkey for USFK mess halls (21,000 lbs) was commercially shipped via Northwest Orient Airlines and was issued on 12 November.
- 11 During Exercise Foal Eagle penetrations of 19th SUPCOM installations at MSCK and Camp Ames were attempted to test base defenses.
- 15 Initial fill begins of three new 50M BBL tanks at Waegwan Terminal.
- 15-17 AMIC tested the IBM 3705/Communications Controller to link Yongsan. DPC and AMIC.
- 16 NK Propaganda/Resistance booklets discovered in AFE yard at Camp Page were from a probable balloon drop.

- 19 MG Cha (ROKA) visited Waegwan POL Terminal and Camp Carroll for briefings on defensive plans.
- 19 The last twenty M551s in Korea were retrograded to CONUS.
- 25 MG Hudachek, COS EUSA/USFK visited Camps Page and Long dining facilities to check the Thanksgiving meal.
- 28 LTC Crockett, Cdr PDSK attends 5th annual Petroleum Material Requirements Conference, Ft. Lee, Va.

DECEMBER 1982

- 1 MSCK and PSF in coordination with 6th Spt Ctr completed a 100% Inventory of War Reserves.
- 1-10 The 194th Maintenance Bn was inspected by EUSA-AGI Team.
- 6-10 25th ID representatives visited Camps Page and Long to coordinate Team Spirit 83 support requirements.
- 7-8 SMA Connelly, CSM Martain, EUSA/CSM and CSM McKoy 19th SUPCOM visited Camps Carroll and Page for discussions with enlisted personnel.
- 9 BG Pitman, USFK J-5 visited Camp Long.
- 10 CG visits tire retread facility to accept first tire retreaded for EUSA.
- 12 CG and ADC 25th ID visit Camps Page, Long and Humphreys for Team Spirit 83 briefings.
- 13-16 WSD-K received an external ARTEP with evaluators provided by 2 ID and EUSA.
- 14 XO 121 Evac hospital visited Camp Long to coordinate Team Spirit 83 site.
- 15 Grand Opening Pusan KOAX Main Exchange.
- 15 LTC James M. Link assumes Command of 194th Maintenance Bn from Maj (P) Green.
- 16 NK Propaganda leaflets in English found in Chuncheon.
- 16 Maj Washington, OACSMAT, 311th COSCOM visited MSCK for Go-To-War briefings and tour.
- 17 LTG James B. Vaught CG, CFA was guest of honor at Pusan NCO dining-in.
- 17 Col Chung and twelve ROKA Officers of DSCLOG were briefed at MSCK.

18 The 45th Transportation Co provided rigging assistance to USAF in recovery of a downed F-16 aircraft.

24-27 The Dallas Cowboy Cheerleaders held handshake and photo sessions at Camp Carroll and Walker. Camp Humphreys and Page were visited on 27 December.

JANUARY 1983

1-31 SAACT #1 uploaded ammunition to support Team Spirit with 150 short tons and 128 lines involved.

4 The 46th Trans Co was selected as the best light maintenance unit for organizational level maintenance in EUSA.

13 Gen Robert W. Sennewald, CINC, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA visited the Command.

18-19 LTG Louis Menetrey, CG, CFA (ROK/US) visited the Command.

21 A 41-year old US Army master sergeant completes 160 hours of continuous racquetball competition in Taegu and sets a world record. MSG Johan L. Jansen, assigned to the 19th Support Command, says he wanted to advertise the Army's over-40 physical fitness program and raise money for Amerasian Orphans.

22 Gen Edward C. Myer, CSA visited the Command.

26 BG Lee D. Brown ADC(M), 2D Inf Div visited the Command.

27 BG Jackson E. Rozier, Jr. CG, USA Ord Cen & Sch visited the Command.

28-30 Gen Robert W. Sennewald, CINC, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA visited the Command.

30 The 348th S&S Co. deployed to R-401 to set up a Hot Refuel Site for Team Spirit 83.

FEBRUARY 1983

1 The opening phase of the largest Annual Combined Military Exercise in Free World, TEAM SPIRIT, starts. TEAM SPIRIT 83 was the eighth in the current series begun in 1976. This year's exercise, conducted by ROK/US Combined Forces Command, involved, approximately 188,700 Korean and American military personnel. US participants numbered 73,000 and deployed from all services stationed in the ROK (32,000), and other

locations in the Pacific Command and the United States (41,000). The primary purpose of the Combined Exercise was to test and improve procedures and techniques to be used during a defense emergency in the Republic of Korea. As in previous years, the exercise was conducted in three phases: strategic deployment, field maneuver, and redeployment of US Forces back to home stations. Major out-of-country units included part of the 7th and 25th Infantry Divisions, the 9th Marine Amphibious Regiment, elements from the Strategic and Tactical Air Commands, Military Airlift Command, Electronic Security Command and Air Force Communications Command, as well as two carrier battle groups from the US Seventh Fleet.¹

- 2 The 194th Maint Bn conducted a NAICP Exercise complete with site survey and contamination control station.
- 3-15 The 45th Trans Co. supported 25ID aircraft deployment at Pusan Port. A total of 57 aircraft were deployed within 48 hours of arrival of the vessel Cygnus.
- 5 The 348th S&S Co. commenced Hot Refuel Operations at R401 Airfield, Wonju. The site has four 10,000 gallon bladders with resupply by ROK Army Fuel Tankers.
- 5-28 Airfield Arrival Control Group Operations were conducted by Camp Humphreys at Osan Air Base for personnel and equipment deploying for Team Spirit '83. A total of 18 aircraft and nearly 5000 personnel were processed.
- 9-10 MG Harold L. Small, CG, USA Trans Center & School visited the Command.
- 10 LTC (P) George B. Dibble assumed command of the 6th Support Center from Col Bill W. McCarty.
- 11 Rail Deployment of Team Spirit '83 exercise units equipment began from Pusan Port to railheads at Wonju, Chunchon and Pyongtaek.
- 11 Installation of two new solar turbines at Pohang POL Terminal is completed.
- 11 The 45th Trans Co. opened a new Helipad at Camp Humphreys providing a better traffic pattern and continuous observation from the tower.
- 14 The 310th Maintenance Co. from Jackson, Michigan arrived for 2 weeks RCODT Training with MSCK.
- 16-17 MG John Q.T. King USAR, Dep Ch, Public Affairs Office, HQ, DA visited the Command.
- 17 The first train load of Prepositioned War Reserves arrived at Camp Page.

- 18 MG John W. Hudachek, Chief of Staff, EUSA, visited the Command.
- 22 MG Suh, Dong Yull, CG, ROKAF Logistics Command, visited the Command.
- 22 SES-2 James Compton, DIR Inter Log & Support ANAL Office of the Asst Secretary of Defense visited the Command.
- 24 General Lee, Ki Baek, CG, Second ROK Army (SROKA) visited the Command.
- 25 MG John W. Hudachek, Chief of Staff, EUSA, visited the Command.
- 27 The first two UH-60 Blackhawk aircraft with supporting repair parts arrived at Osan Air Base. The 45th Trans. Co. will support the fielding of the UH-60 and the issue to units. The 19th AVN Bn was issued the first two aircraft.
- 27-28 A Battalion Quick Reaction Force deployed by road from Pusan Port to Camp Page. Maintenance Contact Teams and other support was provided by 194th and 227th Maintenance Bns, MSCK and Camp Humphreys in route.

MARCH 1983

- 3 BG William P. Winkler, DIR, Health Care Operations, Office of the Surgeon General visited the Command.
- 3-20 RCOdT was conducted by the 259th QM Bn and the 173rd QM Co with PDSK.
- 6-20 The 900th QM Company conducted RCOdT with the 348th S&S Co.
- 6-21 The 348th S&S operated three bath sites during Team Spirit 83 vicinity Yichon and Hong Son.
- 9 Chunchon held a parade and reception for the 25th ID Exercise participants.
- 11 Col George Pitts, Dep Chief of Staff, Logistics WESTCOM, visited the Command.
- 11-26 The 141st Field Service Company (GS Forward) conducted RCOdT with the 520th Maint Co.
- 14 MG Thomas Chandler, CH United States Dental Corps visited the Command.
- 15 Col Thomas Lightner, Asst Division Command, 7th ID visited the Command.
- 15 A large-scale amphibious landing, code named VALIANT FLEX, is conducted on the east coast north of Pohang. A high point of Team Spirit 83, the landing involved some 27,000 American and 25,000 Korean sailors and marines. The US Navy landing task force consisted of six

amphibious ships spearheaded by the USS New-Orleans. Other TEAM SPIRIT participation by the US SEVENTH Fleet includes 34 ships in two battle groups, one led by the nuclear-powered Enterprise and the other by the carrier Midway. US Marines taking part include elements from the 3rd Marine Division, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing and 3d Service Support Group, united to form the III Marine amphibious Force.

- 15-16 MG John V. Cox, CH Evaluator, Team Spirit "83", J3, CINCPAC visited the Command.
- 17 MG Donald R. Lasher, CG Computer System CMD visited the Command.
- 17 MG William K. Hunzeker, CG USA Logistics Center visited the Command.
- 18 BG Robert W. Pointer, Jr. J-4, EUSA visited the Command.
- 16-19 The 1211st Trans. Co. (NG) conducted AT with the 46th Trans Co.
- 19 The 45th Trans Co. (AVIM) conducted two aircraft recoveries in support of TS '83 a UH-1H that struck a wire 30 miles north of R403 and a AH-1S engine failure 15 miles south of R419.
- 21 BG James M. Hesson HQ, DA, ODCSLOG, visited the Command.
- 26 MG John D. Bruen, CG, MTMC visited the command.
- 28 PSF received 40 new reefer boxes.

APRIL 1983

- 1-2 BG (CH) Paul Forsberg, Chief of Chaplains, visited the Command.
- 2 Team Spirit '83 redeployment was completed.
- 2 The 519th Maint Bn, HHD completed two weeks RCODT with MSCK.
- 5 The 19th Support Command's soldiers participated in ROK, Arbor Day ceremonies with tree plantings in Pusan, Taegu, Chuncheon and Waegwan.
- 5 MG Hugh R. Overholt, Asst JAG, visited the Command.
- 5 MG Edward C. O'Conner, Dir., OPS Readiness & MOB DCSOPS, DA visited the Command.
- 12 LTG Richard G. Trefrey, The Inspector General, USA, visited the Command.
- 19-21 SES-4 Dale F. Kinney visited the Command.
- 21 Mr. John Wallace, SES-5 and Mr. Martin Zimmerman, SES-5 visited the Command.

- 21 BG Jimmy D. Ross, Dir., Trans, Energy, Trp Spt, ODCSLOG visited the Command.
- 22 LTG Maxwell R. Thurman, DCSPER, HQ DA visited the Command.
- 25 Col William W. Farman, 593rd SPT GP, visited the Command.
- 26 BG Douglas D. Bradley, Cdr, 175th Med Bde, CA NG visited the Command.
- 27 MG Chang, Hong Yul, CG 50th ROK Inf. Div. visited the Command.
- 29 The 2D Infantry Division UBL changeover to the Dragon Missile with new igniter motor began.

MAY 1983

- 4 MG Robert L. Shirkey, CG, 89th Reserve CMD visited the Command.
- 5 A Communist Chinese airliner is hijacked on a domestic flight from Shenyang, in Manchuria, to Shanghai, by five armed men and a woman. It flies without incident over North Korean airspace, crosses the DMZ, and lands at a US installation, Camp Page, in Chunchon. Two of the plane's crew members are wounded in the takeover. ROK radar picks up the flight over Pyongyang and ROKAF fighters escort the airliner to Camp Page. After negotiations headed by MG William C. Moore, ACofS J-3, USFK, the passengers are released and the six hijackers, who are asking for political asylum in Taiwan, are taken into custody.¹
- 9 The PSF Cold Storage project was completed.
- 10 LTC Ray W. Gillespie replaced Col James W. Simmons as CDR, Camp Humphreys.
- 12-15 The AER Golf Tournament was held at Camp Walker to raise money for the Army Emergency Relief Fund.
- 13 BG John Griffith, Dir., Trans, HQ, Air Force visited the Command.
- 15 Col Biff Johnson and LTC(P) Wilbur, TSARCOM visited the Command.
- 15-20 The 227th Maint Bn completed its ARTEP at Camp Humphreys.
- 18 Miles for Million walk was held in Taegu, with US personnel raising \$3,500 for charity.
- 18 A Chinese airliner, hijacked to South Korea on 5 May, takes off from Kimpo, bound for Peking. Those aboard include a crew member who was seriously wounded in the incident. The plane was flown from Camp Page to Kimpo yesterday after it had been lightened for takeoff on Camp Page's short runway.

- 19 John O. Marsh, Secretary of the Army, visited the Command.
- 20 BG William H. Gourley, Dir, Enlisted MGT, MILPERCEN DA, visited the Command.
- 21 Armed Forces Day celebration included a company run by the 520th Maint Co and Parachute, rappelling and static displays by the 4th QM Detachment.
- 24-25 Col Chapman, CDR, Elec Mat Readiness Agency visited the Command.
- 31 UBL change out of Dragon Missles continued in 21D with all except three units completed.

JUNE 1983

- 3 BG Robert W. Pointer, Jr. J-4, EUSA visited the Command.
- 7 Colonel Jerald C. Burns assumed command of USAG-Camp Page from Colonel Alan T. Shost.
- 10 Col(P) Charles M. Murray Dep CDR, Readiness MICOM visited the Command.
- 11 LTG Louis C. Menetrey CG, CFA (ROK/US) visited the Command.
- 15 RAS at Camp Page was improved with stationing of 4 Quad-50's at A-306 airfield by agreement with ROKA.
- 16 LTC Franklin H. Cochran assumed command of KAMS from LTC David T. Morgan.
- 17-18 Exercise Courageous Channel a command wide NEO exercise was conducted, with all noncombatants processing at the respective garrison centers. Some 105 dependents were moved from Camp Carroll to Taegu rail terminal.

JULY 1983

- 5 Cdr, USAG-CH delivered memorial speech on behalf of CINC at Task Force Smith ceremony.
- 13-14 BG James Piner, Jr., J-4, EUSA visited the Command.
- 18 Col Joseph C. Grass II, C-4, CFA, visited the Command.
- 18 PDSK began mixing a chemical with mogas which will enable visual identification as military product.
- 19 LTG Kim, Hong Han, CG, SROKA, visited the Command.
- 20 MG Henry Doctor, Jr., incoming CDR, 2d ID visited the Command.

- 25 Col.(P) Arthur V. Episcopo, Dep Cdr, 261st Sig Cmd DEL NG visited the Command.
- 27 Cdr, USAG-P represented EUSA at wreath laying ceremony at the UN cemetery in honor of the 30th Anniversary of the Armistice.
- 27 A major fire at Kunsan AB destroys 440,000 gallons of fuel before it is extinguished by firefighters from several bases. The cause is unknown.

AUGUST-1983

- 1 Col J. F. Johnson, DLA IG Office visited the Command.
- 2-12 The 315th Field Depot from Chicago, Il., conducted OCONUS ADT with MSCK and AMIC.
- 5 Battle of Waegwan ceremony was conducted by MSCK personnel, USFK CSM Martain was keynote speaker.
- 5-2 Sept The TSARCOM NETT for the Blackhawk conducted training for all MOS 68 series mechanics of the 45th Trans Co. at Camp Humphreys.
- 8-9 BG Edwin J. Godfrey (USMC), CG, 3rd FSSG visited the Command.
- 9-10 BG William Potts, DARCOM, visited the Command.
- 10 LTG John L. Pickitt (USAF), DEP CINCUNC Korea, Dep COMUS Korea: CofS, CFC visited the Command.
- 16 BG Robert M. Bunker, Div Eng, PAC Area Div, visited the Command.
- 16-23 The 387th Pipeline Construction Co. performed RCOdT with PDSK repairing pipeline in Northern Operating District.
- 19-30 ULCHI FOCUS LEN '83 was conducted with all units participating in the Master Incident List Driven Command Post Exercise designed to test contingency plans.
- 20-22 A NEO Exercise was conducted in connection with UFL '83 all noncombatants were notified and instructed to report to local processing centers.
- 21 MG Kenneth C. Leuer, EUSA, J-3 visited the Command.
- 21-3 Sept The 442nd Field Service Co. performed RCOdT with 348th and 305 S&S Co's.

- 24 Dr. Lawrence J. Korb, Asst Sec of Defense Manpower Reserve Affairs and Logistics visited the Command.
- 26 LTG Alexander Weyand, CG, USA Japan and GEN Robert W. Sennewald CINC, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA visited the Command.
- 26 LTG James R. Brickel (USAF) DCINC REDCOM McDill and MG Maurice O. Edwards visited the Command.
- 27 BG James Piner Jr., J-4 USFK visited the Command.
- 29 MG Vincent E. Falter CG, MILPERCEN visited the Command.
- 29 SES-4 (BGE) John G. Grimes, Dep Mgr of Nat'l Comm System visited the Command.
- 30 Opening ceremony for the Camp Carroll Gymnasium.

SEPTEMBER 1983

- 3-17 The 156th ASG conducted RCODT with USAG-T.
- 4-18 The 31st Area Support Group (ALA NG) conducted RCODT with Camp Humphreys.
- 5-10 The DLA Annual Inventory of Subsistence Stocks was conducted at PSF. An accuracy rate of 100% for the second year in a row is an Army wide record.
- 7 Col Alfonso B. Pena, DISCOM Cdr, 2D ID visited the Command.
- 9-12 Pusan Spectacular held by USAG-P.
- 10-23 The 238th Maint Co (HEM) conduct RCODT with MSCK.
- 11-24 The 469th QM Group (PET) conducted RCODT with PDSK.
- 12 Col Milner, JUSMAG, SR MAT Asst Officer, visited the Command.
- 13 BG Max Baratz, Dep Cdr, 416th Eng Cmd, USAR visited the Command.
- 15-17 A Freedom Run from was conducted Pusan to Panmunjom by 11 USAG-P runners to commemorate the route of advance of UN Forces in liberation of the ROK peninsula.

¹ SJS-H Monograph, US Forces Korea Eighth US Army Chronology 1983.

CHAPTER II

AUTOMATION

Significant improvements were realized in the capabilities of the Automation Management Information Center (AMIC); the services provided by the computer system; and the security of the computer and the information which it processes. In addition, AMIC enhanced its ability to provide service to its customers through the installation of a Key-to-Disk-to-Tape (KDT) System for data transcribing, and Computer Output Microform Equipment for the production of microfiche in lieu of voluminous printed output. The support provided by AMIC's System Engineering Division for the WANG minicomputer system at MSC-K resulted in the implementation of a fully interactive, user-friendly application for management of repair parts at MSC-K.

Computer Mainframe Upgrade to 8 Megabytes. In July 1983, the AMIC's IBM 4341 computer system was upgraded to 8 Megabytes. The additional memory will allow the AMIC to support on-line applications and replace the Multiple Fixed Task (MFT) operating system with the Multiple Virtual Storage (MVS) operating system and its associated executive software and utilities. The MVS operating system will be installed in October 1983 and is expected to produce a relative throughput improvement in excess of 200% over the MFT environment.

Installation of Display Stations and Line Printers. In July 1983, nine display stations and two terminals were installed at the AMIC. The equipment provides faster job turn around time for program/system development by eliminating the need to prepare coding sheets and punch cards for computer programs and test data which resulted in manhours saved by both the AMIC and its supported customers.

Installation of an IBM 3705 Communications Controller. In November 1982, the IBM 3705 Communications Controller was installed at the Automation Management Information Center (AMIC) to provide this center with the capability to send and receive data from the Yongsan Data Processing Center (YDPC). The circuit linking YDPC and the AMIC was in place and operational on the 22nd of November. Extensive testing consisting of equipment and circuit shake down was conducted throughout the months of December 1982 and January 1983. On the 25th of January, production commenced with the transferring of SAILS-ABX reports to the 6th MEDSOM via YDPC. EUSA and 19th SUPCOM activities (i.e., Logistics, Financial and Personnel) are receiving and sending data on a daily basis. Data transferred to the AMIC are entered into that day's cycle. Upon completion of the cycle, output reports are distributed to 19th SUPCOM activities or transferred to EUSA via YDPC. Functional user turnaround time using the new transmission mode has improved from an average of 5.3 days to 1.3 days.

Computer Output Microfiche (COM) System. In September 1983, a new Datagraphix (AUTOPOS) AUTOCOM recorder/processor and Datamaster 100 (DIAZO) duplicator was installed at the Automation Management Information Center (AMIC). This equipment will provide the AMIC with the capability to convert computer paper outputs

to microfiche. The COM system allows the 19th SUPCOM to save approximately \$6,000.00 per month by converting computer paper outputs to microfiche. Additionally, since the COM equipment installed at the Yongsan Data Processing Center (YDPC) is compatible with the equipment installed at the AMIC, the Department of the Army Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) will be satisfied for both of these sites and will provide a smooth transition during contingency operations.

Key-To-Disk-To-Tape (KDT). The acquisition of a new IBM 4341 computer system for the AMIC resulted in the need for an in-depth look at the present data reduction equipment. The existing key punch/verifiers had reached their level of efficiency. Equipment age and mechanical functions of the machines had significantly decreased their productive output. The need for bulk handling of punch cards through supply channels to include excessive space for storage requirements and shipment costs also lent credence to eliminating the need for cards. Research indicated technology had reached a stage that would make KDT equipment with computational capability economically feasible and beneficial in replacing the current data reduction system. A Key-To-Disk-To-Tape system was installed in AMIC during August 1983, allowing for the modernization of data reduction procedures within the 19th Support Command.

Information Network System. On 2 March 1983, approval was received from HQ, EUSA, ACoFS, Automation Management and HQDA for the Automation Management Information Center (AMIC), 19th SUPCOM to acquire an information network system in FY 84. The system will provide the 6th Support Center (MM), US Army Material Support Center - Korea (USAMSC-K), Pusan Storage Facility (PSF), Stock Fund Accounting Division (SFAD) and the Taegu Area Civilian Personnel Office (TACPO) with the capability to extract data, query files and receive printouts of time sensitive reports, to include Material Release Orders (MRO's), directly from the AMIC's IBM 4341 Computer System. The IBM Supported Programming Language/Data Interface II (APL/DI) remote terminals and printers was selected to provide the on-line interface with the AMIC's IBM 4341 Computer System. The System is scheduled to be deployed in March 1984 with user sites located at Camp Henry being implemented in phase I followed by user sites located at Camp Carroll and the Pusan Storage Facility in phase II.

Security Accreditation of the AMIC Computer System. Army Regulation 380-380 published 14 October 1977, directed that all computer systems processing sensitive information be accredited for security. Security accreditation of a computer system involves a complex, analytical accreditation process which entails a critical review of threats to the computer system and the risk factors associated with those threats in view of established protective countermeasures. Although AR 380-380 required that computer systems operating at the sensitivity level of the AMIC computer be accredited within six months of the effective date of the regulation (14 October 1977), efforts to obtain accreditation for the AMIC computer prior to 1982 were unsuccessful. During 1982, the commitment to obtain accreditation resulted in initiation of the accreditation process. Subsequently a Facility Security Profile and detailed accreditation documentation were published. On 5 October 1982, the Commander, 19th SUPCOM accredited the AMIC computer system for security. Accreditation of the AMIC computer system brought AMIC into compliance with AR 380-380. More importantly, the accreditation process contributed to improvements in the security posture of the computer system and enhanced the commitment to ADP security at AMIC.

Erection of Barrier/Blastwall Around Camp Walker Building 205. In December 1979, the EUSA Automation Management Office (EUSA-AM) published the results of a study on the survivability of data processing activities in Korea during a war-time environment. That study (referred to as the WARMIS Study) recommended site hardening measures for Camp Walker Building 205 which houses the AMIC Computer Center. In addition, the study recommended installation of diesel powered electric generators to supply electric power in the event of power failure from other sources. Subsequently the Far East District Engineers contracted for the erection of a barrier/blastwall constructed with reinforced concrete and chain-link fence, and installation of diesel powered electric generators. Construction of the barrier/blastwall which surrounds Building 205 was completed in May 1983. The blastwall is designed to protect the computer center from the effects of a near-miss by up to a 500 pound bomb. Two 125 KW diesel powered generators were installed which will provide ample electric power in any emergency situation. Entry to the barrier/blastwall is controlled via a ten-key cypher lock. Thus the barrier/blastwall provides enhanced physical security for the computer center in addition to increasing its wartime survivability.

Implementation of Pass/Badge Access Control System. A security evaluation of AMIC conducted by the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command during June 1982 found that access control for the computer system was not satisfactory. A decision was made to implement a pass/badge system to improve access control. In January 1983, a pass/badge access control system was implemented for Building 205 which houses the computer center. All personnel who enter Building 205 must exchange a pass/identification card for a color-coded badge and display that badge at all times while inside the building. Color coding denotes access privileges to areas within the building. Visitors are issued Visitor Badges. Implementation of the pass/badge system has vastly improved access control and thereby contributed to enhancement of ADP security at AMIC.

Interactive Computer System for Stock Inventory. US Army Materiel Support Center Korea recognized that maintaining their multimillion dollar stock inventory consisted, in greater part, of repetitive and rote operations. Subsequently, justification was submitted to Eighth United States Army and a WANG VS 80 Computer was acquired in October 1981. AMIC completed the design and development of the MSC-K Project Stock Management System on 13 Aug 82. System extension began on 16 Aug 82 with the Special Shop Division followed by the Commercial Vehicle Parts Division, the Major Assembly Division, the Heavy Equipment Division, and the Communication Electric Division respectively. Extension to all five maintenance shops was completed on 9 Apr 83. Subsequent to the extension, major system changes were applied to comply with the U.S. Army Audit Agency's Tentative Findings and Recommendations to the Directorate of Maintenance, Materiel Support Center-Korea. This automated system maintains a total management of the project stock repair parts inventory required to support the EUSA Theater Army Repair Program. Monthly requisitions are generated automatically based on parametric requirements data in a format compatible with the DSU Supply System. Conversely, DSU Supply status and receipt transactions are processed. By use of the WANG's interactive online terminals, all stock transactions are recorded, both the external receipt/turnin and the internal repair part consumption transactions. This provides MSC-K with realtime control of

their current assets and status of projects. Some of the reports generated are monthly production reports, check book status, line stoppers identification, total parts requirements, material release orders, inventory adjustment reports, excess reports and various inquiry reports. Exception requisitioning and requisition status changing is also possible via online terminal.

Go-To-War Study - Automation Capability. The Go-To-War study was originally commissioned by BG Jolemore on 30 July 1980. It provides a detailed study of the combat service support capabilities and requirements as they would develop in Korea during a contingency. In February 1982 AMIC received a new computer hardware system which greatly upgraded its capability to support the processing of the Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply Subsystem (SAILS), and many other wartime essential systems. Processing capabilities of the new computer was analyzed, and an initial report was prepared in early FY 83. Subsequently, a follow-on study was directed. The follow-on study was directed at answering two primary questions:

1. At what point can AMIC no longer support the supply cycle in terms of transaction volume?
2. At what point can the 6th Support Center no longer manage to recycle requisitions back into the supply cycle?

For the study AMIC processed four supply cycles, which included expected wartime volumes of the COSCOM, TAACOM and TA units. Additional testing will analyze requisition volumes from the TAACOM and TA units and requisition volumes from the TA unit only. Conclusion from these tests and an overview on the Go-To-War study will be provided upon completion of all testing.

CHAPTER III

WARTIME PLANNING

Go To War Phase II Study. This study which examined CSS requirements and capabilities within the theater was published in June 1983. All problem areas noted in the study have been coordinated with appropriate staffs/agencies and actions have been initiated to ultimately resolve all issues.

OPLAN 5027 Go To War Requirements Identification. All of the essential "Go To War" requirements of the Command, as depicted in the Go To War II Study have been input to ACofS, J-5 for inclusion in the "5027R" CINCPAC FY 84 TPFDL tape and the "new" TPFDL will be refined without a formal JDA refinement conference being convened because of the new stability which the CAPSTONE force package has brought to theater operations planning. The 5027R TPFDL should be very close to a command-and-control and resource "snapshot" of Go To War II with shortfalls identified where required. We are proceeding with the 19th SUPCOM execution TPFDL which will give us a good machinable product in advance of the EUSA 5027R.

Combined Defense Improvement Program Contingency Requirements. Much progress has been made in the area of CDIP requirements identification and negotiation. For the first time we are approaching the point where we can exactly identify the entire spectrum of CDIP support requirements for personnel, equipment, facilities and real estate. And, our requirements are appearing in the relevant ROKG mobilization documents with proper allocation guidance keyed to our units and the proper reception locations and timeframes. Attempts are being made to firm up the totality of these agreed needs in government-to-government MOU format and to begin to prune away unneeded assets from the 5027 TDFDL.

Combat Service Support Command and Control. The CSS-C2 panel identified CSS communications requirements within EUSA. These requirements, except for CB radios, have all been approved. Funding has already been identified for some of the needed equipment.

Reserve Component Overseas Deployment Training Program. During FY 82, 19th SUPCOM units sponsored only six RC TPFDL units during their ATs, only one of which was a key wartime HQ. During FY 83 the Command's sponsorship increased 300% as we trained 24 augmentation units, 10 of which were key command and control elements. 19th SUPCOM's share of the EUSA ODTP is now 40%. Mandays of in-country training expanded from about 9,000 in FY 82 to about 30,000. Four of our five Area Support Groups trained with us and are pursuing Korean contingency mission preparation in their regular year-round IDTs. The publication of the 5027 CAPSTONE program in March 1983 has given the program a stability it lacked in the past.

Delong Pier. The Delong Pier was emplaced and utilized for ship loading/unloading during Team Spirit 83 (24 Jan - 3 May 83). The Delong Pier provides the capability to offload ships at unimproved deepwater beachheads.

The floating pier has ten caissons that are lowered to the bottom to provide a stable base for the pier. Each is load tested to 500 tons. The 19th SUPCOM has six 300-foot sections of Delong Pier.

Mobilization Vehicle Support. At the beginning of FY 83, mobilized vehicle support was not clearly defined in any documents or OPLANS available to EUSA. In November 1982, refined vehicle requirements were provided EUSA which match the Go-To-War II findings. This provided not only the requirement, but answered the who, what, when, and where questions for the ROK Government. This resulted in receipt of a fairly clear listing in Aug 83 of vehicles by type and reporting locations. 19th SUPCOM Commanders now have a reliable document from which to plan.

CHAPTER IV

FACILITIES

The command received in excess of \$25 million in funded construction projects for the year. Completed mission facilities include a tactical equipment shop at Camp Walker and general purpose and flammable storage warehouses at Camp Carroll. Morale, welfare and recreation facilities include dependent schools at Pusan and Taegu and a gym at Camp Carroll. Under construction are a technical inspection facility, a trailer repair shop and a high-pressure water/steam cleaning system at Camp Carroll. A combination recreation center and library was completed at Camp Walker within a month of the year's end.

Maintenance Capability. The maintenance capability was improved in FY 83 by the completion of a new tactical equipment shop at Camp Walker. Major projects planned or under construction include the 43d MASH MTOE maintenance facility, the PDS-K support maintenance facility and an aircraft maintenance hangar at Camp Humphreys.

At Camp Carroll two warehouses were completed in FY 83, a general purpose warehouse and a flammable storage warehouse, which improved our covered-to-uncovered storage ration.

Morale Welfare Projects. During FY 83 a number of morale, welfare and recreational facilities were under construction or completed at Camp Carroll. A quarter mile running track at Camp Humphreys and a racquetball court and swimming pool at Camp Ames, were also added as part of this program. A racquetball court is under construction at Camp Libby. Complementing the effort to improve the quality of life in Korea was the completion of dependent school facilities at Hialeah and Camp George. Currently under construction is a \$1.8 million combination recreation library center at Camp Walker. These projects have and will improve the conditions of the soldiers and their families who serve in the Republic of Korea.

The OMA program for FY 83 concentrated on improving the facilities where our soldiers live and work. A series of projects provided for upgraded utilities, increased insulation by foam injection, painting of buildings and improved latrine facilities at all installations.

Mission Support Facilities. Nearing completion is the Kunsan POL Terminal. Kunsan provides a second receiving point for tankers and this project will provide a 30,000-barrel storage tank and assorted buildings. The scope of this project is \$3,858,000. Another current MCA project slated for completion next year is at the Waegwan Terminal. This project replaces 14 above ground, 10,000-barrel tanks with seven hardened, cut and covered 50,000-barrel tanks. This project more than doubles the capacity of the tank farm with half the numbers of tanks and provides protection from enemy air and ground attacks.

Every subordinate installation exceeded the DA Energy Conservation Goal. USAMSC-K was the EUSA Energy Conservation Award winner for FY 83 for the second year in a row.

CHAPTER V

PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

Repair Parts: During FY 83, PDS-K continued to receive items that had to be replaced due to the warehouse fire in March 1982. PDS-K requisitioned over \$1 million in repair parts and equipment. The majority of the repair parts were received, providing enough stock to maintain the high pressure pipeline on a routine basis.

Equipment Upgrades: In FY 82 procurement action was taken to purchase MARK II Turbine Engines, and have two Byron Jackson Pumps rebuilt, attached to the turbine engines, and sent to Korea. PDS-K received the two turbines with the rebuilt pumps, plus two additional turbine engines with two more under procurement at this time. Two pumps were sent to Byron Jackson for rebuild and will be mated to the two new engines under procurement at this time. The supply division has also submitted messages, letters and telephone calls to TSARCOM to procure funds for the purchase of a new Byron Jackson Pump. In September 1983 PDS-K received \$225,000 on a certified PR&C to purchase one pump and fourteen replacement items. Two new MARK II Solar Turbines attached to two rebuilt Byron Jackson Pumps were installed in Pohang's turbine pump station. These turbines were totally installed by PDS-K M&E Division personnel. A turnkey type contract was awarded to Solar Corporation to install two more MARK II Turbines; one at Taejon and one at Pyongtaek (construction to begin early FY 84).

Waegwan Terminal Upgrade: Four new 50,000-barrel underground tanks were completed in the Waegwan tank farm. (Three additional tanks to be completed early FY 84.) This project will double the storage capacity of this facility in concrete reinforced inground tanks which will greatly reduce the vulnerability of the facility to terrorist or air attack.

Quality Control Laboratory. PDS-K QC Division is transferring its Class "A" Laboratory capabilities from Pohang laboratory to Pyongtaek laboratory which will provide more room to house new equipment. The upcoming rehab of the Pyongtaek lab scheduled for FY 84 will provide a more conducive facility for Class "A" testing than the present inadequate conditions at the Pohang facility. Also, all lubricating oil/grease testing capabilities of Pyongtaek laboratory will be transferred to Pohang laboratory to allow for the addition of the new equipment at the Pyongtaek lab.

Kunsan Terminal Upgrade: Funding in FY 82 called for an entirely new Kunsan facility. This project is currently under construction and is expected to be completed during FY 84. The new facility will include a new port location where fully loaded T-1's can enter; an electric pump station, 30,000-barrel storage capability, and a six-mile, 8-inch high pressure buried pipeline from the terminal to the Air Base.

Communications: Command and Control for pipeline operations was substantially improved with the installation of a commercial radio system using 11 base stations and five repeaters to connect PDS-K's seven terminals and the headquarters along the 283-mile pipeline.

CHAPTER VI

AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT

Munitions Management. Changes in missile systems stocked and planned for stockage in Korea have resulted in one new system arrival, one old system shipped and planning for an additional new system was completed and staffed. Inspection of on hand stocks of Chaparral Missiles revealed unserviceable missiles in the Unit Basic Load (UBL) of one unit. Changes to the forecasting/accounting procedures of the Supply Division, ACofS, Ammunition, 19th Support Command, have resulted in better management of training ammunition stocks.

On 6 Sep 83 the Stinger Missile system was fielded in Korea. The Stinger Missile system will replace the Redeye Missile system. Initial fielding consisted only of Basic Load items. Depot stocks will be fielded at a later date. Issue of all Class V and VII to 2d ID was completed by 7 Oct 83.

Initial storage plans for the fielding of the Multiple Launch Rocket System was completed and staffed through ROKA ASC on 29 Sep 83.

During FY 83 a determination was made by 8th Army and DA that there was no longer a requirement for the Shillelagh Missile system in Korea. Retrograde was started on 18 Jul 83 for all stocks and is expected to be completed by the end of October 1983.

On 15 Feb 83, 1,319 Dragon Heat Missiles were declared unserviceable. Missiles were located in UBL and Depot stocks. Serviceable missiles (1,343) arrived in Korea on 27 Apr 83 to replace unserviceable assets increased unit basic load. The exchange of unserviceable UBL assets was completed on 31 May 83, 1,319 missiles left Korea on 24 Jun 83 for CONUS rebuild facilities. After the shipment of unserviceable missiles, an additional six unserviceable missiles were found in UBL which were exchanged on 23 Jul 83 and shipped by air to CONUS on 1 Oct 83.

During MICOM Surveillance and Assurance Inspection conducted 25 Jun 83 thru 22 Jul 83 on 2/61 ADA Basic Load, 79 Chaparrals were found to be unserviceable. These were exchanged on 8 Jul 83 and shipped to CONUS on 21 Aug 83, 79 serviceable missiles were shipped to Korea by air from CONUS on 12 Sep 83. Based on MICOM's inspection a 100% inspection of 2/61 ADA missile basic load was conducted by 19th Support Command personnel on 25 thru 29 Jul 83. An additional seven Chaparral missiles were found to be unserviceable.

During the first quarter of FY 83 new procedures for the forecasting of training ammunition were proposed to EUSA. As a result a new form and changes to EUSA 700-3 were developed. The results are increased visibility of assets resulting in cost savings through transportation cost reductions and increased support for training events.

To reduce paperwork and closely control Marine Corps training ammunition a new account was established for Marine ammunition only, resulting in better management and allowing for long-range projections of requirements with no mixing with U.S. Army assets.

To better manage training ammunition, for major exercises involving out of country units, separate accounts have been established to provide for visibility for individual exercises. This change in accounting and management will result in increased support and rapid assessment of assets.

Standard Army Ammunition System (SAAS). SAAS Level 3 was fielded in Korea in May 1982 with the assignment of a DAS-3 Van to the ACofS, Ammunition, 19th Support Command at Camp Henry, Taegu, Korea. From 1 Mar to 5 Mar 83, the van was successfully deployed to ROKA Ammunition Support Command (ASC) in Pusan. During the exercise ROKA RTT were used to test communication and on the job training was conducted for 55R (Computer Operators) in DAS-3 movement.

The first annual PACOM SAAS Conference was conducted from 9 May to 11 May 83 at Camp Henry, Taegu, Korea. The purpose of the conference was to develop and discuss a future direction for SAAS which would allow for a reliable and effective management information system that meets both the peacetime and war-time requirement. SAAS, as it currently exists, meets the requirement for which it was initially developed; an accounting system with an automated interface to the World Wide Ammunition Reporting System (WARS). Significant limitations in meeting the theater's daily management needs were identified. SAAS-3 software acceptance test (SCP 01) (SAT) was conducted from 12 May to 19 May 83. SCP 01 consisted of 36 changes to SAAS-3 which accomplished the following:

1. Correction of minor functional and technical problems noted during the May 1982 SAT when the system was first fielded.

2. Modification of certain processes based on changes submitted by users and the USALOGC/USACSC-SGL during the past year.

3. Introduction of limited interactivity capabilities between the user and selected SAAS-3 files resident on the DAS-3 Computer. During the SAT all changes to SAAS-3 programs were exercised and all related output reports were validated.

On 10 Jun 83 the Combined Ammunition Coordinating Group (CACG) conducted a meeting. The ACofS, Ammunition, 19th Support Command, through SAAS-3, identified many shortages and overages in ammunition stocks at forward ASP's, correction of which would alleviate the storage problem in forward ASP's and allow retrograde of excess ammunition to less vulnerable rear depots.

The first annual World Wide SAAS Conference was conducted from 19 Sep to 23 Sep 83 at Fort Lee, VA. The conference covered SAAS Level 1 and 3 in detail providing status upon pending changes in software and hardware. All outstanding engineering change proposals (ECPs) were prioritized. Our SAAS-3 hardware saturation problem was discussed and it was resolved to send a team to Korea in October to more carefully examine our requirements.

System change package 2 (SCP-2) will contain ECPs that will allow parameters to be selected for rolling up stock status and days of supply reports and automate calculation of authorized levels for ammunition. This will greatly streamline wartime reporting procedures by implementing CSR terminal applications solving many of our print problems as well as adding a package for WARS reporting that will enable a SAAS-3 to function independently without a SAAS-1 and add visibility of ammunition by lot.

SCP-3 will include all outstanding SAAS-3 ECPs and a complete round module that will compute the number of complete rounds of artillery ammunition at an ASP taking into consideration a vast number of substitute items and fuze combinations.

SAAS-4, the automation of SAACT Level and ASP stock records was also presented. SAAS-4 has the largest memory and print requirements scheduled to be run on the Tactical Army CSS Computer System (TACCS). Several enhancements, such as an automated planograph module and a module to identify numbers of trucks/rail cars required to ship a given quantity of ammunition were added.

Ammunition Storage Capability. ROKA Depot 7 at Chuduk expanded the number of magazines by 91 during the year. This was the 2nd phase of expansion and increased theater storage capacity. During September/October 1983 large munition movement was made from every southern depot to AD 7. This reduced some explosive hazards at several locations and consolidated entire ammunition requirements where required. The city of Uijongbu, Korea, has expanded so that it surrounds ASP 514 (SAACT #1 Operations and maintenance location). This condition due to encroachment is becoming an extreme hazard and has been recognized by both ROK and US governments. The president of ROK has given the approval to close ASP 514 once final coordination has been made and new facilities built to replace ASP 514. Presently engineering specifications and plans are being addressed to prepare the movement of SAACT #1 to its new location. Final coordination has yet to be made and should be completed in CY 84.

Ammunition Surveillance. Because of significant increases in total storage of ammunition in Korea and the distance between ASPs and Depots a new SAACT was determined to be necessary to provide support to ROKA in the accountability and maintenance of U.S. titled munitions. On 1 November 1983 SAACT #6 was activated at Camp Long, Wonju, Korea. Hiring of KN personnel was performed and a transfer of stocks of AD 5 and 7 to SAACT 6 in Dec-Jan time frame is to be accomplished.

Stinger Missile Deployment. As part of the U.S. Army's program of modernization the MANPAD Stinger missile system was programmed to augment existing portable missile system Redeye. In September 1983 the Stinger missile system was shipped to Korea. SAACT #5 coordinated the movements to 2d ID units and final emplacement is scheduled for the Oct-Nov timeframe.

Ammunition Maintenance. USA KAMS scheduled one thousand four hundred and eighty one (1,481) short tons in FY 83. Ammunition maintenance operations were scheduled to be held at ten (10) different ROKA maintenance lines.

SAACT #3 conducted line certification/verification inspections constantly for all ROKA maintenance lines of SAACT #3 area IAW TM 9-1300-206 to verify safety, suitabilities and compatibility IAW U.S. standards, however maintenance operations for U.S. ammunition cannot be performed at any maintenance lines with discrepancies.

All ROKA maintenance lines were found to have various discrepancies, such as overhead power lines, exposed electric wires, nonstandard type switch-boxes, junction boxes, lights and receptacles, nonavailability of sprinkler systems on paint booths, lack of barricades in the maintenance lines except line #1 of AD#5, etc. Requirements of job at ROKA maintenance lines exceeded unit capability and require engineering support.

SAACT #3 has provided letters of inspection results of maintenance lines with appropriate corrective methods and furnished copies to all concerned ROKA officials.

Representatives from 19th Spt Comd, KAMS HQ, SAACT #3, ROKA installations, FROKA Spt Comd and FROKA HQ held special meetings at FROKA HQ in May and August 83 to discuss completion of programmed maintenance projects in established timeframe upon desolution of existing discrepancies at ROKA maintenance lines.

Seven (7) maintenance lines out of ten (10) maintenance lines have become operational as a result of cooperation between SAACT #3 and ROKA counterparts and through positive support from KAMS APEA and significant efforts of concerned ROKA officials. As a result of upgrading maintenance lines, SAACT #3 will accomplish scheduled maintenance prior to end of December 1983.

CHAPTER VII

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

Processing Requisitions for Nonstandard-Nonstocked Items. In February 1983, the 6th Support Center assumed the mission of processing all requests for nonstandard-nonstocked items from all EUSA supply support activities/property book accounts previously authorized to pass the retail Stock Fund for procurement of all nonstandard-nonstocked materiel through direct citation of consumer funds. This included all Facilities Engineer Supply Activities, 19th SUPCOM units, 2D ID, RSOK, and all other activities funded through the EUSA operating budget. This did not include the following commodities: Bulk POL, Books, Magazines, Newspapers and other periodicals, or imprest funded items. During the year, the 6th Support Center received and processed 32,140 nonstandard-nonstocked requisitions into the SAILS-ABX and STARFIARS systems. Also, the Center has established 2,416 Management Control Numbers (MCNs) in its Local Catalog Master Data File (LCMDF) for Local Procurement Contracted (LPC) items. The goal of the Center is to receive all DD Form 1348-6 (manual off-line requisitions) with complete identification data, fund certification and requisitioning authority to preclude any delays in their timely processing. In this regard, 6th Spt Cen Memo 725-5, 6th Spt Pam 700-1, 6th Spt Cen quarterly supply information letters and Customer Assistance Liaison visits have been used to assist units/activities in their preparation of DD Form 1348-6 for nonstandard-nonstocked items. The Center is also developing a nonstandard-nonstocked catalog for utilization by all EUSA units/activities in preparing requests for common nonstandard-nonstocked items of materiel. All of these are being done to provide optimum service and assistance to customers of the Center and to improve the timely processing of requests that has an impact on readiness of the command.

Wall-to-Wall Inventory of Stocks at USAMSC-K. 6th Support Center (MM) and US Army Materiel Support Center Korea (USAMSCK) conducted the first wall-to-wall inventory since establishment of the storage activity in USAMSC-K during the period 15 Nov thru 1 Dec 82. The reasons for the wall-to-wall inventory were as follows:

1. To insure accuracy of 6th Support Center ABF against stocks on hand at MSC-K.
2. Improve support to customers.
3. Improve management of and better utilization of available storage space.
4. Reduce number of materiel release denials (MRD), IARs, Reports of Survey and to improve the gross adjustment rate.
5. Reduce diversion opportunities.

There were a total of 16,792 stock numbers involving 24,284 locations that were inventoried by USAMSC-K. Of this total, 11,778 stock numbers resulted in a matched count. There were 4,042 stock numbers with minor discrepancies and 972 major discrepancies. As a result of this wall-to-wall inventory, above objectives were achieved as indicated by improved performance data indicated below:

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Materiel Release Denial (DA Goal 2%)	2.3%	1.1% (Jan-Nov 83)
Gross Adjustment	.19%	.16% (Jan-Sep 83)

Inventory Adjustment Report:

Line Items:	9,752	3,166
Dollar Value:	\$1,748,417	\$1,070,267

Report of Survey:

No. of Surveys	60	46
Dollar Value	\$177,964	\$162,753

Command Network Station for Activity Address Directory (DODAAD) and DOD Activity Address Code to Unit Identification Code. Effective 1 February 1983, management of subject program was transferred to 6th Spt Cen from EUSA, J-4, DJ-MS-SM. During CY 1983, the Customer Assistance Office processed documentations to add 17 new DODAACs, change 9 DODAACs due to unit redesignation, and deleted 7 DODAACs due to inactivations. The Customer Assistance Branch, Logistics Support Division, is currently performing this function.

Decrement Stock Issue Priority System. The 6th Support Center, in conjunction with EUSA, J4, and AMIC developed an automated program to facilitate the issue of decrement stocks to in-country units. DSIPS involves automated procedures that match available stocks on hand with unit requirements in advance of hostilities. Using an issue priority array provided by EUSA, Materiel Release Orders (MRO) are machine generated and maintained on file in the 6th Support Center. Upon receipt of a requisition for decrement stock the unit document number is entered and the MRO is forwarded to MSC-K for issue and shipment to the using unit. DSIPS allows decrement stocks to be issued more rapidly than if manual procedures were used. The issue priority system also allows available decrement stocks to be issued to units with the greatest tactical requirements. The DSIPS Automated Users Manual has been forwarded to the 200th TAMMC in USAREUR for possible adaptation in the European Theater.

Go-To-War II Study. The 6th Support Center contributed Chapter 2, Intermediate Level Supply, to the 19th SUPCOM Go-To-War II Study. As a follow-on effort of GTW II, the 6th Spt Center conducted a COSCOM, TAACOM, and TAAMMC mission and functions analysis. A detailed item by item analysis of intermediate level supply stocks in theater is also in progress. The intermediate level supply

analysis resulted in several recommendations for adjustments to the "U" version TPFDL and reconfiguration of the DARCOM preplanned supply increments. The missions and functions analysis laid the groundwork for the mission transfers of Class III, Bulk, Class V, and Maintenance Management to the 6th Support Center.

Inventory of DLA Owned Subsistence Stocks. The annual inventory of Defense Logistics Agency owned subsistence stocks was conducted at Pusan Storage Facility during 6-9 September. An outstanding inventory accuracy rate of 100% was achieved in FY 83 repeating the performance of FY 82. The overall gross adjustment rate for the inventory was 0.03%. The gross adjustment goal is 3.0% as established by NAVSUPINST 4440.115F, 17 Jul 79, subj: Physical Inventory. DFPLD representative was on site at Pusan Storage Facility and 6th Support Center (MM) to monitor inventory procedures and to conduct sampling checks to insure the accuracy of the results. No errors were found.

FY 83 Army Stock Fund (ASF) Year End Close-Out (\$ in Thousands).

	<u>Program</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>% of Program</u>
Peacetime Obligations:	\$149,962	\$149,670	99.8%
War Reserve Obligations:	14,038	14,021	99.9%

Peacetime obligations exceeded \$16M during September, which included \$1.8M in EUSA Engineer initiated requisitions for family housing furnishing. The 99.8% peacetime obligation authority utilization rate was the best achieved by this command since FY 80. This was the second consecutive year that mobilization obligation authority was provided by DA for requisitioning against war reserve requirements. This has resulted in substantial improvement in the Command War Reserve posture.

Small Arms Serialization Program (SASP). The 6th Support Center has assumed the additional mission of the DOD Small Arms Serialization Program for EUSA. The DOD and EUSA SASP objective is to maintain visibility of all small arms by serial number in EUSA and attached units. The following actions were taken to accomplish the DOD and EUSA objective:

The Initiation of a Weapons Exchange Program. A total of 1,320 weapons were exchanged between units on a one for one basis. The SASP Branch was involved with the deregistering and registering of the weapons serial number from the losing unit and the gaining unit.

The conduct of SASP Assistance Visits. The SASP Assistance and Liaison team performed TDY assistance visits for a total of 153 days (1,224 manhours). These visits were accomplished to provide on site assistance and training on the proper maintenance of the Small Arms Serialization Program and outlined the responsibility for maintaining accurate records in accordance with AR 710-3.

The EUSA SASP Registry was updated. During 1983, a total of 14,708 transactions were input by the SASP Branch in updating both EUSA and DODs SASP master files.

The SASP Branch achieved an in-country reconciliation accuracy rate of 99.64% for 1983. This was the highest EUSA has ever achieved since inception of this program. This high reconciliation rate was achieved due to the monthly reconciliations that the SASP Branch conducted with MSC-K and 2ID. These two commands are responsible for more than 2/3 of all small arms assigned in EUSA. Quarterly reconciliations were conducted with the rest of the EUSA units. During 1983 significant progress was made in the EUSA SASP control procedures through increased command awareness in the goals of the program. The DOD objective of 100% accuracy is much nearer and with increased efforts by the 6th Support Center SASP Branch and EUSA units, the goal should be attained in 1984.

Direct Supply System/Air Line of Communications (DSS/ALOC) Performance for 1983.

The Direct Support System (DSS) was adopted as the Army Standard Supply Distribution System in December 1975. (During 1978, the Air Line of Communications (ALOC) was made a part of the Direct Support System.) Using high-speed communication and air (palletized) and sea (containerized) shipments, it directs materiel from the designated CONUS theater-oriented depot complex (TODC) to the direct support units overseas. An integral part of the system is the Logistics Intelligence File (LIF) maintained at the Logistics Control Activity, located at Presidio of San Francisco, California, which monitors performance of this system against DA standards. A primary measure of DSS/ALOC performance is the Order Ship Time (OST) or the time it takes from submission of a requisition by the unit to receipt of the materiel from the CONUS supply sources. A comparison of FY 82 and FY 83 DSS/ALOC OST data reflects a significant improvement during FY 83.

<u>OBJ</u>	<u>DSS/ALOC</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>REDUCTION</u>
59 days	DSS (Surface)	68.0	55.5	12.5
27 days	ALOC (Air)	27.2	22.0	5.2

These reductions were brought about through the efforts of DA/DARCOM-CONUS depots and Korea activities (6th Support/AMIC/customers). DA directed that GSA maintain selected stockage of fast-moving items at Sharpe Army Depot. The 6th Support Center monitored requisition and receipt processing on a daily basis. Customer assistance to customer units played an important role. Coordination with AMIC for special printouts to monitor and correct problem areas was also effective in achieving the best DSS/ALOC performance ever.

Management of Eighth US Army (EUSA) War Reserve Assets Located in Japan. 6th Support Center played a key role in development during FY 83 of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between EUSA and United States Army Japan (USARJ) and signed by USARJ on 30 November 1983 and EUSA on 7 December 1983. The MOA identifies the agreements and responsibilities for management of Class II, III (pkg), IV, VII, VIII, and IX War Reserve stocks located in Japan. The new MOA provides explicit agreements and responsibilities for control of EUSA War Reserve Assets which were not included in the previous MOA dated June 1981. Overall management of the assets remains with EUSA, while USARJ (Sagami, Japan) is established as a disbursed storage site in the SAILS-ABX system. In June 1983, 167 line items of

War Reserve assets were requisitioned by the 6th Support Center for storage at Sagami, Japan. Approximately 50% of the requisitions were filled as of 30 Dec 83. As a result of the MOA, approximately 90 line items of nonmedical stocks and 790 line items of medical stocks will be transferred from USARJ's accountable records (SAILS-ABX) to EUSA's accountable records (SAILS-ABX) in January 1984.

Maintenance Reporting Management (MRM) System, Maintenance Activity Management System (MAMS). Management of direct and general support maintenance data at maintenance activities and all subsequent headquarters is a manual effort requiring substantial manpower. All management information has to be manually researched and typed to be submitted. No automated maintenance management information is available. The MRM system is the only DA recognized system for maintenance management. Fielding of the system in the 19th SUPCOM is necessary to provide for automated maintenance data. MRM, however, is dependent on batch processing of keypunch cards and does not incorporate use of state-of-the-art ADPE. MAMS is a user-friendly system developed in Europe to prepare MRM input by means of a keyboard terminal and floppy diskette. It incorporates state-of-the-art technology in producing MRM input. In September 1982, the maintenance branch of ACoFS, Materiel undertook a project to field MRM in the 19th SUPCOM using MAMS as an input device. The branch obtained EUSA approval to field the system in February 1983. The approval was granted not only to field the system the 19th SUPCOM but in all EUSA maintenance activities. 19th SUPCOM assumed responsibility for the system for all of EUSA. In May of 1983 a 19th SUPCOM team to USAREUR to obtain MAMS training. Team is now capable of installing MAMS USA. A contract for one system was let in July 1983. System delivery is slated for December 1983. A sole source justification for 22 MAMS systems was added to CSC in July 1983. Once approved, systems will be delivered within 90 days of contract letting. Though the project was not completed during the substantial progress was made in obtaining the required hardware to field Approval of sole source request is imminent and is being supported by the 100. The first unit is scheduled to be extended in February 84 with EUSA on being completed in the June 84 timeframe. Installation of MRM is scheduled for the Sep-Oct 84 timeframe as a follow-on to MAMS fielding. Once systems are in place, automated maintenance management data will be available to managers at all levels to assist in their job performance.

The training program for DAS3/Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System (DS4) operation of the DS4 Standard Automated Logistics System on the DAS3 computer configuration, in EUSA. Introduction of the computer system was completed initially for the Phoenix System in November 1978. LTT needs to provide implementation training, directed to various levels of logistics management, for DS4 operations. The LTT Staff has developed conversion and operations courses for DS4. Conversion training for personnel was presented at the 6th MEDSOM in July 1983. The LTT staff presented 160 hours of classroom instruction to 6th MEDSOM personnel. In addition, the LTT DAS3 Van-mounted command operations personnel were moved to Yongsan for use by the 6th MEDSOM during the

conversion effort. One LTT operation instructor remained with the hardware at Yongsan to assist with the conversion. The LTT is prepared to present Phoenix-to-DS4 conversion training at eight 19th SUPCOM DAS3 operating sites, from November 1983 through May 1984. The LTT will schedule DS4 sustainment training for managers and DAS3 operators after the conversion training is completed.

Management of MTOE Equipment. In December 1982 a study was conducted by the ACoFS, Materiel to determine the reason for numerous 19th SUPCOM units failing equipment on hand (EOH) status. Prior to the study it was assumed that lack of assets at the NICP level was precluding fill of MTOE shortages. The study revealed otherwise. It was found that 57% of requisitions for shortages were invalid at the NICP level and that 75% were invalid at the unit's supply support activity (SSA). Further research showed that the reconciliation process between unit and SSA had broken down and that unit supply personnel were not requisitioning MTOE shortages prior to the effective date of the MTOE even though authorization documents permitted requisitioning up to 300 days prior. The problem was further compounded by the lack of visibility of MTOE equipment at the 19th SUPCOM level. As a result of all the above it was determined that substantial excess equipment existed within the command and that a portion of it could be crossleveled. Management of MTOE equipment was nonexistent within the command. To resolve the above problem a four-phased program was developed and implemented within the command. The program had the following objectives: establish visibility of MTOE equipment; validate requisitions for all MTOE shortages; crosslevel excess within the command; turn in unneeded excess; document the need for excess through MTOE/TDA changes; and manage requisitions for MTOE shortages through challenging NICP delivery dates and the materiel activity designated (MAD) reporting program. Phase I of the program which was completed in December 1982 resulted in the establishment of a 19th SUPCOM density book. This book allowed the materiel readiness branch to maintain visibility of on-hand assets versus authorizations and served as the foundation for the final three phases. Phase II required units to requisition MTOE shortages and/or provide document numbers for items already on requisition. These documents were validated through the NICP level and are revalidated monthly. Phase III of the program established and streamlined an aggressive MAD reporting program for equipment effecting unit readiness. The MAD report was converted to a message format and sent directly to NICPs while simultaneously providing a copy to appropriate information addressees. MAD responses returned the same way. This allowed for more timely processing of the report and provided updated status to all addressees simultaneously. The final phase of the program was named operation cleansweep, and represented the completion of the readiness project. The project resulted in the turn in of over \$1,061,000 worth of excess, the crossleveling of \$106,613 of excess, and TDA MTOE changes being submitted for an additional \$312,147 worth of excess. Most of these VTAADS changes have already been approved by DA and equipment is now documented in changes with effective dates out to September 1984. The impacts of the program on the 19th SUPCOM were significant. It established a program to manage equipment on hand, validate requisitions for MTOE shortages, and reduce excess within the command. With the base established by this program, command equipment shortages were reduced by 27% during the year and management tools are now available to continue this progress.

War Reserve Posture. War reserve on hand stocks by the close of FY 83 had increased by \$45.8 million over FY 82. The increase included Stock Fund (\$25.9M), PEMA Secondary (\$804K) and PEMA Principal (\$19.1M) items. The most significant increase was the FY 83 \$14.4 million expenditure for Stock Fund items needed to bring War Reserve stocks up to authorized levels. Also, \$2.9M was obligated for establishing an ALOC (Air Lines of Communication) level for selected Class IX and Class II (Maint) stocks in theater. For the first time, selected War Reserve items are being stored in Sagami, Japan. Procedures for the call forward of these stocks have been jointly developed between 19th SUPCOM, the 6th Support Center, EUSA, and USARJ. Additionally, a continuing effort is ongoing to configure War Reserve trucks and trailers with troop installed items so the equipment is combat ready when issued. A proposal was developed to convert the Brigade Support Package to Operational Project Stock. The RS&D stocks currently contained in the BSP have been included in a request to DA for conversion to Operational Project Stock.

Productivity and Efficiency of Operations. The Quick Return on Investment (QRIP) and Base Level Commercial Equipment (BCE) programs provide additional funds to acquire commercial-type equipment to improve maintenance and supply operations at MSC-K. The following items were initiated in FY 82 for procurement:

- a. Three Wang Word Processors Systems.
- b. Radiator Repair Equipment for D/Maint Heavy Equipment Division.
- c. Sonic Cleaning Equipment for D/Maint Armament Shop.
- d. Go-Power Dynamometer for D/Maint Major Assembly Division.
- e. Tire Mounter/Demounter equipment for D/S&T Care and Preservation Division.
- f. The AIDCO automatic transmission tester for D/Maint Transmission Shop.

The projects were installed in FY 83 with potential savings of \$180K per year. Additionally, EUSA approved the QRIP projects, Computer Graphics and Stretch, Wrap, Weigh machine for procurement in FY 84.

Theater Army Repair Program. Production in the TARP program set a number of records as shown below. Asterisked items represent the highest production at MSC-K since it started TARP repair in 1976.

Results:

<u>EQUIPMENT CATEGORY</u>	<u>FY 83 ACT PROD</u>
Tactical Wheel Vehicles	-
Tact Veh	709 *
Trl	99
Combat Vehicles	
Tanks	10 *
Others	10
Construction Equipment	56 *
General Equipment	
Generators	103 *
Others	24
Armament	
Small Arms	4,974
Chemical	691
Others	51
Commel Equipment	
Radio/Wire/Carrier	806
Boards & Modules	15,375 *
Major Assy	
Engine	2,445 *
Power Train	3,964 *
Sub Assy & Others	1,095 *
CVP	
Engine	372 *
Power Train	399 *
Sub Assy	4,129 *
Hydrostatic Test	1,230

Completion of an upgrade of all war reserve tanks to include rebuild of all recoil mechanisms, borescoping and purging all fire control equipment and checks of all optics and communications systems. GS turret services for all M578 and M110A2's was completed by contact team at the 2d ID. Next year will have these services completed on all war reserve stocks, as well as repair under the TARP program its first M198 and M110A2 howitzers. The first ribbon bridge program at MSC-K for the 2nd Engineer Battalion, 2d ID. Bridges were repaired in an average of 45 days, which was one half the time it had been taking on contract. The center assumed the area V safe repair mission in March 83. The M17 protective mask mission was taken from MSC-K. These masks, worldwide, will now be repaired in CONUS. The TARP supply account was automated using the WANG V-80. Conversion was completed in March 83. Use of the system provides mortality management, parts ordering and a due out release procedure that enhances audit control of parts. Program parameters allowed for the automatic use of excess parts without reordering supplies. This resulted in a parts cost reduction of \$781,309 fewer dollars spent than in FY 82. Additionally \$577,258 of obsolete repair parts and parts no longer required for FY 84 programs was identified and turned in.

Oil Analysis Laboratory. The Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) is a coordinated army-wide effort to detect impending equipment component failures through analytical evaluation of Oil samples. The Oil Analysis Laboratory of Camp Carroll through the Joint Oil Analysis Program (JOAP) is certified for interservice operation in the (JOAP) program for the period 1 July 1983 through 30 June 1984. This certification is awarded only to laboratories meeting the highest standards of performance. The laboratory processes approximately 3,500 samples a month and furnishes the test results to the using unit with recommendations for corrective action when required. The MSC-K Oil Lab has had a cost avoidance saving for FY 80, \$110,000; FY 81, \$600,000; FY 82, \$780,208; FY 83 should reach near the \$1,000,000, mark due to the increase of equipment enrolled in the program.

KSC Annual Wartime Missions Performance Exercise. On 30 Jun 83, an annual wartime missions performance exercise was held at Camp Carroll. 260 company personnel participated in the exercise. The purpose was to make all company personnel aware of their wartime missions and to train them to perform one of the main contingency missions of the USAMSC-K, deprocessing tactical vehicles and engineer equipment. All the participants were in KSC fatigues and equipped with NBC protective masks. Lunch was provided for all the participants including KSC and US military personnel who participated as observers or evaluators, establishing central cooking and dining facilities at the exercise site (Area A, Camp Carroll). A total of 109 items of various types of vehicles and equipment were deprocessed, including loading them on ten rail cars.

CHAPTER VIII

FORCE MODERNIZATION

Operation Rock Ready. Under Operation Rock Ready, old M17 series protective masks were exchanged for new/modified M17 series protective masks within 19th Support Command.

Organizational Standardization Documents. MTOE standardization documents for HQ, 19th SUPCOM, and 595th and 520th Maintenance Companies, were approved with EDATE 11 March 1983. The following concept conversion plans were submitted to convert units from TDA to MTOE structure:

- a. USAG-Pusan, DA approved FY 83 to 34th Area Support Group.
- b. USAPDS-K, DA approved FY 83 to 2d Petroleum Group.
- c. USAKAMS, DA approved FY 83 to 6th Ordnance Battalion.
- d. USAG-Humphreys submitted to DA from EUSA on 9 September 1983 for conversion to 23d Support Group - pending DA approval.
- e. USAG-Taegu submitted to DA from EUSA on 30 September 1983 for MTOE conversion - pending DA approval.
- f. Area II Support Activity was redesignated USAG-Camp Page.

Force Modernization Monitorship. A Force Modernization Office was established in October 1982 to provide a central contact point to track and coordinate newly fielded systems impacting on 19th SUPCOM. To support the new equipment/systems being fielded, a total of 43 personnel requirements have been identified and necessary manpower requirements change documents submitted. These personnel will provide the command the technical expertise required to properly maintain systems as they are fielded. This command has budgeted for more than \$5 million in Force Modernization money. Included in this dollar amount is the acquisition of repair parts, test equipment and facilities. These improvements will enable the 19th SUPCOM to meet the future supportability requirements for new equipment.

New Equipment Training. Training is a necessity to improve our maintenance capabilities. Although new equipment training is available with most systems, a CONUS training requirement was established and completed for the M60A3 Rangefinder. A System Technical Course for the Multiple Launched Rocket System was completed. New equipment training for the Commercial Utility Vehicle (CUCV) is scheduled for June through September.

CHAPTER IX

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Pusan Korean-American Friendship Day. The city of Pusan observed the 1983 Korean-American Friendship Day on 17 September 1983 under the joint sponsorship of U.S. Army Garrison, Pusan and Pusan City Government. The Friendship Day activities included:

<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
ROK/US Bowling & Basketball games.	Hialeah Compound
Exhibit of ROK/US children's arts.	Hialeah Compound
Award ceremonies; 4 ROK citizens cited by Cdr, USAG-P and 4 US citizens by Mayor of Pusan.	Hialeah Compound
Reception & Musical entertainment.	Hialeah Compound
Showing of USIS documentary films to Korean public.	American Cultural Center, Pusan
Pusan-Panmunjom Freedom Run by ROK and US runners.	Pusan-Panmunjom Running Routes

All city parks were open free of cost to U.S. citizens, their guests and vehicles on 17 and 18 September 1983 as a token of goodwill gestures on the part of Korean citizens in Pusan. The Friendship Day was established on 17 September 1972 in Pusan in commemoration of the first landing of the U.S. 6th Infantry Division in Korea through the port city of Pusan on 17 September 1945.

30th Anniversary of Armistice Agreement. In cooperation with the United Nations Allied Forces Association (UNAFA), the USAG-P sponsored a wreath laying ceremony at 1000 hrs, 27 July 1983 at the UN Cemetery in Pusan in commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Armistice Agreement. The USAG-P Commander layed a wreath on behalf of the UNC Commander and representative of the UNAFA and ROK National Defense Ministry layed their own wreaths.

37th UN Day Memorial Service in Pusan. The 38th UN Day memorial service was held at 1000 hrs, 24 Oct 82, at the UN Cemetery in Pusan under the sponsorship of the Pusan City Government. The commander of the 19th Support Command represented the UNC Commander at the wreath laying ceremony. Other attendees included representatives of the ROK Government, the Korea Chapter of UN Association and the Commission for the UN Memorial Cemetery. This program marked a historical example of close ties among the nations who participated in the Korean War. It also marked a signal of continued rededication to the defense of freedom and peace.

37th Memorial Service at Namhai Island. On behalf of USFK, the USAG-P Commander participated in the 37th memorial service held at 1330 hrs, 15 Nov 82, at Namhai Island in honor of eleven American airmen who were killed in action there on 7 August 1945 during World War II. The memorial service was hosted by Mr. KIM Duk-hyung, President of War Memorial Activities Association. This program provided an opportunity for the USFK representative to extend USFK's gratitude to Mr. Kim and all other Korean members of the War Memorial Activities Association for their 38-year long effort put forth in memory of the American airmen. The program also contributed to the advancement of lasting US/ROK comradeship.

~~Construction of Apartments for KN Workforce~~ Apartments for KN employees of ~~Camp Humphreys who do not own homes were built in~~ Pyongtaek-up, Kyongki-do, Korea, in the reporting period. The construction of the apartments was sponsored by the Pyongtaek Chapter, USFK Korea Employees Union, and supported by ROK Government. The construction of the first 85 apartments was started on 5 March 1983 and completed on 24 September 1983 and the next 51 apartments were started on 27 March 1983 and expected to be completed in February 1984. A total of 81 families of KN employees have moved in the new apartments. The construction of the apartments for KN employees has contributed to worker stability and should therefore help provide a more efficient workforce.

CHAPTER X
EXERCISE SUPPORT

Team Spirit '83. During the period 1 Feb - 16 Apr 83, 19th Support Command participated in exercise Team Spirit. The command's objectives were to Receive, Stage and Deploy (RS&D) incoming US Army Forces, and provide CSS to other US Forces and ROKA Forces as directed. These missions were fully supported during the exercise. Lessons learned from this exercise are included in referenced After Action Reports. A total of 1,239 requisitions were processed and 11,372 pieces of equipment issued from War Reserve, Decrement Stock or the Brigade Support Package.

Team Spirit '83 was the eighth in the current series begun in 1976. This year's exercise, conducted by ROK/US Combined Forces Command, involved approximately 188,700 Korean and American military personnel. US participants numbered 73,000 and deployed from all services stationed in the ROK (32,000), and other locations in the Pacific Command and the United States (41,000). The primary purpose of the Combined Exercise was to test and improve procedures and techniques to be used during a defense emergency in the Republic of Korea. As in previous years, the exercise was conducted in three phases: strategic deployment, field maneuver, and redeployment of US Forces back to home stations. Major out-of-country units included part of the 7th and 25th Infantry Divisions, the 9th Marine Amphibious Regiment, elements from the Strategic and Tactical Air Commands, Military Airlift Command, Electronic Security Command and Air Forces Communications Command, as well as two carrier battle groups from the US Seventh Fleet.

The 45th Trans Co. supported 25ID aircraft deployment and redeployment at Pusan Port. A total of 57 aircraft were deployed within 48 hours of arrival of the vessel Cygnus.

The 348th S&S Co. conducted Hot Refuel Operations at R401 Airfield near Wonju, beginning on 5 January 83. The site has four 10,000 gallon bladders with resupply by ROK Army Fuel Tankers.

Airfield Arrival and Departure Control Group Operations were conducted by the Camp Humphreys Garrison at Osan Air Base for personnel and equipment deploying for Team Spirit '83. A total of 18 aircraft and nearly 5,000 personnel are processed during deployment and redeployment.

Ulchi Focus Lens '83. During the period 19-30 August 1983 the Command participated in UFL83, a ROK/US JCS coordinated Korea-wide Command Post Exercise (CPX) that is designed to exercise, evaluate, and improve procedures and techniques to be employed in the defense of the Republic of Korea. The command maintained operations on a 24-hour basis exercising key procedures; testing the command's C2 SOP; exercising War Reserve/Decrement Stocks; and conducting NEMVAC processing. Lessons learned are included in unit After Action Reports.

Other Exercise Support. The 19th Support Command supports and/or participates in 3 major combined United States/Republic of Korea exercises each year in addition to Team Spirit and Ulchi Focus Lens.

Bear Hunt is a combined ROK Marine Corps/US Marine Corps, Artillery, Armor, and Infantry exercise with 2,500 to 4,100 United States Marines participating. Pressure Point is a world wide CPX that integrates all areas of sustainment operations for the Republic of Korea. In Pressure Point the 19th Support Command provided reception and onward movement of ammunition, petroleum products, and major end items.

Foal Eagle is a combined Republic of Korea/United States, unconventional Warfare and Rear Area Security Exercise. In addition to providing supply and maintenance support, the command exercises coordinating and reporting channels for Rear Area Security at all levels.

Throughout the year, the 19th Support Command provides support for U.S. Marine Corps incremental training. United States and ROK Marine Corps units conduct live fire exercises each month. Incremental training has grown from 1,000 U.S. Marines in FY 81 to 6,000 in FY 83.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EANC-60 After Action Report, 3 Jan 1983, Subj: Foal Eagle After Action Report (U). Filed in SP&O.

After Action Reports, All Subordinate Units, April 1983, Team Spirit 83. Filed in SP&O.

USFK After Action Report, Subj: Team Spirit 83 - USFK/EUSA
After Action Report (U-RELROK), 17 Aug 1983. Filed in SP&O.

After Action Reports, September 1983, Subj: Ulchi Focus Lens 83 (U), All Subordinate Units. Filed in SP&O.

Ulchi-Focus Lens 83, EXPLAN (U), HQ, 19TH SUPCOM, 12 Jul 1983.
Filed in SP&O.

Go-To-War Study II (U), HQ, 19th SUPCOM, Jun 83. Filed in SP&O.

Finley, James P., The US Military Experience in Korea 1871-1982, HQ, USFK, 1983.

SJS-H Monograph, US Forces Korea Eighth US Army Chronology 1983.