
THE IMAGE



**The Defense Mapping Agency
Systems Center**

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Digital Production System Achievements

The Digital Production System (DPS) achieved the Initial Operating Capability (IOC) milestone on 27 March 1991. This major event included achieving the production of four DMA products including a 1:50,000 Topographical Line Map, Two Point Targets and Digital Terrain Elevation Data (DTED). The IOC challenge was set back in 1986 as a milestone in the DPS program. It was achieved on schedule through the hard work and dedication of over 600 government personnel, 1800 segment contractor personnel and 190 system integrators and engineering support personnel. Over four million lines of devel-

opmental code was delivered for IOC. The Digital Production System is scheduled to reach final operating capability in November 1992.

DMA and contractor personnel were recognized for their contributions in achieving IOC at several events held throughout the day. First, contractor personnel were recognized at a ceremony held at Reston Center in the morning. Mr. Penman R. Gilliam, Dr. Kenneth I. Daugherty, Dr. Annette J. Krygiel and Col. Peter O'Neill each recognized DPS segment contractors and on-site contractor teams for their support.

Secondly, DMA personnel and teams were recognized at a ceremony held at the Fairview Park Marriott Hotel that afternoon. Major General William K. James, Mr. Gilliam, Dr. Daugherty and Dr. Krygiel each recognized the numerous segment and system teams, all which contributed to achieving the DPS IOC milestone. The day's events culminated in an IOC celebration at the Marriott which gave DMA and contractor personnel alike a chance to pause and celebrate reaching this major milestone in the Digital Production System Development.

Defense Budget

Cheney Orders DoD To Tighten Operations

American Forces Information Services

DoD expects to save more than \$70 billion between fiscal 1991 and 1997 by streamlining activities, said Donald J. Atwood.

Speaking at a Pentagon news briefing, the deputy secretary of defense said plans call for decreasing the civilian work force through attrition and retraining employees for jobs in other fields.

Topping the list of consolidations, reorganizations and improvements that will make the savings possible are data processing and corporate information management, finance and accounting services, maintenance depot services, supply depots, contract management, technical and engineering research and development, and commissary operations.

In July 1989, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney called for changes throughout DoD, with special emphasis on streamlining and improving acquisition. Cheney noted that his quest for improvements could be accomplished by eliminating unnecessary management layers and reporting requirements and regulations, and enhancing the education and quality of acquisition professionals.

Atwood said probably the two most important subjects that DoD faced were data processing and corporate information management, and consolidating the finance and accounting system.

"We're attempting to consolidate data processing activities, centralize the format for both hardware and software and still allow the military services and agencies to do their own data processing," he said.

On Jan. 15, finance and accounting operations belonging to the military services and several defense agencies and organizations became field centers of the new Defense Finance and Accounting Service, based in Washington D.C. Headed by the defense comptroller, the new service oversees, such functions as active duty, Reserve and retired military pay, civilian pay, payments to contractors, travel and transportation payments, accounting and reports to the U.S. Treasurer and the Office of Management and Budget.

The is expected to save some \$150 million annually, DoD officials estimated. Before the change, each organization controlled its own policies, management and overhead structure, developed and used its own systems, and set many of its own priorities.

The field centers are in Cleveland (Navy); Columbus, Ohio (Defense Logistics Agency); Denver (Air Force); Indianapolis (Army); and Kansas City, Mo. (Marine Corps).

Atwood outlined other management improvements involving supply operations, maintenance depots and research, development and technical engineering. He emphasized that eliminating overlap by streamlining the military's supply operations under the Defense Logistics Agency will save base and headquarters overhead costs, systems development costs, inventory and transportation costs.

Consolidation will bring 35 defense supply distribution functions across the country under the Defense Logistics Agency. Five depots in the San Francisco area, for instance, were consolidated in April 1990 and are operating as Defense Distribution Region West. They were Defense Depot Tracy, Sharpe Army Depot, Naval Supply Center Oakland, Sacramento Army Depot and the Sacramento Air Logistics Center. From this consolidation alone, DoD expects to save \$127 million between fiscal 1990 and 1995.

Tighten Operations

Continued

Depots at New Cumberland and Mechanicsburg, Pa., will be consolidated in April, with New Cumberland named the administrative headquarters for the Defense Distribution Region East. Defense Depot Ogden, Utah, will be consolidated with Hill Air Logistics Center, Utah, in October. Defense Depot Memphis, Tenn., will become headquarters for Defense Distribution Region Central in November, joined by Defense Depot Columbus, Ohio, in December.

DoD's 35 supply depots operate 3,400 warehouses, with more than 30 million gross square feet of storage space for general supplies valued at \$95 billion. The depots have an additional 15 million gross square feet of storage for the military's \$23 billion worth of ammunition.

The date hasn't been set yet, but the Defense Communications Agency is changing its name Defense Information Systems Agency to coincide with its expansion from a strictly communications organization to handling all information services. As part of DoD's Corporate Information Management Program, the agency's mission includes information system support to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff and the White House, and is also responsible for DoD's tactical standards and interoperability programs.

The program calls for developing plans to change automatic data processing operations to a fee-for-service basis and to purchase ADP equipment, for overseeing software policies and practices, and for setting policies for records and forms management.

Cheney's goal: Save \$2.3 billion annually by applying commercial business practices to DoD's yearly \$9 billion information technology budget.

The new Defense Commissary Agency, headquartered at Fort Lee, Va., will take over all military commissary operations on Oct. 1. The new agency has set up regional headquarters at Fort Meade, Md., serving the Northeast; Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., the South; Norfolk, Va., the East Central Region; Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, the Midwest; Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, Calif., the Southwest; and Fort Lewis, Wash., serving the Northwest and Pacific Basin. A European region headquarters will be at Ramstein Air Base, Germany.

The agency eventually will manage more than 400 military commissaries worldwide. The consolidation can save more than \$130 million a year and improve service to military members and their families, a DoD study reported.

DMA Initial Orientation Program Scheduled

The first class of the DMA Initial Orientation Program (DIOP) was scheduled for April 8-9, 1991 at the Washington Training Center (WTC), Building 56, U.S. Naval Observatory. Future classes will be offered monthly or as frequently as warranted.

The objective of DIOP is to provide all new employees with a clear understanding of the DMA organization, value system, management philosophy, and culture. It is required training for all new employees since October 1, 1990.

DIOP differs from the DMA Mapping, Charting and Geodesy Orientation Program (DMOP) in that the latter is MC&G technical training in nature. DIOP will enable all new employees to begin functioning effectively with a working knowledge of administrative programs that support mission accomplishment.

The class is 12 hours in length with many speakers. The Work Force Development and Career Management Division is looking forward to servicing new employees. For further information, contact your Training Coordinator first, or Jeanne Liu at WTC, (202)653-1526/1455.

Recent Awards

Performance Award Certificates

Richard H. Becherer
Chris E. Bierman
Ned A. Powers
Bennie F. Martin

Outstanding Award Certificates

Wanda L. Weber
Stephen B. Hux
Casimir R. Szpak
Chester M. Qualls
Theodore P. Wagner
John W. Strebeck
James R. Bellenger
Kathleen J. Svoboda
Susan J. Collister
Steven R. Hagedorn
Virginia R. Buecker
F. John Heienickle

Quality Step Increase Certificate

Mary C. Lechner

ACE Award

Deborah A. Williams

Senior Executive Service Reassignments

Several Senior Executive Service reassignments within DMA have been approved by the Director, Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense. These include:

Douglas R. Barrowman to the new SES position of Deputy Director for Plans and Requirements, HQ DMA(PR). Mr. Barrowman replaces BG Joseph Pratt, USA, who became the agency Deputy Director, DMA.

Lon M. Smith to the new SES position of Deputy/Technical Director, DMA Systems Center/Assistant Deputy Director for Research and Engineering, HQ DMA.

Thomas K. Coghlan to the new SES position of Chief, Mapping and Charting Department, DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center.

Charles D. Hall to the SES position of Technical Director, DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center. Hall replaces Lon Smith.

Thomas A. Hennig to the SES position of Deputy Director for Programs and Operations, DMA Systems Center/Assistant Deputy Director for RDT&E Plans and Programs, HQ DMA. Hennig replaced Curtis B. Ward.

Curtis B. Ward to the SES position of Deputy Director for Resources, HQ DMA (PP/ADD-R). Mr. Ward replaced Earl W. Phillips.

Reassignments

Continued

Earl W. Phillips to the SES position of Assistant Deputy Director for Programming, HQ DMA (PP/ADD-P). Mr. Phillips replaces Mikel F. Jackson.

Mikel F. Jackson is assigned to the SES position of Chief, Digital Products Department, DMA Hydrographic/ Topographic Center. Mr. Jackson replaces Thomas K. Coghlan.

The following GM-15 reassignments were approved by the DMA Director:

Paula Bell from HQ DMA PPI to HQ DMA PPP
John Sorvik from HQ DMA PPC to HTC MC, Assistant chief
James Broadwater from DMA Navy Liaison to HQ DMA PPC
William Perry from HQ DMA PR to HQ DMA PPP
Larry Schwaller from DMA Air Force liaison to HQ DMA PPP
Jimmy Boyd from AC PPG to HQ DMA PPP
Robert Coambes from AC PPC to AC DP Assistant Chief
Roberta Lenczowski from AC DS to SC SGC-Washington
Clinton Walker from AC DP to AC GA Chief
William Wall from OPR PRAF to AC PPC Chief
Robert Lewis from CSC PP to HQ DMA PPP Chief
Harold Madison from HTC MC to CSC PP Chief
Jane Thomas from SC MGT to SC MGM

Defense Budget Budget Cuts Slots, But People Programs Remain

American Forces Information Services

DoD faces across-the-board personnel cuts under the fiscal 1992-1993 budget unveiled recently by Secretary Dick Cheney, but people remain the department's most important asset - proposed pay raises and quality-of-life issues are high on the list of budget requests.

The administration's fiscal 1992-1993 request is the first installment of multiyear DoD programs through fiscal 1997. The budget cuts and reshapes the armed forces, but they will still be able to respond whenever and wherever necessary, Cheney said.

He said the new budget was prepared with people as the most important asset, although DoD continues force reductions proposed last year. The department will support pay and other incentives aimed at preserving the high quality and morale of America's uniformed men and women, Cheney declared, citing requests for pay raises of 4.2 percent for fiscal 1992 and 4.7 percent for fiscal 1993.

The budget also asks for more family housing money than for 1991: from \$3.3 billion this year to \$3.6 billion for each of the next two fiscal years.

The transition assistance package approved in the 1991 defense authorization act will continue. It includes employment assistance centers; computerized assistance in locating civilian employment and training opportunities; commissary and exchange use for two years following separation; and other benefits to make the transition from military to civilian life easier.

DoD officials also hope that defense management report reforms such as consolidating all military commissaries under one defense

Defense Budget Budget Cuts Slots, But People Programs Remain

Continued

Do You Know

The name of the only U.S. general to hold the rank of general of the *armies*?

John J. Pershing

The number of Medals of Honor awarded during the Korean War?

131

The date when Patrick Henry gave his "Give me liberty or give me death" speech?

March 23, 1775

The name of the Barbary state that declared war against the United States in 1801?

Tripoli

The name of the city which is the busiest commercial port in the United States?

New Orleans

agency will improve services yet cost less. DoD officials also plan to continue important services such as medical and dental care, dependent schools, and quality community and family support services while the services' restructuring takes place.

The budget projects that by fiscal 1995, active military end strength will fall to 1.653 million, 24 percent below its post-Vietnam peak in fiscal 1987 of 2.174 million. In fiscal 1995, Reserve personnel levels will drop to 906,000, 21 percent below 1987.

By the end of fiscal 1992, DoD's structure of 1.886 million service members will be: Army, 660,000; Navy, 551,000; Air Force, 487,000; and Marines, 188,000. Continuing the scheduled cuts in personnel to 1.795 million by the end of fiscal 1993, the Army will have 618,000 in uniform; the Navy, 536,000; the Air Force, 458,000; and the Marines, 182,000.

The Reserves are scheduled to have 1.068 million people in uniform by the end fiscal 1992, with only 989,000 still serving by the end of fiscal 1993.

Civilian strength will decline to 976,000 in fiscal 1993, about 9 percent below fiscal 1990. By fiscal 1995, DoD civilian strength will be 940,000, about 17 percent below its peak of 1.133 million in fiscal 1987.

The Army's civilian strength is budgeted for 329,340 people at the end of fiscal 1992 and 314,743 for fiscal 1993, and the Air Force, 222,897 and 220,617, respectively.

The Navy and Marine Corps civilian end strength for fiscal 1992 is budgeted for 311,264 and 303,827 for fiscal 1993.

Personnel costs represent a little less than a third of the DoD budget. The budget figures show some increases over the next five years. However, Cheney said they represent a reduction in real spending, because the figures haven't kept pace with inflation.

"We have an obligation to try and make the world safer and an obligation to stand up for democracy. But we have an equally sacred obligation not to let wishful thinking endanger the freedom and safety we all now enjoy."

Dick Cheney,
secretary of defense

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