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SECURITY ASSISTANCE AUTOMATION

INTRODUCTION

This appendix will provide an overview of some of the more common automation systems used by the security cooperation community. The overview will include the system description and functionality, as well as the procedures for requesting a user identification and password, if applicable.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE NETWORK

Background

In the 1990s, there was heightened interest in developing a more efficient way for overseas security assistance organizations (SAOs) and combatant commands to exchange information with the Department of Defense (DoD) and military department (MILDEP) security assistance management information systems and with individuals at all echelons within the security assistance community. Early in 1990, Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) formed a special task group to examine security assistance automation among prospective users. One of the objectives was to enhance the opportunity for access by combatant commands and SAOs, as well as continental United States (CONUS) based security assistance activities, to existing security assistance management information systems and to provide users labor-saving automated data processing (ADP) administrative tools. With this in mind, the director of DSCA established the following goals:

- Tie existing automated systems and users together
- Provide simplified access procedures to a range of automated systems
- Interface automated systems through existing or expanded telecommunications networks, providing automated communication and data exchange support

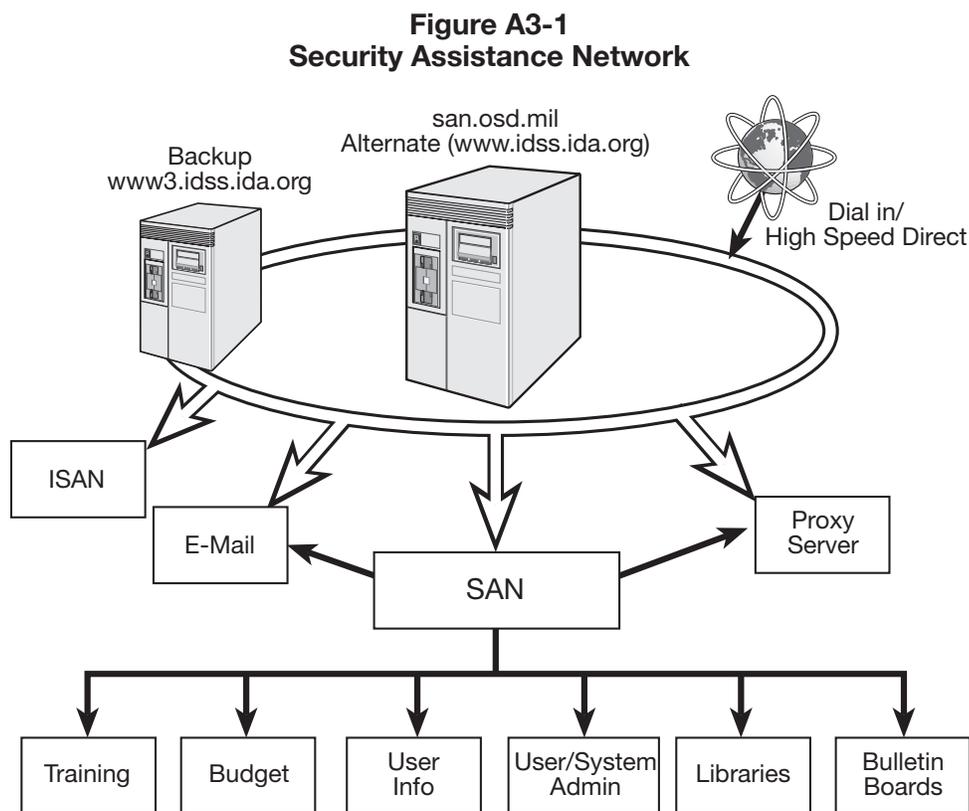
With the above objectives and goals outlined, the security assistance network (SAN) was initiated, and is currently formalized in DoD 5105.38-M, *Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM)*, Chapter 13.

The original telecommunications gateway for the SAN project was the interoperability decision support system (IDSS), operated by the Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA). In the summer of 1996, development began on a web-based SAN. The concept of operations for the so-called SAN web is quite simple. It is a web browser is used to connect to the SAN home page via a local Internet service provider, either via dialup with a modem, a high speed connection, or through a local area network. By using internet technology, the SAN web only requires a web browser to be installed for access. Presently, over 2,000 users in 120 countries are accessing the SAN web.

System Description

The SAN web contains many useful internal functions, as well as, links to many external systems that are operated independent of the SAN web. It must be noted that these are only links and the SAN web does not provide any connectivity to these systems. Therefore, if the user is restricted from accessing one of these external systems logging into the SAN web first will not change this. Also, note that many of these external systems require a user identification and password. These user identifications and passwords are provided and managed by the system administrators for those

systems. Figure A3-1 shows many of the internal functions and external links available to SAN web users.



User Database

Students attending the Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM) Overseas Course (SCM-O) are automatically registered as SAN users. Access to the SAN can be accomplished by having an existing user send the request electronically through the system or by contacting DISAM at (937) 255-5850 or DSN 785-5850. Users can locate information about other SAN users by searching the user database. They can search by name, security assistance country code, organization, etc.

E-mail

SAN users can be assigned an e-mail account, if they do not have dot-MIL (.MIL) e-mail accounts from other sources. A typical SAN e-mail address is username@san.osd.mil for U.S. military or civilians. The e-mail addresses for foreign service nationals (FSNs) is username.CC@san.osd.mil. CC is the user's country code.

Library

Users can share files with other SAN users by uploading them into one of the libraries. Libraries can also be used to overcome file size limitations of e-mail systems.

Bulletin Boards

The bulletin board section of the SAN is designed to provide a variety of information to the user in text format. Text files can be viewed with the web browsers and does not require downloading.

Proxy Server

The SAN proxy server can be used to access some restricted sites that may be restricted due to your location. The SAN web proxy is not a .MIL proxy, so it will not provide access to .MIL-restricted sites.

Budget

The budget section provides access to the integrated security assistance automated resource management suite (ISAARMS), which is an electronic interface among the SAOs, the combatant command, and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). It is only used with security assistance administrative funds (T-20). At the end of each month, SAOs upload their end-of-month reporting data. This data is available for use by the combatant command and DFAS. The current month plus six-month archives are available. DFAS downloads this data and uploads it into the official accounting records. DFAS uploads a file from the official accounting records that the SAOs can download to perform the reconciliation process on their local accounting data. This section also allows the SAO to upload backups of their local accounting data for off-site storage. The local accounting data is from the security assistance automated resource management suite (SAARMS) budget execution program. SAARMS is discussed later in this appendix.

Training

The training section on the SAN provides the user with access to the various international military training databases such as the training military articles and services list (MASL) and the standardized training list (STL). SAO users access this data by individual country. MILDEP and combatant command users would access by multiple countries. Data updates are on a daily basis for the Army and Navy, with Air Force updating its data weekly. This data can be viewed online in the SAN web system or downloaded and used off line in the training management system (TMS), which is also discussed later in this appendix.

TRAINING WEBS

International Military Student Office Web

The IMSO Web is an internet based tool allowing the international military student office/officer (IMSO), at a training location to manage international military students (IMS) assigned to their schoolhouse. It is maintained on and receives its data from the SAN.

The IMSO Web provides a means for the IMSO to identify international student quotas assigned to their training activity, receive arrival information on those students and report the student's progress as they advance through the training program. The IMSO Web also enables the IMSO to document detailed information about their location and schoolhouse which is downloaded and viewed with the TMS and I-TMS software programs.

To utilize the IMSO Web, one must have a SAN account with IMSO Web access. Use the URL, <http://www.disam.dsca.mil/itm/Automation/IMSOWeb/NewUserInstr.pdf>, to contact the IMSO Web Administrator for the applicable military service and geographical area to obtain a SAN account with IMSO Web access

Security Assistance Office Web

The SAO Web is an internet based tool allowing the SAO to view their training program online with an internet browser. It is maintained on and receives its data from the SAN.

In addition to allowing the SAO to view STL and training MASL information online, the SAO Web has several features not available with the TMS application. SAO Web is required to be used for

submission of student nomination packages for the counter terrorism fellowship (CTF) program. It also enables the SAO to upload student photographs to the SAN. The TMS application still must be used to collect student information and create invitational travel orders (ITOs).

Access to the SAO Web is granted when the SAO is issued a SAN account. See the SAN section for guidance on registering for a SAN user account.

International Training Web

The international training web (I-SAN) is an internet tool that provides essentially the same data accessibility to an international user that is provided to U.S. SAO users via the SAN. Thus the international user can use the training MASL data to identify desired courses of instruction, can see course location information, and can have complete visibility of all country training programs that have been established for their country. International customers who would like access to the I-SAN should contact their SAO in-country for further guidance. The SAO can then initiate a request for I-SAN access for the international customer using the main menu of the SAN. I-SAN can be accessed at: <https://san.osd.mil/isan/login>.

COMMERCIAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE NETWORK

The commercial security assistance network (C-SAN) is internet tool that provides access to the key security assistance personnel roster worldwide for contractors who have an active government contract. Contact DSCA at (703) 601-3733 for a user identification and password for this for official use only (FOUO) system. C-SAN can be accessed at: <https://san.osd.mil/csan/login>.

FINANCIAL AND LOGISTICS DATABASES

Prior to discussing the financial and logistics databases maintained by Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), Army, Navy, and Air Force security assistance agencies, several key points should be noted. First, all access to these databases read-only. Although it is recognized that personnel in the SAO and other communities need access to the data, only those personnel responsible for actions have write or change capability. Second, use of the SAN does not require access to or a full understanding of the total database. Thus, SAOs do not see the same screens as the CONUS action offices. Those elements and screens that were deemed necessary were modified and simplified to give the SAO a clear, concise picture of foreign military sales (FMS) case/line/requisition data. Finally, the data viewed is just a snapshot of what is occurring. After viewing, it is considered a historical record because within days, or perhaps hours, the data can change.

Defense Integrated Financial System

System Description

The defense integrated financial system (DIFS), managed by DFAS-IN, Indianapolis, Indiana is the integrated system for all security assistance financial data. Financial data from the FMS letter of offer and acceptance (LOA) acceptance through case closure is maintained by the DIFS system.

Functionality

Simplified screens have been developed for the SAOs providing required data in an easily readable form. For in-country SAOs, data is available for that country only. For combatant command desk officers, data can be made available for all countries of responsibility. Currently, available screens include country implementing agency summary totals, financial status-country, and financial status-IA/ICS for country level data, LOA detail summary and financial data, billing status data, payment schedules for LOA, LOA line level data, and FMS case inventories.

For standard DIFS system users the following data is available: case control, budget, case closure certificate inventory, performance/FK history, cash, financial summary totals, and DIFS tables.

Registration

To register for either of the DIFS accesses the user must submit a completed DD Form 2875, System Authorization Access Request (SAAR), to DFAS. Although the basic form is available on the internet at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/forminfo/forminfo3211.html>, DFAS has developed a special continuation sheet which explains what is required in Block 27 of the form. To get the continuation sheet and submit the completed form, contact the administrator at:

DFAS-ADYKS/DE
6760 East Place
Denver, CO 80279-5000
Fax: (303) 676-8394/7369, DSN 926-8394/7369
Tel: (303) 676-6885, DSN 926-6885

Management Information System for International Logistics

The management information system for international logistics (MISIL) is the U.S. Navy's primary logistics and financial tracking system for security assistance. MISIL has standardized screens for SAOs use. Some of the most useful screens and uses are as follows:

- The case management screen depicts material provided, summary case information, and the name and phone number of the case manager.
- The case amendment/modification screen provides implementation dates of the latest amendments/modifications and the number of any pending case actions.
- The case line summary screen provides a description and dollar value for every line on an LOA and identifies lines supplying major defense equipment (MDE).
- The case line detail screen provides data such as material supplied, source of supply, disbursements, obligations, etc. for a specific line and case.
- The case financial screen provides financial data for each line of a case as well as case totals.
- The case management history screen shows chronologically the impacts on a case caused by amendments and modifications.
- The requisition screen provides detailed information on the current supply, shipment, and delivery status of any requisition for a given case.
- The supply discrepancy report or report of discrepancy (SDR) screen gives general and specific information on all SDRs submitted against a case.
- The FMS case listing report area enables the user to generate a complete listing of all cases for a specific country.

In addition to the aforementioned simplified screens, the SAO also has access to selected MISIL screens which are used CONUS FMS case managers.

Registration

To obtain access to MISIL, the user must submit a completed DD Form 2875, System Authorization Access Request (SAAR) and forward it to:

NAVICP-OF/P762, Systems Access Coordinator
FAX: (215) 697-0333, DSN 442-0333
TEL: (215) 697-5171, DSN 442-5171

Centralized Integrated System for International Logistics

The centralized integrated system for international logistics (CISIL) is the Army's logistics information and tracking system for security assistance. CISIL provides the standard simplified screens discussed above for Army programs. In addition, CISIL has a second area, CISIL SAO data, which is available for SAO use. The CISIL SAO data area contains certain areas that provide much more detail in certain sections of the database. One of the areas currently provided under CISIL SAO data is the case requisition review report sometimes referred to as the mini-audit or case audit report. Although designed for U.S. Army Security Assistance (USASAC) personnel, SAOs may find the open inhibitors option, and the case requisition review option very helpful. Much of the same data in CISIL can be viewed in the user-friendly web-based security cooperation information portal (SCIP).

Registration

To obtain access to CISIL, the user must submit a completed DD Form 2875, System Authorization Access Request (SAAR) and forward it to:

**U.S. Army Security Assistance Command
ATTN: AMSAC-S-N (Information Assurance Manager)
54 M Avenue, Suite 1
New Cumberland, PA 17070-5096
Fax: Commercial (717) 770-4735 DSN: 771-4735**

Security Assistance Management Information System

Background

The Air Force Security Assistance Center (AFSAC) is responsible for administration of the security assistance program within the Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC). Security assistance program activities start with the initial negotiation of agreements for AFMC-managed initial and follow-on support cases, continue with the delivery of logistics support and end with the completion of all financial aspects of the programs for which AFMC is responsible. The security assistance management information system (SAMIS) is the Air Force's primary logistics information system for security assistance.

Description

SAMIS serves as a repository for all program, case, requisition, status, shipment, billing, and control information required for the management and control AFSAC responsibilities. The major purpose of the SAMIS system is the accurate processing of all transactions necessary for security assistance support. The other primary purpose of SAMIS is to provide the security assistance community with the accurate and timely information required to effectively manage the security assistance programs. To accomplish this, SAMIS provides on-line, real-time data updating and reporting as well as batch processing functions.

Registration

SAMIS is a password protected system. A DD Form 2875 is required for both U.S. government (including SAOs) and international customers. Access to SAMIS can be requested via the AFSAC on-line web site at <https://afsac.wpafb.af.mil>, "Apply for AFSAC On-Line and/or SAMIS Account." Once the SAAR is approved, a user identification and password will be issued.

There are four application formats:

- U.S. government (civilian/military) includes AFSAC and air logistics center (ALC) employees, AF and DoD supply source employees, U.S. government employees which includes security assistance officers (SAOs) and employees working in overseas locations.

- U.S. government (contractor) includes contractors employed by U.S. government with a need to access FMS data and approved by the command country manager and/or the system administrator.
- International national representative or contractors (CONUS) includes foreign nationals, foreign representatives and contractors employed directly by the country and working within the CONUS, i.e., freight forwarder employees, foreign liaison office (FLO) employees, embassy personnel, and any U.S. citizen employed by a foreign country.
- Foreign national representative/contractor/NATO (outside CONUS) includes individuals listed in above except located outside of CONUS. It is important to note that this category of user is required to forward their request for access through their embassy in Washington, D.C.

Defense Security Assistance Management System

Background

The defense security assistance management system (DSAMS) is a DoD standard system operating under a modern information technology infrastructure encompassing the migration and reuse of selected features of existing security assistance systems. Incorporating an extensive analysis of the security assistance business area and its processes, DSAMS provides a set of standardized, improved, streamlined, and optimized services.

The original concept behind DSAMS was simple. The existing legacy systems were expensive to maintain, were aging, had poor interfaces, and were non-standard. The goal was to build a single security assistance management system by integrating the best features of existing systems and new technology into a new standard DoD system. This reduced costs by replacing all or part of thirteen existing systems. The approach was logical to include starting with a case development module (CDM), moving on to case implementation module (CIM), case execution, and finally case reconciliation and closure modules just as the actual FMS process works. In addition, the training module was to be the third functional module fielded and integrated into DSAMS.

All MILDEPs had the case development module operational by July 1999 and release 6.0 of DSAMS brought case implementation modules online to all services in August 2000. A subsequent decision was made by the director, DSCA on 18 October 2000 to separate the case execution, case reconciliation and closure modules from the DSAMS development program. The DSAMS program management office (PMO) was directed to finish the training module. DSCA also directed that a parallel business case analysis be performed to clearly define costs and benefits of potential alternatives for the remaining modules. The new effort was designated as the case execution management information system (CEMIS). The training module is currently under final development for fielding by October 2006. CMIS is still under review at this time.

The major benefits of DSAMS are consolidated data, improved data quality, a standard view to the customer, faster building of cases, and a current implemented view when a case is opened in DSAMS.

Access to DSAMS

DSAMS is a password protected system for use by U.S. government personnel only. A DD Form 2875, System Authorization Access Request (SAAR) is required for access to DSAMS. As of 18 October 2002, access to DSAMS applications is through the Citrix application only. Applicants for Citrix user accounts must fax a completed SAAR to the DSAMS help desk (DSN 430-9317). However, the user must have a valid DSAMS account, provided by a MILDEP, before a Citrix account is provided. The Citrix software and the SAAR are available from the DSAMS web site at <https://dsams.dsca.mil/>.

Once access is approved, a user identification and password for Citrix will be issued. The issuance of the DSAMS accounts is done through the appropriate MILDEP points of contact. Any additional questions should be directed to:

**DSAMS HelpDesk,
helpdesk@dsadc.dsca.mil,
TEL: 717-605-9200, DSN 430-9200.**

DSAMS does not permit system access by international customers. There is a daily interface from DSAMS to the security cooperation information portal (SCIP) which provides FMS customers access to selected DSAMS data.

Functionality

Case Development Module. The case development module (CDM) provides functionality from the entry of an initial request through the development of a FMS letter of offer and acceptance (LOA) and changes resulting in a modification or an amendment. The CDM also initializes centralized reference tables and workflow applications that are used in other modules. Enhancements over the past few years include additional functionality to enable electronic countersignature, and support for other security assistance programs such as leases.

Case Implementation Module. The case implementation module (CIM) covers the process of receipt of customer acceptance through issuance of implementing directions to the case manager and performing activity.

Training Module. The training module (TM) will replace the three MILDEP legacy training management systems, and includes automated interfaces with the SAN and TMS systems. This will allow the automated upload of international student data into DSAMS, and automate the invitational travel order (ITO) funding process. DSAMS TM will also allow the automated processing of cross-service training requirements across MILDEP channels. In addition, DSAMS will have increased Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990, P.L.101-576, 15 November 1990, compliance built in, which should reflect more accurate reporting and less reconciliation later.

Case Execution Management Information System. The case execution management information system (CEMIS) is envisioned as a gateway business management information system for the robust planning, organizing, directing, and controlling of FMS case execution to include case reconciliation and case closure. CEMIS is to integrate security cooperation business processes with the domestic acquisition, logistics, and financial infrastructures. The development and deployment program has been delayed for additional review. The international customer user group (ICUG) interfaces with the CEMIS team to ensure that customer concerns for data are considered in the development process.

Security Cooperation Information Portal

System Description

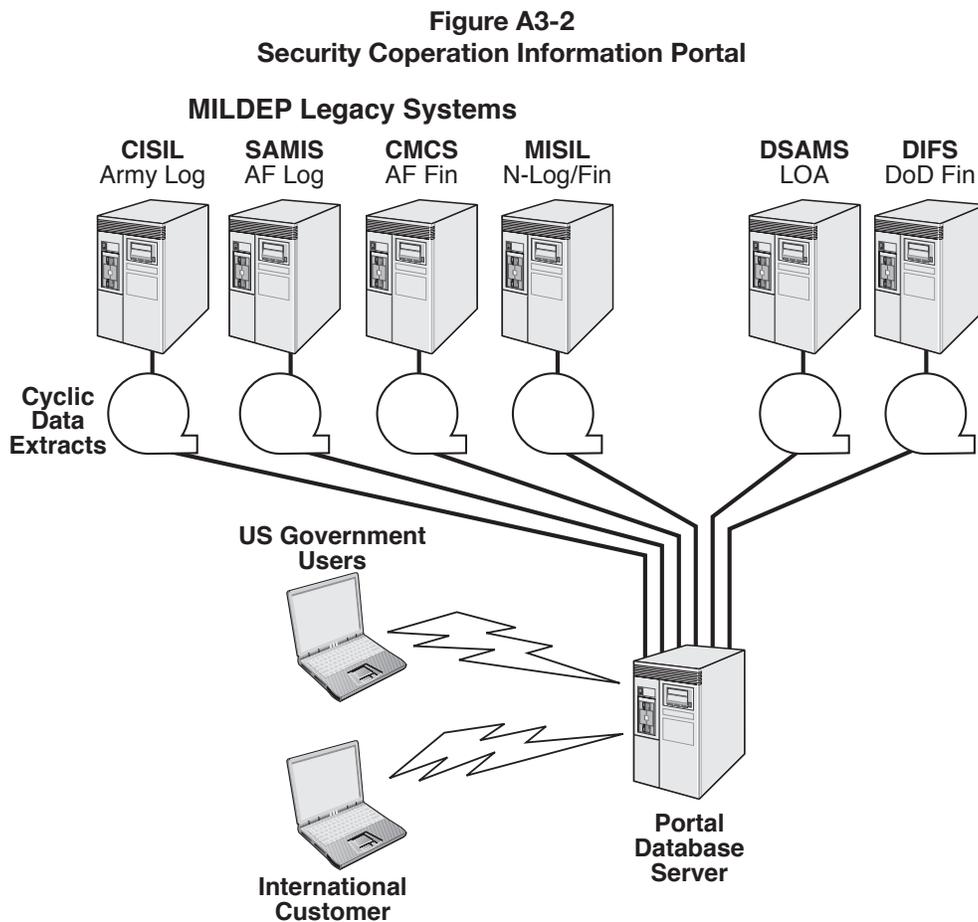
The security cooperation information portal (SCIP) is a web-based system that was designed to provide both U.S. government users and international customers with access to FMS case-related data extracts. The data extracts come from multiple legacy MILDEP systems as well as other financial and logistic systems. One major advantage of SCIP is that authorized users are only required to maintain a single user identification and password to gain access to the data that is extracted from all of these systems. Without SCIP, users would have many user identifications and passwords or may not be able to access the data at all due to security restrictions. Figure A3-2 displays the multiple data sources used by the SCIP system. A copy of this data is periodically extracted from these legacy systems to keep the SCIP databases current.

Functionality

SCIP access can be set for various data levels ranging from all of SCIP to single case view only, according to user needs. Data is separated by tabs into different areas. They are country profile, case status, ad hoc reports, input form, requisition extract, and requisition summary. A brief description of each area follows.

Country Profile

This area displays all implemented cases for applicable country or region. Users maybe authorized access to more than one country. On the right side of the screen is a series of scroll boxes that show cases sorted first by the U.S. government (USG) implementing agency (IA) and then by in-country service. Cases in this area can be further highlighted to select the following information from a drop down menu to include case status detail, case line detail, active requisition report, supply discrepancy report (SDR) detail, or case history report.



Case Status. This area provides a summary report of all cases in eight different status categories, ranging from FMS case pre-implementation through closed. These eight categories specifically include development, proposed, offered, accepted, implemented/open, implemented/supply service complete, interim closed, and final closed.

Ad Hoc Reports. This area allows the user to generate case-level, line-level, active requisition, and SDR ad hoc reports, by choosing the desired data elements. User created ad-hoc reports can be saved for future use.

Input Forms. This area is to submit requisitions, other military standard requisition and issue procedures (MILSTRIP) transactions, and supply discrepancy reports (SDRs) in addition to freight forwarder inputs. Suggested data entries, drop down menus and minimal validation are available for each input screen. Some requisition fields are completed automatically. Authorized users can attach documents to SDRs and view those SDR attachments. Requisitions can be submitted either individually or as a batch.

Requisition Extract. In the near future, authorized users will be able to select the requisition extract tab to obtain all requisitions associated with a case, regardless of the current logistics or financial posture. When the user logs onto the portal the following day, he will receive a notification on the screen that the extract is available, and the user may then retrieve the data, based upon the request from the previous day.

Requisition Summary. The user selects the requisition summary tab to generate a report which subtotals requisition category information by implementing agency or international customer service, and totals it by country. Requisition data is grouped by unshipped, shipped/unbilled, shipped/partial billed, shipped/expended, and cancelled group code categories.

Registration

The registration forms for both U.S. and international users can be found by accessing the SCIP web site and selecting the registration information button. International customers require the use of a secure token. DSCA Memorandum 03-11, Enrollment Process for the Security Cooperation Information Portal has all the details concerning issuance of tokens. Additional memorandums on the use of SCIP can be found on the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) web site at <http://www.dsca.mil/> and the SCIP area of the DISAM web page at <http://www.disam.dsca.mil/itm/Automation/SCIP>. The web address for SCIP is <https://www.scportal.us/portal>.

For assistance the user can contact:

Security Cooperation Information Portal (SCIP) Help
E-mail: sciphelp@dsadc.dsca.mil

SCIP Phone Support is through the DSAMS help desk:

Tel: (717) 605-9200, DSN 430-9200

To obtain access to SCIP, the user must submit a completed registration forms and forward it by mail or fax to:

SCIP Access Administrator
Defense Security Assistance Development Center (DSADC)
5450 Carlisle Pike
Building 107N
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055 U.S.A.

Fax: (717) 605-9319, DSN 430-9319

ADDITIONAL SOFTWARE PACKAGES

Security Assistance Automated Resource Management Suite

Description

The security assistance automated resource management suite (SAARMS) is a group of stand-alone, run-time, Microsoft Access-based programs used by SAOs and combatant commands to manage their security assistance-funded resources. SAARMS currently consists of three deployed computer programs to include budget preparation, budget execution, and property.

Functionality

The budget preparation program standardizes the budget preparation process. It uses relevant historical data from previous budget submissions and periods of financial execution and generates the required budget submission reports that SAOs and combatant commands are required to send to DSCA during the budget submission cycle.

The budget execution program is an accounting feeder system that automates the manual record keeping of the daily SAO budget management functions. SAOs and combatant commands use budget execution to feed into the official BQ accounting system by conducting periodic electronic transfers of data via the SAN.

The property program provides an automated system used for property book management to include accounting for and tracking property acquisition, use, and disposition.

The SAARMS software is distributed by the combatant commands. Access to the SAN is required to upload end of month data and download reconciliation data.

Training Management System

The security assistance office training management system [SAO TMS (or just TMS)] is a Microsoft Access-based software application designed to aid SAOs throughout the world in managing all aspects of their international training program.

This application, resident on the user's computer, allows the SAO to view their country's standardized training list (STL) identifying training courses that have been requested and those which quotas have been assigned. TMS also enables the SAO to research training activities and training courses available to foreign countries in the military articles and services listing (MASL). The TMS application even allows the SAO to consolidate student biographical information and create invitational travel orders (ITOs) authorizing the international military student (IMS) to take part in security assistance training provided by the United States. Finally, the SAO using TMS can upload to the SAN, SAO point-of-contact information, some student biographical information and student arrival information which can then be viewed and acted upon by the International Military Student Office (IMSO) at the MILDEP school house.

No password is needed to operate the TMS software, but access to the security assistance network (SAN) is required to retrieve current STL and MASL data files which are used to update the TMS system. Therefore, one must have an established SAN user account. See the earlier security assistance network section for guidance on registering for a SAN user account. Contact DISAM at (937) 255-5850 to request a copy of the TMS software.

International Training Management System

The international training management system (I-TMS) is a version of the TMS software application that is designed specifically for international customers to use in managing their country's training program.

I-TMS has all the functionality of the SAO version of TMS except it does not upload any data to the SAN and it will not create invitational travel orders.

No password is needed to operate the I-TMS software, but access to the international security assistance network (I-SAN) is required to retrieve current STL and training MASL data files which are used to update the I-TMS system. Therefore, one must have an established I-SAN user account. See the earlier international security assistance network section for guidance on registering for an I-SAN user account.

International Training Management Web Site

The international training management (ITM) web site is an informational web site intended for all U.S. and foreign international training managers. This web site provides a full range of international training management information, including references, policy and procedural messages, articles, lessons, exercises, FAQ sheets, web site links, and specific functional information.

The ITM web site is available to all users at <http://www.disam.dsca.mil/itm/> and does not require the use of a password.

Acquisition Knowledge Sharing System

The acquisition knowledge sharing system (AKSS) is designed to be a single point of access to DoD acquisition related resources and information. AKSS is a web-based system that easily links users to the myriad of acquisition source documents, references and other related information. AKSS replaced its predecessor, the defense acquisition deskbook (DAD) system.

Although the overall AKSS system is managed by the Defense Acquisition University (DAU), AKSS operates under a decentralized information management approach. Every document or web link within AKSS is related to an organizational sponsor. DISAM serves as the sponsor of most FMS-related documents and web sites contained within AKSS. From the main AKSS page, one can navigate to FMS-related information by selecting site map from the AKSS homepage menu. On the site map page, FMS documents are accessible under the international/FMS heading. Additionally, DoD 5105.38-M, *Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM)* is listed on the main AKSS page as FMS manual under the reader's choice header. The AKSS search function can be used to access information based on document designator, title or key words. Recommendations for FMS-related documents to be sponsored in AKSS should be forwarded to webmaster@disam.dsca.mil.

Most FMS information contained within AKSS is already accessible from the DSCA, DISAM or the MILDEP security assistance web sites. However, AKSS provides another centralized avenue to locate information particularly for individuals that primarily work outside the security assistance arena.

AKSS is a publicly accessible site and therefore does not require any user identification or password. The AKSS homepage can be accessed at <http://akss.dau.mil/jsp/default.jsp>.

SUMMARY

The security cooperation community now has access to numerous automated systems, some that have been in existence as early as 1976. Access has transformed from direct links for a few specific users to worldwide access via the internet. Newer systems such as the SAN and SCIP have been specifically designed with the needs of the end-user in mind. Users in the far-flung corners of the security cooperation globe are freed from the constraints of time zone differences and slow mail delivery by virtue of internet connectivity and interaction. Use of these systems has greatly enhanced communication between the SAO, combatant commands, and CONUS-based logistics and training activities such as the MILDEPs and IMSOs and our international customers. The impact the increased access to the systems discussed in this annex has been profoundly beneficial, not only to security cooperation activities, but ultimately to the international customer as well.