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Tactical Record Traffic System (TRTS)

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Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine gender is used, both men and women are included.

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Preface

Purpose and Scope

This publication provides guidance and doctrine for the Tactical Record Traffic System (TRTS). It provides signal and nonsignal personnel an overview of the TRTS. It gives the reader necessary procedures to standardize operations when processing, transmitting, and delivering tactical record traffic in hard copy and soft copy format. (Hard copy is printed copy; soft copy is data stored on magnetic disks.)

This publication covers tactics, techniques, and procedures for operating various TRTS subscriber terminals. It also provides information on the evolution of the record traffic communications system towards a totally integrated, automated, and synchronized communications system.

User Information

The proponent of this publication is HQ TRADOC. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 directly to Commander, United States Army Signal Center and Fort Gordon, ATTN: ATZH-DTL, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905-5075. Key comments and recommendations to pages and lines of text to which they apply. If DA Form 2028 is not available, a letter is acceptable. Provide reasons for your comments to ensure a complete understanding and proper evaluation.

Chapter 1

Tactical Record Traffic System (TRTS) Fundamentals

1-1. Introduction

Record traffic is the term for messages that are permanently or semipermanently being maintained by the message originator or addressee. Record traffic is used primarily by staff organizations to conduct unit business and may exist in page form or reside on floppy disks or within computer memory. With the advent of the TRTS, users of the TRTS can process record traffic communications within an automated, decentralized, highly mobile and extended communications environment far removed from the older over-the-counter record communications services provided by the Signal Corps. In this TRTS architecture, record traffic subscriber terminals are user-owned, user-deployed, and user-operated.

The TRTS, the Army Tactical Command and Control System (ATCCS), and the Defense Data Network (DDN) are new systems systematically replacing the tactical telecommunications centers (TCC) and the over-the-counter record communications services. These new systems provide rapid flow of command and control (C^2) communications across all Army echelons of AirLand Operations. These new systems, combined with desktop and laptop personal computers (PCs), lightweight digital facsimile (LDF) machines, and digital telephones provide tactical commanders and their staff the capability to transmit and receive administrative, logistical, intelligence, and operational C^2 communications. This allows them to meet their operational and tactical mission requirements.

The TRTS is either formal or informal. Chapter 9 discusses how the two communications systems are interchangeable if procedures for message transfer are followed.

The formal TRTS uses communications terminals (CTS) as terminal devices for the transmission of properly