Joint Total Asset Visibility

Program Management Plan

March 6, 2001

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Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Background. The downsizing of the force structure, emphasis on major regional contingencies, and changes in the world-wide political environment are placing new and challenging demands upon the Department of Defense's (DoD's) logistics system. In recognition of those demands, the 2000 edition of the DoD Logistics Strategic Plan listed several objectives. One objective specifically calls out for joint Total Asset Visibility:

- Fully implement joint Total Asset Visibility (TAV) across DoD. Asset Visibility is the capability for users to view information on the identity and status of DoD material assets and, in some cases, complete a business transaction using the information. DoD material assets to be included are: in-storage (wholesale and retail), in-process (maintenance and procurement), and in-transit.

JTAV can be defined as: "The capability to provide users with timely and accurate information on the location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment and supplies. It also facilitates the capability to act upon that information to improve overall performance of DoD's logistics practices."

This definition of JTAV builds on the definition provided in DoD Regulation 4140-R, DoD Materiel Management Regulation, January 1993. It expounds on the need for timely and accurate information on the status and location of all assets, and it expands the range of assets from secondary items to all classes of supply (including ammunition and principal end items) as well as units, personnel, and medical patients.

There are numerous automated systems in the various services and government agencies that track, manage, order, and account for materiel and personnel assets. There are also initiatives within the services to develop a TAV capability to provide a single integrated picture of service specific logistics data. But none of these systems can provide an integrated, joint picture of materiel and personnel required by today's joint environment. These systems remain stove-piped either by commodity or service. JTAV, Global Combat Support System (GCSS), Commander in Chief/Joint Task Force (CINC/JTF), and Global Transportation Network (GTN) are key logistical and personnel systems designed to cut across the stovepipes and integrate relevant service and agency data into a total global picture. While JTAV and GTN have filled many shortcomings, there remain several issues that need to be addressed.

In response to the growing importance of TAV to a restructured Defense logistics system, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Logistics) (DUSD(L)) established the Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV) Office in April 1995 to develop a JTAV In-Theater capability to provide the CINCs and the JTF commanders a view of assets in their respective theaters. In June 1998, the DUSD(L) transferred the executive agency from the U.S. Army to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).

1.2 Purpose and Scope. This plan outlines the process of defining, planning, directing, monitoring, and controlling the development of JTAV at a minimum cost within the

specified time. The plan will be updated as necessary. The JTAV Office will operate as a joint organization with guidance provided by the DUSD(L) to the Executive Agent. The JTAV Office is responsible to ensure a JTAV capability is provided throughout the DoD by ensuring JTAV functional and operational requirements are satisfied by DoD-wide automated information systems. It will focus on providing joint asset visibility In-Storage, In-Process, In-Transit, and In-Theater to help optimize DoD's warfighting capability and the ability to conduct operations other than war. The JTAV Office will evaluate the design, development, integration, and implementation of logistics processes, technologies, and systems to achieve these requirements.

1.3 JTAV Vision. The JTAV vision is to provide a joint capability that provides access to timely, accurate, and useful data and information that enables users world-wide to accomplish their mission in full support of Focused Logistics, GCSS and Global Command and Control System (GCCS).

1.4 JTAV Mission. The JTAV mission consists of three activities:

- Ensure a joint asset visibility capability is provided to the CINCs, JTF commanders, the Services, and other DoD organizations.

- Ensure that joint asset visibility requirements in support of GCSS, GCCS and other DoD asset visibility requirements are satisfied by DoD-wide Automated Information Systems (AISs).

- Execute the JTAV Strategic Plan.

1.5 Program Benefits. The following subsections state the benefits of having achieved the objectives stated above, especially the overall goal of ensuring the required level of JTAV capability is provided throughout the Services, DoD activities, and CINCs to include subordinate JTF commanders. We first list qualitative benefits, followed by quantitative benefits. Then we describe what we believe should be used to assess the operational measures of success of having implemented the new operational capability.

1.5.1 Qualitative Benefits. The following principal benefits to be realized from JTAV will all contribute directly to weapon system availability and more efficient and effective logistics system capabilities:

a. Operational Planning and Assessment. JTAV will provide military planners with the information that they need to identify critical shortages and expedite repair and production efforts.

b. Materiel Identification. A JTAV capability that includes information from source systems that use Automatic Identification Technology (AIT) will greatly improve DoD's ability to rapidly and accurately identify assets that are in-transit or in-storage.

c. Operations. A comprehensive ITV capability provided by GTN and made available in JTAV eliminates or reduces DoD difficulties in identifying and setting priorities, moving materiel from ports of debarkation during both wartime and peace, and, in the process, improves the productivity of transportation resources.

1.5.2 Quantitative Benefits. The following quantifiable benefits are expected to accrue from having the JTAV capability fully operational in DoD, CINCs, JTF Commands, and the Services.

a. Requisition Tracking. Provides a real-time capability to track orders (both the requisitions and associated materiel) from using units to Integrated Materiel Managers (IMMs), vendors, shipping activities, and port operators. This will instill user confidence in the supply system and eliminate a major cause of redundant orders.

b. Supply Support. JTAV provides the means to ensure all available assets are considered when filling customer requests for materiel and when procuring or repairing materiel assets.

c. Inventory Levels and Costs. Enables IMMs visibility of assets, which may assist in offsetting procurement quantities with retail excess assets and, depending on the extent of those assets, delay procurements. It would also enable IMMs to reduce their repair orders.

Section 2: Goal, Objectives and Strategies

2.1 JTAV Goal and Objectives. The overall goal of the JTAV Program is to ensure the required level of JTAV capability is provided throughout the Services, DoD activities, and CINCs to include subordinate Joint Task Force Commanders by ensuring JTAV functional and operational requirements are satisfied by DoD-wide automated information systems. The JTAV Program has the following programmatic objectives required to reach this goal:

a. Enhance system responsiveness;

b. Satisfy customer requirements;

c. Make JTAV information accessible through a single entry point;

d. Use one-time data entry to identify and track assets;

e. Build on existing capabilities;

f. Maximize the use of commercial JTAV practices, capabilities, and technologies;

g. Focus on implementing a near-term JTAV capability and;

h. Leverage new technologies to enhance JTAV data.

2.2 JTAV Strategies. As stated in the JTAV Strategic Plan, the JTAV Office will implement the following four companion strategies to meet the challenges in accomplishing the JTAV mission:

a. Strategy I. Continue to develop and field the JTAV capability incrementally to take advantage of emerging technologies. Source data will be obtained through AISs that support functional areas and will be accessed incrementally. Fielding schedules to the CINCs will be phased to allow for rapid prototyping, customer feedback, and testing during each deployment. The architectural configuration has been revised to exploit Web technology and support direct, on-demand access to data at the source.

b. Strategy II. Integrate the JTAV capability into the overall GCSS and other DoD data sharing initiatives. The JTAV capability will be a key component of the overall GCSS. JTAV will provide the capability to access distributed data across DoD, including data on nontraditional supply assets, such as program manager materiel, unit-level operations and maintenance assets, and contractor or vendor-managed materiel. JTAV development will be used to define requirements for the DoD shared data environment necessary to achieve GCSS.

c. Strategy III. Provide tailored customer support. JTAV's incremental building block design and adherence to DoD and commercial standards allows JTAV to be tailored to

meet a variety of customer needs. To support the customers, the JTAV capability can be used alone or as a data feed to customer-developed applications. Each user community can tailor applications to improve their processes. Additionally, JTAV will support access to data for decision support applications, such as the Advanced Logistics Program, Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration, and Common Operational Picture.

d. Strategy IV. Institute a continual quality improvement program. In today's dynamic environment, a key to success is to modernize by implementing change effectively. The JTAV Office will institute a shared data quality improvement program that emphasizes data quality and technology insertion that is consistent with DoD guidance.

Section 3: Operational Concept

3.1 Operating Principles. JTAV must embody several principles in its design and operation. It must:

- be fully deployable and capable of supporting the CINC's requirements and those of all operating and supporting forces in theater;
- operate the same in both peace and war;
- be simple and easy to use;
- use existing data elements and data bases;
- promote data element standardization;
- be compatible with existing Military Service applications;
- be compliant with the GCSS Common Operating Environment (COE) and be consistent with the GCSS Integration Standard;
- be timely and accurate;
- reduce cost and improve efficiency;
- support garrison, deployed, and nondeploying functions; and
- place no additional burden on operating forces.

The JTAV capability provided to CINCs and JTF commanders is based on the premise that all necessary information already exists in current logistics databases. Knowing the location of the information and making it accessible to the CINC and JTF staff in a user-friendly manner are at the heart of the JTAV concept.

3.2 JTAV Architectures. The JTAV System Architecture is the foundation upon which the JTAV capability depends. An initial JTAV capability was fielded to the United States European Command (USEUCOM), United States Central Command (USCENTCOM), United States Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM), and United States Pacific Command (USPACOM). However, the initial capability was provided before the implementing strategy of the GCSS had been developed and the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) and COE had been refined. Further, the functionally oriented architectural basis for the initial JTAV implementation was superseded by the operationally oriented architectural framework issued as the Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Integrated Support Activity's Architectural Framework. However, the functional architecture provided a basis for developing the operational architecture.

In 1997, the JTAV Office developed the JTAV operational and system architectures to support the joint warfighting process. The C4ISR document provides the following definitions for operational and system architectures:

- *Operational architecture*. Descriptions of the tasks and activities, operational elements, and information flows required to accomplish or support a military operation.

- *System architecture*. Description, including graphics, of systems and interconnections providing for, or supporting warfighting functions.

These definitions clarify the distinctions between the two types of architectures. An operational architecture develops functional requirements, and a system architecture describes the physical capabilities that meet operational needs. The architectures are documented in Volume I, JTAV Operational Architecture, and Volume II, JTAV System Architecture, and the JTAV Operational Requirements Document (ORD). Both volumes will be modified to incorporate additional core processes and emerging technologies.

3.3 JTAV Operational Architecture. The JTAV Office developed an operational architecture to determine joint warfighting asset visibility requirements and capabilities, verify functional and operational requirements, and identify automated systems that provide asset visibility. This architecture is compatible with the GCSS Operational Architecture and includes operational tasks identified by the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL).

The operational architecture consists of a narrative, process flow maps, information exchange requirements (IER) matrices, and lists of source and receiver nodes. The process maps document the tasks that require asset visibility information to support joint warfighting. The maps also identify the high-level organizations involved in the joint warfighting process and describe the relationships among those organizations as well as a general information flow. The high-level joint warfighting tasks were derived from joint doctrine and the UJTL. These tasks were examined to identify subtasks and information flows supporting each phase. Each subactivity was directly linked to a JTAV requirement. Figure 3.1 depicts the JTAV Operational Architecture.

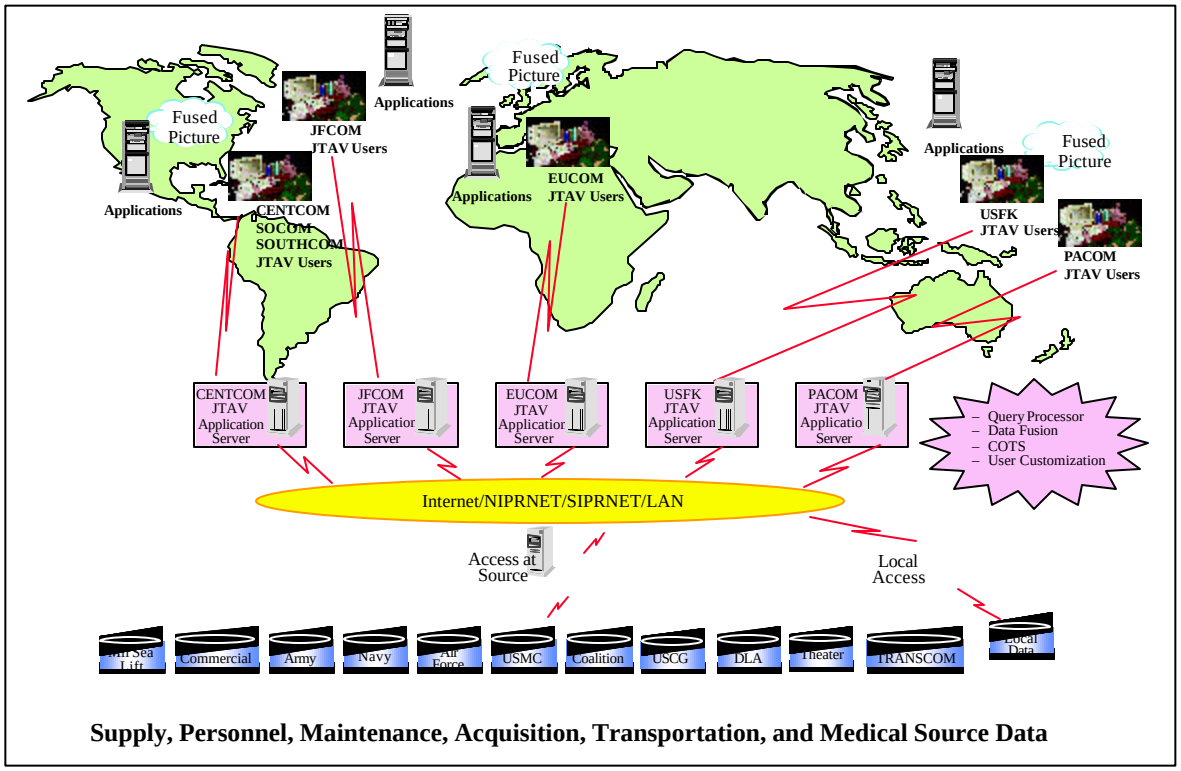

Figure 3.1. JTAV Operational Architecture.

3.4 JTAV System Architecture. The JTAV System Architecture has the following significant architectural characteristics:

- Web browser resides on a workstation, which is web based and supports ad-hoc queries.
- As a result, ad hoc-queries can be adequately accommodated.
- Data is tailored to a theater and a specific user group. As a result, users can obtain only prestaged data.
- Data is tailored to display world-wide visibility for specific commodities.

Figure 3.2 depicts the JTAV System Architecture. It consists of two views by users—sometimes referred to as a theater, or operational view and an inventory control point (ICP), or management view. At an ICP, business applications use both local and globally distributed-shared data. Theater users access asset visibility information from the JTAV database.

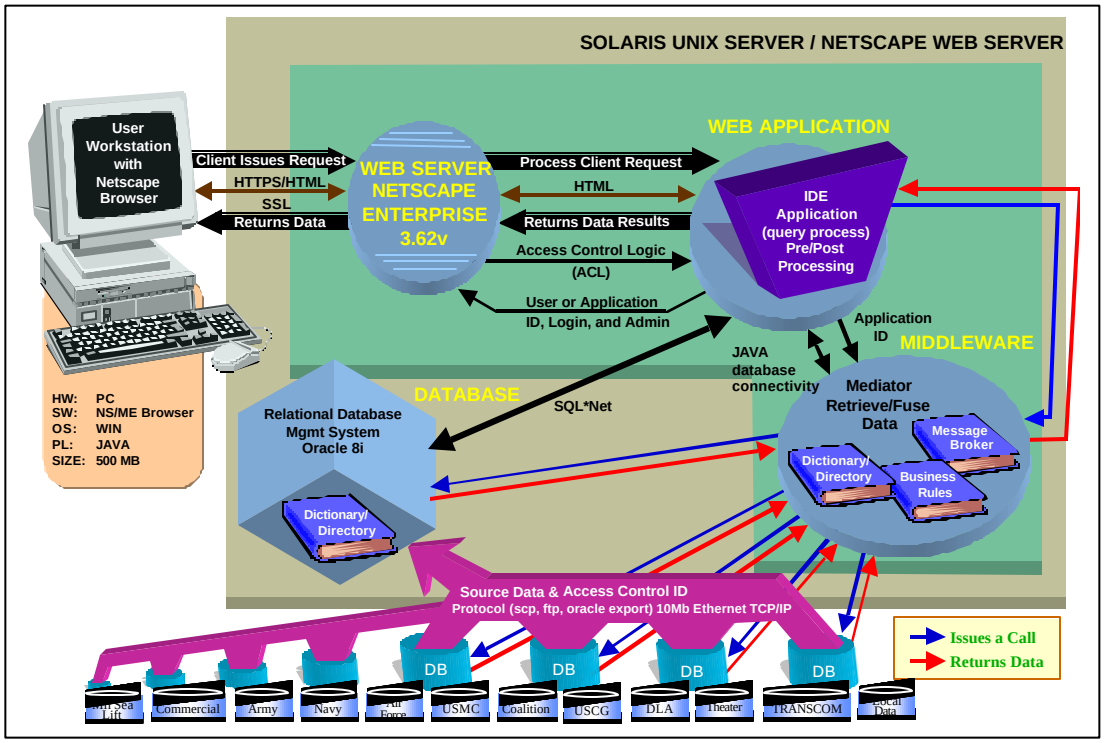

Figure 3.2. JTAV System Architecture.

3.5 JTAV Objective Architecture. The JTAV Objective Architecture has the following significant architectural characteristics:

- Access to the JTAV capability is provided via a web browser that allows any user to communicate with the JTAV application.
- The JTAV application supports the user in the selection and parameterization of canned queries and the construction of ad-hoc queries.
- Once a query identifying the data the user wishes to retrieve is selected or an ad-hoc query is constructed, the JTAV application submits that query for processing within the JTAV data environment.
- JTAV passes the query to a mediator configured with a dictionary that identifies the data available within the JTAV data environment and a directory that defines the location of the available data sources and their associated data elements.
- The mediator prepares queries against the available data sources to retrieve the requested data elements. The queries are passed to the appropriate data access mechanism for each selected data source.
- The data access mechanism retrieves the requested data elements from the physical database or file and transmits the data elements back to the mediator for processing.

- The mediator, using data translation information provided in the directory, fuses the responses into a single response for the user and passes the response to the JTAV application.
- The JTAV application prepares the appropriate screen to provide the response to the user and passes the response through the web server to the user's web browser.
- The browser displays the response.

Implementing the JTAV Objective System Architecture requires the following five conditions or qualifications:

- Accurate operational architecture products. Operational architecture products, particularly the IER matrices, need to be timely and accurate.
- Fulfillment of development assumptions. Several assumptions were made to develop the JTAV Objective System Architecture. Two major assumptions are that communications capacity and response times are not constrained and that technology supporting access control and other security functions will be available.
- Compatibility with GCSS design. The architecture should be designed to allow JTAV extension to GCSS, support data access from commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) and user applications, and comply with the DII and COE framework.
- Migration of JTAV system architecture. The architecture should support a migration path from the existing JTAV system architecture.
- Responsibility for data quality. The data provider is responsible for ensuring that data are accurate and timely.

3.6 General Operating Concept. The operational and system architectures are designed to support the joint warfighting process. Consequently, any general operating concept derived from those architectures will have to maintain that perspective. The basic JTAV operating concept is simple. The JTAV capability needs to gain access to the data, integrate the data, and present the integrated data to a user in a useful format.

a. Data Access. The JTAV capability will access data through data servers, the primary mechanisms that collect data and provide information. JTAV will use data resident in several databases and logistics information systems developed primarily to support functional processes. Data will be acquired by accessing databases that support functional processes. Each server will access and aggregate data according to user needs. The JTAV System Architecture has several types of methods to access this data. The following sub-paragraphs discuss the different options for accessing source data.

1) File Transfer Protocol (FTP). The JTAV Office coordinates with source data providers to gain access to necessary logistics and personnel data from their source system. Once the required data elements are identified, the source system creates a file with this data which is periodically transferred to the JTAV capability. The source system can either push this file to the JTAV capability or the JTAV capability can pull the file from the source system via telecommunications lines. After JTAV gets the file

the data is incorporated into the JTAV database. Source data that changes frequently must be updated frequently to ensure data integrity.

2) Stored procedure. An alternative to FTP access to source data is the use of stored procedures. The JTAV capability uses stored procedures to gain access to current data within the source system. As with FTP access, the JTAV Office and the source data provider determine which data elements are required and develop stored procedures to make this data available to JTAV. Each stored procedure is a group of Standard Query Language (SQL) statements that form a logical unit, which accesses the source data to answer a JTAV query. The stored procedure ensures that the information displayed to the JTAV user matches the data in the source data provider.

3) Mediated access. The third type of access is mediated access to the source data provider. Mediated access uses a middleware software which provides a "reach back" capability directly to an authoritative data source. The principal functions of mediated access are to:

- respond to a data query request from an application or system;
- accept a user identification from the application or system and translate that identification to an appropriate user id and login for the request source(s);
- translate the query entities to calls to the authoritative data base;
- use an externally supplied data dictionary/directory to determine the authoritative source, fuse the database responses, and return the response to the requestor.
- Transparent to the user.

The primary function of mediated access is to access remote authoritative data sources in near real time, integrate the data from those sources and return the data to the requesting application. In doing this, mediated access accepts queries in the form of SQL strings via an Open Database Connectivity/Java Database Connectivity (ODBC/JDBC) interface, validates the query against the dictionary and translates the construct to an appropriate form based on the stored data dictionary or catalog. The translated form is then transmitted to the access mechanism at the remote data source. Once a response is received from the data stores, the mediator integrates the responses and returns the response to the application. Mediated access must also provide user identification and authentication functions that limit the mediated services to authorized requestors.

d. Data Presentation. In a client-server architecture, the client is the primary interface with the customer, serves as the platform for the data presentation, and represents the customer in dealing with the remaining parts of the architecture. The JTAV client will be comprised of two segments: graphical user interface (GUI) and client communications segment. The GUI will consist of the actual presentation, such as screen layouts, graphics (e.g., maps), font size, and background colors to the customer. The communications among the Web client, Web server, JTAV application, and source data access will be achieved using sockets and industry standard application programming interfaces (APIs). As in the case of interserver communications, Unclassified but Sensitive Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) will be used for

unclassified transmission and Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) for classified communications.

e. JTAV Session. Being a web-based application, JTAV eliminates the need for software manufacturing, distribution and loading on user's systems. All users with Internet/NIPRNET/SIPRNET capabilities will have full access to enhancements and upgrades when they log on. The workstation screen will be the *home base* from which a user may choose an area of interest. After the user has selected a query and provided the associated parameters (such as a DoD Activity Address Code (DODAAC) or National Stock Number (NSN)), the query will be ready for transmission. The query will be routed from the application (accessed via the Web page) to a mediator. The mediator will validate the query with the dictionary and route it to the appropriate data source(s) to retrieve the requested data. The queries will be processed by the data sources, and a response will be sent to the mediator. When more than one data source is required to retrieve the requested data, the mediator will fuse the responses and present a single response to the user via the Web interface.

Section 4: JTAV Program Management

4.1 Summary of Management Strategy. The JTAV Office performs the central role as the JTAV program management organization. It serves as the proponent for JTAV and leads and manages the JTAV effort DoD-wide. It ensures that JTAV policies, processes, plans, programs, and procedures are fully synchronized, integrated, and institutionalized. In this regard, the JTAV Office also ensures that the planning and execution of JTAV fully supports DoD's Logistics Strategic Plan. In conjunction with GCSS, the JTAV Office determines the JTAV responsibilities for meeting joint asset visibility requirements at the strategic national, strategic theater, operational and tactical levels of logistics. The JTAV Office facilitates, in conjunction with the other functional communities, the appropriate application of logistics-related Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4) systems and related enabling technologies to provide JTAV capabilities and process improvements. The goal is to maximize effectiveness and also achieve related cost savings.

4.2 Program Management Organization. The JTAV Office is a non-permanent, joint organization established under an Executive Agent (DLA) by the JTAV program sponsor, DUSD(L). The JTAV Office is staffed by military and civilian personnel detailed by Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), DLA, Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), Transportation Command (TRANSCOM), and each Military Service. The JTAV Office organization chart depicts a Director, Deputy Director, and supporting staff.

4.3 Government Roles and Responsibilities. In addition to the program management role of the JTAV Office, the following government organizations have roles and responsibilities in the execution of this program:

a. Department of Defense, DUSD(L):

- Focal point for all JTAV activities;
- Provides logistics policy;
- Provides logistics guidance;
- Provides funding for the JTAV Program.

b. Joint Total Asset Visibility Integrated Integrating Products Team (IIPT).

- Provides broad program guidance;
- Oversees program execution and milestones;
- Approves the allocation of resources to JTAV initiatives, and;
- Reviews the process of JTAV implementation.

c. JTAV Executive Agent:

- Leads and integrates asset visibility initiatives for development and implementation across all Services and DoD.

d. Joint Total Asset Visibility Office

- Monitors execution of the JTAV Strategic Plan and advises the JTAV Executive Agent on the status of its implementation;

- Programs and budgets for JTAV prototypes and demonstrations;

- Identifies DoD's JTAV priorities and provides major milestone schedules for JTAV development;

- Facilitates the development, implementation, sustainment and integration of JTAV initiatives among DoD Components, other Federal agencies, and commercial carriers, shippers and vendors;

- Improves JTAV functionality in the near term and provides for the continuous development and sustainment of a JTAV infrastructure on which to build future improvements;

- Promotes integration of existing AISs and identifies improvements in the ability of standard systems, applications, and associated data bases to share and exchange information and;

- Refines functional and operational requirements for asset visibility information, as required; and monitors the degree which current and future logistics AISs satisfy JTAV requirements and are capable of sharing asset information among DoD components and customers.

4.4 Contractor Roles and Responsibilities. The major contract efforts supporting the JTAV program are focused on JTAV application and automated tool development, interface engineering and data dictionary documentation, program management support, and information systems security.

a. Computer Sciences Corporation, Springfield, Virginia. Prime Contractor for the JTAV automated application development, enhancement and technical/ functional/ training support, evaluation, personnel module development, security, fielding, and sustainment.

b. CACI, Arlington, Virginia. Contractor provides program management support to the JTAV Office and performance of the JTAV Program objectives in support of the Unified Commands, Services, and other DoD activities. This includes support for JTAV program

life cycle planning, information assurance, IIPT, activity based costing, life cycle documentation, etc.

c. Loch Harbour, Fairfax, Virginia. Contractor provides support for the information systems security of the JTAV capability to include all aspects of the security requirements. Includes security issues effecting the current JTAV capability and impact on the Objective Architecture. Includes the need for certification and accreditation, Secret and Below Interoperability (SABI), and overall evaluation of JTAV security.

4.5 Inter-organizational Agreements. The JTAV Office has or will have agreements with the following government organizations to gain their cooperation and assistance in the development and implementation of JTAV.

a. Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).

b. Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).

c. Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), J1.

d. Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), J4.

e. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM).

f. Joint Forces Command (JFCOM), J4.

g. Central Command (CENTCOM), J4.

h. European Command (EUCOM), J4.

i. Pacific Command (PACOM), J4.

j. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), J4.

k. Special Operations Command (SOCOM), J4.

l. Department of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG).

m. Department of the Navy, DCNO (Logistics).

n. Department of the Air Force, DCSLOG.

o. Marine Corps, Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics (DCSI&L).

p. U.S. Coast Guard, Maintenance & Logistics Command Atlantic, Maintenance & Logistics Command Pacific.

4.6 Assumptions and Constraints. The following assumptions and constraints influence the planning and execution of this initiative:

Assumptions:

a. Senior DoD leadership will support the JTAV program.

b. Necessary funding will be made available to continue development and sustainment of the JTAV initiative.

c. Robust communications will support Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) transactions among individual systems.

d. DoD's logistics systems will use an open systems architecture to ensure interoperability regardless of the hardware platforms or software applications.

e. AIT will be fully integrated with existing and emerging logistics systems.

f. DoD components will modify their logistics cultures from "unit ownership" to "unit ownership with national visibility and access".

g. Data proved by JTAV source data providers is timely and accurate.

h. Business rules are in place to allow redistribution.

Constraints:

a. Availability of source data from Services' systems may impact asset visibility data.

b. JTAV must rely on the Services to provide source data that is accurate.

c. JTAV source data feeds from the Services must be timely.

d. Assured communications.

e. High to low security solution.

4.7 Risk Management Strategy. The JTAV Office developed a System Security Concept of Operation which included a Risk Management Assessment. The JTAV Office has developed a Risk Management Program. The JTAV Risk Management Program meets the minimum requirements established by the DoD concerning security.

4.8 Quality Assurance Strategy. To ensure we achieve the expected benefits from this Program, the quality of all intermediate and final products must be high. Our strategy for ensuring the delivery of top quality products consists of the following actions and/or requirements:

a. The JTAV Office has established and chairs a JTAV configuration management board to: examine Engineering Change Requests (ECRs); determine impacts on requirements baseline; assess impacts on users and program developers; classify changes in terms of severity and priority; determine impacts on schedule, cost, coordination with other activities; and discuss needs for changes of priority and/or resource allocation.

b. All documentation will be coordinated with and reviewed by applicable JTAV staff and also by JTAV Council during scheduled reviews.

c. Reports from JTAV users will be used to revise and refine JTAV products.

d. Functional and technical representatives at each user site will participate in video teleconferences with the JTAV Office to identify system changes and user requested changes as necessary.

4.9 Points of Contact.

a. The Points of Contact for the JTAV Office can be reached by the following: commercial phone, (703) 767-2534; DSN, 427-2534; commercial fax, (703) 767-2560; DSN fax, 427-2560; or e-mail @hq.dla.mil. The JTAV office symbol is DDAV. Phone numbers for JTAV personnel are listed in the table on the following page.

Title	Name	Phone	e-mail
Director	Vacant		
Deputy Director	Lt Col Anthony Conroe	(703) 767-2124	Anthony.Conroe@
Program Management	Mr. Robert Hamond	(703) 767-2117	Robert_Hammond@
Resource Management	Mr. Doug Buckley	(703) 767-2192	Douglas_Buckley@
Program Management	Ms. Sharon Pindle	(703) 767-2147	Sharon_Pindle@
Resource Management	vacant		
Contracts	Mr. Joe Thompson	(703) 767-2157	Joseph_Thompson@
US Army representative	vacant		
US Navy representative	vacant		
US Air Force representative	Lt Col Barry Bromley	(703) 767-2140	Barrington_Bromley@
US Marine Corps representative	Maj Fred Beata	(703) 767-2175	Fred_Beata@
TRANSCOM representative	Lt Col Anthony Conroe	(703) 767-2124	Anthony_Conroe @
DLA representative	vacant		
DISA representative	vacant		

b. JTAV Community Points of Contact representing DoD agencies, the Services and Prototype users are listed in the following table:

Org	POC Name	E-Mail	Phone
DUSD (L) MDM	Ms. Kathy Kerby Smith	Smithkm@acq.osd.mil	DSN: 227-9196 Comm(703)697-9196
JCS, J4	Mr. Mike Brown	brownmw@js.pentagon.mil	DSN: 225-2308 Comm(703)695-2773
JCS, J1	LTC Robert Whaley	Robert.whaley@js.pentagon.mil	DSN: Comm(703)697-7884
TRANSCOM	Ms. Pat Kelly	Pat.kelly@hq.transcom.mil	DSN: Comm(618)256-4477
DLA	Ms. Valerie Neal	Valerie_neal@hq.dla.mil	DSN: Comm: (703) 767-7273
DISA	Mr. Martin Gross	Grossm@ncr.disa.mil	DSN: Comm(703)681-0151x162
DA DCSLOG	Ms. Linda Tutor-Crytzer	Linda.tutor@hqda.army.mil	DSN: 227-7061 Comm: (703) 697-7061
Navy DCNO(L)	CDR Mike Pawley	Pawley.michael@hq.navy.mil	DSN: Comm(703)604-9974
AF DCSLOG	Ms. Patricia Cronin	Patricia.cronin@pantagon.af.mil	DSN: Comm (703)695-2409
Marine DCSI&L	MAJ Bruce Nickle	Nicklebe@hqmc.usmc.mil	DSN: Comm: (703) 695-8934
EUCOM, J4	LTC Tom Pirozzi	Pirozzit@eucom.mil	DSN: 314-430-7467 Comm: 011-49-711-680-7476
CENTCOM, J4	Mr. Jim Haney	Jhaney@bontanybay.centcom.mil	DSN: Comm: (813) 828-6647
JFCOM, J4	Maj Sam Russell	Russells@jfcom.mil	DSN: 836-5937 Comm: (757) 836-5185
PACOM, J4	MAJ Ed Nugent	Etnugent@hq.pacom.mil	DSN: Comm: (808)477-0925
USFK, J4	Mr. Richard Burks	Burksr@usfk.korea.army.mil	DSN: Comm: 011-822-791-38651

b. JTAV Forward Offices Points of Contact are listed in the following table:

Org	POC Name	E-Mail	Phone
EUCOM	Mr. Tommie Williams	willitl@ hq.eucom.mil	DSN: Comm: 49-711-680-7439
JFCOM	Ms. Maggie Curran	curran@ jtasc.acom. mil	DSN: 836-6310 Comm: (757) 836-6310
CENTCOM	Mr. Peter Galgay	pgalgay@botanybay.ce ntcom.mil	DSN: Comm: (813)828-1850
PACOM	Mr. Larry Collignon	ljcollig@hq.pacom.mil	DSN: Comm: (808) 477-0927
USFK	Mr. Cliff Minor	minerc@ usfk.korea.army.mil	011-822-7913-8651
Single Ammunition Manager	Ms. Alice Maddox	maddoxa@ comm.hq.af.mil	(703) 693-7766

Section 5: Program Schedule

5.1 Development Phase

The major milestones needed to achieve the aforementioned program objectives are listed below. The actions required to achieve these milestones are documented the JTAV strategic plan. Development of JTAV is programmed for FY 96-FY 00.

MILESTONE	COMPLETED	SCHEDULED
DUSD(L) Established JTAV JTF	Sep 94	
Army Appointed JTAV Exec Agent	Apr 95	
JTAV Office Established	Jun 95	
Draft JTAV Implementation Plan	Jul 95	
JTAV-IT Demo at JWID-95	Sep 95	
JTAV-IT Deployed to EUCOM	Feb 96	
JTAV Wholesale (Reparable) Business Rules Developed	Jul 96	
JTAV-IT Deployed to CENTCOM	Nov 96	
Prototype Navy/Army Inter-Service Visibility of Reparable Assets	Dec 96	
JTAV-IT Deployed to ACOM	May 97	
Draft Operational/System Architecture	Jun 97	
Functional Requirements Document	Jul 97	
JTAV-IT Release 2.4	Dec 97	
JTAV-IT Web Version Release 1.0	Dec 97	
JTAV-IT Deployed to PACOM	Mar 98	
DLA Appointed JTAV Executive Agent	Jun 98	
Initial Demo of "To Be" Architecture	Jun 98	
Phase 1 Ammo Asset Visibility	Aug 98	
Medical Shared Data Server Operational	Sep 98	
JTAV-IT Web Version Release 1.0.0.2	Sep 98	
JTAV-IT Deployed to SOUTHCOM	Oct 98	
JTAV-IT Deployed to SOCOM	Oct 98	
Phase 2 Ammo Asset Visibility	Jan 99	
Ammo Automated Inventory Prototype	Jan 99	
Start BETA Test, Objective Arch.Rel 1.0	Jan 99	
Phase IIIA Ammo Asset Visibility	Jun 99	
Start Migration to Objective Arch. Rel 1.0	Dec 99	
Complete Modified Objective Arch. Rel 1.0		4Qtr FY01
JPAV module operational		4Qtr FY01

5.2 Sustainment Phase.

The JTAV Program will complete the development phase once FY2000 funding is expended. The JTAV Program is funded for sustainment for FY 01-05. Any additional development beyond FY 00 funding must be approved by the JTAV Executive

Agent and addition funding will be identified. For development beyond FY 2000, the JTAV Office will amend the JTAV ORD and other necessary documentation.

Section 6: Program Resources

6.1 Summary of Cost Estimates.

	FY 94-99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	TOTAL
Planning								
OMDW*	$3.4M	$0M	$0M	$0M	$0M	$0M	$0M	**$3.4M**
Development-Modernization								
OMA**	$34.3M	$0M	$0M	$0M	$0M	$0M	$0M	**$34.3M**
OMDW	$20.6M	$14.7M	$0M	$0M	$0M	$0M	$0M	**$35.3M**
Sustainment								
OMA	$17.9M	$0M	$0M	$0M	$0M	$0M	$0M	**$17.9M**
OMDW	$0M	$3.9M	$10M	$9M	$9M	$8.0M	$7.8M	**$47.7M**
Total Approved Program	**$76.2M**	**$18.6M**	**$10M**	**$9M**	**$9M**	**$8.0M**	**$7.8M**	**$138.6M**

* Operation Maintenance Defense Wide (OMDW)
** Operation Maintenance Army (OMA)

6.2 Government Manpower Requirements. Memoranda of Agreement are in place that address government manpower requirements for the JTAV Program.

6.3 Contractor Manpower Requirements. The contractor manpower requirements are addressed in the individual contract statements of work. Details of the statements of work are addressed in the JTAV Contractor Management Reference Document.

6.4 Additional Hardware/Software Required. Additional hardware/software requirements will be addressed as they are required.

Appendix A: Acronyms

AIS	Automated Information System
AIT	Automatic Identification Technology
API	Application Programming Interfaces
C4	Command, Control, Communications, and Computers
C4ISR	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
CINC	Commander in Chief
COE	Common Operating Environment
CONUS	Continental United States
COTS	Commercial Off The Shelf
DCNO(L)	Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics)
DCSI&L	Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics
DCSLOG	Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics
DII	Defense Information Infrastructure
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
DODAAC	Department of Defense Activity Address Code
DUSD(L)	Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Logistics)
EA	Economic Analysis
EC	Electronic Commerce
ECR	Engineering Change Request
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GCSS	Global Combat Support System
GTN	Global Transportation Network
GUI	Graphic User Interface
ICP	Inventory Control Point
IER	Information Exchange Requirements
IIPT	Integrating Integrated Product Team
IMM	Integrated Materiel Manager
JCS	Joint Chief of Staff
JDBC	Java DataBase Connectivity
JTAV	Joint Total Asset Visibility
JTF	Joint Task Force
LIPS	Logistics Information Processing System
NIPRNET	Nonsecure Internet Protocol Router Network
NSN	National Stock Number
ODBC	Object DataBase Connectivity
OMA	Operations and Maintenance, Army
OMDW	Operations and Maintenance Defense-Wide
ORD	Operational Requirements Document

OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
SABI	Secret and Below Interoperability
SCR	Software Change Request
SDR	Software Discrepancy Request
SES	Senior Executive Service
SIPRNET	Secure Internet Protocol Router Network
SQL	Standard Query Language
TAV	Total Asset Visibility
TDA	Table of Distribution and Allowances
TRANSCOM	Transportation Command
UJTL	Universal Joint Task List
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USJFCOM	United States Joint Forces Command
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command