

## **NAVSUP P-724 Rev 8, CONVENTIONAL ORDNANCE STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT**

CHAPTER NINE	9-3
ORDNANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM	9-3
SECTION 1: ORDNANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM OVERVIEW, POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITIES	9-3
9.1.1. Purpose	9-3
9.1.2. Background	9-3
9.1.3. Scope	9-3
9.1.4. Policy	9-3
9.1.5. Responsibilities	9-6
9.1.6. OIS Access	9-9
9.1.7. OIS Maintenance	9-9
SECTION 2: CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CAIMS)	9-10
9.2.1. CAIMS Overview	9-10
9.2.2. CAIMS Capabilities	9-10
9.2.3. Information Available In CAIMS	9-11
9.2.4. CAIMS System Interfaces	9-12
9.2.5. CAIMS System Customers and Users	9-12
9.2.6. Method of Access to CAIMS	9-13
9.2.7. CAIMS Customer Support Access Points	9-13
9.2.8. CAIMS OSE Manual	9-13
SECTION 3: RETAIL ORDNANCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ROLMS)	9-16
9.3.1. System Overview	9-16
9.3.2. ROLMS Capabilities	9-16
9.3.3. ROLMS System Interfaces	9-17
9.3.4. ROLMS System Customers and Users	9-17
9.3.5. Method of Access to ROLMS	9-17
9.3.6. ROLMS Customer Support Access Procedures	9-17
9.3.7. Automatic Identification Technology (AIT)	9-18
9.3.8. AIT Computer Based Training (CBT)	9-18
SECTION 4: DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION TRACKING SYSTEM (DTTS)	9-19
9.4.1. DTTS System Overview	9-19
9.4.2. DTTS Capabilities	9-19
9.4.3. Method of Access to DTTS	9-19
9.4.4. DTTS System Customers and Users	9-19
9.4.5. DTTS System Interfaces	9-19

9.4.6. DTTS System Change Request Procedures	9-20
9.4.7. DTTS Program Trouble Reporting Procedures	9-20
<b>SECTION 5: AMMUNITION DISPOSAL INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</b>	<b>9-21</b>
9.5.1. Ammunition Disposal Inventory Management System (ADIMS) Overview	9-21
9.5.2. Information Provided by ADIMS	9-21
9.5.3. ADIMS System Interfaces	9-21
9.5.4. ADIMS System Customers and Users	9-21
9.5.5. Method of Access to ADIMS	9-22
9.5.6. ADIMS Customer Support Access Procedures	9-22
9.5.7. ADIMS Software Maintenance Procedures	9-22
<b>SECTION 6: JOINT TOTAL ASSET VISIBILITY (JTAV)</b>	<b>9-23</b>
9.6.1. JTAV System Overview	9-23
9.6.2. Information Provided by JTAV	9-23
9.6.3. JTAV System Interfaces	9-23
9.6.4. Method of Access to JTAV	9-24
9.6.5. JTAV Users	9-25
9.6.6. JTAV Customer Support Access Procedures	9-25
9.6.7. JTAV SOFTWARE CHANGE REQUEST (SCR) Procedures	9-26
9.6.8. JTAV Software Discrepancy Request (SDR) Procedures	9-26
<b>SECTION 7: GLOBAL NAVAL ORDNANCE POSITIONING PLAN (GNOPP)-TOOL</b>	<b>9-27</b>
9.7.1. GNOPP-Tool System Overview	9-27
9.7.2. GNOPP-Tool Capabilities	9-27
9.7.3. Information Available in GNOPP-Tool	9-30
9.7.4. GNOPP-Tool Version 1.0 Planned System Interface	9-30
9.7.5. GNOPP-Tool System Customers and Users	9-30
9.7.6. Method of Access to GNOPP-Tool	9-31
<b>SECTION 8: NAVAL FORCES ORDNANCE READINESS APPLICATION (NORFA)</b>	<b>9-32</b>
9.8.1. NFORA System Overview	9-32
9.8.2. NFORA Capabilities Overview	9-32
9.8.3. Information Available in NFORA	9-33
9.8.4. NFORA Version 1.0 Planned System Interface	9-35
9.8.5. Method of Access to NFORA	9-36

## CHAPTER NINE

### ORDNANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

#### SECTION 1: ORDNANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM OVERVIEW, POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 8015.2 Series  
(b) DOD 4160.21 M  
(c) Ordnance Information System (OIS) Concept of Operations (CONOPS)

##### **9.1.1. Purpose.**

This section provides overview, policy and responsibilities for the management of ordnance automated information systems managed by NOLSC-AMMO. These systems are referred to collectively as the Ordnance Information Systems (OIS).

##### **9.1.2. Background.**

a. The OIS is an integration of ordnance logistics systems used by Navy and Marine Corps for ordnance asset management and accountability. The OIS is comprised of integrated applications and distributed databases providing controlled global access, wherein a single action results in system-wide update. The OIS is used by Department of the Navy (DON) managers as the data repository and management tool for exchange and management of data necessary for central inventory management and local stock control of Navy ammunition.

b. Reference (a) established requirements for reporting Navy ordnance and assigns action to define and coordinate development of automated information systems and automated identification technology hardware, databases and applications to support ordnance inventory accountability.

##### **9.1.3. Scope**

The requirements prescribed in this section are applicable to all government and contractor personnel who use the OIS and any legacy system addressed in this chapter.

##### **9.1.4. Policy.**

a. Capabilities from the following legacy systems will be subsumed in the OIS:

(1) Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System (CAIMS). Classified CAIMS is the single repository for worldwide status of Navy expendable non-nuclear ordnance requirements, assets, production, expenditures, costs, and technical inventory management data, regardless of inventory management or ownership responsibilities. CAIMS supports the ammunition management information needs of the stockpile managers, Acquisition/Program Managers, Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), Systems Commands (SYSCOMS), Marine Corps (Aviation), Fleet Commanders (FLTCOMs), Type Commanders (TYCOMs), and other Major Claimants. CAIMS interfaces with other automated information systems (both inter-service and intra-

service) to exchange inventory data and related information. All Navy ammunition assets, regardless of inventory management or ownership responsibilities, are reported to and recorded in CAIMS with the exception of assets in Ownership Code 2 (DEMIL).

(2) Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System (ROLMS). ROLMS is an integrated system of application software designed for retail ammunition asset management and reporting. ROLMS is used by all Navy and Marine Corps ashore and afloat activities and contractors holding Navy cognizance ordnance to locally manage ammunition inventory and report to CAIMS.

(3) Defense Transportation Tracking System (DTTS). The DTTS is a Department of Defense (DOD) system that uses satellite positioning and communications technology to monitor the in-transit movement of all DOD shipments of sensitive Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (AA&E) being transported in Continental United States (CONUS) by commercial motor carriers. DTTS is a component of the DOD master plan for Total Asset Visibility (TAV) capability for DOD material and provides increased safety and security for AA&E being shipped via commercial carrier.

(4) Ammunition Disposal Inventory Management System (ADIMS). ADIMS is the centralized database management system that supports the Navy's Special Defense Property Disposal Account (SDPDA) as directed by reference (b). ADIMS provides inventory accountability and asset visibility of all Ammunition, Explosives and other Dangerous Articles (AEDA). Unclassified and classified inert conventional ammunition accepted by Navy Special Account Property Disposal Officers (SAPDOs) worldwide and transferred to the SDPDA. The ADIMS system tracks material by Disposal Release Order (DRO) document number, stock number, Condition Code, lot and/or serial number, and storage location from the date material is accepted into the SDPDA until the date of final disposition. ADIMS provides an audit trail that includes the visibility and recording of all reutilization screening, donation, shipments, material transfers between Navy SAPDOs, disposal operations, sales, returns to service stock, shipment in transit status, and the transfer of unclassified inert items or residual materials, including hazardous waste, to the servicing Defense Reutilization Management Office (DRMO). ADIMS provides total visibility and current status of all assets held in the SDPDA N68259 and provides information necessary for completion of the Program Administrators Report annually as required by reference (b).

(5) Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV). JTAV capability will provide users with timely and accurate information on the location, movement, status and identity of units, personnel, equipment and supplies. Currently in development is the capability to provide users with visibility of global ammunition data across all service lines. This will be accomplished by populating a JTAV server with ammunition data from each Service's legacy system.

(6) Global Naval Ordnance Positioning Plan Tool (GNOPP-Tool). GNOPP-Tool Version 1.0 capability will provide users with timely and accurate information on the positioning quantities of conventional ordnance including the required end items, components and subassemblies; on the daily deficit of conventional

ordnance in support of one or more operational scenarios; the combat usable assets which are available to apply against the positioning requirement as well as combat scenarios; the complete round information about all conventional ordnance assets. Version 2.0 will provide some programmable logistics analyses and information and management metrics. The GNOPP-Tool Version 1.0 will consist of four (4) interactive modules, will not duplicate information contained in other OIS entities, and will interface as required with existing OIS data and data assemblies to facilitate naval worldwide ordnance positioning.

(7) Marine Corps Ammunition Accounting and Reporting System II (MAARS II) is the single repository for worldwide status of Marine Corps OT COG expendable non-nuclear ordnance requirements, assets, production, expenditures, costs and technical inventory management data. MAARS II supports the ammunition management information needs of the stockpile/item managers, the Program Manager and Marine Forces Headquarters. MAARS II interfaces with other automated information systems (both inter-Service and intra-Service) to exchange inventory data and related information. All Marine Corps OT COG ammunition assets, regardless of inventory management or ownership responsibilities, are reported and recorded in MAARS.

(8) Ordnance Assessment Portfolio (OAP). The OAP consists of a series of assessment displays that provide statistics regarding data integrity, readiness and other stockpile profiles. Table 9-1 provides a description of the current contents of the OAP available on the NOLSC-AMMO Secret Internet Protocol Routed Network (SIPRNet) website.

Table 9.1.1 Ordnance Assessment Portfolio (OAP) Website Contents

<b>OAP Title</b>	<b>Contents</b>
Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR)	Displays the end of the previous month CAIMS reported inventory and the projected twelve-month inventory expectations.
Naval Forces Ordnance Readiness Application (NFORA)	Provides the user with readiness information for active Carrier Battle Group (CVBG), Amphibious Ready Group (ARG), Mid-East Force (MEF) Groups and Task Forces (TF) consisting of a combination of CVBG, ARG and/or MEF by weapon.
Readiness Summary Report (RSR)	Displays the end of the previous month CAIMS reported inventory, the requirements cited in the Non-Nuclear Ordnance Report (NNOR), and the end of the previous month asset, material, and requirements readiness position.
Quick Look Report (QL)	Displays the requirement cited in the NNOR, the end of the previous month CAIMS reported inventory and the current and projected end of current Fiscal Year asset, material, wartime, and requirements readiness position.
Weapon Readiness Seven Year Projection	Displays the requirement cited in the NNOR, the end of last fiscal year CAIMS reported inventory, fact-of-Life changes to the inventory baseline, and the projected inventory and asset, material, wartime, and requirements readiness positions as a function of the Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP).
Fleet Report Card	Displays an assessment of an activity's inventory reporting record consisting of Intransit reports, Periodic Lot Reporting (PLR)

	fulfillment experience, ATR error reports, Out-of-Balance Reports, Battle Group Report Card, Explosive Safety Inspection (ESI) results, and Gains & Losses Reports.
Weighted Ordnance Metrics Assessment	Displays Fleet Report Cards by FLTCINC/MARFOR/SPECWAR
Weapons Cross Reference	Provides the OAP user with the ability to cross-reference the nomenclature, control numbers, and the NALC strings contained in OAP products
Health of the Stockpile	Displays the health of the stockpile as a function of National Security strategy for all NNOR items.
Marine Corps Asset Data	Displays monthly MARFOR level Marine Corps OT COG ammunition by location

(9) Tomahawk Asset Inventory Management System (TAIMS). TAIMS is an inventory control system that supports traditional inventory management functions, as well as functions unique to Tomahawk Cruise Missiles (2D-cognizance material), required for the worldwide management and control of TOMAHAWK All-Up-Round (AUR) missiles. Within the CAIMS, TAIMS provides the Naval Operational Logistics Support Center (NOLSC-AMMO) with the computational, interface and memory resources necessary for performing overall inventory control tasks. Commands are accepted and processed by TAIMS to provide integrated, accessible global ordnance information to support requisition processing, asset accountability, asset readiness, availability projections, production and maintenance tracking. TAIMS outputs asset readiness, availability projections, load out projections, maintenance status, shipping status and detailed asset location information.

b. OIS will be deployed on a multi-level security (MLS) infrastructure to allow for the deployment of existing unclassified systems on an unclassified network and classified systems on a classified network. The unclassified network for OIS will be the Non-Secure Internet Protocol Routed Network (NIPRNet). The classified network for OIS will be the Secret Internet Protocol Routed Network (SIPRNet). SIPRNet access is provided by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) and may be requested by contacting the SIPRNet Support Center at (800) 582-2567 or (703) 821-6260. A password will be required that can be obtained by contacting the NOLSC-AMMO classified website support center at (800) 300-5442, Defense Switched Network (DSN) 953-7297, Fax at (757) 887-4841, or by unclassified Email to [csc@ssg.navy.mil](mailto:csc@ssg.navy.mil).

c. Access to OIS and its subsystems will be limited on a need to know basis.

d. Once authenticated, authorized, and credentials established, users will not be challenged for a user name or password while navigating from one application to another within OIS.

#### **9.1.5. Responsibilities.**

a. Naval Operational Logistics Support Center (NOLSC-AMMO) will:

(1) Provide policy and program oversight for the OIS as defined herein

- (2) Serve as the Navy Program Manager with life-cycle responsibilities for OIS Manage, oversee program resources and develop OIS Strategic Plans
- (3) Maintain and optimize the Navy ordnance legacy systems to promote a seamless interface between systems
- (4) Establish and chair the OIS Program Configuration Control Board (CCB) and develop and promulgate configuration management and functional change control processes and procedures as outlined in reference (c) and the OPNAV approved OIS CCB
- (5) Provide annual data requirement requests to Acquisition/Program Managers for populating OIS Program databases with information such as item configuration and procurement/production/renovation data needed for global inventory management
- (6) Provide for CAIMS operations to include operations, production support, telecommunications and troubleshooting of CAIMS applications, customer service support and end user training
- (7) Provide for CAIMS maintenance including maintenance of the technical environment, database structure, software applications and system/end user documentation
- (8) Provide support for CAIMS interfaces with other automated information systems
- (9) Ensure compliance with DOD automated information system life cycle policies and Information Technology (IT) standards
- (10) Coordinate all management aspects of system design, development, logistics, maintenance and enhancements as assigned
- (11) Perform functional systems planning and design
- (12) Ensure conformance with functional requirements in design, development and documentation of the system
- (13) Provide DTTS Program Management including management of personnel in the Operations and Quality Branch and the Systems and Technology Branch located at the Naval Base Norfolk, VA
- (14) Ensure operational support for DTTS on a twenty-four hour basis year round
- (15) Provide ROLMS Program Management.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane Division (NAVSURFWARCENDIV) will:

- (1) Provide support for ROLMS requirements definition, development and deployment efforts

- (2) Provide Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) for ROLMS
- (3) Provide logistics and training support for ROLMS users
- (4) Coordinate, review and submit to the OIS Program Manager (PM) proposed project execution plans including cost, schedules and performance for ROLMS
- (5) Ensure compliance with DOD automated information system life cycle policies and IT standards
- (6) Identify all significant changes and risks to the ROLMS project involving, but not limited to costs, scheduled and funding issues
- (7) Coordinate all management aspects of system development, maintenance and enhancements as assigned
- (8) Perform functional systems planning and design
- (9) Ensure conformance with functional requirements in design, development and documentation of the system
- (10) Maintain ROLMS configuration management and control
- (11) Provide for ROLMS Customer Support Desk
- (12) Provide ADIMS Program Management.

c. Acquisition/Program Managers will:

- (1) Provide to the OIS PM their functional requirements relating to ammunition management for inclusion in the OIS program
- (2) Avoid establishment of redundant and duplicative ordnance asset management automated information systems and databases
- (3) Provide data for populating the OIS databases with information relating to item configuration data and procurement/production/renovation data needed for NOLSC-AMMO to perform its role as the Naval Global Stockpile Manager.

d. All Holders (Government and Contractor) of DON ordnance assets will:

- (1) Use ROLMS as the automated information system to locally manage ordnance assets and report into CAIMS
- (2) Provide the ROLMS Program Manager with functional requirements to be included in ROLMS
- (3) Avoid establishment of redundant and duplicative ordnance asset management automated information systems and databases

(4) Ensure timely and accurate reporting of events which affect ordnance asset accountability.

#### **9.1.6. OIS Access.**

To request access to the OIS contact the NOLSC-AMMO Customer Support Center via one of the following methods:

Phone: 1-800-300-5442 DSN 953-7297 (COM) 757-887-7297

Email: [csc@ssg.navy.mil](mailto:csc@ssg.navy.mil) or

NOLSC-AMMO Web Site: <https://www.ois.disa.mil/>

#### **9.1.7. OIS Maintenance.**

a. Software maintenance actions are considered Configuration Change Requests (CCRs). There are four types of CCRs depending upon the action required. They are System Change Request (SCR), Program Trouble Report (PTR), Project Request (PR), and Database Change Request (DBCR).

(1) SCR Procedures. A SCR is a request to add or change the functional capability of the OIS or legacy system and requires a vote by the OIS Configuration Control Board (OIS CCB). System users submit a SCR to their OIS CCB voting member. The OIS CCB voting member reviews the SCR for completeness and submits the SCR to the OIS Configuration Management (CM) for submission to the CCB for vote. The CCB reviews the SCR and if approved forward the proposed change to the OIS Program Manager for action. The CCR form with instructions is available on the NOLSC-AMMO web site under the Support Section. The NOLSC-AMMO web site is: <https://www.ois.disa.mil>

(2) PTR, PR and DBCR Procedures. A PTR is a problem with the OIS or legacy system application; a PR is a one-time request for data; and a DBCR is a database change request. These requests do not require a vote by the OIS CCB. OIS and legacy systems users submit a PTR, PR or DBCR using the CCR form available on the NOLSC-AMMO web site under the Support Section. The NOLSC-AMMO web site is: <https://www.ois.disa.mil>. These type requests should be forwarded directly to the OIS CM at [OIS\\_CM@nalc.navy.mil](mailto:OIS_CM@nalc.navy.mil).

## **SECTION 2: CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CAIMS)**

Attachment: (9-1) Sample of Type Commanders or Higher Echelon Request for CAIMS Account Establishment  
(9-2) CAIMS Access Request Flow Chart

### **9.2.1. CAIMS Overview.**

Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System (CAIMS) currently resides on an IBM 3090-300E mainframe computer. Access to the applications and data is through a worldwide secure remote network. Users can access the system by utilizing personal computers equipped with 3270 emulation capability. CAIMS terminals are located in 21 geographical areas and are under the cognizance of 33 different commands. Currently there are 215 terminals at 68 sites including Continental United States (CONUS) activities, England, Italy, Singapore and Guam. These sites provide access for approximately 726 CAIMS users worldwide. The capability currently exists for afloat units to access CAIMS via STU-III dial-up.

### **9.2.2. CAIMS Capabilities.**

CAIMS serves as a central repository of worldwide inventory and technical data supporting the information requirements of all Naval managers of expendable non-nuclear ordnance material, regardless of inventory management, ownership or custodial responsibilities. Asset data for Ownership Code 2 (DEMIL) is contained in the Ammunition Disposal Inventory Management System (ADIMS). CAIMS provides the capabilities to:

- (1) Maintain a central record of stock status information (including serviceable and non-serviceable assets) updated daily by transaction reports from all holders of Navy-owned assets,
- (2) Maintain a central record of worldwide asset positions and expenditures updated at appropriate intervals in accordance with current requirements,
- (3) Maintain a central record of material in-transit between contractors and Naval activities, and in-transit among Naval activities, updated daily,
- (4) Maintain a central stock status and configuration record of serialized weapons and components, updated daily,
- (5) Maintain a central record of material in production, procurement, or under renovation, updated daily,
- (6) Maintain a central technical data file for inventory management functions as a source for Navy Stock Lists; change notice cards; All-Up-Round (AUR) dictionary; packaging, safety and transportation management publications; and for use in stratification, budgeting, readiness determinations, and component requirement computations, and as a basis for selecting or recommending substitutions or alternate items for requisitioning, stratification, or budgeting process,

- (7) Maintain a central record of ammunition storage capabilities for use in measuring storage capabilities against requirements,
- (8) Maintain a central record of actual and potential production capabilities of Navy and selected commercial producers,
- (9) Access the CAIMS database from selected remote terminals, with adequate safeguards for protection of classified data, and
- (10) Provide for adequate protection of data against such contingencies as fire, inadvertent file destruction, loss of power, etc.

### **9.2.3. Information Available In CAIMS.**

- a. New stock number, Navy Ammunition Logistics Code (NALC) and Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC) assignments, Change Notice Bulletins, and technical characteristics.
- b. Quantity on hand, location (including in-transit) due-in, condition, receipts, issues, serial number and configuration data for serialized weapons/components, reservations or restrictions, etc.
- c. Tracking of due-ins based on scheduled delivery dates, generates Prepositioned Material Receipt Cards, processes shipment/performance notification, and computes administrative and production lead-time.
- d. Tracking of requisitions, modifications, referrals, follow-ups, shipping status, issues, receipts, cancellations, Material Release Orders (MROs), and results of the cross-decking of assets.
- e. Serial and Lot reporting of lead components for Sidewinder, Sparrow, Harpoon, Phoenix, Hellfire, Walleye, SLAM, Stinger, Maverick, HARM, Tomahawk, Standard Missile, AMRAAM and ESSM.
- f. Financial inventory accounting and billing functions.
- g. Receipt transactions from commercial procurement, receipt from storage locations, issue of material from stock, increase/decrease adjustments, dual adjustment transactions, re-identification of stock, asset status cards, for further transfer, material movement for repair/test, demilitarization, and disposal.
- h. History of items, segments or lots of explosive, ordnance/material declared as a safety hazard, unsuitable for use or suspended for any reason.
- i. Identification and document transfer of unserviceable or excess/surplus material from inventory to disposal account.
- j. Identification and tracking ammunition loads to support ship and organizational mission.

k. Distribution of major CONUS assets based on requirements and the assets held by the Major Commands.

l. Monthly reporting of CAIMS assets by Lot Number.

m. Tracks and budgets Outside Continental United States (OCONUS) transportation requirements/shipments.

n. Comparison of ammunition to inventory assets requirements to determine excess inventory.

o. Provides for the processing, monitoring, reconciliation and generation of physical inventory transactions for current stock records.

p. Tracks requirements and allows users to group similar Navy Ammunition Logistics Codes (NALCs) for asset and expenditure retrievals/reports through Control Number processing.

q. Tracks training requirements, allocations and expenditures.

#### **9.2.4. CAIMS System Interfaces.**

CAIMS interfaces with other information systems to receive and exchange inventory and technical data and related information. These systems are:

- (1) Distribution Standard System (DSS)
- (2) Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS)
- (3) ADIMS
- (4) Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS)
- (5) Standard Depot System (SDS)
- (6) ROLMS
- (7) Marine Corps Ammunition Accounting/Reporting System (MAARS II)
- (8) Explosive Safety Technical Manual System (ESTMS)
- (9) MAGTF Data Library (MDL)

#### **9.2.5. CAIMS System Customers and Users.**

CAIMS customers and users include: Atlantic Ordnance Command Activities, Naval Weapons Stations, Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) Staff, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps (HQ USMC), Acquisition/Program Managers Unified Commands, System Commands, Fleet Commanders (FLTCOMs), Type Commanders (TYCOMs), Weapons Support Activities, Battle Groups, aircraft carriers, Naval Air Stations, Naval Warfare Centers, Marine Air Wings, and other customers requiring

access to the Naval ammunition data. Requests for establishment of CAIMS user accounts must be submitted via naval message by Type Commander or higher echelon. See Attachment (9-1) for message format.

#### **9.2.6. Method of Access to CAIMS.**

There are two methods to access CAIMS, both of which support CONFIDENTIAL access. CAIMS uses IBM Systems Network Architecture (SNA) for access. A connection can consist of a direct dedicated line or dial-up access via a STU-III or Secure Data Device (SDD).

(1) A dedicated line consists of a point to point dedicated telephone line, a synchronous modem, an encryption device, an SNA controller, and a connection from the controller to a user's Personal Computer (PC)/terminal. A dedicated line is needed for a group of users or recommended for anyone accessing the system for long time periods.

(2) Dial-up access is available requiring a PC, a synchronous card and software, and a STU-III or SDD. A dial-up connection supports accessing CAIMS for reports or status, and occasional use.

#### **9.2.7. CAIMS Customer Support Access Points.**

a. Requests for user access are processed in accordance with the flow chart provided as Attachment (9-2). Technical assistance for access/hook-up may be obtained from Commanding Officer, Naval Operational Logistics Support Center, 5450 Carlisle Pike, P.O. Box 2011, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-0735. (Telephone 1-717-506-1089). Include both a telephone number and fax number in all requests.

b. Completed forms will be reviewed for accuracy and completeness and sent to Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) security. DISA will provide the user with mainframe and CAIMS access authority. The user will be notified when an account is established.

c. CAIMS users may additionally submit requests for assistance, identify problems or requirements for system changes by contacting Commanding Officer, Naval Operational Logistics Support Center, 5450 Carlisle Pike, P.O. Box 2011, Mechanicsburg PA 17055-0735. (Telephone 1-717-506-1089). Disposition of requests will be provided to originators within 30 days of receipt.

#### **9.2.8. CAIMS OSE Manual.**

The CAIMS OSE Computer Based Training (CBT) CD is available on the NOLSC-AMMO website. The CD is also available from the NOLSC-AMMO Customer Support Center (1-877-962-3365).

**SAMPLE OF TYPE COMMANDER (OR HIGHER ECHELON)  
REQUEST FOR CAIMS ACCOUNT ESTABLISHMENT**

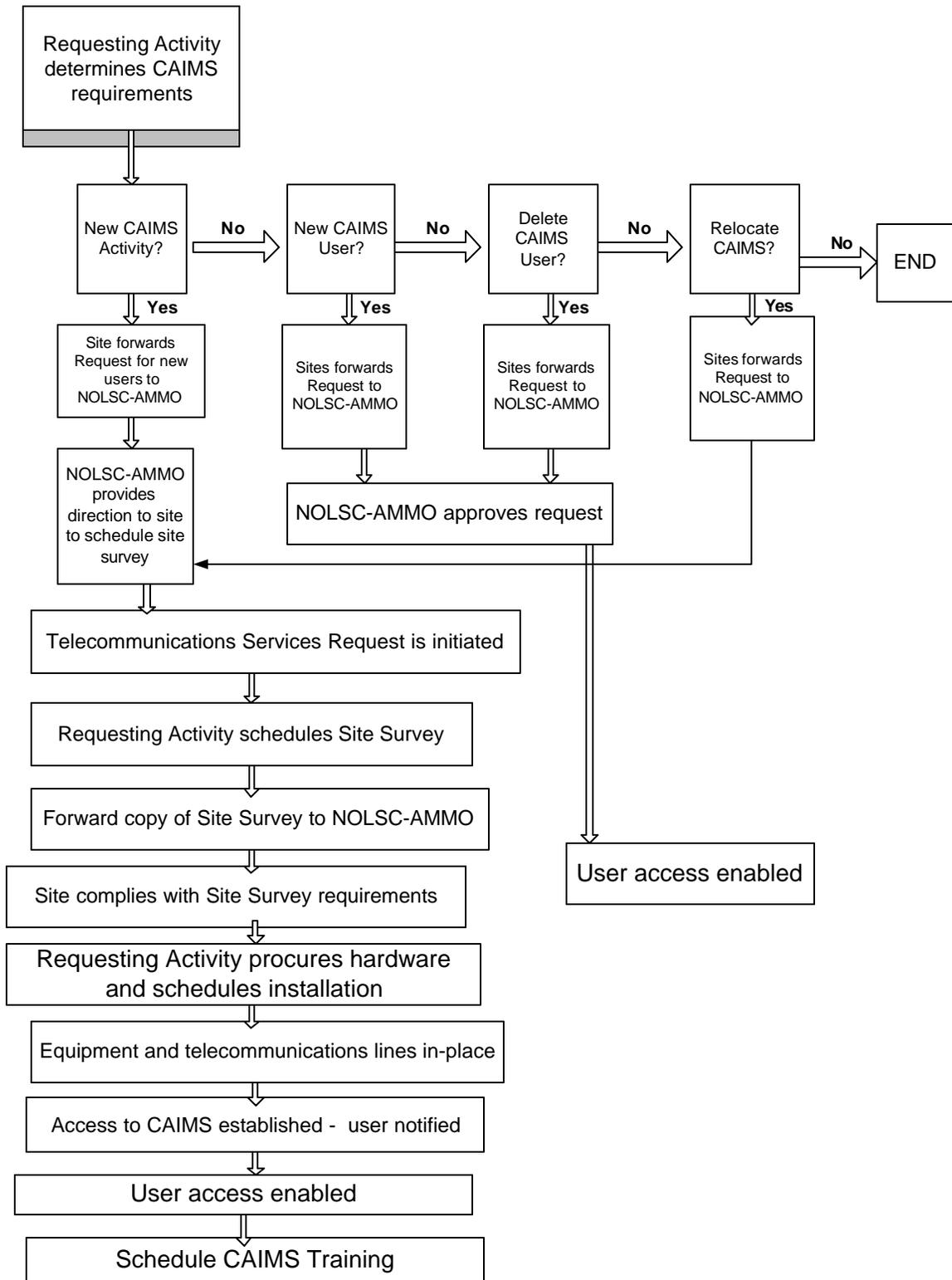
R 211348Z JUN 00  
FM TYPE COMMANDER OR HIGHER ECHELON  
TO NAVAMMOLOGCEN MECHANICSBURG PA//31//  
INFO AS REQUIRED  
LINCLAS #N08010//  
MSGID/GENADMIN/xxxxxxxxx/000000//  
SUBJ:ESTABLISHMENT OF CAIMS ACCOUNT FOR (ACTIVITY NAME)  
RMKS/1. REQ A CAIMS ACCOUNT FOR THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITY BE ESTABLISHED:

A. UIC - xxxxx  
B. UNIT - xxxxxxxxxxxx  
C. SERVICE DESIGNATOR CODE\*  
D. ATR REPORTING STATUS (INDICATE Y=YES, N= NO)  
E. MAJOR CLAIMANT  
F. MAJOR COMMAND CODE  
G. FLEET FORCE CODE  
H. TYPE COMMAND CODE  
I. ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION CODE (SEE NAVSUP PUB P-724 OR P-485)

\*SEE DOD 4000 25-6-M  
N=DOM ACTIVITIES (EXCLUDING MARINE CORPS)  
M=MARINE CORPS ACTIVITIES  
R=PACIFIC FLEET ACTIVITIES  
V=ATLANTIC FLEET ACTIVITIES  
Q=NAVY CONTRACTORS

BT

## CAIMS ACCESS REQUEST FLOW CHART



**Attachment (9-2)**

## **SECTION 3: RETAIL ORDNANCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ROLMS)**

### **9.3.1. System Overview.**

a. ROLMS is an integrated system of applications software designed to manage non-nuclear expendable ordnance. It provides for the automation of the receipt, issue, inventory record keeping and reporting of ammunition assets and movements with the ultimate objective being the enhancement of Fleet readiness and stock point ordnance management. ROLMS replaced four legacy systems, Ordnance Management System (OMS), Fleet Optical Scanning Ammunition Marking System (FOSAMS), the Standardized Conventional Ammunition Automated Inventory Record (SCAAIR) and the Ammunition Logistics System (AMMOLOGS).

b. ROLMS was designed to operate as either a stand alone system residing on a personal computer or in a client/server network environment. The ROLMS application programs will run under Windows 3.1, Windows 95, Windows 98 and Windows NT. The server runs either a UNIX or Windows NT Server operating system. The database used in both the PC and client/server environments is Oracle.

### **9.3.2. ROLMS Capabilities.**

ROLMS supports all ship and shore activity asset management and reporting requirements. ROLMS automates many ammunition logistics management and reporting functions performed by the stockpoints and end users, specifically:

- (1) Inventory – to the specific grid location
- (2) Requisitioning
- (3) Issue/Receipt Reporting
- (4) Expenditure Reporting
- (5) Asset Maintenance
- (6) NAR processing
- (7) Transaction Reporting (either Ammunition Transaction Reporting (ATR) or Transaction Item Reporting (TIR))
- (8) Space Management – including Net Explosive Weight (NEW) Management for Explosive Arc and Compatibility Management
- (9) Load Plan Management
- (10) Excess/Disposal Processing
- (11) DD Form 1348-1A and shipping labels
- (12) Bar Code processing

### **9.3.3. ROLMS System Interfaces.**

ROLMS interfaces with various systems to exchange data and information. Specifically:

- (1) CAIMS for Navy and Marine Corps aviation ordnance inventory data
- (2) MAARS II for Marine Corps ground ordnance inventory data
- (3) ADIMS for ordnance held for disposal and demilitarization
- (4) Total Ammunition Movement Management System (TAMMS) for internal activity transportation
- (5) Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System II (TCAIMSII) for support of movement to and load planning of Navy Amphibious Ships and Maritime Prepositioned Force (MPF) Ships
- (6) Defense Transportation Tracking System (DTTS) for ordnance transportation satellite tracking
- (7) Combat Ammunition System (CAS) for United States Air Force (USAF) assets reported in ROLMS

### **9.3.4. ROLMS System Customers and Users.**

ROLMS is used by over 900 activities holding Naval ammunition. Additionally, ROLMS is used by Marine Corps Ammunition Supply Points (ASP) which report to MAARS-II. Customers include activities within Commander Atlantic Fleet (COMLANTFLT), Commander Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT), Commander U.S. Navy Europe (COMUSNAVEUR), Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEASYSKOM), Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIRSYSKOM), Marine Corps, Naval Reserve Force (NAVRESFOR), Coast Guard, Naval Education and Training Command (NETC), Military Sealift Command and Contractors.

### **9.3.5. Method of Access to ROLMS.**

ROLMS provides for numerous ways of exchanging data with other systems, including File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Streamlined Automated Logistics Transmission System (SALTS), and Defense Automated Addressing System (DAAS). Activity communication access is dependent upon the activity's communication capabilities.

### **9.3.6. ROLMS Customer Support Access Procedures.**

A ROLMS Customer Support Desk (CSD) is available to address customer support questions. The customer can be directed to the CSD at DSN 482-3057 or commercial 812-854-3927, facsimile extension 7404. Electronic voice mail will be operational to receive calls when personnel are not available. The site initiating the call will be contacted that day or no later than the next working day. The ROLMS email

address is help\_rolms@crane.navy.mil. The CSD is available the following hours (All Eastern Standard Time (EST)):

Sunday: 1800-2200

Monday-Thursday: 0600-2100

Friday: 0600-1800

### **9.3.7. Automatic Identification Technology (AIT).**

a. AIT is one of the keys to obtaining accurate and timely information on the status of assets, whether in-storage, in-process or in transit. AIT is a suite of tools for facilitating data capture, aggregation, and transfer. AIT includes a variety of read and write data storage technologies that are used to process asset identification information and includes, but is not limited to, bar codes (linear, 2D), magnetic stripe, smart cards, contact memory buttons, and Radio Frequency (RF) Tags.

b. The goal for AIT is to eliminate manual data entry where possible and provide an automated means for data capture. Also, AIT will be interoperable with other Service AIT, and will assist in providing timely and accurate data so that total asset visibility of ordnance assets are provided during all distribution and storage phases. The OIS supporting ordnance processes will incorporate the AIT such that the retail systems can provide immediate visibility of the ordnance in the magazine as well as provide ordnance identification and quantity information to the wholesale inventory system for worldwide visibility.

c. AIT in the ammunition community is an integral part of NOLSC-AMMO logistics processes. AIT is used to convey item or transaction identification information, access and update records via automated information system interfaces, and permit logistics personnel to enter only new or updated information.

### **9.3.8. AIT Computer Based Training (CBT).**

The AIT CBT CD is available from the NOLSC-AMMO Customer Support Center (1-877-962-3365).

## **SECTION 4:DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION TRACKING SYSTEM (DTTS)**

### **9.4.1. DTTS System Overview.**

a. The DTTS uses satellite positioning and communication technology, digitized mapping and 24-hour oversight to micromanage all Department of Defense (DOD) movements of sensitive conventional Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (AA&E) transported within Continental United States (CONUS) by specially approved commercial motor carriers. It operates on a 24-hour a day basis, continuously monitoring 400 – 600 movements of AA&E.

b. The primary mission of DTTS is in transit ordnance safety and security. The secondary mission is supporting the DOD In-Transit Visibility (ITV) initiative by forwarding ordnance movement and positioning data to the U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) Global Transportation Network (GTN) on an hourly basis.

c. DTTS hardware consists of Hewlett Packard (HP) 9000 mini-computers running on a UNIX System V operating system. Application programs are developed by DTTS programming staff and written in a combination of INFORMIX-4GL, INFORMIX-SQL and "C" languages. Nine toll free telephone numbers with 28 available lines, 19 regular telephones, support communication requirements and 2 dedicated data lines.

### **9.4.2. DTTS Capabilities.**

DTTS offers a variety of ordnance movement information on two different levels of access, ordnance shipping/receiving activities, and DOD management elements. Movement information includes such level of detail as Security Risk Category, Hazard Class/Division, and Net Explosive Weight (NEW). Ordnance shipping and receiving activities can obtain details on ordnance shipments or receipts. Management activities such as Naval Operational Logistics Support Center (NOLSC-AMMO), USTRANSCOM, the U. S. Army's Operations Support Command (OSC), and Headquarters U. S. Air Force and authorized users can obtain broad reports involving total movements.

### **9.4.3. Method of Access to DTTS.**

There are two methods for accessing DTTS data: password protected direct dial-up, USTRANSCOM GTN and SMS and Military Traffic Management Command's (MTMC) IRRIS.

### **9.4.4. DTTS System Customers and Users.**

DTTS services a wide variety of customers, including DOD ordnance shipping activities, many commercial AA&E manufacturing/maintenance contractors, Fleet Commanders (FLTCOMs), Type Commands (TYCOMs), and various ordnance logistics and transportation command elements.

### **9.4.5. DTTS System Interfaces.**

DTTS interfaces with four organic systems: the MTMC Global Freight Management System (GFM) and IRRIS and US Transportation Command's GTN and SMS. MTMC GFM is the primary means that DTTS obtains ordnance movement data to

populate data fields. As for USTC GTN, DTTS currently transfers its complete database to GTN on an hourly basis.

#### **9.4.6. DTTS System Change Request Procedures.**

Requests to change or modify the system or reports should be directed to the DTTS Program Manager at DSN 354-6059 or COMM 301-744-6059.

#### **9.4.7. DTTS Program Trouble Reporting Procedures.**

Report technical or operations problems as follows:

- (1) Technical Problems/Questions:  
Systems and Technology Branch  
DSN 565-2493 or COMM 757-445-2493
- (2) Operations Problems/Questions:  
Operations and Quality Branch  
DSN 565-4903 or COMM 757-444-4903

## **SECTION 5: AMMUNITION DISPOSAL INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Ref: (a) DOD 4160.21-M

### **9.5.1. Ammunition Disposal Inventory Management System (ADIMS) Overview.**

ADIMS is an SQL 6.5 database currently running on a Dell Poweredge 6300 Server using an NT - 40 operating system located at the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NAVSURFWARCEN) Crane Division, Crane, IN. The menu system utilizes Visual Basic 6.0 programming language.

### **9.5.2. Information Provided by ADIMS.**

a. There are five basic data files in ADIMS; Master National Stock Number (NSN) File, Ammunition, Explosives and Dangerous Articles (AEDA) asset file, AEDA transaction history file, inert asset file and the inert transaction history file.

b. ADIMS tracks material by Disposal Release Order (DRO) document number, stock number, Condition Code, lot and/or serial number, location, planned demilitarization method and status from the date of receipt to final disposition. This provides an audit trail that includes the visibility and recording of all donations, shipments, material transfers between Navy SDPDAs, processing operations (reclamation, demilitarization, declassification or destruction), sales, returns to service stock, and the transfer of unclassified inert items, resulting from demilitarization operations, to the servicing Defense Reutilization Management Office (DRMO).

c. Transactions to ADIMS are maintained for historical interrogation by users, statistical research projects, and special requirements of the Navy Demilitarization Program Manager at NAVSURFWARCEN, Crane, IN.

### **9.5.3. ADIMS System Interfaces.**

ADIMS programs interface with the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA), CAIMS and the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS), Battle Creek, MI.

### **9.5.4. ADIMS System Customers and Users.**

ADIMS was previously used by sixteen reporting activities; ten Continental United States activities and six Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS). Currently, only one activity, NAVSURFWARCENDIV Crane, reports to ADIMS. The remaining activity accounts are in the process of being closed once all reported assets are shipped out and their disposition reported to the Demilitarization Program Manager. Other activities using ADIMS information include the Navy Radiation Safety Officer to track ammunition items containing depleted uranium; NAVSURFWARCEN Crane to insure assets are included in the Navy Propellant Surveillance Program; NOLSC-AMMO for use in open DRO queries; and Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division (NAVEODTECHDIV) along with Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal DET (NAVSCOLEODDET) Eglin AFB to identify material needed for training.

### **9.5.5. Method of Access to ADIMS.**

Authenticated users are connected to the DEMIL server through the NAVSURFWARCENDIV Crane Domain via a LAN or RAS connection.

### **9.5.6. ADIMS Customer Support Access Procedures.**

Technical questions on ADIMS and ADIMS transactions or reports, as well as requests for password assignments can be directed to the Demilitarization Program Manager, NAVSURFWARCEN Crane (Code 4022), DSN 482-5580/1577 or 812-854-5580/1577.

### **9.5.7. ADIMS Software Maintenance Procedures.**

- a. System Change Request (SCR) Procedures. Written SCRs can be directed to:
- Commanding Officer
  - NAVSURFWARCEN Crane Division (Code 4022)
  - 300 Highway 361
  - Crane, Indiana 47522-5000

or processed verbally by calling DSN 482-5501/5580/1577 or 812-854-5501/5580/1577.

- b. Problem/Trouble Report (PTR) Procedures. Written PTRs can be reported to:
- NAVSURFWARCEN
  - Crane Division (Code 4022)

or processed verbally by calling DSN 482-5580/1577 or 812-854-5580/1577.

- c. Code 4022 reviews SCRs/PTRs for implementation feasibility and prioritization. Originators are notified either in writing or verbally of target completion date for all requests not immediately resolved.

## SECTION 6: JOINT TOTAL ASSET VISIBILITY (JTAV)

### 9.6.1. JTAV System Overview.

a. Department of Defense (DOD) Total Asset Visibility (TAV) has been a requirement of DOD for many years. This requirement is now being met with JTAV. JTAV provides users with timely and accurate information on the location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment, supplies, and ammunition. JTAV also facilitates the ability to use that information to improve the overall performance of DOD logistics processes. This section focuses on the ammunition portion of JTAV that provides the capability to identify conventional ammunition assets and their exact locations. This has long been recognized as a critical DOD requirement. The state-of-the-art of today's information technology supports the development of a JTAV capability that extends worldwide to all DOD logistics activities.

b. The JTAV capability is provided via web technology, which provides service ordnance assets, and standard and unique queries via classified and unclassified servers. JTAV will provide data and information across services, functional, and operational lines that can help DOD make better decisions and redesign ordnance logistics processes for efficiency and effectiveness. Naval ammunition data will be updated, available on a daily basis, and placed on a secure web site which is pulled by the JTAV system automatically via the SIPRNet. JTAV tracks ordnance logistics assets in the DOD pipeline and provides visibility information to authorized users.

### 9.6.2. Information Provided by JTAV.

The JTAV capability allows the sharing of ordnance logistics data across service boundaries today. JTAV addresses user requirements for asset visibility, logistics management in global and theater operations and provides the user the ability to act upon that information. The primary areas of visibility provided by JTAV include the following:

- (1) In-Storage. Assets in-storage at retail intermediate storage sites, at disposal activities, or in wholesale inventories, to include ashore and afloat pre-positioned assets.
- (2) In-Process. Assets on order, or due in from DOD vendors and not yet shipped, assets in repair at depot-level organic or commercial repair facilities, and assets in repair at intermediate repair facilities.
- (3) In-Transit. Assets between storage locations, either wholesale or retail, assets shipped from vendors after acceptance by the government but not yet received by the Stockpile Manager, and assets that cannot be properly identified or categorized.

### 9.6.3. JTAV System Interfaces.

The ongoing development of JTAV depends on the continued successful integration of Service Ordnance Information Systems (OIS). The internal integration challenges include the JTAV system components (the Army, Navy, Air Force, and

Marine Corps TAVs). The internal components are both the sources and receivers of data and serve as the building blocks for developing JTAV capabilities.

#### **9.6.4. Method of Access to JTAV.**

a. User Account Application. Access and communication with the JTAV application is provided through a computer and a Netscape or Microsoft Explorer web browser. To establish a new account with JTAV, you must be registered for the National Level Ammunition Capability (NLAC). In order to gain access to JTAV, a User Account Application must be completed and processed. To establish a new account a request for application can be submitted via email: [shull@arslimited.com](mailto:shull@arslimited.com), or contact Mr. Scott Hull by phone at 703-824-6248 or fax 703-824-6475/6476. A security briefing must be read and signed and returned with the completed application. However, for any classified system account a verification of clearance from the security manager is required in addition to the application and the security brief. Upon completion of the National Level Ammunition Capability (NLAC) User Account Application; fax 703-824-6475/6476 or mail back to the program office. Upon approval of the application the JTAV System Administrator/Help Desk will generate and issue to the user his or her own password. This process is normally completed within one to two days. Upon receipt of user name and password, the user proceeds to the Log-In Page. This page contains information about operating in the JTAV server environment, the latest information about the data feeds and other relevant information about the site.

b. Computer-Based Training (CBT) Program. The CBT is an interactive training tool intended to provide instructions for use of JTAV for new users. The CBT is available for reviewing material and updating JTAV knowledge. The CBT is frequently updated to stay in exact sync with revisions to the software. The CBT provides an overview of JTAV, instructions for using the CBT, definitions of data resources and a review of the Utilities and Report areas. Request for additional NLAC training can be via email: [dwills2@csc.com](mailto:dwills2@csc.com) or by phone at 703-914-8434.

c. Access to the JTAV Web Site.

(1) Initiating a JTAV session starts with launching your Web browser. Once the initial screen appears you will need to enter the Universal Resource Location (URL) address or the IP address for the JTAV site for your command. Upon completion, a series of dialog boxes will appear, the first indicating New Site Certificate. The log-in screen appears on your monitor. The log-in screen contains important information that alerts you about the application. This screen has three (3) sections: DOD Warning Message, the User Name and Password entry blocks and the Site Broadcast message. Upon completion of the log-in screen, you will go to the main page of the JTAV Web Application.

(2) The main page contains features that allow you to interact with the application, either by providing information or directing the next step. The main page is divided into three (3) main sections: the banner, resources and the database access area.

(3) The heart of the JTAV Application is the database. This area links you to queries, which access the database. Queries are sorted in two (2) ways; by functional areas (purple areas) and entry arguments (in the dark gray area).

There are 172 predefined (seven-classified) queries, which answer a majority of user inquiries.

(4) Additionally, there is an Ad Hoc query function for each functional area, which you can create your own queries to access JTAV data. The JTAV application supports the user in the selection and parameterization of canned queries and the construction of ad-hoc queries.

(5) Once a query identifies data the user wishes to retrieve is selected and parameterized, the JTAV application submits that query for processing within the JTAV data environment. This consists of passing the query to a mediator configured with a dictionary and directory that identifies the data available within the JTAV data environment and defines the location of the available data elements. The mediator prepares queries against available data sources to retrieve the requested data. The queries are passed to the appropriate data access mechanism for each selected data source.

(6). The data access mechanism retrieves the requested data elements back to the mediator for processing. The mediator, using data translating 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.

#### **9.6.5. JTAV Users.**

JTAV is, or will be, available to all DOD, military services, defense agencies, and commercial activities that support DOD. JTAV customers include Fleet Commander/ Joint Task Force Commanders, DOD logisticians at all levels, Acquisition/Program Managers, Stockpile Managers and war fighters. Navy specific JTAV users/customers include OPNAV (N411) and NOLSC-AMMO.

#### **9.6.6. JTAV Customer Support Access Procedures.**

JTAV support is available through the Help Desk from 0730 to 1630 Eastern Standard Time (EST) (Monday-Friday). JTAV Help Desk Phone number: 703-914-8571. JTAV Internet E-mail Address: rhill29@csc.com JTAV Help Desk Address:

The following are JTAV points of contact:

Mr. Bob Hammond  
JTAV NLAC Division Representative  
Joint Total Asset Visibility Office  
6301 Little River Turnpike, Suite 210  
Alexandria, VA. 22312  
DSN: 328-1081 x408  
COMM: 703-428-1081 X408

Mr. Dave Willis  
NLAC Training  
703-914-8434  
or email: dwills2@csc.com

Mr. Joe Signorelli  
Ms. Connie Morris  
Systems Server Problems  
Air Force Pentagon Communications Agency (AFPCA)  
Comm: 703-614-2870  
Comm: 703-693-7766

#### **9.6.7. JTAV SOFTWARE CHANGE REQUEST (SCR) Procedures.**

The SCR form provides a way for the user to identify desired changes to the JTAV software capability. To access the SCR form, the user would go to the Help pull-down menu on the JTAV Desktop screen located on the JTAV system. The SCR form is to be saved by the user as a text file and then e-mailed to the Springfield, VA Help Desk. The Help Desk will process the SCR for consideration by the Configuration Management Board (CMB).

#### **9.6.8. JTAV Software Discrepancy Request (SDR) Procedures.**

The Software Discrepancy Request (SDR) form provides a way for the user to identify and report JTAV system technical problems. To access the SDR form, the user would go to the Help pull-down menu on the JTAV Desktop screen located on the JTAV system. The SDR form is to be saved by the user as a text file and then e-mailed to the JTAV Help Desk. The command Help Desk will attempt to resolve the problem at the server. If they are unable to immediately resolve the problem, they will send the report to the Springfield, VA JTAV Help Desk, who will process the SDR. They will present the problem to either a technical or a functional expert for resolution. Most SDRs are resolved in a matter of hours. Those that are more technically challenging may take more time and are reported to the JTAV CMB.

## **SECTION 7: GLOBAL NAVAL ORDNANCE POSITIONING PLAN (GNOPP)-TOOL**

### **9.7.1. GNOPP-Tool System Overview.**

Prior to 1999 the Department of the Navy (DON) used a report format to promulgate a hard copy Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirement (PWRMR) used by Navy and Marine Corps Aviation commands to preposition non-nuclear conventional ordnance afloat and ashore. The PWRMR was then entered into Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System (CAIMS) and was static until updated, usually on a biennial basis. The GNOPP-Tool is intended to replace the PWRMR Report with an automated global positioning planning tool which will be available on-line. Appendix C provides a detailed description of GNOPP-Tool interfaces and capabilities.

### **9.7.2. GNOPP-Tool Capabilities.**

a. The Global Naval Ordnance Positioning Plan-Tool (GNOPP-Tool), Release I, will be an on-line modular ordnance information system designed to sort and aggregate the ordnance inventory as determined by a variety of user selected inputs and match the resulting inventory against various linked and user prescribed requirements. The GNOPP-Tool will link the ordnance inventory database (CAIMS) and the Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirements (NNOR) document to identify scenario-driven shortfalls/excesses of ordnance. This visibility by theater, end user, and by daily increments of combat, will encompass nomenclature driven All-Up-Rounds (AURs) to the component parts that comprise the AUR. Class V (W), and Naval Special Warfare (NSW) assets are excluded from this software application.

b. CNO (N41) is the sponsor the GNOPP-Tool. The Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUPSYSCOM) is responsible for design, development and deployment of software support tools. The Naval Operational Logistics Support Center (NOLSC-AMMO) is designated as the Functional Sponsor and Project Manager to coordinate with the GNOPP Working Group, Fleet Commanders, and Marine Corps Force Commanders to outline the specific requirements for the system.

c. The purpose of the GNOPP-Tool is to provide the data required for the global positioning of Naval ordnance in a format that supports the accuracy required. Additionally, the GNOPP-Tool will provide to both the logistics and operating forces a single system for near real time naval ammunition logistics planning, inventory evaluation and assessment, and ordnance distribution. The GNOPP-Tool will increase the Department of the Navy (DON) capability to support strategic objectives. It will contain information on all required ordnance assets including AUR configurations, and the components/sub-components required to build the AUR as planned for combat expenditure, training, testing and current operations, as well as, reconstitution, i.e., the Residual Readiness Requirement (RRR) of the forces in accordance with Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). The GNOPP-Tool will be menu driven with update capability through electronic and manual interfaces. The system will be capable of data element comparisons, quantity calculations, producing on-demand reports such as

(1) Interim Positioning Quantity Requirement (IPQR) Detailed Report

(2) GNOPP Constrained Assets Report

(3) Worldwide Asset Reports by Carrier Battle Groups, Other Combatants, and Ashore Facility Requirements,

(4) Strategic Readiness Requirement (SRR) Reports

(5) Combat Expenditures (CE)

(6) Training (NCEA)

(7) Daily Deficit Reports

d. Version 1.0 of the tool will initially consist of the following four interactive modules, which are entitled the Complete Round Information System (CRIS) Module, the GNOPP Constrained Assets (GCA) Module, the Interim Positioning Quantity Requirements (IPQR) Module, and Daily Deficit (DD) Module.

(1) CRIS allows queries based on tactical and training AUR configuration, or individual components, to include all related components, alternates, and substitutes. This compilation ensures that specific configurations for particular missions or platforms are supported in GNOPP calculations as well as other logistics and assessment actions.

(2) GCA enables queries by the GNOPP condition code groupings assigned to the inventory item. This grouping enables the inventory data to be sorted by its applicability to meet a requirement, e.g. immediately ready-for-issue items to load ships today versus items that need minor maintenance and could support longer time requirements.

(3) IPQR compares, by item, the user defined requirement against the user-defined inventory to provide a quantity of ordnance that will be used in later calculations. For GNOPP purposes, if the inventory exceeds the requirement, only the quantity that meets the requirement is considered; if the inventory is less than the requirement, only the actual inventory is considered. This restriction on assets available for report calculations are those that have the greatest logistics readiness impact. Table 9.7.1 provides a summary of the Positioning Quantity (PQ) determination process:

Table 9.7.1  
Initial Positioning Quantity Requirement (IPQR) Calculation

<p><b>Step 1. Calculate Initial Positioning Quantity Requirement (IPQR)</b></p> <p>a. Residual Readiness Requirement (RRR) Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Forward CVBG ( 1 CVBG) Shipfill</li> <li>(2) GNFPF CVBG (6 CVBGs) Shipfill</li> <li>(3) SURGE/MTW CVBG (4 CVBGs) Shipfill</li> <li>(4) OTHER COMBAT LOADS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MPS (3 Squadrons)</li> <li>Amphibious Readiness Group (9 ARGs)</li> <li>MCDS (1 Unit)</li> </ul> </li> <li>(5) Shore Based Squadron Support Ordnance (SSSO – Navy and Marine)</li> <li>(6) Shore Based Security Force Requirements (ACC "G")</li> <li>(7) Special War Fighters Ordnance Requirements (SWFOR – EOD, etc.)</li> <li>(8) 1 Mid East Force (MEF) Group</li> </ul> <p>b. Strategic Readiness Requirement (SSR) Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 2 Mid East Force (MEF) Groups</li> <li>(2) 1 Western Hemisphere Group (WHG)</li> <li>(3) Norway Air Landed Marine Expeditionary Brigade (NALMEB) Stocks</li> <li>(4) WRSA T and WRSA K Stocks</li> <li>(5) All Other Ships Normally Loaded (SSN, PC, etc.)</li> </ul> <p>c. Training – NCEA</p> <p>d. Combat Expenditures (CE) - OPLAN</p> <p><b>TOTAL IPQR</b></p>
<p><b>Step 2. Calculate GNOPP Constrained Assets (GCA)</b></p> <p>a. GNOPP CONSTRAINED ASSETS from CAIMS NIIN/ASSET FILE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) GCA – 100% Condition Codes A, B, C and N; 50% Condition Code D; 85% Condition Codes E and K</li> <li>(2) Two Years (FY) Projected Production Deliveries</li> </ul> <p><b>TOTAL GCA Inventory</b></p>
<p><b>Step 3. Compare IPQR and GCA - Lesser Is Positioning Quantity (PQ)</b></p>
<p><b>Step 4. Calculate Peacetime Positioning Quantity Requirement (Rule 1)</b></p> <p>Rule 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 1 FWD CVBG</li> <li>b. GNFPF CVBGs</li> <li>c. Other Combat Loads (MPS Squadrons/ARG/MCDS)</li> <li>d. SRR</li> </ul> <p><b>TOTAL FOR RULE 1 SUBTRACTIONS</b></p>

**Step 5. PQ Minus Peacetime Positioning Requirement = Actual Quantity to be Positioned.**

(4) DDM compares the time-phased in-theater assets (those brought to the scenario aboard afloat units or those positioned for SSSOs) against the Operation Plan (OPLAN) combat expenditure requirement and computes any deficit. The result is the daily ordnance shortfall (if any), which is accumulated by weapon (including required piece parts) and tonnage. The GNOPP Team will reconcile the daily deficit by shooter to generate a logistics requirement and location for which the assets need to be positioned to alleviate the computed shortfall.

(5) The system will be maintained on the NOLSC-AMMO SIPRNet web site, and access shall be controlled through User Identification (ID) and associated password. The users shall have read-only access to the operating system with the ability to download both input and output data. The GNOPP-Tool shall be, at a minimum, C2 compliant, i.e., certified for SECRET data.

**9.7.3. Information Available in GNOPP-Tool.**

The following information will be available:

- (1) AUR configuration data accessible as a function of worldwide availability and/or by major command and specific location, afloat and ashore
- (2) Positioning quantities of AURs and equivalent AURs in support of global naval positioning based on assets reported in CAIMS
- (3) The quantity of GCA related to information resident in the complete round dictionary
- (4) The computed daily deficit of each ordnance item and its substitutes based on the requirements of the selected scenario

**9.7.4. GNOPP-Tool Version 1.0 Planned System Interface.**

- a. CAIMS
- b. TAIMS
- c. Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirements (NNOR) Model
- d. Load Plan Model
- e. Acquisition/Program Manager Procurement and Maintenance Models, as applicable

**9.7.5. GNOPP-Tool System Customers and Users.**

System users include OPNAV, Fleet Commanders, Marine Force Commanders, NOLSC-AMMO, etc.

#### **9.7.6. METHOD OF ACCESS TO GNOPP-TOOL.**

Access and communication with the GNOPP-Tool is provided via a desktop computer equipped with a Netscape or Microsoft Explorer web browser. GNOPP-Tool is located on the NOLSC-AMMO SIPRNet web site. Access may be requested from the NOLSC-AMMO Help Desk, Yorktown, VA, 1-877-962-3365.

## **SECTION 8: NAVAL FORCES ORDNANCE READINESS APPLICATION (NORFA)**

Attachment: (9-3) Naval Forces Readiness Flow Chart

### **9.8.1 NFORA System Overview.**

Prior to the development of the Naval Forces Ordnance Readiness Application (NFORA), the Naval Warfighter and Expendable Ordnance Manager did not have an automated, real-time tool that provided force ordnance readiness postures that identified the limiting component to All-Up-Round (AUR) configuration. NFORA is such a tool, and is available on-line. Appendix D provides a detailed description of NFORA interfaces, inputs, outputs, and capabilities.

### **9.8.2 NFORA Capabilities Overview.**

- a. CNO (N41) is the sponsor of the Naval Forces Ordnance Readiness Application (NFORA). The Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUPSYSCOM) is responsible for design, development and deployment of software support tools. The Naval Operational Logistics Support Center (NOLSC-AMMO) is designated as the Functional Sponsor and Project manager to coordinate with the Fleet and Marine Corps Commanders to outline specific requirements for the systems.
- b. NFORA, Release 1, is an on-line, interactive application that provides near real-time force ordnance readiness information to the user. NFORA is designed to electronically interface with the Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System (CAIMS), the Complete Round Information System (CRIS) in the Global Naval Ordnance Positioning Plan (GNOPP) Tool, and the Tomahawk Asset Inventory Management System (TAIMS). CAIMS provides real time allowance and on-hand ordnance data except for Tomahawk weapons, as well as ship type.
- c. CRIS provides Platform Compatibility and AUR data including "Weapon ID, Components, etc." for the ordnance items. TAIMS provides real time on-hand data for Tomahawk weapons. Battle Group and Task Force composition, UICs, and schedules are provided by the Commanders Fleet Forces Command/CINCPACFLT scheduler's web site and are entered into the NFORA database manually using a maintenance function.
- d. CRIS information is manipulated in NFORA, comparing ship type to GNOPP Platform Capability, in order to segregate shipboard ordnance into mission categories. Overall combat readiness, as well as mission readiness by mission area, i.e., Strike Warfare, Air Intercept Missiles and Sea Control/Anti-Submarine Warfare, is calculated for each CVBG/TF by comparing the combined allowed weapon quantities to the build up (all-up-round) quantities for the entire CVBG/TF.
- e. Although Activity Classification Code (ACC) "H" is designated to support aviation units in the amphibious units, for NFORA purposes these assets are used to calculate CVBG readiness when amphibious forces are not assigned.
- f. The user is able to review each CVBG/TF unit's individual raw data used to calculate CVBG/TF readiness. NFORA creates, and displays reports in PDF and HTML formats. The reports provide the user with the readiness percentages by CVBG/TF, Unit, Unit UIC, Mission Area, Weapon, allowance, on hand quantity and a calculated combat

readiness rating by green, blue, yellow and red color designation as well as the associated numerical percentages.

### **9.8.3 Information Available in NFORA.**

NFORA provides the user with reports that identify the Combat Readiness in various weapon categories, of each queried CVBG/TF, as well as the individual units' raw data used to calculate the readiness.

(1) NFORA Reports are viewable using a Navy standard browser and printable in Portable Data File (PDF) and Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) formats.

(2) The user is able to obtain readiness information for any CVBG/TF resident in the NFORA database using a pull down menu.

(3) In the case of the readiness reports, the user is able to construct a CVBG/TF consisting of existing U.S. Navy vessels using pull down menus in NFORA.

(4) The Naval Forces Readiness Report provides a visual display of the combat readiness including:

(a) CVBG/TF Designation

(b) CVBG Ordnance Allowance by Weapon Name

(c) ARG Ordnance Allowance by Weapon Name

(d) CVBG/TF Total Allowance Quantity

(e) CVBG/TF Ordnance AUR Quantity by Weapon Name

(f) CVBG/TF Percentage of readiness by weapon based on the ratio of AUR/allowance

(g) CVBG/TF Shortfall

(h) Date/Time Stamp (date report was created)

(5) The Naval Forces Detail Readiness Report provides a detailed visual display of the individual unit allowance and on-hand quantity for each of the component(s) required to build an AUR. The Readiness Report addressed above is constructed from this information enabling the process to identify the limiting component affecting AUR build up. Items issued to the Fleet as AUR items or the lead item designated for an AUR when multiple parts are required, are identified by an asterisk (\*).

(6) Readiness is displayed in numerical percentages as well as providing a color presentation to reflect:

(a) 90+ % = Green (C-1)

(b) 80 – 89 % = Blue (C-2)

(c) 65 – 79% = Yellow (C-3)

(d) 0 – 64% = Red (C-4)

(6) CVBG/TF AUR build up shortfalls are displayed numerically, with negative quantities in red.

(7) The Group (or Task Force) Build Results Report provide a detailed visual display of the data and methodology used to calculate the buildup capability for each weapon designated for this report. The buildup capability takes into consideration the component designated as the AUR indicator and the other piece parts required to build the AUR. The final results of each of the calculations are located in the last column which displays the item that limits the buildup of the particular weapon, as well as, the shortfall quantity of the limiting component that precludes maximum weapon buildup. The user may select either a “Group” or “Task Force” to access this report. The report contents include data:

(a) By GNOPP Weapon ID

(b) By CAIMS/GNOPP Control Number

(c) By the Summary of On Hand Quantity

(d) By Positioning Factor (required to calculate AUR)

(e) Weapon Factor (quantity of AUR indicator required to build the weapon)

(f) By Ammunition Allowance (Operational/Tailored/30,000 Series)

(g) By Weapon On Hand

(h) By New Need (results of applying the “Weapon Factor” to the “Weapon On Hand” number)

(i) By AUR Indicator (a one in this column designates the component designated in GNOPP as the main component to an AUR)

(j) By Limiting Component (the first of two calculations to determine a limit to maximum buildup – component on hand multiplied by the positioning factor and compared to the weapon on hand)

(k) By LLC (the second of two calculations to determine the limiting component to maximum buildup – compares on hand quantity of component across all weapons that use that component)

(l) By Build Capability (maximum number of the particular weapon that can be built based on all on board parts)

(m) By Buildup Limiting Component (indicates the item that limits maximum buildup and the quantity that is needed – shortfall)

#### **9.8.4 NFORA Version 1.0 Planned System Interface.**

NFORA is designed to electronically interface with CAIMS, GNOPP-Tool (CRIS), and TAIMS. As a result of these interfaces, NFORA shares, stores and manipulates data within these applications including:

(1) CAIMS:

(a) Activity Address File data provides names and types of ship.

(b) Allowance File provides the ammunition allowance, by NALC, for each unit. The order of preference for allowance to be used in calculating readiness are:

- 1) Operational Allowance, if none, then
- 2) Tailored Allowance, if none, then
- 3) Interim Allowance, if none, then
- 4) NAVSEA 30,000 Allowance

(c) Asset File provides the on-hand ordnance for each unit:

- 1) By NALC
- 2) By Quantity

(d) Technical Data file will provide the dollar value for naval ordnance items in NFORA.

(2) GNOPP-Tool (CRIS Module). GNOPP-Tool provides platform-specific ordnance data and AUR configuration information from the CRIS Module:

- (a) By Platform (Ship Class, Aircraft Type)
- (b) By GNOPP Control Number
- (c) By GNOPP Weapon ID
- (d) By Component ID
- (e) By Lead NALC
- (f) By NALC String
- (g) By Global Positioning (GP) or End Item (EI) Factor

(3) TAIMS. TAIMS provides the on-hand Tomahawk assets for each unit:

(a) By NALC

(b) By Quantity

(4) External Interface Identification and Diagram. See Attachment (9-3).

#### **9.8.5 Method of Access to NFORA.**

Access and communication with NFORA is provided via a desktop computer equipped with a NETSCAPE or MICROSOFT Explorer web browser. NFORA is located on the NOLSC-AMMO SIPRNet web site. Access may be requested from the NOLSC-AMMO Help Desk, 1-877-962-3365.

# NAVAL FORCES READINESS FLOW CHART

