LOGFAS OVERVIEW

Tutorial version: 1.0. 20230207

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1 LOGFAS OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Logistics Functional Area Services (LOGFAS) is the NATO information system providing decision support and information management capability that enables Commanders to efficiently plan and execute logistics support processes. It enables collecting, storing, managing, analysing, presenting, and distributing comprehensive and relevant logistics information in a timely manner.

1.2 PROCESSES SUPPORTED BY LOGFAS

As shown in Figure 1, LOGFAS is designed to support the following logistics processes:

- Movement and transportation (M&T): strategic planning, reception, staging and onward movement (RSOM) planning, visibility, and execution,
- Host Nation Support (HNS) planning,
- Logistic reporting (LOGREP) and command level logistic assessment,
- Sustainment analysis, planning and distribution modelling.

Additionally, the Military Engineering (MILENG) process is facilitated by features specific to geographical infrastructure data management.

Figure 1 Processes supported by LOGFAS

1.3 LOGFAS SYSTEM

LOGFAS system consists of the following elements:

- Software applications,
- Databases,
- Interfaces to external systems (interoperability),
- Knowledge management,
- Change management,
- Support,
- Training.

1.4 LOGFAS SOFTWARE APPLICATIONS

1.4.1 LOGFAS versions

Each LOGFAS version, such as LOGFAS 7.2.1, has a unique number composed of 3 parts: X.Y.Z, where X is the major version, Y is the minor version, and Z is the patch version. Starting with LOGFAS 7.0.0, the meaning of each version category has been standardized.

1.4.1.1 Major version

Major versions, e.g., 7.0.0 or 8.0.0, introduce significant changes and usually break compatibility in the client-server mode of operation. This means that LOGFAS 7.Y.Z clients can't connect to LOGFAS 8.Y.Z server and LOGFAS 8.Y.Z clients can't connect to LOGFAS 7.Y.Z server.

To exchange data between two different major versions, users must use file export-import features. The file export allows saving data in the format compatible with at least one previous major version. Such file, exported for instance from LOGFAS 8.0.0 in LOGFAS 7.0.0 format, can be later imported by LOGFAS 7.Y.Z users.

1.4.1.2 Minor version

Minor versions, e.g., 7.1.0, 7.2.0 or 8.1.0, introduce bug-fixes and changes that are not breaking compatibility. This means, for example, that LOGFAS 7.1.0 clients can connect to any 7.Y.Z server. Equally, LOGFAS 8.2.0 clients can connect to any 8.Y.Z server. However, LOGFAS 7.1.0 clients are not able to connect to LOGFAS 8.Y.Z servers. When data exchange is required between minor versions which belong to two different major versions, e.g., 7.2.0 and 8.1.0, users must use file export-import feature. All minor versions use the same file format as the major version they belong to, e.g., 7.1.0 and 7.2.0 use the same file format as 7.0.0.

1.4.1.3 Patch version

Patch versions, e.g., 7.0.1, 7.2.1, introduce security updates and bug fixes with no changes to functionality. Compatibility of patch versions is the same as minor versions.

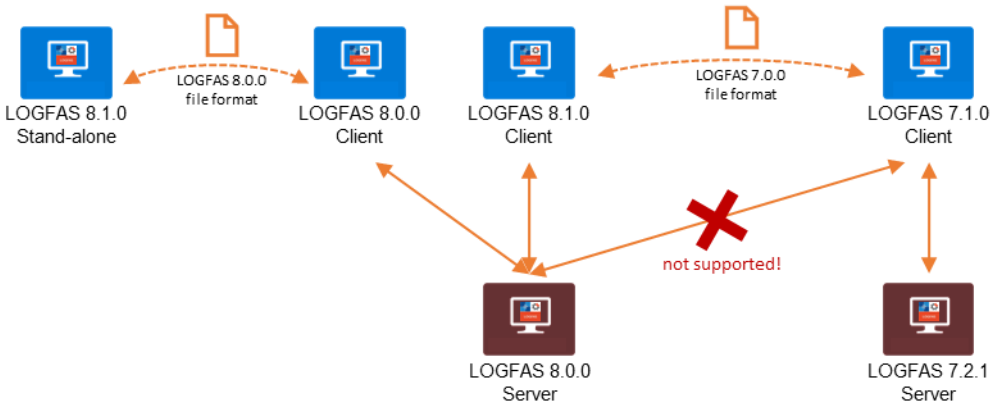

Figure 2 An example of data exchange between LOGFAS versions

1.4.2 LOGFAS Desktop Modules

All LOGFAS desktop modules are installed with LOGFAS software package to workstations and servers.

LOGFAS software applications include the following desktop modules*:*

- LCM - LOGFAS Connection Manager,
- UMM - User Management Module,
- LDM – LOGFAS Data Management,
- Geoman - Geographical Management module,
- ADAMS - Allied Deployment and Movement System,
- CORSOM - Coalition Reception Staging and Onward Movement module,
- EVE - Effective Visible Execution,
- SPM - Sustainment Planning Module,
- SDM - Supply Distribution Model.

LOGFAS desktop modules are designed to support logistics processes as shown in Figure 3.

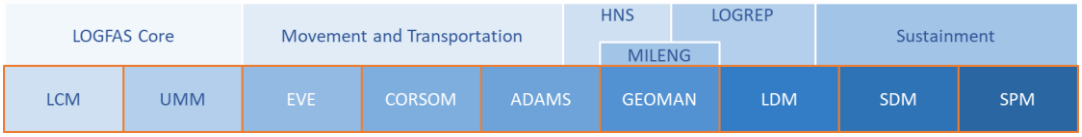

Figure 3 LOGFAS desktop modules

LOGFAS Core is covered in section 1.4.5 LOGFAS Databases.

The M&T process is supported through the LOGFAS workflow shown in Figure 4.

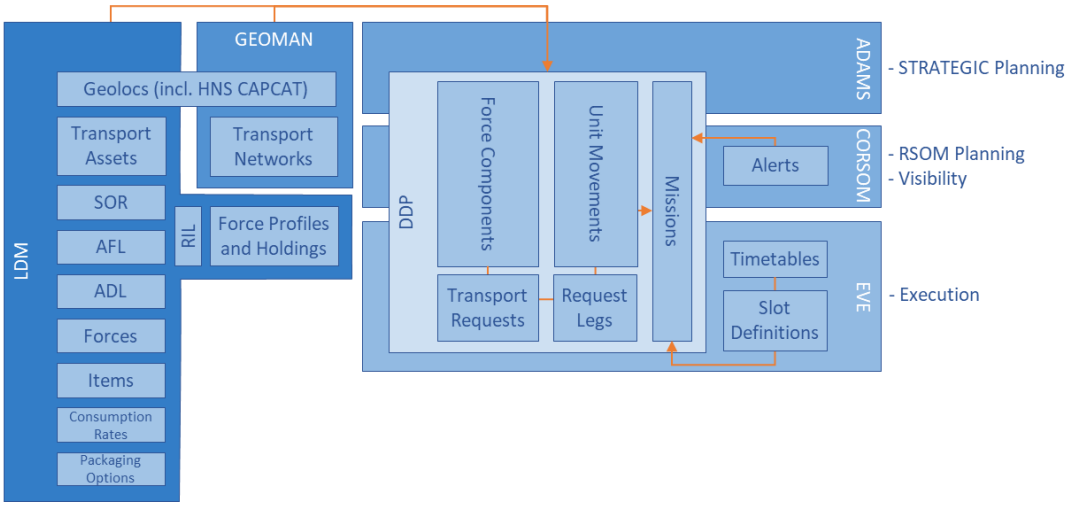

Figure 4 M&T process workflow in LOGFAS

The HNS planning process is supported through the LOGFAS workflow depicted in Figure 5.

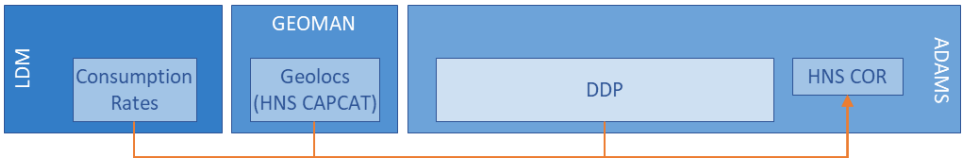

Figure 5 HNS planning process workflow in LOGFAS

The LOGREP process is supported through the LOGFAS workflow shown in Figure 6.

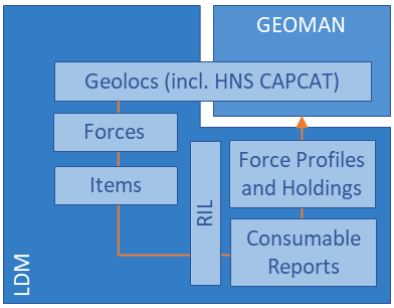

Figure 6 LOGREP process workflow in LOGFAS

The Sustainment process is supported through the LOGFAS workflow outlined in Figure 7.

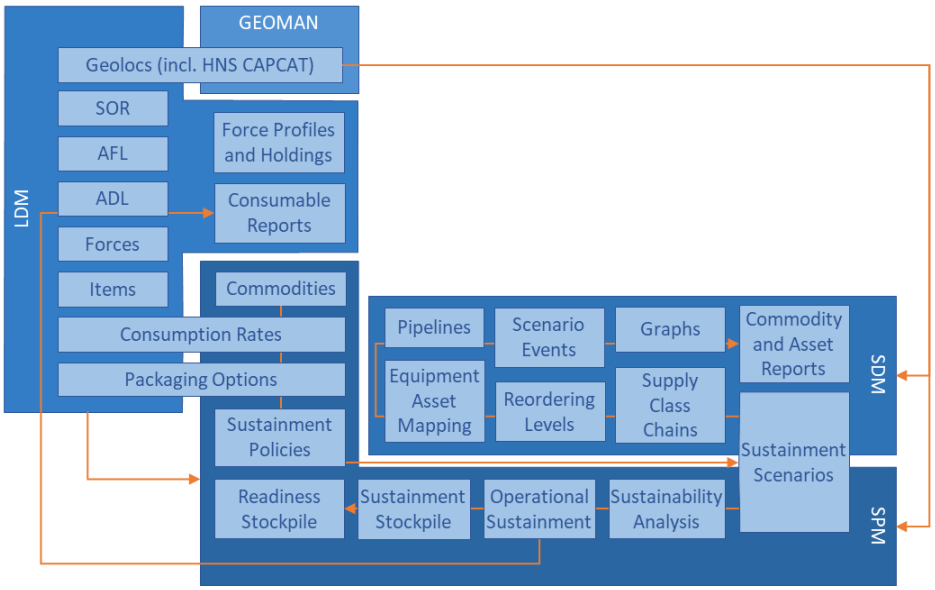

Figure 7 Sustainment process workflow in LOGFAS

1.4.3 LOGFAS Web Applications

LOGFAS software applications include the following web applications:

- EVEWEB - Effective Visible Execution Web,
- ADAMSWEB - Allied Deployment and Movement System Web,
- GLV - Geoloc Viewer.

LOGFAS web applications are designed to support the business processes as outlined in Figure 8.

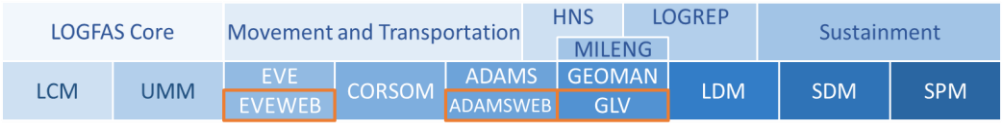

Figure 8 LOGFAS web applications

LOGFAS web applications are installed on servers. Users are not required to have LOGFAS desktop modules installed. LOGFAS web applications are accessible via compatible web browsers, as shown in Figure 9.

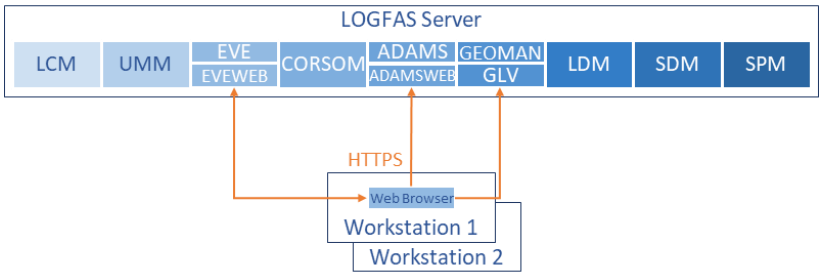

Figure 9 LOGFAS web applications accessible via web browsers

GLV workflow supports the HNS planning process as outlined in Figure 11.

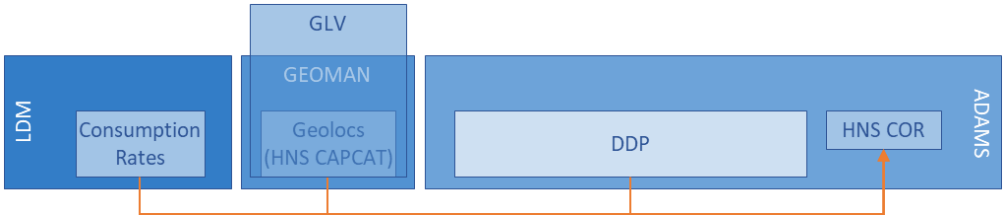

Figure 11 HNS planning process supported by GLV workflow

ADAMSWEB and EVEWEB workflows support the M&T process as depicted in Figure 10.

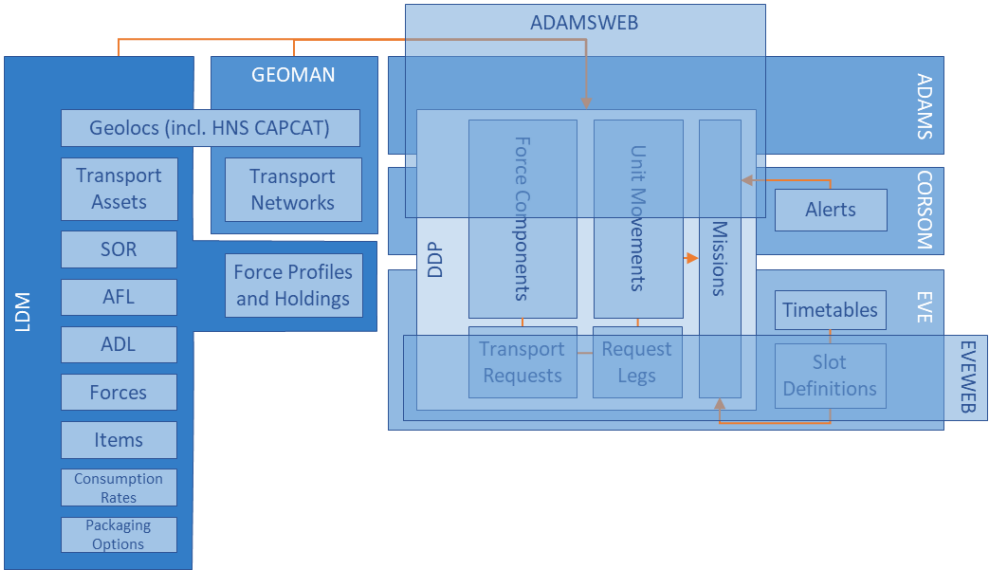

Figure 10 M&T process supported by ADAMSWEB and EVEWEB workflows

EVEWEB also facilitates LOGFAS interoperability. This is explained in section 1.6 -LOGFAS Interfaces to external systems.
ADAMSWEB and GLV don't allow users to change data. These modules are designed for presenting information created and/or updated in other LOGFAS applications.

1.4.4 LOGFAS Additional Components

LOGFAS software applications include the following additional components:

- LOGFAS MS - Mediation Services,
- CCC - CORSOM Chat Component,
- EVE DL - Effective Visible Execution Data Loader,
- Replication.

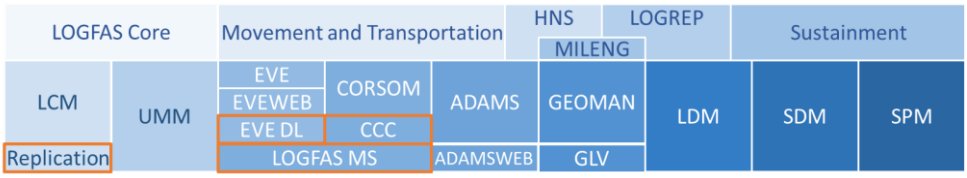

Figure 12 LOGFAS additional components

LOGFAS additional components are designed to support the business processes as outlined in Figure 12.

LOGFAS additional components are installed on servers. They enable updating LOGFAS server databases with data from other systems. that LOGFAS desktop modules and web applications are connected to, as depicted in Figure 13.

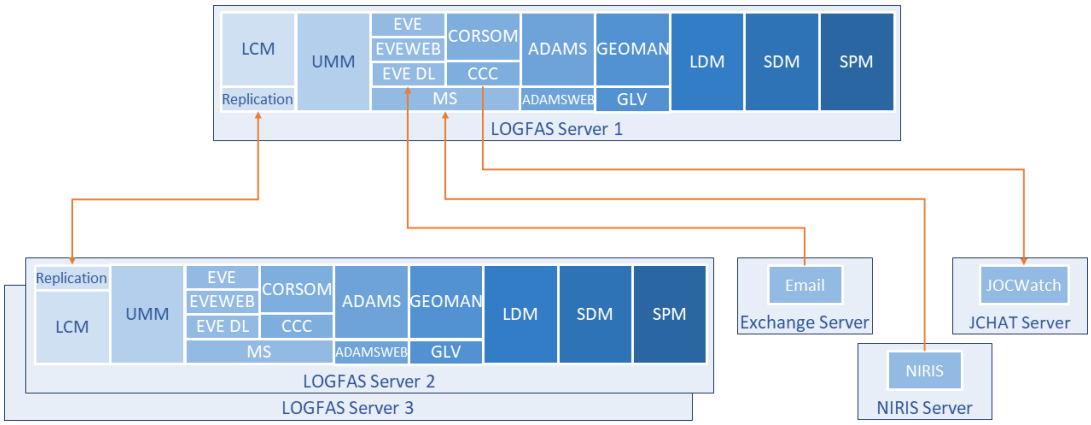

Figure 13 LOGFAS additional components on servers

LOGFAS additional components contribute to LOGFAS interoperability, to be detailed in section 1.4 LOGFAS Interoperability of this Tutorial.

1.4.5 LOGFAS Desktop Modules

1.5 LOGFAS DATABASES

LOGFAS databases integrate the supported business processes, as shown in Figure 14.

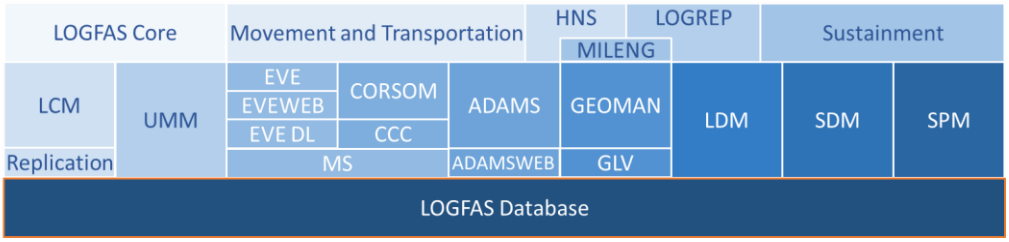

Figure 14 LOGFAS databases integrating processes

All LOGFAS applications connect to a LOGFAS database, as shown in Figure 15.

Multiple LOGFAS databases can be stored locally on workstations and servers, each supporting different activities (e.g., different HQ levels, plans, exercises, training, processes, other projects).

LOGFAS applications connect to LOGFAS databases stored:

- Locally,
- remotely (on LOGFAS servers).

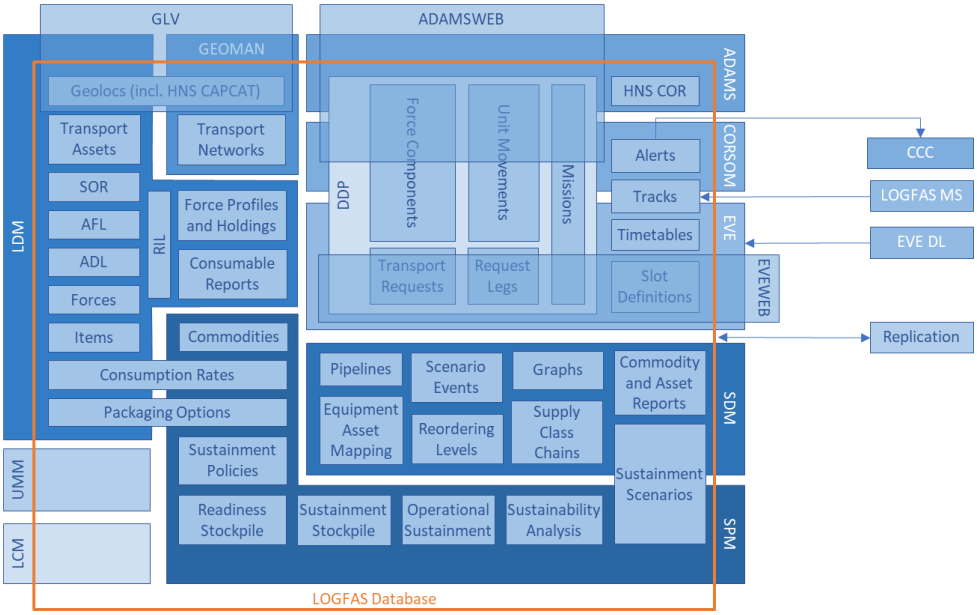

Figure 15 LOGFAS applications connecting to database

As shown in Figure 16, connections to LOGFAS databases are made using:

- LCM, for LOGFAS desktop modules,
- server configuration, for LOGFAS web applications and additional components.

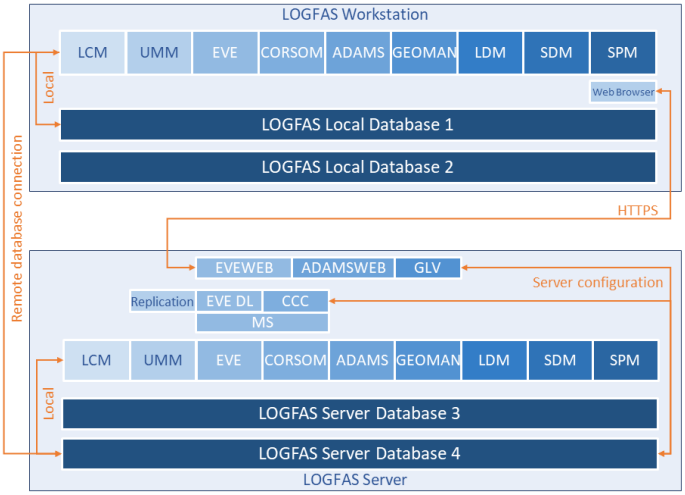

Figure 16 LOGFAS database connections

LOGFAS provides NATO and National Headquarters (HQs) at different levels with detailed, accurate and timely information, by managing multiple local databases and server remote connections, in a collaborative environment, as following:

- File export-imports between databases, as depicted in Figure 17, using features of dedicated LOGFAS desktop modules:
    - on the same LOGFAS installation,
    - between different LOGFAS installations.

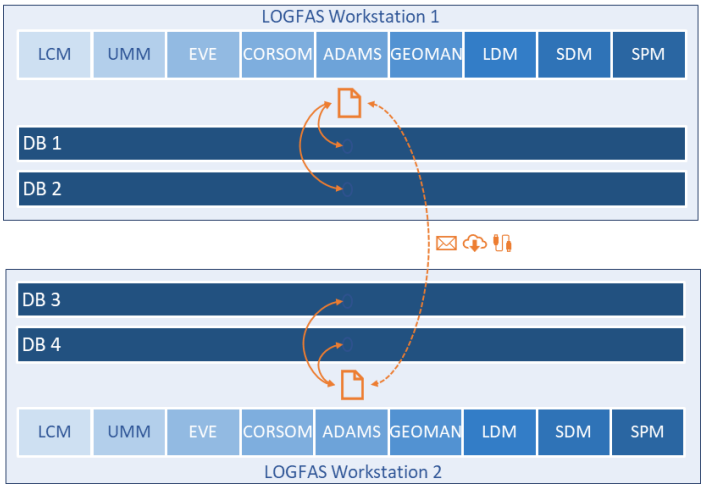

Figure 17 File Export-Imports between databases

- Multiple users working for the same or different processes connected to the same LOGFAS server database, as outlined in Figure 18.
- Replication service between LOGFAS server databases at different HQ levels, as already shown in section 1.4.4 LOGFAS Additional Components of this Tutorial.

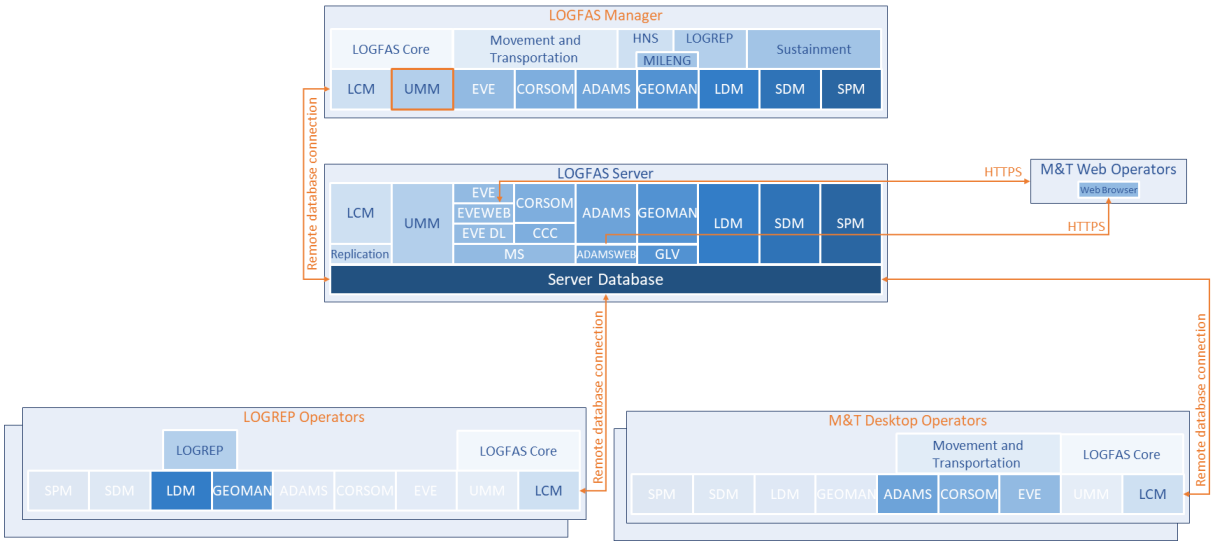

Figure 18 Multiple users connected to a LOGFAS server database

Collaborative work with server databases requires control by LOGFAS managers, which is achieved through UMM, for granting user access to remote databases and permissions for LOGFAS desktop modules, web applications, features, and data, according to assigned roles.

LOGFAS managers are designated by commanders and staff from personnel with a high level of LOGFAS training and skills, respectively very good knowledge of the supported processes. They are responsible for local LOGFAS matters (own and subordinated hierarchy levels), such as:

- Organise LOGFAS workflows and procedures.

- Collaborate with IT administrators for systems configuration.
- Plan, control and monitor LOGFAS related activities.
- Lead, coordinate and support LOGFAS users.
- Cooperate with other FAS managers.

There can be multiple LOGFAS managers in a local LOGFAS environment, responsible for different processes, activities, databases, or user groups.

1.6 LOGFAS INTERFACES TO EXTERNAL SYSTEMS

1.6.1 LOGFAS Interoperability for Planning Phases

NATO Operational Planning Process (OPP) is defined by the Bi-SC Comprehensive Operations Planning Directive (COPD) and the logistics domain is an integral part.

Figure 19 shows a simplified illustration of the planning process at the Military Strategic level, highlighting logistics and related aspects. Nations follow similar planning processes, but the principles are the same.

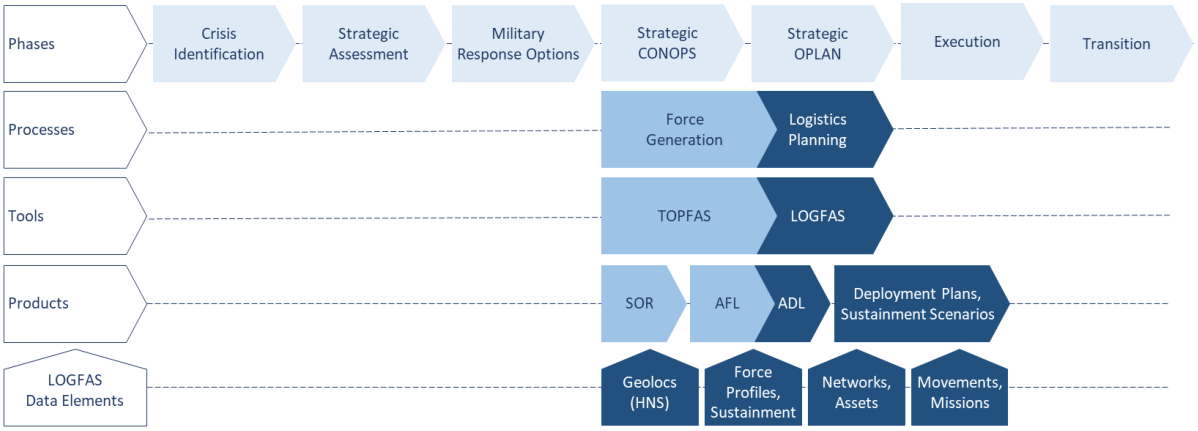

Figure 19 LOGFAS Contribution to Military Strategic Planning Process

In order to fulfil the mission, Statements of Requirements (SORs) are defined. Forces from Troop Contributing Nations (TCNs) are allocated to SOR serials, which is depicted in the Allied Force List (AFL).

The AFL is developed into the Allied Disposition List (ADL) by adding deployment details, initially in TOPFAS, then further refined in LOGFAS.

The ADL is the basis to develop Detailed Deployment Plans (DDPs), the main product of the M&T planning workflow in LOGFAS. Additionally, the ADL represent the framework of all other workflows in LOGFAS: Sustainment, HNS and LOGREP.

TOPFAS - LOGFAS interoperability is achieved by exchanging specific files (export-import), as shown in Figure 20.

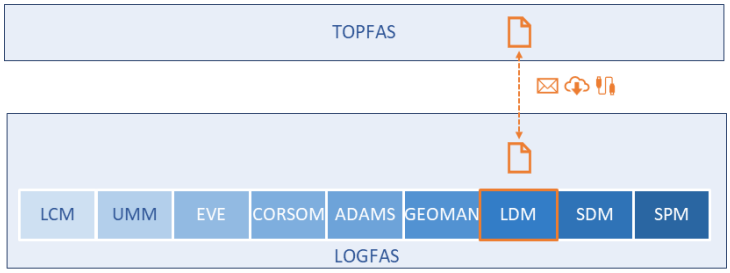

Figure 20 TOPFAS - LOGFAS file exchange

SOR, AFL and ADL data can be created also in LOGFAS, without having to be imported from TOPFAS.

1.6.2 LOGFAS Interoperability for Execution Phases

LOGFAS is interoperable with other NATO information systems to provide Commanders with the Common Operating Picture (COP) during military activities (operations, exercises etc.), in different execution phases, including pre-deployment, preparations etc.

LOGFAS is interoperable with the following NATO information systems:

- NATO Common Operational Picture (NCOP), through EVEWEB application, which produces the following NATO Vector Graphics (NVG) services: Geolocs, Transport networks, Transport routes, Forces, Missions, and Alerts.

  Also, CORSOM desktop modules can consume NVG services produced by EVEWEB from the LOGFAS database EVEWEB is connected to.

- JOCWatch, through the JCHAT server and CCC additional component, as following:
  - by publishing to JOCWatch alerts from CORSOM desktop module,
  - by CORSOM desktop module consuming Incident NVG services produced by JOCWatch.
- Networked Interoperable Real-time Information Services (NIRIS), through LOGFAS MS additional component, which loads convoy tracks data to LOGFAS server databases, for usage by CORSOM and EVE desktop modules.
- Int-Core framework, through EVEWEB application, Movement Request Form (MRF) service.
- USTC Single Mobility System (SMS), through EVE DL additional component, by importing to LOGFAS databases email attached .csv files, or DDP files exported from EVE.
- Integrated Command and Control Software for Air Operations (ICC), by importing ATO Feeder files exported from EVE desktop module.
- Air Command and Control Information Services (AirC2IS) and Land Command and Control Information Services (LC2IS), by importing Force profile and holdings and ADL files exported by LDM desktop modules.

Figure 21 illustrates the relationship between LOGFAS and above-mentioned NATO information systems.

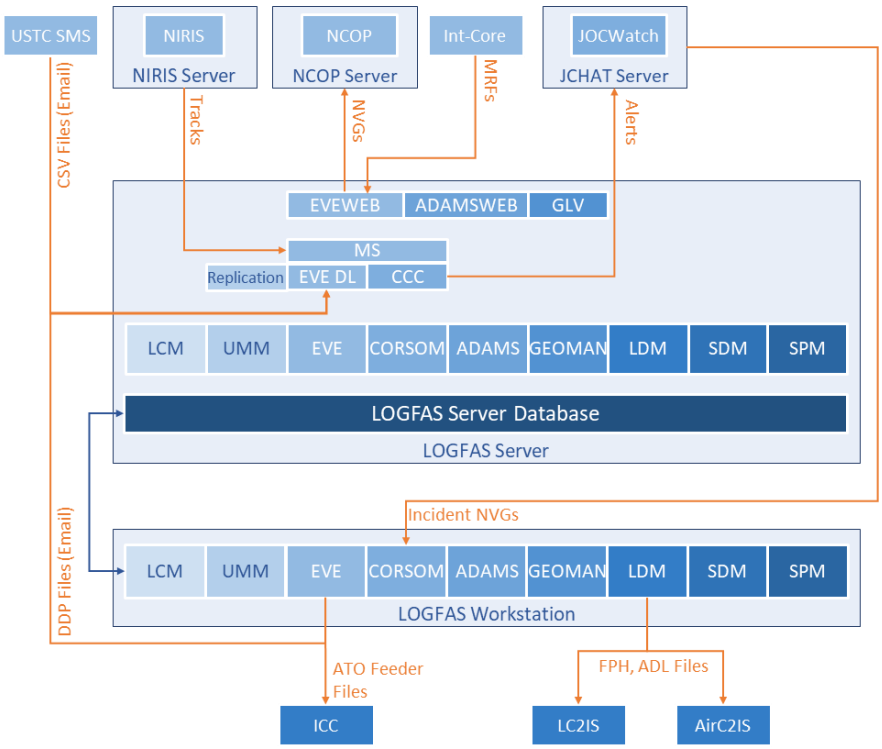

Figure 21 LOGFAS interoperability for execution phases

1.6.3 LOGFAS Functional Interoperability

Designated LOGFAS desktop modules display geographical map data, which is deployed locally by LOGFAS installation package. Additionally, dedicated LOGFAS desktop modules and web applications consume external Web Map Services (WMS) for this purpose, as shown in Figure 22.

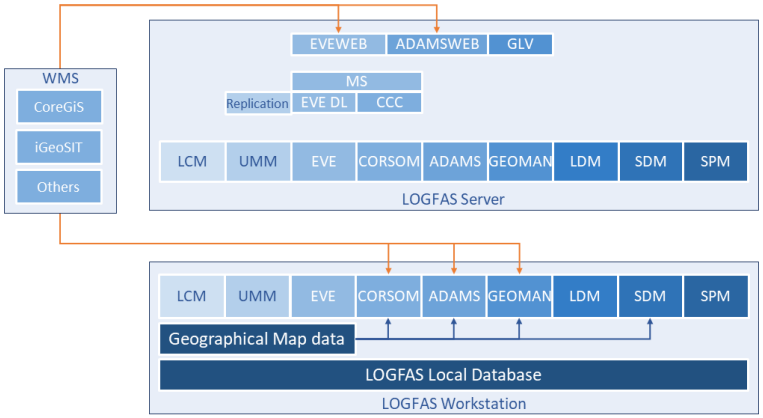

Figure 22 Web map service consumption by LOGFAS

1.7 LOGFAS KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

One of the definitions of knowledge says that it is an understanding obtained through experience, training, and experimentation. Therefore, Knowledge Management is the process of organizing, creating, using and sharing this understanding within organization.

In the modern, fast-paced environment knowledge must evolve or otherwise cannot serve its main purpose - boosting the efficiency of an organization's decision-making process.

It is important to understand that everyone is involved in Knowledge Management either by active contribution to the Body of Knowledge (BoK) or by simple use of knowledge artefacts.

This section aims at presenting selected aspects of LOGFAS Knowledge Management, its activities and outcomes related to LOGFAS.

1.7.1 LOGFAS Body of Knowledge and Knowledge Artefacts

LOGFAS Body of Knowledge is an aggregation of multiple, distributed elements including:

- Set of standards, nomenclatures and publications accepted and agreed upon in relation to the logistics in general and LOGFAS in particular, applicable at various organizational levels, i.e., from political, through strategic, operational to tactical,
- Collection of activities contributing to and enabling growth within LOGFAS domain.

A knowledge artefact is a physical or otherwise tangible manifestation of knowledge.

BoK can also be understood as set of knowledge which is recognized as essential and generally known. This however varies between organizational entities, command levels and nations. Below is the non-exhaustive list of categories in LOGFAS BoK:

- doctrines and policies,
- standardization Agreements (STANAG),
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Standard Operating Instructions (SOI),
- built-in help,
- release documentation,
- knowledgebase articles,
- Course Tutorials,
- video recordings.

To even out the differences in general knowledge, artefacts in those categories are developed, maintained and made available. The following sections provide brief explanation of artefacts related directly to LOGFAS software.

1.7.1.1.1 LOGFAS built-in help

Built-in help, also known as “the help files”, offers direct and immediate explanation of software features to its users. It is an integral part of software and can be accessed in LOGFAS modules by selecting appropriate option from the main menu, usually “Help”, or by pressing F1 key.

Looking at the built-in help, should be the very first step for all users trying to improve their understanding of LOGFAS features or simply, not sure how to use it.

1.7.1.1.2 LOGFAS release documentation

Each new LOGFAS version, is distributed with a set of release documents. The following are of particular importance to LOGFAS users:

- **Release notes** - provide the list of changes, i.e. new or modified features and bug fixes,
- **What’s new** - explains in greater detail selected, most significant changes by showing, wherever applicable, how those changed features work now versus how they worked in the

previous version; this document is meant as self-study material for users upgrading to the newer version,

- **Interface Control Document (ICD)** - gives a specification of the interfaces provided by LOGFAS to interact with other NATO Functional Area Services (FAS) or national solutions, for providing and consuming data,
- **Installation manual** - defines the process, procedures, roles and responsibilities required to successfully install the LOGFAS suite of tools,
- **Administration guide** - describes the administrative processes and procedures used to manage the software.

1.7.1.1.3 Knowledgebase articles

A knowledgebase article (KBA) features a set of information useful in a particular use case or in solving a common problem. KBAs are often version-specific, i.e. they provide workarounds for identified issues which get fixed and are no longer present in the newer software release.

It is highly recommended to consult the list of KBAs before reporting software issues.

1.7.1.1.4 Course Tutorials

LOGFAS curriculum is governed by ACT-led NATO Global Programming and driven by training requirements of ACO. Course Tutorials provide the guidelines for Instructors on the optimal path to satisfy Performance Objectives defined by Logistics Education and Training Department Head (LOG E&T DH) in the model solutions or minimum training requirements.

Course Tutorials are also useful for students to recall the material presented during the training course as well as for those who are upgrading to a newer software version and want to refresh their knowledge.

Course Tutorials are provided with the supporting data, allowing students to learn and experiment without the fear of breaking things. This data set is designed to minimize the effort required to follow the Tutorial.

In addition, Course Exercise documents provide sample exercises allowing students to practice and test themselves.

1.7.1.1.5 Video recordings

Increased number of virtual events where LOGFAS features are being presented, together with the ease of recording it, led to the build-up of library of video content. Presentations of software features given and narrated by LOGFAS Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), edited later to small “knowledge nuggets”, provide short and to-the-point instructions. These are primarily focused on operational use of LOGFAS, however substantial part presents CIS aspects for system administrators.

1.7.2 Knowledge sharing events

There is number of opportunities to participate in events increasing the level of general LOGFAS knowledge. Those opportunities span from day-to-day operations (Stakeholders VTC), thru deep dives into the features of current LOGFAS baseline (LOGFAS Hour, training sessions), to future developments (demos, CAB/CCB activities, UATs).

1.7.2.1 Stakeholders VTC

Stakeholders from NCS and NFS are invited to represent their HQs in weekly NS VTC meetings to ensure coherence of effort and common understanding of day-to-day challenges with operating LOGFAS.

1.7.2.2 LOGFAS CAB and CCB

LOGFAS Change Management process is governed by the Change Control Board (CCB) and supported by Change Advisory Board (CAB) as mandated in LOGFAS CCB Terms of Reference.

LOGFAS CAB operates in monthly cycles when software change requests are being assessed by representatives of NCS HQs and then approved by the CCB. Approved changes are planned for implementation in future LOGFAS versions.

LOGFAS CCB convenes quarterly to discuss and agree on the strategic guidance for software development.

1.7.2.3 LOGFAS UAT

Each major and minor LOGFAS version is subject to User Acceptance Test (UAT) where representatives of various user groups have an opportunity to verify and validate introduced changes. The key purpose is to ensure that with the new release users can achieve their outcomes in the same or more efficient way than with the previous software version. UATs are also an excellent opportunity for less proficient users to learn from SMEs and improve their knowledge.

UATs are usually unclassified, virtual events where users execute scripted tests as well as are given an option to explore LOGFAS features of their interest.

UATs are organized by SHAPE J4 and NCI Agency according to the timeline defined in the LOGFAS Release Roadmap. Representatives of NCS, NFS, NATO-accredited Training Facilities, NATO Nations and other entities are invited with the calling notice sent by SHAPE J4.

1.7.2.4 LOGFAS Hour

LOGFAS Hour is a webinar organized by the LOGFAS Team of NCI Agency every month on the first Wednesday at 15h00-16h00 (CEST/CET) to present LOGFAS features and address LOGFAS related questions. It is conducted on the Internet and open to all users without registration. It is a live event where participants are encouraged to ask questions and make relevant comments. It is also recorded and the recording, after editing, is published on LOGNET websites.

Topics covered in LOGFAS Hour Episodes range from the explanation of basic software features, through workarounds for known issues, interoperability and administration of LOGFAS suite, to techniques for advanced users. These are usually presented using the most recent approved LOGFAS version or, if situation requires, one of the previous versions. The agenda is usually published on LOGNET NU approximately one week in advance.

1.7.2.5 LOGFAS Demo

LOGFAS Demo is a webinar organized by the LOGFAS Team of NCI Agency to present the most recent developments. It is conducted on the Internet and open to all users without registration. It is a live event where participants are encouraged to provide feedback and discuss. It is also recorded and the recording, after editing, is published on LOGNET websites.

Demos are conducted using not yet approved version, still being under the development. The purpose is to collect the feedback from users earlier than in the UAT event and to adjust or correct the

development as and if required. The dates for Demos are not fixed but announced with the agenda on LOGNET NU.

1.7.2.6 Advanced Admin Workshops

Advanced Admin Workshops are physical, virtual or hybrid events organized by the LOGFAS Team of NCI Agency for CIS system administrators who completed LOGFAS System Administrator Course. It builds on and enhances topics presented in that course by presenting and discussing more advanced techniques. It also gives an opportunity to exchange experience with other system administrators.

1.7.2.7 LOGFAS Instructors Workshop

LOGFAS Instructors Workshops are organized by the LOGFAS Team of NCI Agency with LOG E&T DH for LOGFAS Instructors from all NATO accredited Training Facilities (NTF). Its aim is to coordinate the delivery of LOGFAS curriculum, identify best teaching techniques and contribute to E&T quality management system.

1.7.2.8 Conferences and Workgroup meetings

Conferences and workgroup meeting give an excellent opportunity to exchange ideas, knowledge and stay in touch with the community of practice. Currently, there is no fixed schedule for those events.

1.7.2.9 Knowledge sharing platform

Logistics Network (LOGNET) NU and NS are the key vehicle in sharing the knowledge with broad LOGFAS community. LOGNET portals offer multiple features to create, organize and share information and knowledge. The content of both portals is created and maintained by respective communities, e.g., M&T, LOGREP, etc., under SHAPE J4 lead. Figure 23 presents the key features and knowledge artefacts available on LOGNET portals.

LOGNET NU	LOGNET NS
Internet-facing	NS-WAN
Unclassified information only	Up to NS
Course Tutorials	Course Tutorials
LOGFAS Videos	LOGFAS Videos
Calendar with events	Calendar with events
Knowledgebase articles	Knowledgebase articles
Documents	Documents
Discussion board	

Figure 23 Key features of LOGNET portals

LOGNET NS resides on NS WAN (https://lognet.nato.int) and allows users to process classified information. Its primary audience is NCS and NFS, however users of national NS nodes can access it as well. It offers document libraries, shared calendars, wiki pages and many more.

LOGNET NU (https://lognet.nato.int) is an unclassified portal available on Internet. It has similar features to its classified version plus the discussion board for enhanced exchange with LOGFAS community. LOGNET NU requires registration using official, unclassified e-mail address. Sign In page of LOGNET NU is presented in Figure 24.

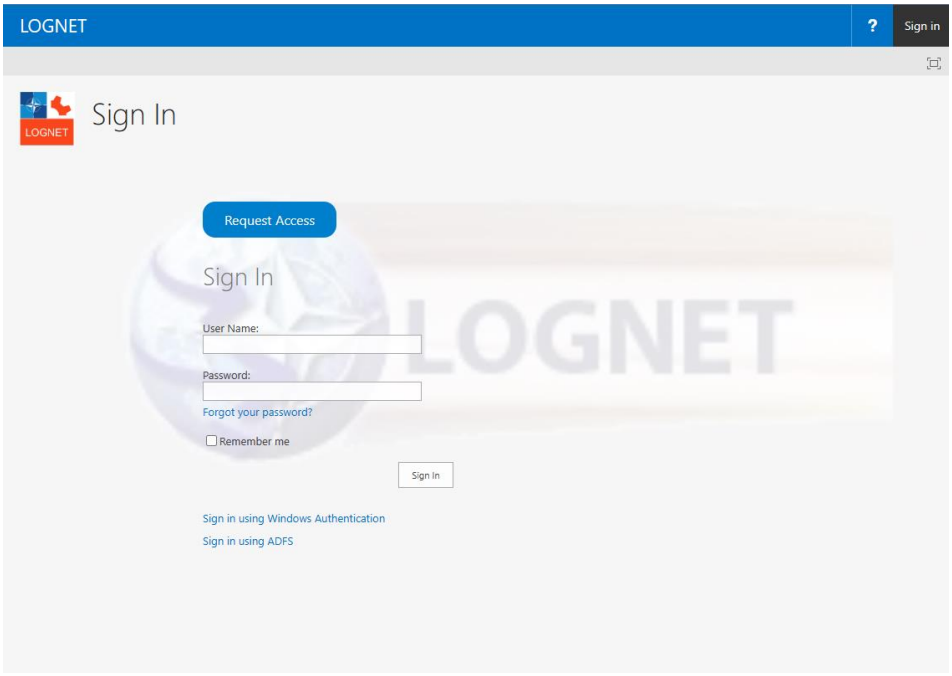

Figure 24 LOGNET NU Sign In page

1.8 LOGFAS CHANGE MANAGEMENT

As LOGFAS continues to be developed, it is the responsibility of the NCI Agency to implement requirements defined by the Requirements Authority. The overall process of Software Change Management is governed by the LOGFAS Change Control Board (CCB) and supported by the Change Advisory Board (CAB). Those bodies, their responsibilities and high-level overview of the process are defined in the "Logistics Functional Area Services Change Control Board Terms of Reference"[1].

The CCB is chaired by SHAPE J4 with representation of SHAPE J6 as the budget holders and NCI Agency as the technical design authority. CAB is composed of representatives of NATO Command Structure Joint and Single Service Commands.

Software changes can be requested by any stakeholder, simply by sending an e-mail to the LOGFAS support mailbox. Those change requests, after evaluation and prioritization by CAB and CCB are scheduled for development and implemented by the LOGFAS Team of NCI Agency. A meaningful set of implemented changes is then presented for User Acceptance in the UAT event, approval for introduction to NATO networks, and finally, delivered in a form of new software release through electronic, definite media library. This workflow is presented in Figure 25.

[1] "LOGFAS Change Control Board Terms of Reference", SH/STREN/J4/LSP/MV/22/002, 23 FEB 2022

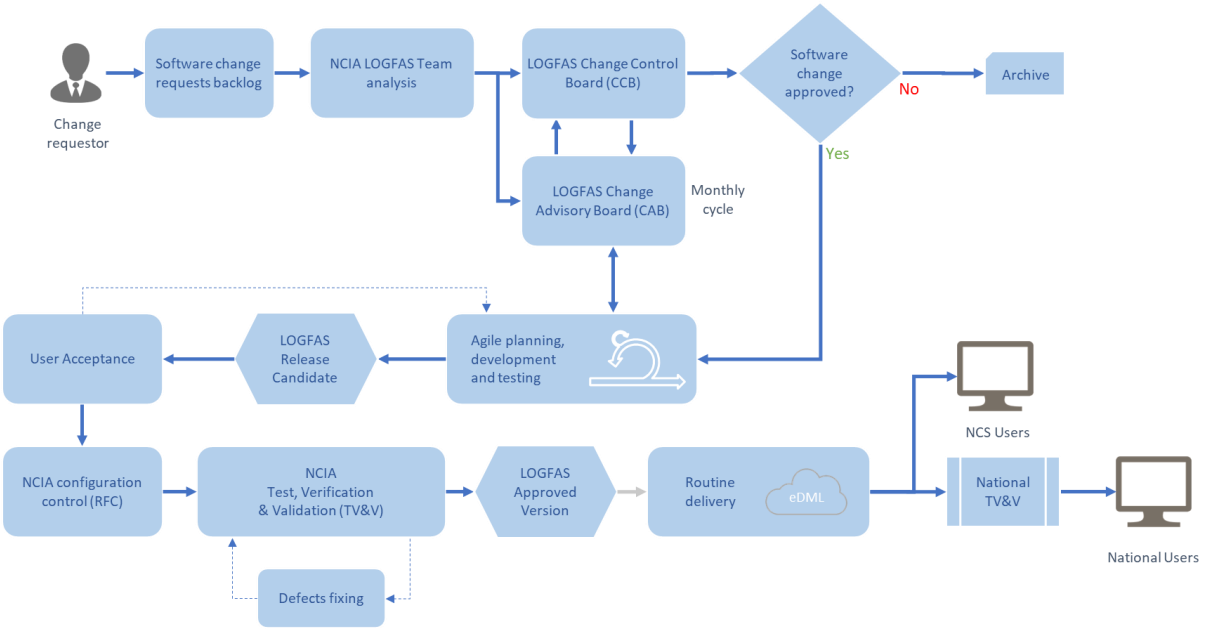

Figure 25 LOGFAS Software Change Management workflow

1.9 SUPPORT

The NCI Agency is the principal Communications and Information System (CIS) Service Provider for the full range of LOGFAS Services to its entitled Customers.

Support agreements between the NCI Agency and its customers are governed by Service Level Agreements (SLA).

For all users of Allied Command Operations (ACO), the following levels of support are provided:

1.9.1 Level 0 Support: Provided by local experienced LOGFAS users.

This level of support is customer self-help through the scenario administrator guide or through an experienced LOGFAS user. Customers at the organizational nodes appoint LOGFAS Managers/Administrators to assist local users. There is a designated LOGFAS Operator Post in most of the NCS HQs.

LOGFAS application help is included and installed with the software. Additional Knowledge Base articles are released as required and published on LOGNET.

1.9.2 Level 1 Support: Centralized Service Desk (CSD) and local CSUs.

CSD activities: CSD activities performed under Level 1 support are:

- Incident Management,
- Request Fulfilment,
- IT Operations.

If the CSD cannot deal with the Support request, they will elicit to Level Support 2 or 3 as required.

1.9.3 Level 2 Support: Provided by NCI Agency Mission Support Services Group.

The service covers both static and deployed networks, within the scope of the CSLA. It enables greater efficiency and effectiveness through using staff with broader, generalist

application support knowledge, trained to support multiple systems and experienced in analysing issues arising from the underlying technical infrastructure or between systems.

1.9.4 Level 3 Support

This level provides the highest level of specialist skills available in the Agency in order to support individual services.

These services are provided by Service Support and Business Applications Service Line LOGFAS SMEs.

1.9.4.1 Technical Support

Any technical questions about special service requests such as software change requests should be referred to the following contacts:

NCI Agency LOGFAS Support:

Unclassified: support.logfas@ncia.nato.int

NS WAN: support.logfas@ncia.nato.int

Web Site: https://lognet.nato.int/LogSup/SitePages/Home.aspx

The NCI Agency has other support frameworks and service level agreements to support NATO and non-NATO nations and organisations.

The LOGFAS Point of Contact at your HQ/Nation/Organisation will inform you on the specific support arrangements that exist. If you need more information, please contact the email address shown above.

1.9.4.2 Implementation and Policy Support

Implementation and policy support and advice can be obtained from the relevant Operational Sponsors at SHAPE STREN J4.

1.9.4.3 Training Support

Training support can be obtained by contacting LOGFAS Instructors Team in NCI Academy and by following instructions given on NCI Academy website:

Unclassified: nciacademy.logfas@ncia.nato.int

Web Site: https://www.ncia.nato.int/what-we-do/nci-academy/training.html

The LOGFAS Section at the NCI Academy is responsible for the delivery of LOGFAS Courses. But can also be contacted for support and suggestions concerning conduct and content of Courses.

1.10 SUMMARY

LOGFAS is a series of tools for Logistics, Movements and Transportation Communities of Interest at all levels supporting the Deployment, Sustainment and Redeployment of Forces from Troop Contributing Nations (TCNs).

When used to its fullest potential, LOGFAS allow the Analysis, Planning, Execution and Reporting to be carried out in a collaborative and collective way, by providing common ways of working and expressing the intentions of the planners at all levels of the NATO Command Structure with the NATO Force Structure and Troop Contributing Nations providing the Forces.

APPENDIX A:GLOSSARY

Item	Meaning(s)
# Cmpts	Number of Components
#	Short key for number
A	
AA	Sort Key that denotes controlled GeoLoc Data
AAA	Sort Key that denotes controlled Asset Types Data
AAA	Anti-Air Artillery
AAM	Air to Air Missile
AB	Air Base
ACCIS	ACE Information System
ACE	Allied Command Europe
ACO	Allied Command Operations (SHAPE)
ACROSS	Allied Commands Resource Optimisation Software System
ACT	Allied Command Transformation
ACT	Actual Time View (EVE)
ADA	Actual Day of Arrival (EVE)
ADAMS	Allied Deployment and Movement System
ADD	Actual Day of Departure (EVE)
ADL	Allied Disposition List
ADMEM	Air Defence Munitions Expenditure Model
AFL	Allied Force List
AFP	Airfield Flow-plan (EVE)
AFV	Armoured Fighting Vehicle
AGM	Air-to-Ground Missile
AGMEM	Air-to-Ground Munitions Expenditure Model
AINS	Army Installation
ALEST	Airlift Equivalent Short Tons
AP	Airport

APC	Armoured Personnel Carrier
APOD	Airport of Debarkation
APOE	Airport of Embarkation
ARR or Arr	Arrival (EVE)
Art 5 or Art V	Article 5 Operation (NATO)
ASS	Afloat Support Ships (LOGREP)
ATA	Actual Time of Arrival (EVE)
ATD	Actual Time of Departure (EVE)
ATO	Air Task Order (used in EVE)
ATW	Anti-tank Weapon

B

BCP	Border Crossing Point (See also BXP)
Bde or BDE	Brigade
BDM	Battle Decisive Munitions (ACROSS)
BG	Battle Group
Bn or BTN	Battalion
Bty or BTY	Battery (Artillery Unit)
BXP	Border Crossing Point (See also BCP)

C

C-Day	The day on which deployment commences or is planned to commence
CDOS	Combat Day of Supply
CIS	Communication and Information Systems
cm	Centimetre
CM	Centimetres
Cmpt	Component
CN	Component
CNX	Cancel (EVE)
CO	Sort Key for ‘Civilian Organisation’
COA	Course of Action (Used in Operational Planning)
Combo	Combination

CONOPS	Concept of Operations (Used in Operational Planning)
COP	Contingency Operational Plan
COPD	Comprehensive Operations Planning Directive
CORSOM	Coalition Reception, Staging and Onward Movement Module
Coy or COY	Company
CRD	Commanders (CINC's) Required (Delivery) Date for Deployment
CRD	Commanders Release Date for Redeployment
CRO	Crisis Response Operation (formally PSO or OSI)
CRR	Capability Requirements Review (used in ACROSS)
Ctrl	Control Key
CV	Classic View (EVE)
cz	Cubic Metre
CZ	Cubic Metres

D

DAL	Desired Achievement Level (ACROSS)
dB or DB	Database
DCA	Defensive Counter Air
DCP	Divisional Combat Potential (ACROSS)
D-Day	The day on which an operation starts or is planned to start
DDP	Detailed Deployment Plan
DDP Wiz	Detailed Deployment Plan Wizard
DEM	Data Expert Meeting
DEP or Dep	Departure (EVE)
Descript	Description
Dest	Destination
DF	Deployable Forces
DMT	Data Migration Tool
DOA (DOAST)	Desired Order of Arrival (Desired Order of Arrival Staff Table)
DOS	Day(s) of Supply (See also CDOS and SDOS)
DPQ	Defence Planning Questionnaire
DRP	Detail Redeployment Plan
DRR	Defence Requirements Review

DWT	Dead Weight Tons

E

EDA	Estimated Day of Arrival (EVE)
EDD	Estimated Day of Departure (EVE)
EEF	Effectiveness Enhancement Factor
Est	Estimated
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival (EVE)
ETD	Estimated Time of Departure (EVE)
ETTW	Enter Territorial Waters (Navy equivalent to BXP)
EV	Embedded View (EVE)
EVE	Effective Visible Execution

F

FAP	Forward Area Point
FD or Final D	Final Destination
FDF	Fire Distribution Factor (ACROSS)
FEP	Flow Execution Plan (EVE)
FIDS	Force Identification System
FLOT	Front Line of Troops
FLR	Forces Low Readiness
FOL	Forward Operating Location
FP	Force Profile
FPH	Force Profile and Holdings
FoM	Figure of Merit

G

GBAD	Ground Based Air Defence
GCD	Great Circle Distance
G-Day	The Day on which Deployment is Authorised normally by a Nation in conjunction with the issue of an ACTORD
GEO or Geo	Geographical
GeoLocs	Geographical Locations

GeoMan	Geographical Data Manager Module
Gp or GP	Group

H

HB	Home Base
Helo or HELO	Helicopter
HET	Heavy Equipment Transporter
HILEX	High Level Exercise
HNS or Host Nt Sp	Host Nation Support
HQ	Headquarters
Hr	Hour
HRF	High Readiness Forces
Ht	Height

I

IAP	International Airport
ICAO	International Civil Air Organisation
ID	Identity - Identity Code
IFF	Identify Friend or Foe (EVE)
IFOR	Implementation Force
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
Inf	Infantry
Info	Information
IPF	In Place Force
IRF	Immediate Reaction Force
ISO	International Standard Organisation
ITAS	Intra Theatre Airlift Service
IWW	Inland Waterway

K

Kb	Light-duty rail flatcar – 27 tonnes
Kg	Kilogram
Kls	Light-duty rail flatcar – 27 tonnes

km	Kilometre

L

LAN	Local Area Network
Lat/Lon or LAT LONG	Latitude/Longitude
LAV	Light Armoured Vehicle
LC	Legal Combination (set of concurrent planning situations)
LCM	LOGFAS Connection Manager
LCN	Load Classification Number: ICAO system for Airport operations.
LDD	Latest (Last) Delivery Date
LDM	LOGFAS Data Management Module
LEF	Lifetime Enhancement Factor
LEMEM	Land Forces Equipment Munitions Expenditure Model
LGB	Laser Guided Bomb
LIM(S) or Lim(s)	Lane or Linear Metres
FLR	Forces of Lower Readiness
LOA	Length Overall
LOC	Lines of Communication
LOE	Level of Effort
Log	Logistic(s)
LOGBASE	Logistic Database
LOGFAS	Logistics Functional Area Services
LOGFASMS	LOGFAS Mediation Service
LOGFS	Logistics Functional Services
LOGREP	Logistic Reporting
LTBF	Long Term Build-up Forces
Lth	Length
Ltrs	Litres
LTTW	Leave Territorial Waters (Navy equivalent of BXP)

M

MA	Marshalling Area

MARMEM	Maritime Munitions Expenditure Model
M-Day	The day that mobilisation commences or is planned to commence
M or m	Metres
M2 or m2	Square Metres
M3 or m3	Cubic Metres
MAN	Manifest View (EVE)
Max	Maximum
MBT	Main Battle Tank
Mech or MECH	Mechanized
MEEL (or MEE)	Mission Essential Equipment List
MEU	Marine Expeditionary Unit
MEZ	Missile Engagement Zone
MGRS	Military Grid Reference System
MLC	Military Load Class
MOG	Maximum On Ground
Min / min	Minute or minimum
MOT	Mode of Transport
MOVCON	Movement Control
MRF	Movement Request Form (used in EVE)
MP	Military Police
MS	Microsoft
MSR	Main Supply Route
MV	Mission Centric View (EVE)

N

NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NB	Narrow Body [Aircraft]
NBC	Nuclear Biological and Chemical
NCI Agency	NATO Communication and Information Agency
NCISS	NATO Communication and Information Systems School
NCSP	National Contribution to Stockpile Plan (ACROSS)
NDL	National Disposition List
NEQ	Net Explosive Quantity

NFC	National Force Contributions
NFL	National Force List
NIC	National Identity Code
NIRS	Network Interoperable Real-Time Information System
NOS	Not Otherwise Specified
NOTAM	Notices to Airmen (EVE)
NPS	National Parameter Set
NSE	National Support Element
NSN	NATO Stock Number
NVG	NATO Vector Graphics

O

OAO	Offensive Air Operation
ODBC	Open Database Connectivity (Program File)
OOA	Out of Area
OPFOR	Opposition Force
OPG	Operational Planning Group
OPP	Operations Planning Process
Ops	Operations

P

Pax or PAX	Passengers or Personnel
Pers	Personnel
PGM	Precision Guided Munitions
PIN	Personal Identity Number
PM	Planning Module
POC	Point Of Contact
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
POL	Petroleum Oils and Lubricants
PPR	Prior Permission Required
Prev	Previous (EVE)
Prio	Priority

PRO or Pro	Project
PS	Planning Situation
Pty or PTY	Party

Q

Qty	Quantity

R

RAP	Rear Area Point
RCR	Regional Controlled Route
RDD	Required Delivery Date (used for Sustainment/Resupply)
Rec/Rep	Recovery/Repair
REQ	Request View (EVE)
Rem	Remainder
Rgt/Regt or RGT/REGT	Regiment
RIC	Reportable Item Code
RIL	Reportable Item List (LOGREP)
Rlmmp	Heavy-duty rail flatcar – 52 tonnes
RLP	Recognised Logistics Picture
RORO	Roll on Roll Off
Rs	Heavy-duty rail flatcar – 56 tonnes
RSOM	Reception, Staging and Onward Movement
RTM	Ready To Move
RV	Route Centric View (EVE)

S

SA	Staging Area
SACT	Supreme Allied Commander Transformation
SACEUR	Supreme Allied Commander Europe
SAM	Surface to Air Missile
Samms	Heavy-duty rail flatcar - 65 tonnes
SC	Strategic Command (ACO/ACT)
SDM	Supply Distribution Model

SDOS	Standard Day of Supply
SEAD	Suppression of Enemy Air Defences
SEE	Synthetic Exercise Environment
Ser	Serial (Number)
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
SOR	Statement of Requirement
SP	Sea Port
SPC	Stockpile Planning Committee
SPG	Stockpile Planning Guidance
SPM	Sustainment Planning Module
SPOD	Seaport of Debarkation
SPOE	Seaport of Embarkation
SQE	Squadron Equivalent (ACROSS)
SQL	Structured Query Language
Sqn or SQN	Squadron
SRF	Slot Request Form (used by EVE)
SRPS	SACEUR's Reinforcement Planning System

T

Tab	Tabulate - Tabulation Key
TCN	Troop Contributing Nation
TCR	Theatre Controlled Route
TEU	Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit
TFE	Transportation Feasibility Estimator
Tk or TK	Truck
TOPFAS	Tools for Operation Planning Functional Area Services
TRM	Target Related Methodology
TV	Tracking View (EVE)
TVD	Target Value Destroyed
TXT or Txt	Text

U

UBL	Unit Basic Load

UIC	Unit Identity Code
UMM	User Management Module
URL	Uniform Resource Locator (use for EVE)
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (Grid)

V

Very Heavy	Used in relation to railcars and is normally a railcar that can carry loads in excess of 65 tonnes.
VFR	Visual Flight Rules

W

WAN	Wide Area Network
WB	Wide Body
WBC	Weight Bearing Capacity
WFS	Web Feature Service
WinMAM	Windows Munitions Allocation Module
Wth	Width

X

Xml or XML	Extended Mark-up Language (file type)
XX or XXX	Sort Key for Training Data

Z

ZZ or ZZZ	Sort Key for Exercise Nations and/or Data

developed by