**2. AV-1: Overview and Summary Information**

**2.1 Architecture Project Identification**

**2.1.1 Name**

Common CBM Enterprise Repository (CCBMER)

**2.1.2 Project Description**

The JFACC Planning System describes the mission planning system used by the JFACC to coordinate air operations mission tasking across the Joint Task Force Theater of Operations. The DoD military information contained in this architecture has been extracted from open source information, primarily from Joint Publication 3-01 "Joint Doctrine for Countering Air and Missile Threats," 19 October 1999.

**2.1.3 Architect Name**

UPDM Example Team

**2.1.4 Developing Organization**

Logistics Support Activities (LOGSA)

**2.1.5 Assumptions and Constraints**

Caveat: The architecture data in this example is intended for demonstration purposes only. The authors make no claim regarding its accuracy or completeness.

**2.1.6 Approval Authority**

TBD

**2.1.7 Date Completed**

In Progress

**2.1.8 Level of Effort and Projected and Actual Costs to Develop the Architecture**

To Be Determined

**2.2 Scope: Architectural Views and Products Identification**

The architecture scope is defined as sufficient to meet OMG requirements for UPDM Profile submission.

**2.2.1 Architecture Name**

JFACC Planning System Architecture

**2.2.2 Architecture Description**

**2.2.3 Views and Products Developed**

**2.2.3.1 Views**

The architecture is a description of the structure and behavior of the JFACC Planning System. The architecture is manifested as an integrated database from which all views prescribed in DoDAF and MODAF instructions can be generated

**2.2.3.2 Products**

The architecture data file can be exported in XMI format. Architecture reports of selected views could be generated from the data file.

**2.2.4 Time Frames Addressed**

This architecture describes the JFACC Planning System as described in the current version of Joint Publication 3-01.

**2.2.5 Organizations Involved**

UPDM Team One.

**2.3 Purpose and Viewpoint**

**2.3.1 Purpose, Analysis, Questions to be answered by Analysis of the Architecture**

The JFACC Planning System architecture is intended to display the UPDM Team One profile proposal to meet OMG submission requirements.

**2.3.2 From whose Viewpoint the Architecture is developed**

The JFACC Planning System architecture has been developed from the viewpoint of operational planners, system owners, system designers, and product builders.

**2.4 Context**

The Joint Force Commander (JFC) may delegate responsibilities for joint air operations to the JFACC for the joint forces. When assigned, the JFACC plans and manages the execution of all air operations for the joint force. During planning, the JFACC must collaborate with supporting and supported commanders. These include the JFC and the area air defense commander (AADC) community of interest (COI). The AADC COI consists of AADC air defense planning nodes and air defense execution nodes. Among these nodes is the AADC. The JFACC planning systems should support this collaboration and planning.

**2.4.1 Mission**

**2.4.2 Doctrine, Goals, and Vision**

Air operations usually begin early in the conduct of joint operations, and their effects produce a desired degree of air superiority at the time and place of the JFACC's choosing. Air operations are conducted to protect the joint force and eliminate opposition. The degree of success in conducting air operations relies on proper planning within the JFACC and other organizations.

Air operations doctrine that supports the JFACC is outlined in Joint Publication 3-01, "Joint Doctrine for Countering Air and Missile Threats.

**2.4.3 Rules, Criteria, and Conventions Followed**

Architecture conventions are taken from the Team ONE UML 2.0 Profile for DoDAF/MODAF. Operational activities and system functions are not real, but are derived from joint publications found in the DoD Standards Registry. The following references were used to provide a limited context for this architecture. All of these references are available on the internet from the URL listed.

Joint Doctrine Joint Force Employment briefing

http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jrm/plans.pdf

Joint Forces Staff College, Joint Planning and Operations Course

http://www.jfsc.ndu.edu/schools\_programs/jpoc/course\_materials/default.asp

Doctrine for Joint Operations

http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new\_pubs/jp3\_0.pdf

Joint Doctrine for countering air and missile threats

http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new\_pubs/jp3\_01.pdf

Joint Communications System

http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new\_pubs/jp6\_0.pdf

DoD dictionary of military terms

http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/index.html

Joint Staff officers guide, 2000

http://www.jfsc.ndu.edu/current\_students/documents\_policies/documents/jsogpub\_1\_2000.pdf

**2.4.4 Tasking for Architecture Project and Linkages to Other Architectures**

Tasking for this architecture can be found in: UML Profile for DoDAF/MODAF, September 16, 2005, Request for Proposal (OMG Document: c4i/05-09-12)

**2.5 Tools and File Formats Used**

The JFACC Planning System Architecture is maintained using IBM Rational System Architect (RSA), Version 6.0. Architecture export is accomplished in XML Metadata Interchange (XMI) format. All architecture views are maintained in RSA, except for views employing graphical images e.g., OV-1, and URLs for which links from RSA are provided.

**2.6 Findings**

**2.6.1 Analysis Findings**

No analysis has been conducted on this example.

**2.6.2 Recommendations**

No recommendations apply to this example.