PURPOSE: Educate audience on Network Integration Evaluations and the Agile process and what it is doing for the Army, focusing on Mission Command and how it is operationalized during the semiannual NIEs.

AGENDA:

• The Capabilities Integration Agile Process and the Network Integration Evaluation
• The Capabilities Integration Agile Process
• The Capabilities Integration Agile Process Simultaneous Plan, Prepare, Execute, Assess
• Unified Land Operations
• Mission Command
• Operations Process
• The Warfighting Functions
• Network – Baseline vs. Converged
**Report Documentation Page**

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Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98)
Prescribed by ANSI Std Z39-18
• Capabilities in Hands of our Soldiers quicker
• FORSCOM Brigade Combat Team
• Proven System(s) Interoperability
• DOTmLPF Centric Semi-Annual Operational Test/Evaluation
• BMC/ATEC/ASA(ALT) TRIAD–led effort at Bliss/WSMR; Department of the Army initiative

Impact of the NIE:
Providing deploying forces innovative solutions in 6 months that previously took 8+ years
**The Capabilities Integration Agile Process**

**Continuous Cycle in Phases 0-I**

- **Phase 0**
  - Define Near Term Requirements
  - Supported: TRADOC
  - Identify requirements / gaps
  - Prioritize List
  - Develop initial vision
  - Consider feasibility
  - Develop Assessment Criteria

- **Phase I**
  - Solicit Potential Solutions
  - Supported: ASA(ALT)
  - Stakeholder participation/buy-in
  - Obtain funding and support
  - Initial requirements vision
  - Initial architecture vision
  - Viable candidate list

- **Phase II**
  - Candidate Assessment
  - Supported: ASA(ALT)
  - List of solutions that meet gaps
  - Collaborative development
  - Laboratory testing
  - Legal and contracting
  - IA, safety, interoperability, Spectrum, Arch compliance

- **Phase III**
  - Evaluation Preparation
  - Supported: BMC
  - Finalize test plans (training, material, combat)
  - NET/NEF Plan
  - Vulnerability assessment - ARCYBER
  - DOTMLPF collection plan
  - Assessment report for DP2/GOSC
  - Validate capabilities
  - Finalize Assessment Plan
  - Collection / Instrumentation Plan
  - Capabilities / Limitations List
  - Certs and Accreditation

- **Phase IV**
  - NIR
  - Supported: ASA(ALT)
  - Execute Evaluations
  - Integrate systems
  - Trained and Ready Unit
  - Approved T&E Plans
  - OTRR/ERR
  - Updated IRL

- **Phase V**
  - NIE
  - Supported: BMC
  - Determine CS
  - IOTE = FUE
  - Determine BOI
  - Funding
  - Implement systems

- **Phase VI**
  - Network Implementation Plan
  - Supported: ARSTAF

**Make fielding decisions 6 months after the identification of capability solution candidates**

**DP 1** - Viable Candidate List
**DP 2** - Candidates Selected for Evaluation
**DP 3** - Baseline Insertion

**GOSC/AR2B/CDRT**

**1-2 Star GOSC**

**6 Months**
Phase 0
Define Gaps and Near Term Rqmts
Lead: TRADOC

Phase I
Solicit Potential Solutions
Lead: ASA/ALT

Phase II
Candidate Assess.
Lead: SOSI

Phase III
Eval Prep
Lead: BMC

Phase IV
Integ. Rehearsal
Lead: SOSI

Phase V
Integ. Eval.
Lead: BMC

Phase VI
Impl. Plan
Lead: ARSTAF

Where We Are Now

NIE 12.2

Where We Are Now

NIE 13.1

CS Integrated Baseline

NETOPS

Full Industry Participation

NIE 13.2

• Evaluate MNVR alternatives
• Transport Convergence – OPS/INTEL Convergence
• COE Platform/Dismount
• MCOTM refinement

Leverage RFP process to compete solutions
Unified Land Operations

Unified Action
Central idea: synchronization, coordination, and/or integration of the activities of governmental and non-governmental entities with military operations to achieve unity of effort

Anticipated Operational Environment
- US must project power into region, opposed
- US must seize at least one base of operations (maybe more)
- Threat of WMD will require dispersal of US forces and decentralized operations
- Size of theater (space and population) will exceed US ability to control

Seize, retain, and exploit the initiative to gain and maintain a position of relative advantage in sustained land operations in order to create the conditions for favorable conflict resolution

Executed through...
Decisive Action
offensive, defensive, stability, DSCA

By means of...
Army Core Competencies
combined arms maneuver, wide area security

Guided by...
Mission Command

Develop operations characterized by flexibility, integration, lethality, adaptability, depth, and synchronization
Cognitively link tactical actions to strategic objectives
Organize effort within a commonly understood construct

Operations Structure
Provide a broad process for conducting operations
Provide basic options for visualizing and describing operations
Provide intellectual organization for common critical tasks

Tenets
- Flexibility
- Integration
- Lethality
- Adaptability
- Depth
- Synchronization

Operational Art
The pursuit of strategic objectives, in whole or in part, through the arrangement of tactical actions in time, space, and purpose

Operations Process
Plan
- Army Design
- Methodology
- MDMP
- TLP
Prepare
Execute
Assess

Operational Framework
Decisive-Shaping-Sustaining
Deep-Close-Security
Main and Supporting Efforts

Warfighting Functions
Mission Command
Movement and Maneuver
Intelligence
Fires
Sustainment
Protection

DSCA defense support of civil authorities
MDMP military decision-making process
TLP troop leading procedures
WMD weapons of mass destruction
Mission Command

Mission Command
Exercise of authority and direction by the commander using mission orders to enable disciplined initiative within the commander’s intent to empower agile and adaptive leaders in the conduct of unified land operations.

Guides
The principles of mission command assist commanders and staff in balancing the Art of Command with the Science of Control

As a warfighting function, mission command consists of the related tasks and a mission command system that support the exercise of authority and direction by the commander.

Commander Tasks:
• Drive the operations process through the activities of understand, visualize, describe, direct, lead and assess
• Develop teams, both within their own organizations and with unified action partners
• Inform and influence audiences, inside and outside their organizations

Staff Tasks:
• Conduct the operations process (plan, prepare, execute, assess)
• Conduct knowledge management and information management
• Conduct inform and influence activities
• Conduct cyber electromagnetic activities

Supports
The mission command system enables the exercise of authority and direction by the commander.

Mission Command replaces Command and Control

Battle Command is rescinded as an Army term

Together mission command and the mission command warfighting function guides, integrates, and synchronizes Army forces throughout the conduct of unified land operations.

UNCLASSIFIED
- The Army’s overarching framework for exercising mission command.
- The major mission command activities performed during operations are: planning, preparing, executing, and continuously assessing the operation.
- These activities are not discrete; they overlap and recur as circumstances demand.
- Commanders drive the operations process through the activities of understanding, visualizing, describing, directing, leading, and assessing.

Army Leaders employ three Planning Methods:
- Army Design Methodology (ADM)
- Military Decisionmaking Process (MDMP)
- Troop Leading Procedures (TLP)
The Warfighting Functions align with the Joint operational and tactical functions, and parallel the USMC Warfighting Functions.

Changes to the tasks of the WFFs:
- AMD from Protection to Fires.
- Internment/Resettlement from Sustainment to Protection.
- EW from Fires to Mission Command.

The eight elements of combat power include the six warfighting functions—movement and maneuver, intelligence, fires, sustainment, mission command, and protection—multiplied by leadership and complemented by information. Provides organization for common critical tasks.
Baseline (Today) vs. Converged

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Multiple stovepipe functional networks extending to the tactical edge producing inefficient network utilization and an inability for the commander to maximize the operational utility of the network(s).

OPERATIONAL IMPERATIVES

- More Responsive to CDR’s Mission Priorities
- Provides Greater End-to-End Agility and Flexibility
- Meet or exceed current Quality of Service
- Promotes Equipment Commonality
- Delivers Single, Secure, Standards-Based Network
- Affords Surge Capability (FSO)
- Advances Ops/Intel Apps Convergence
- Provides more efficient use of Bandwidth

16 Satellites and 21 Hubs

ENDSTATE

C2 + Intel + JTMN + CSS

6 Satellites and 5 Hubs