



Brigade Modernization Command

17th International Command and Control Research and Technology Symposium

20 June 2012

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**



The Capabilities Integration Agile Process and the Network Integration Evaluation



- 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

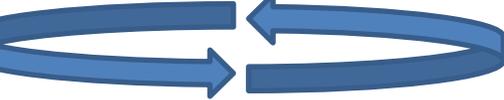
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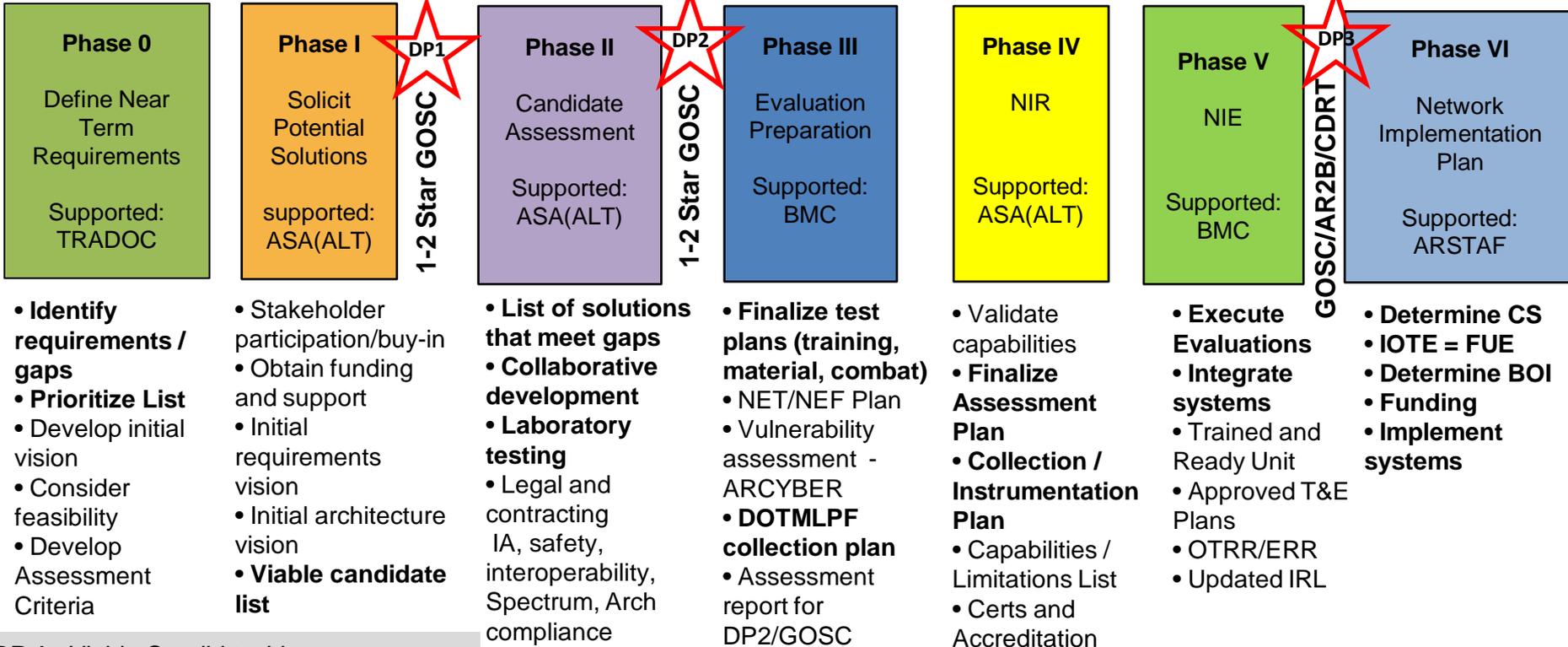
The Capabilities Integration Agile Process



Continuous Cycle in Phases 0-I



6 Months



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

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

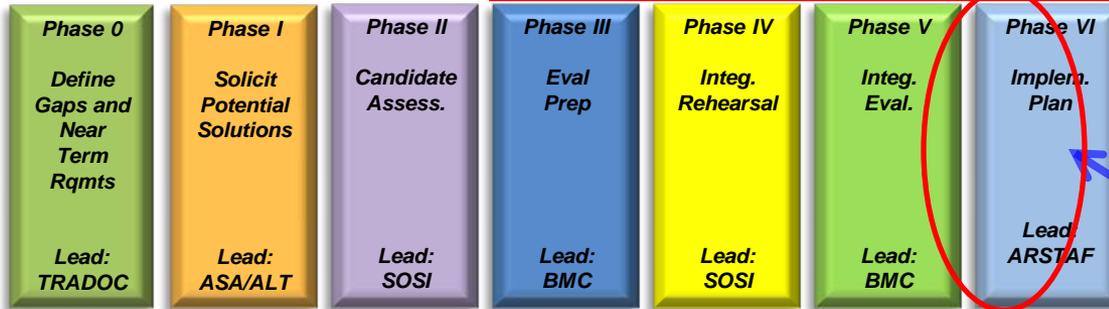


The Capabilities Integration Agile Process

Simultaneous Plan, Prepare, Execute, Assess



NIE 12.2



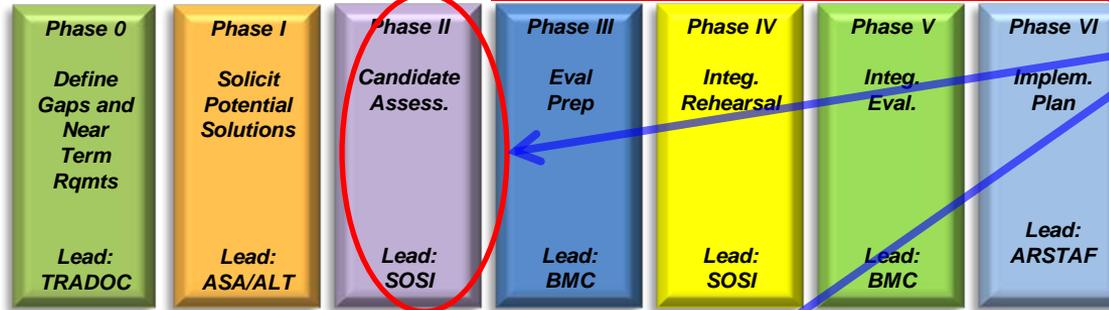
CS 13-14 Integrated Network Architecture Baseline

Increasing Industry Participation

- CS Integrated Baseline
- NETOPS

NIE 13.1

Full Industry Participation

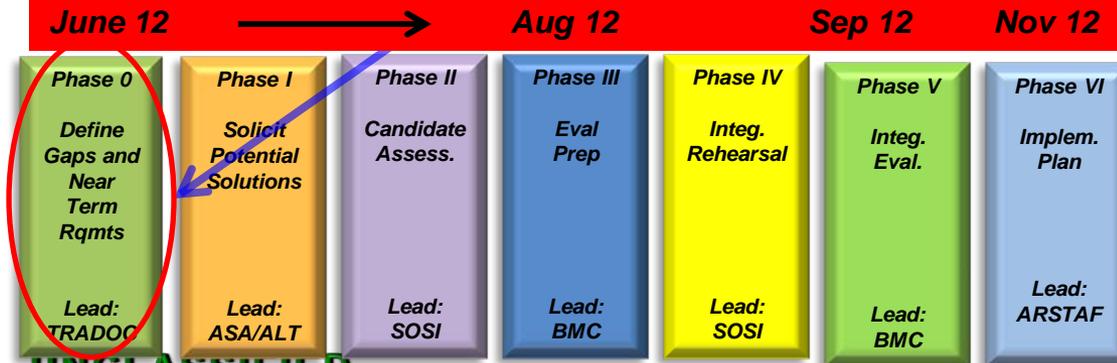


Where We Are Now

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

NIE 13.2

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

To cope with these, we must...

Unified Land Operations

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

To do this we must...

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



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

Leads

Supports

Mission Command Warfighting Function

The related **tasks** and **systems** that develop and integrate those activities enabling a commander to balance the art of command and the science of control in order to integrate the other warfighting functions.

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

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.

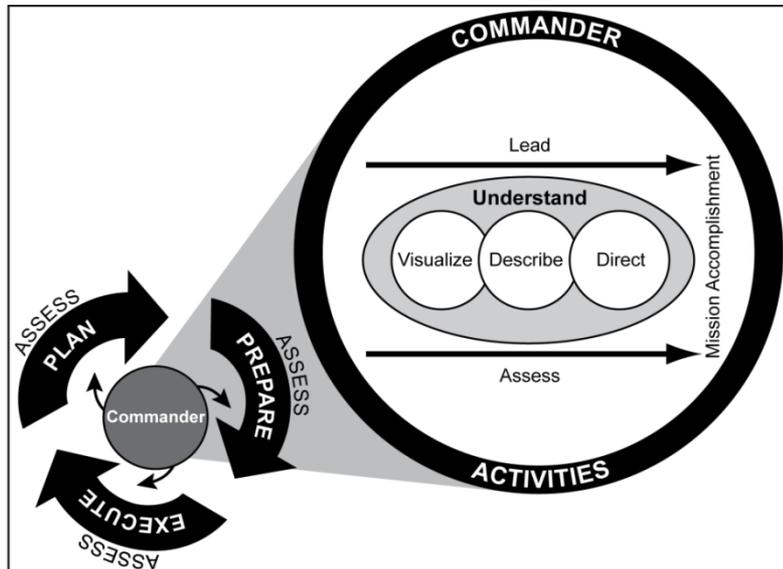


Operations Process



- 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

Plan:
- Army Design Methodology (ADM)
- Military Decisionmaking Process (MDMP)
- Troop Leading Procedures (TLP)
Prepare
Execute
Assess

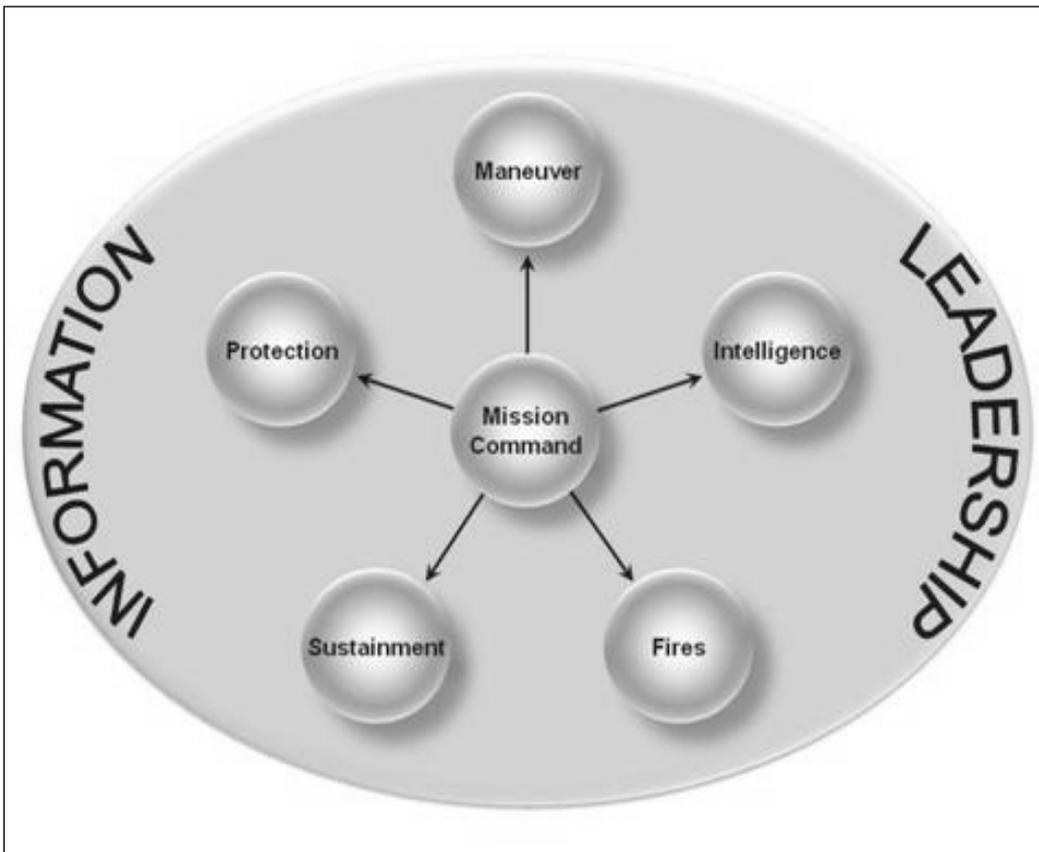


Army Leaders employ three Planning Methods:

- Army Design Methodology
- Military Decisionmaking Process
- Troop Leading Procedures



The Warfighting Functions



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.

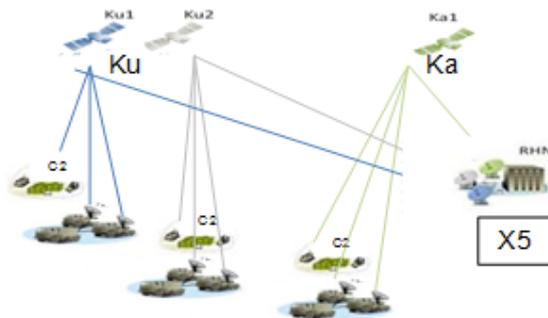
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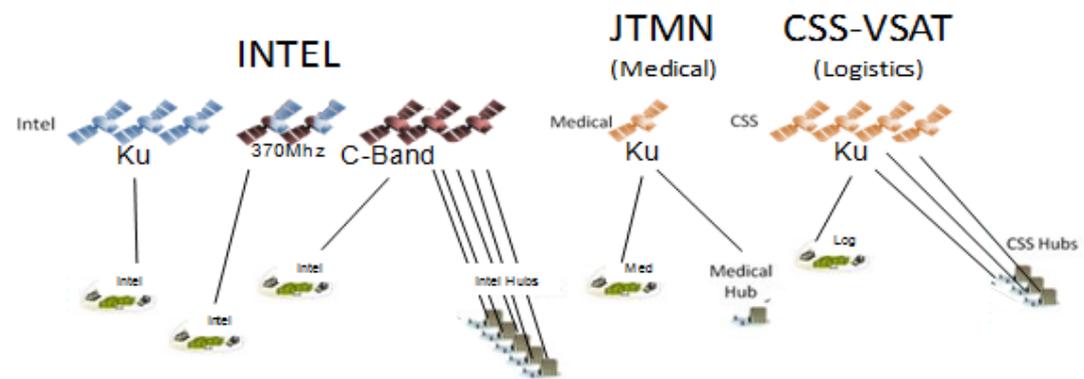
Baseline (Today) vs. Converged



Today



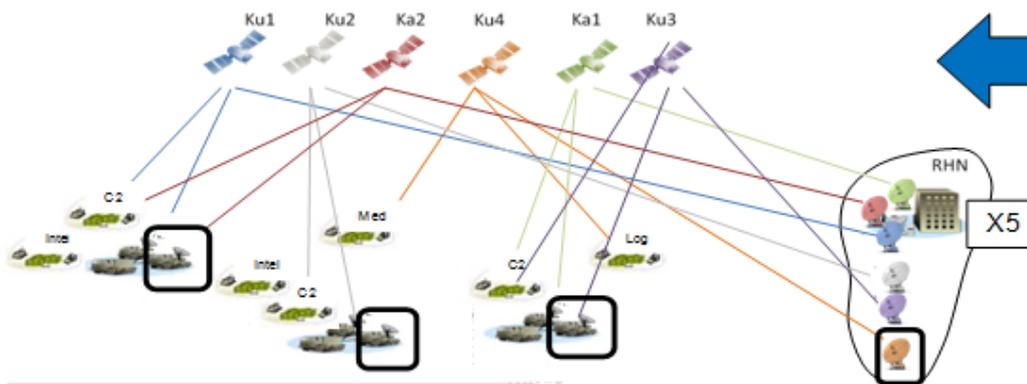
16 Satellites and 21 Hubs



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).

Endstate

C2 + Intel + JTMN + CSS



6 Satellites and 5 Hubs

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

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