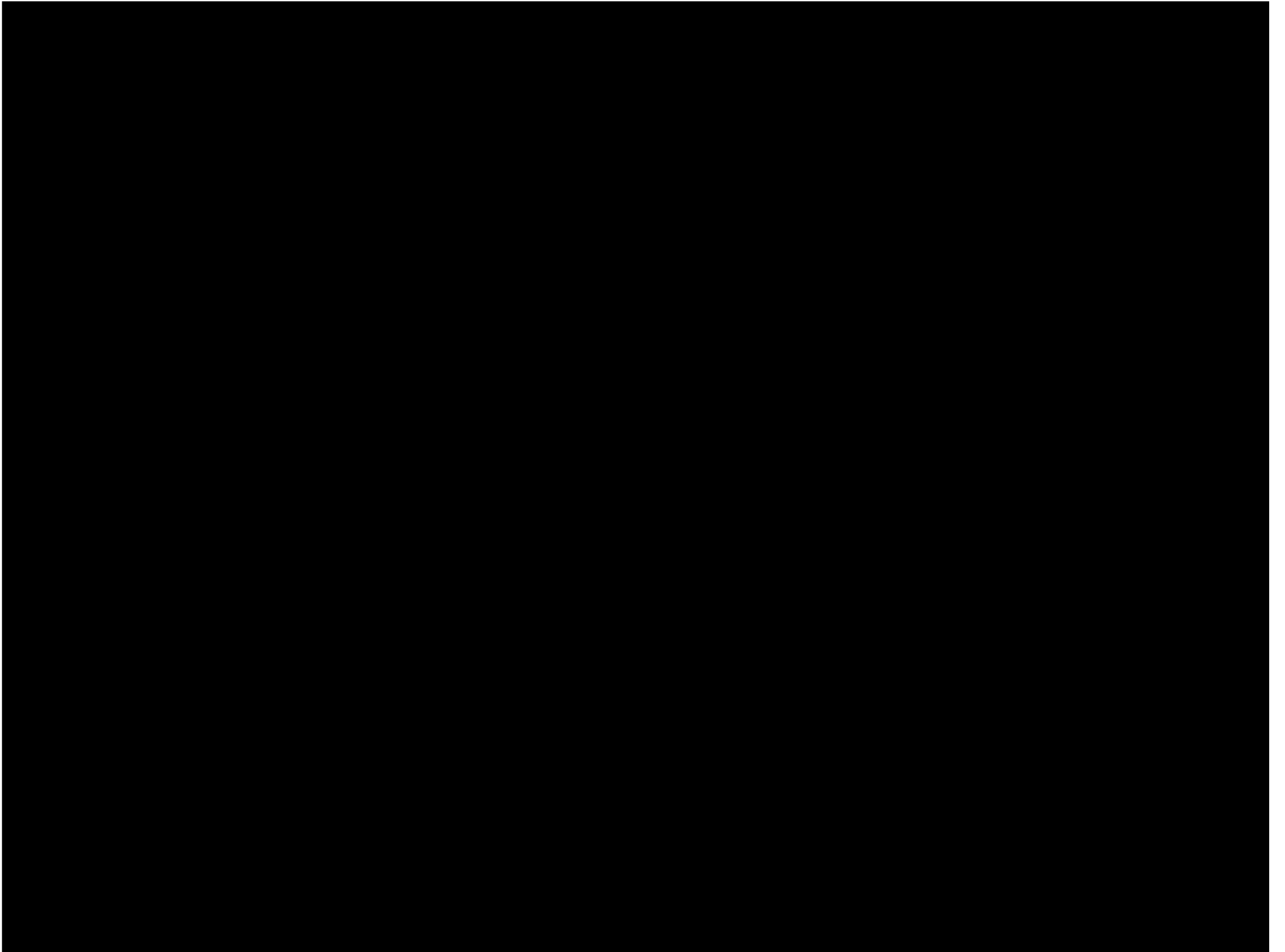


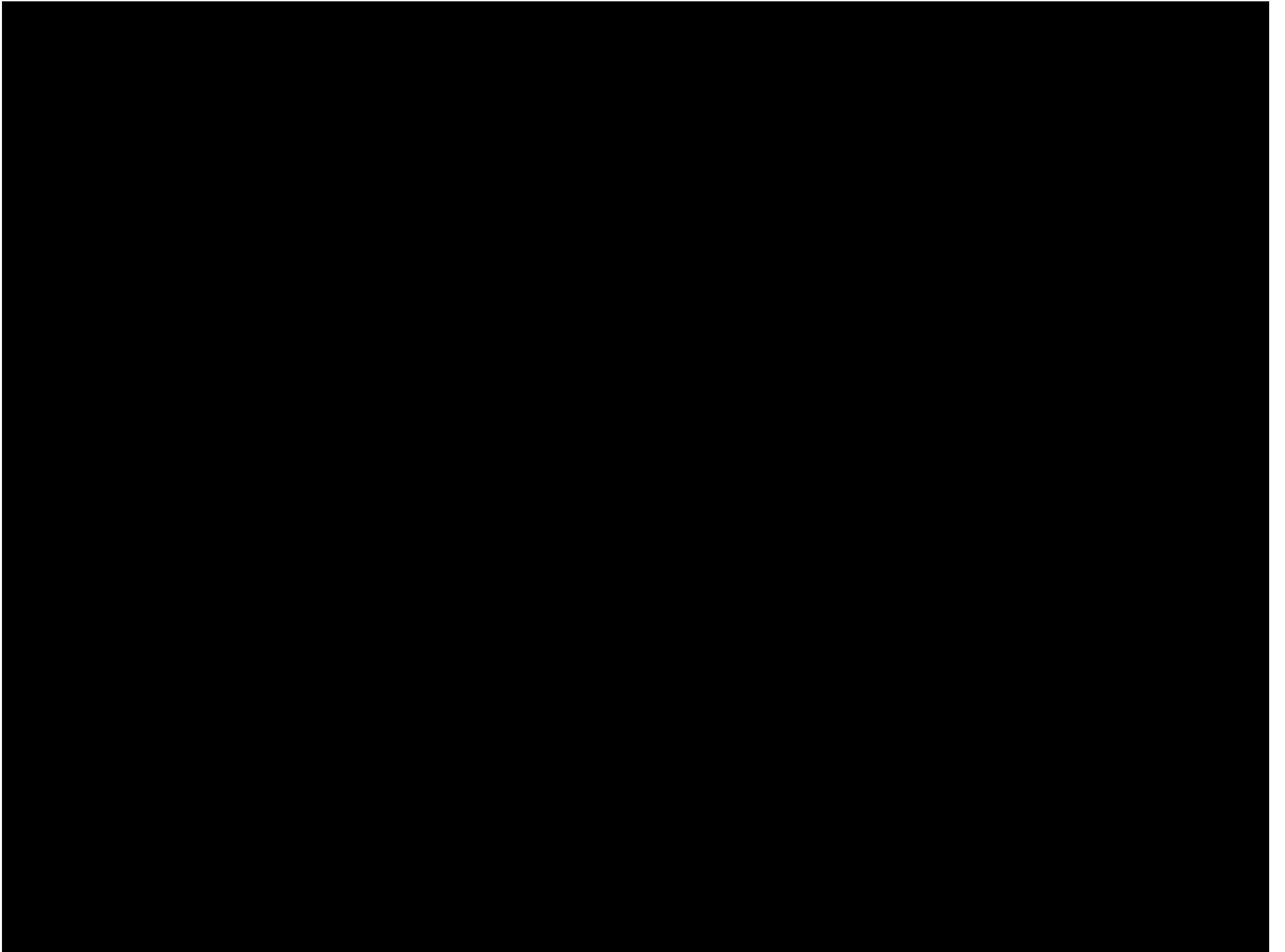
**Overview of
Coping with Change in the Command Process
for CCRTS 99, Rhode island**

(41 Slides [Including Blanks, Hidden and Builds] - CCRPAAPB.PPT)

**[Original - 12 Apr 99]
[This version - 27 Jun 99]**



DERA





*Anthony Alston Patrick
Beautement*

Coping with Change in the Command Process

- ◆ Philosophy
- ◆ The Command Process
- ◆ Mapping to the Solutions
- ◆ Potential Benefits / Problems
- ◆ Summary and Discussions

Philosophy

- ◆ **Aim: Command Agility - flexibility to exploit:**
 - ◆ Intent, initiative, coherent action and 'end-to-end' performance = decision dominance
- ◆ **Command process is command led.**
- ◆ **The major drivers are:**
 - ◆ The human decision-maker has primacy
 - ◆ Support novelty, unpredictability and flexibility
 - ◆ Enable variable-tempo operations
 - ◆ Support (not automate / embed) the process

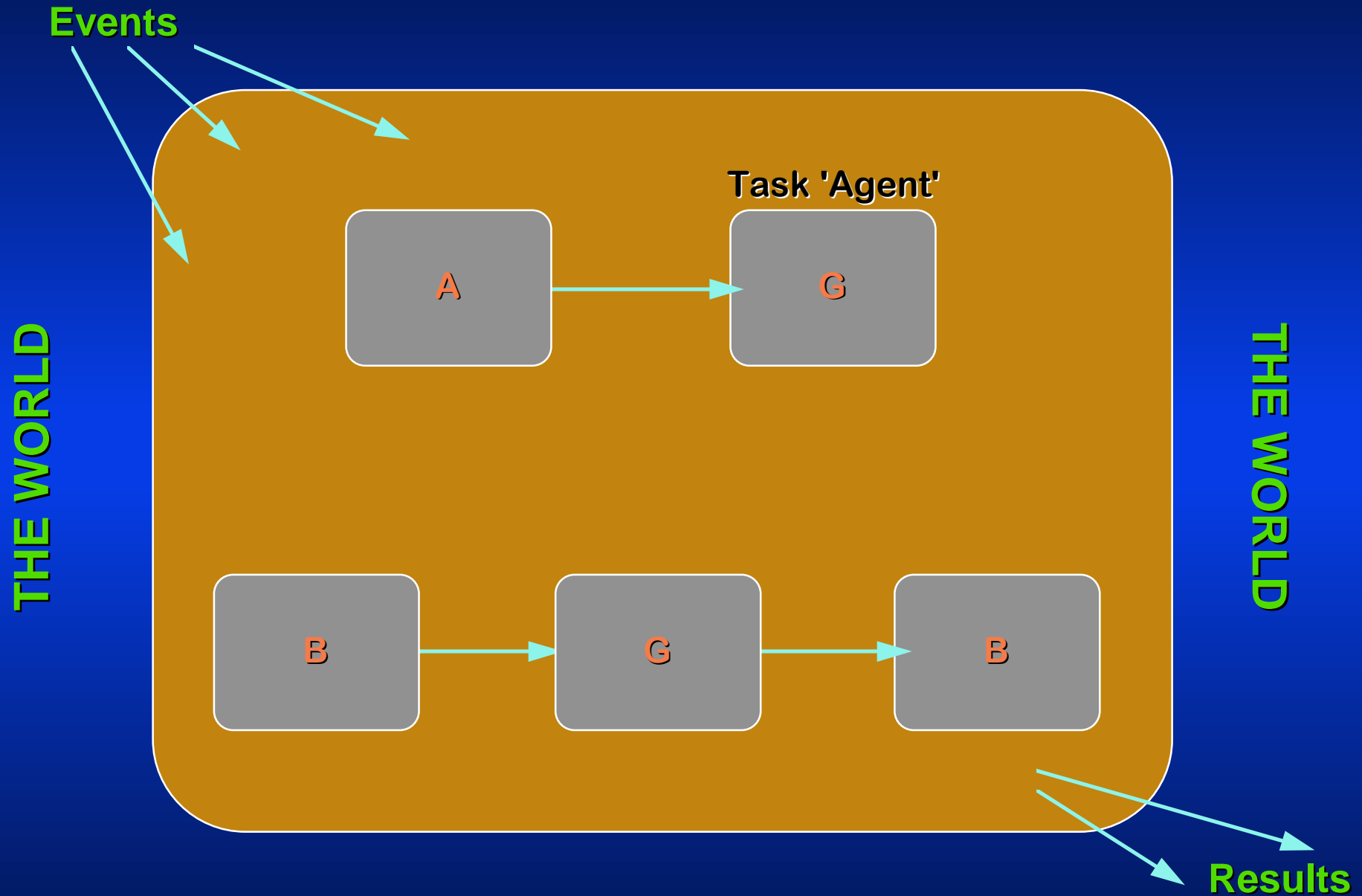
Starting Point

- ◆ The Command Process *cannot* be understood or described in terms of a single monolithic model
- ◆ Therefore an alternative approach is needed
- ◆ Parts of the process can be characterised as identifiable 'command threads'
- ◆ Command threads are mixed and matched to meet the operational need
- ◆ Command threads can be further characterised
- ◆ Command Support Applications (IT where appropriate) should support this approach ...

Coping with Change in the Command Process

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Command Process Model (1)



After Clothier / Chin, DSTO, 1997

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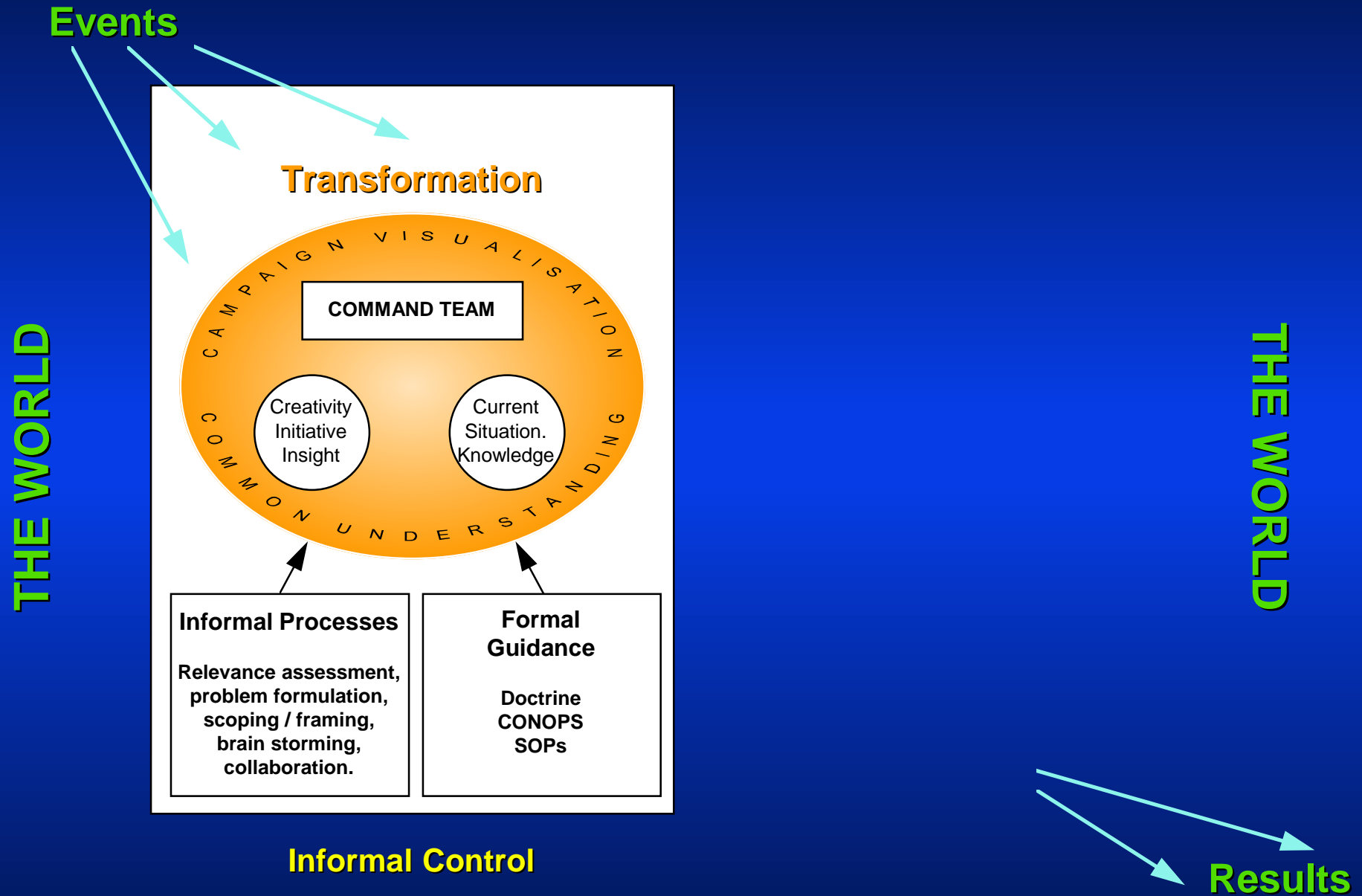
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Command Process Model (2)



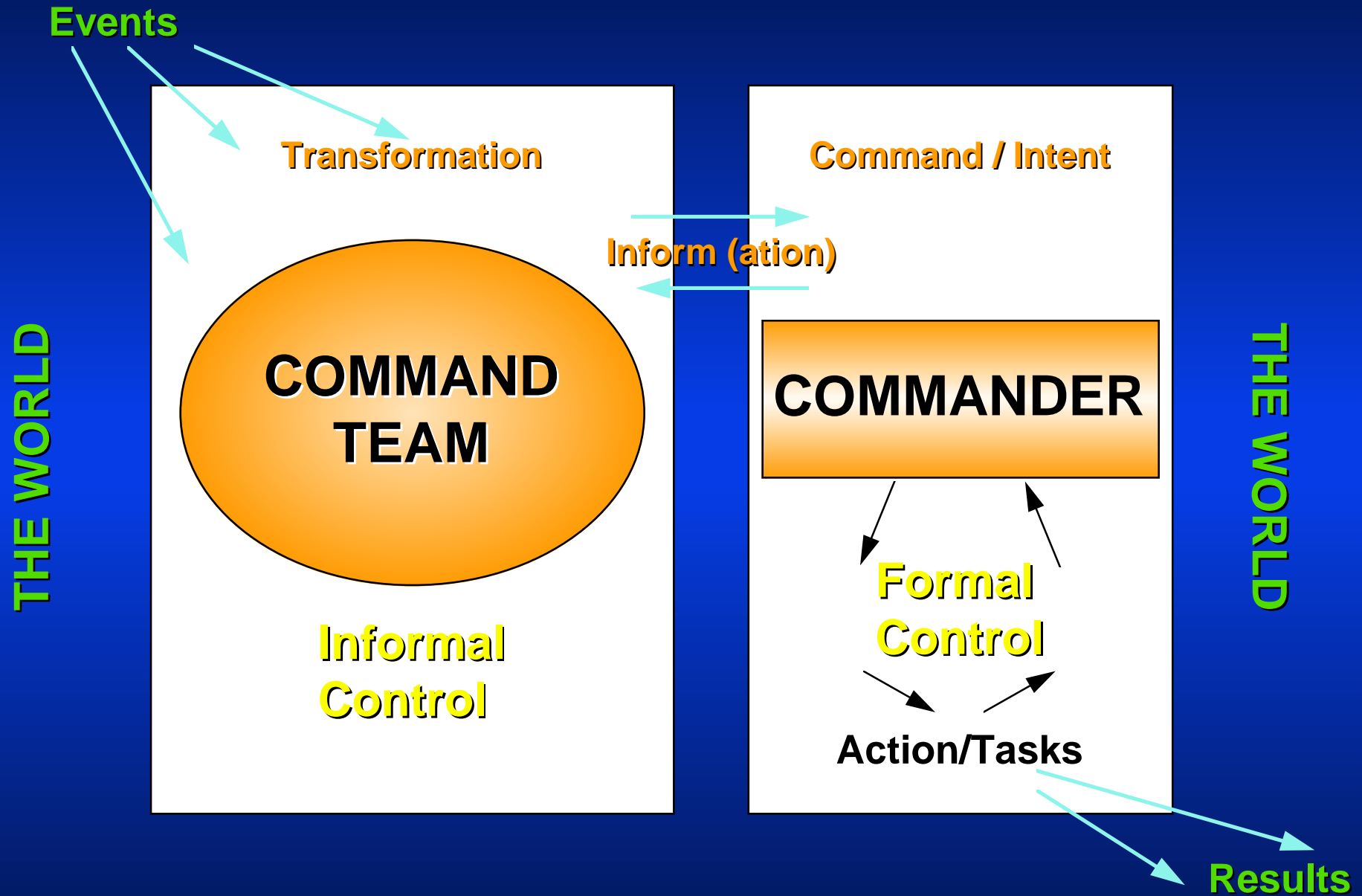
After Clothier / Chin, DSTO, 1997

Command Process Model (3)



After Clothier / Chin, DSTO, 1997

Command Process Model (4)

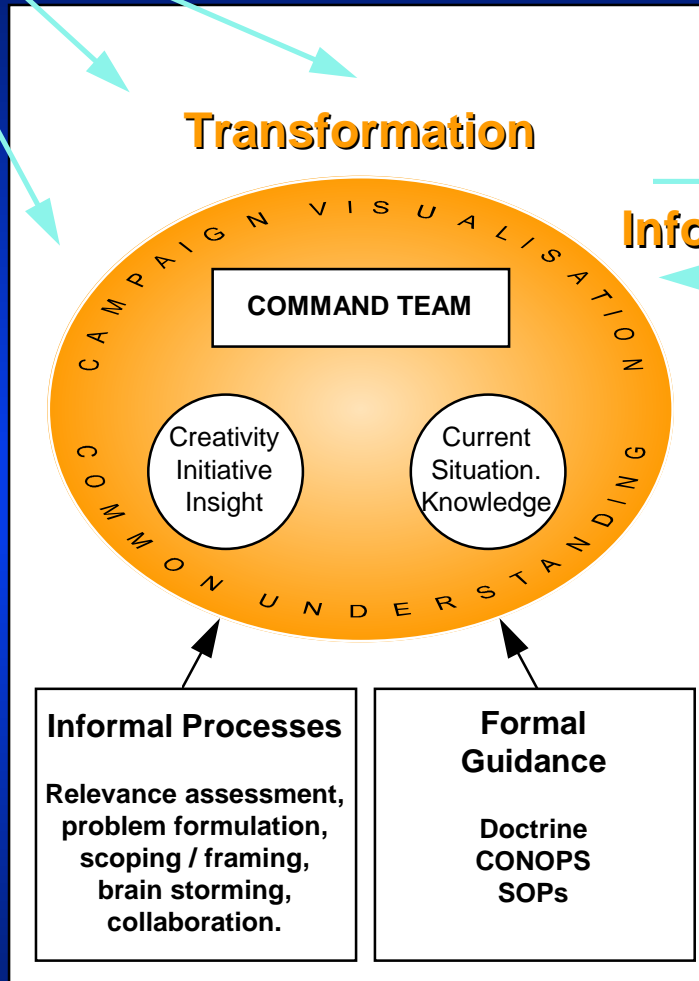


After Clothier / Chin, DSTO, 1997

Command Process Model (5)

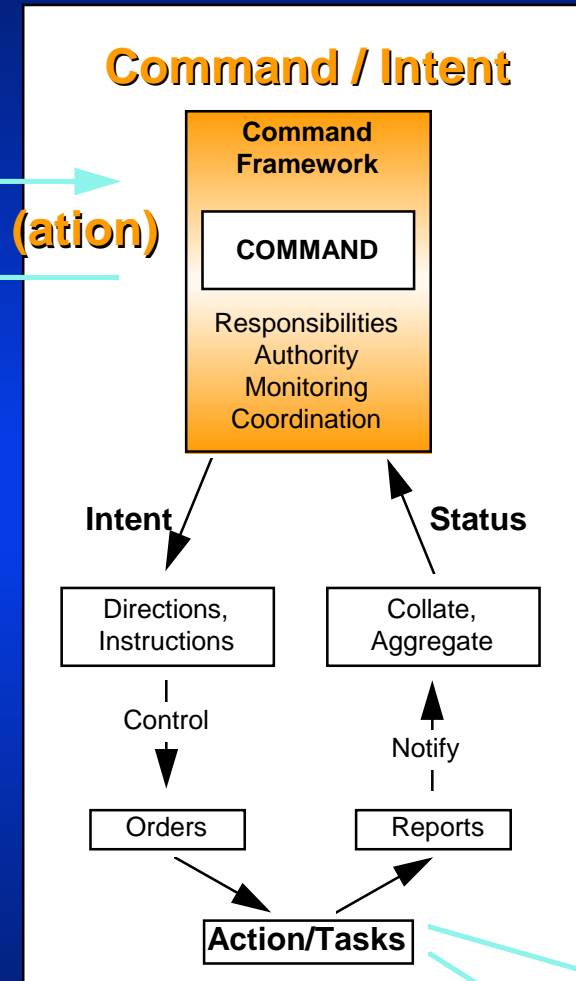
Events

THE WORLD



Informal Control

Inform (ation)

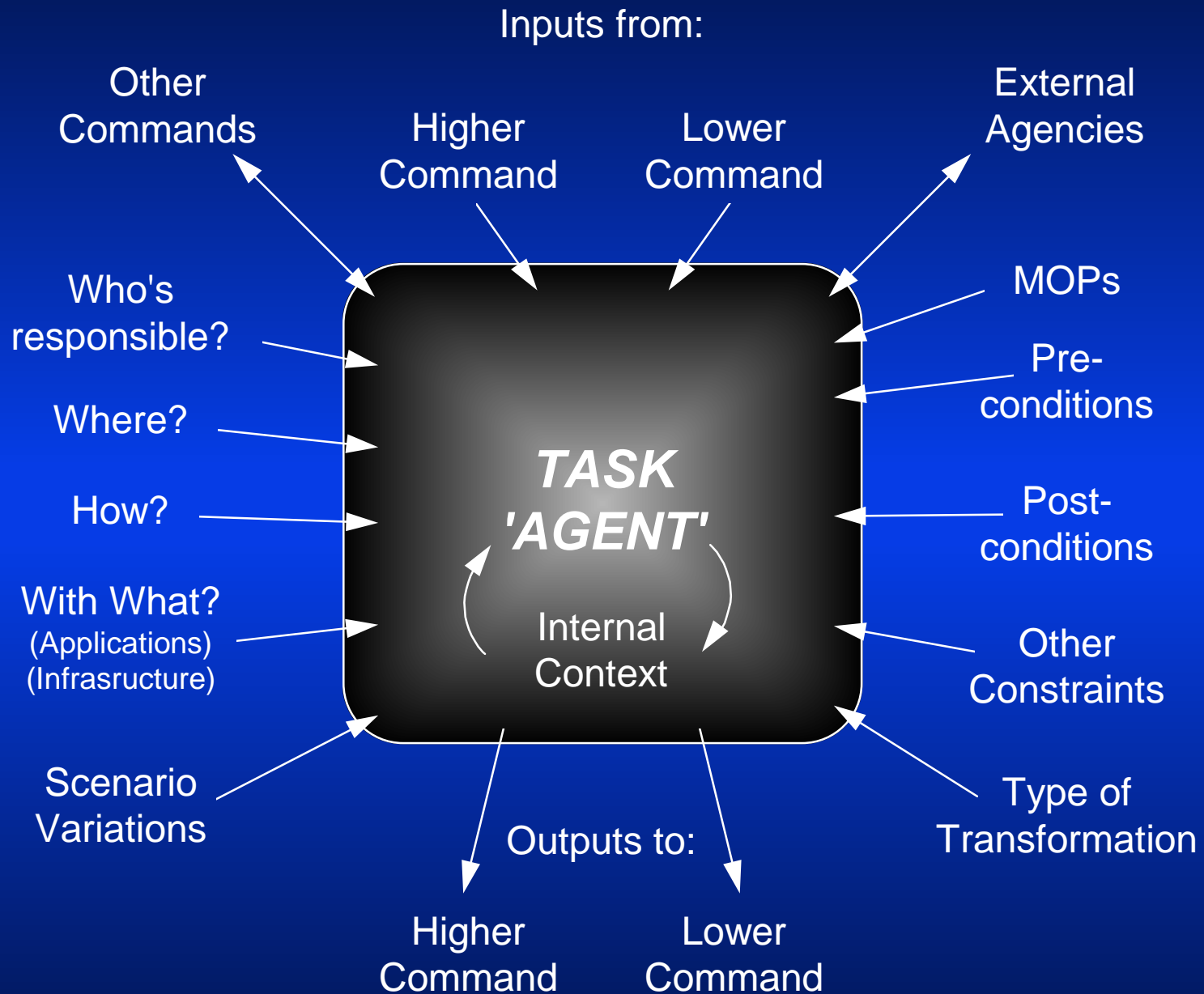


Formal Control

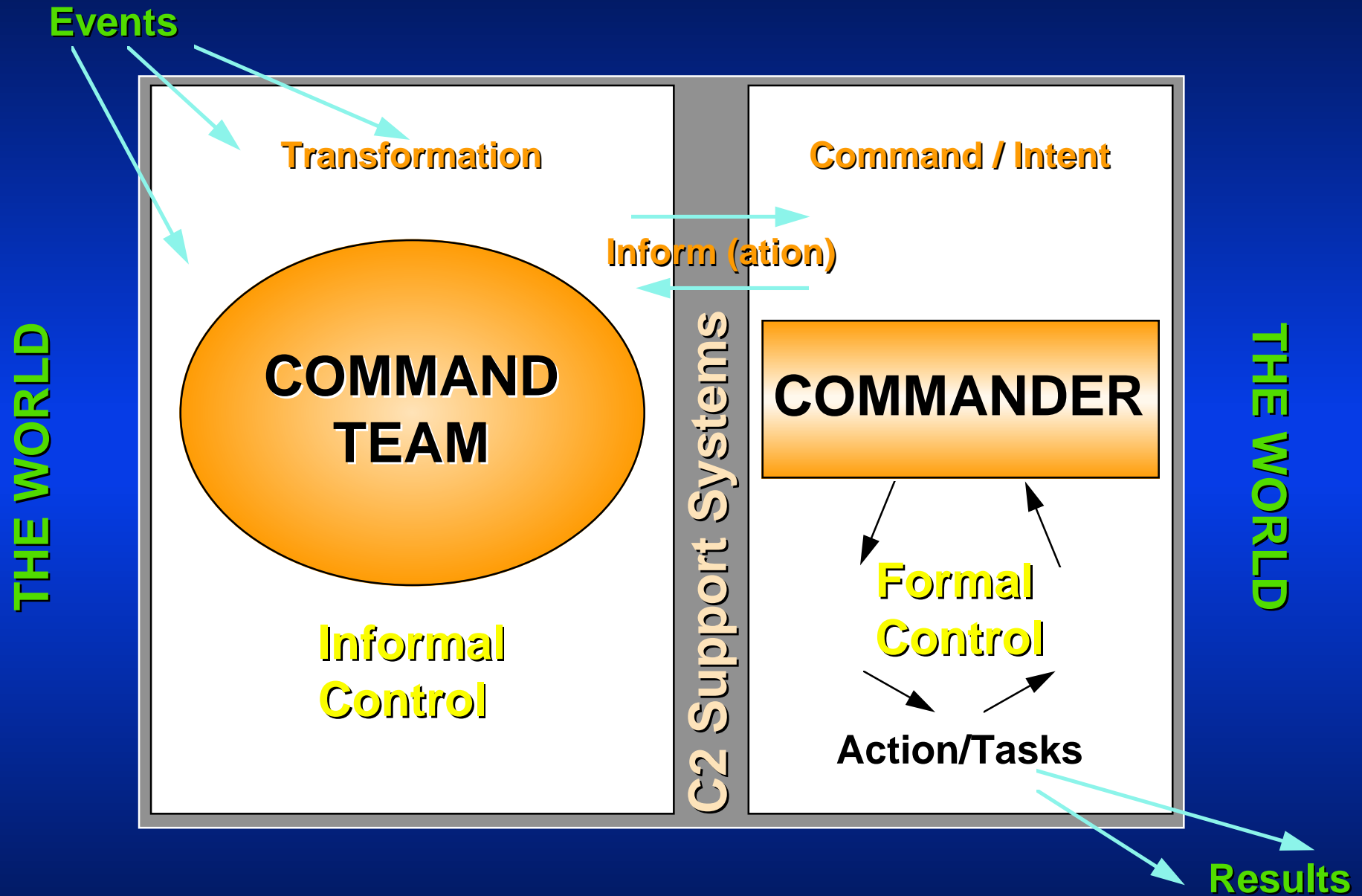
THE WORLD

Results

After Clothier / Chin, DSTO, 1997



Command Process Model (6)



After Clothier / Chin, DSTO, 1997

Command Threads

Generally
Strategic / Op

- ◆ Either 'loosely' characterised:
 - ◆ based on generic structure,
 - ◆ exact nature of process and time sequencing is dependant upon type of operation,

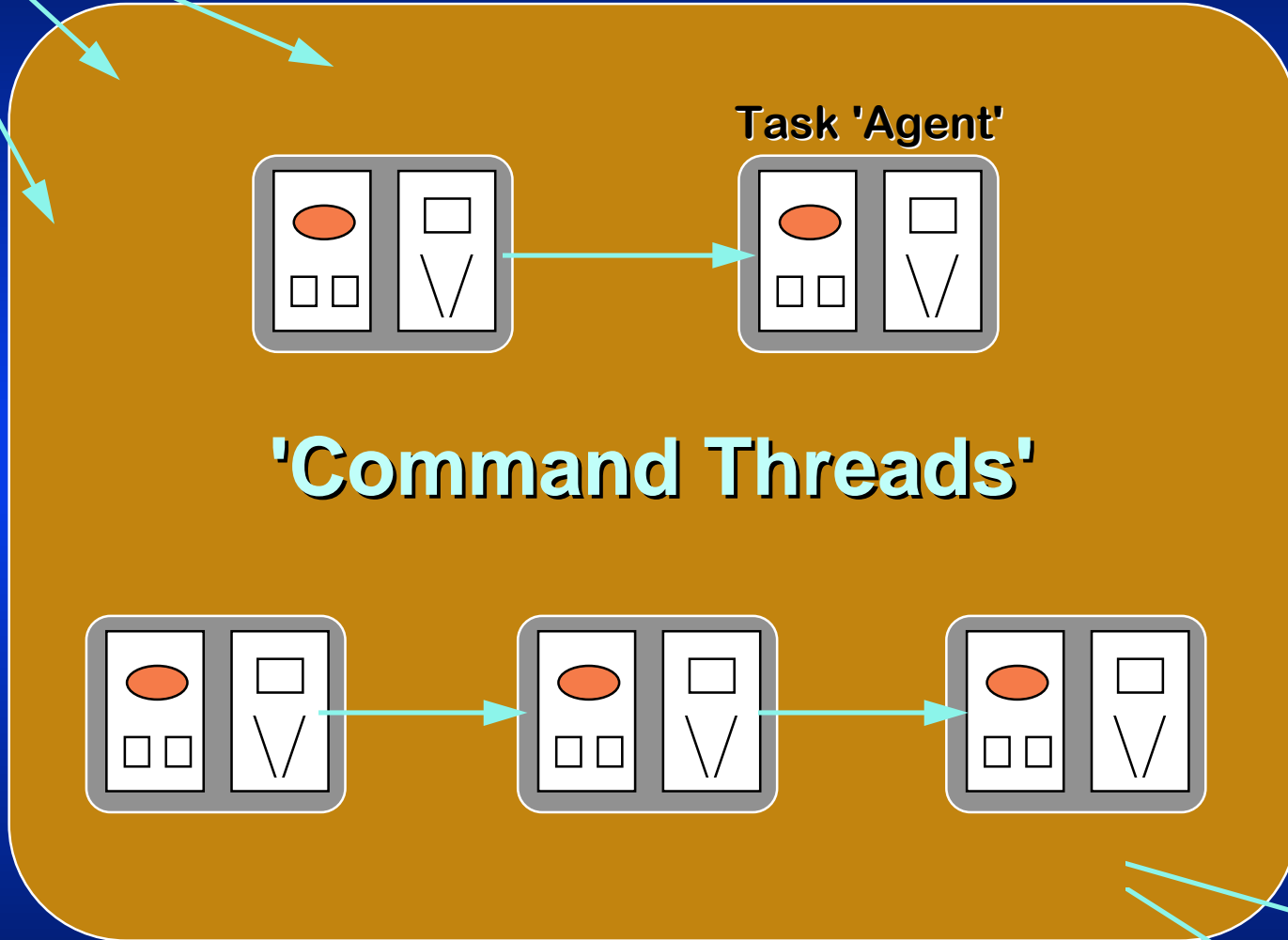
Generally
Tactical

- ◆ or 'tightly' characterised:
 - ◆ well understood procedures and SOPs,
 - ◆ sequence and conduct of process always the same (regardless of operation).

Command Threads

Events

THE WORLD



THE WORLD

Results

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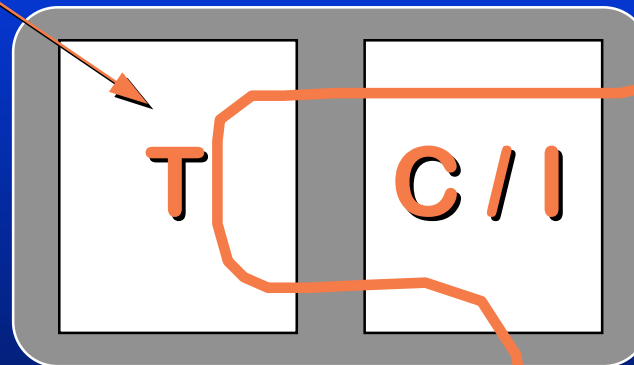
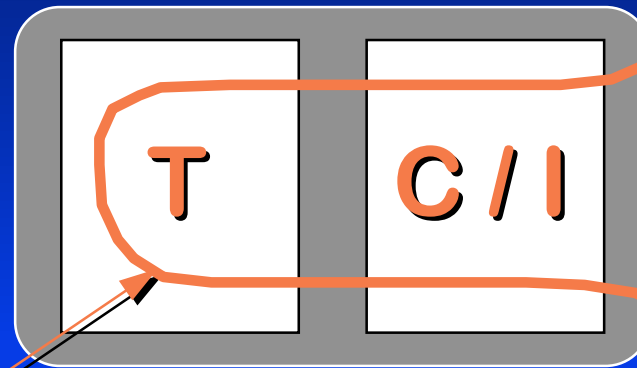
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Process Fragments

- ◆ Command threads are made of 'process fragments'
- ◆ Process fragments are atomic tasks to which IT support tools can be related and are either:
- ◆ Structured:
 - ◆ Well understood and supporting a well-structured fragment
- ◆ or Ad-hoc:
 - ◆ flexible to the point where its structure cannot be specified

Example Thread₍₁₎

Application
Alignment

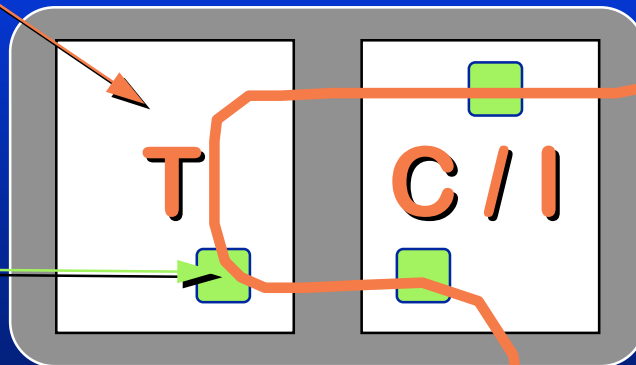
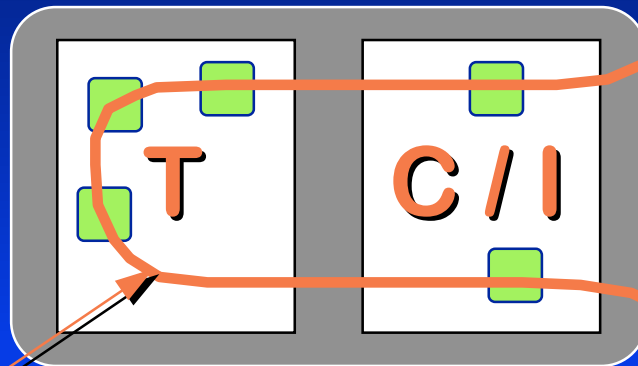


Command
Thread

Example Thread (2)

Application Alignment

Process Fragment



Command Thread
Cognitive Mapping

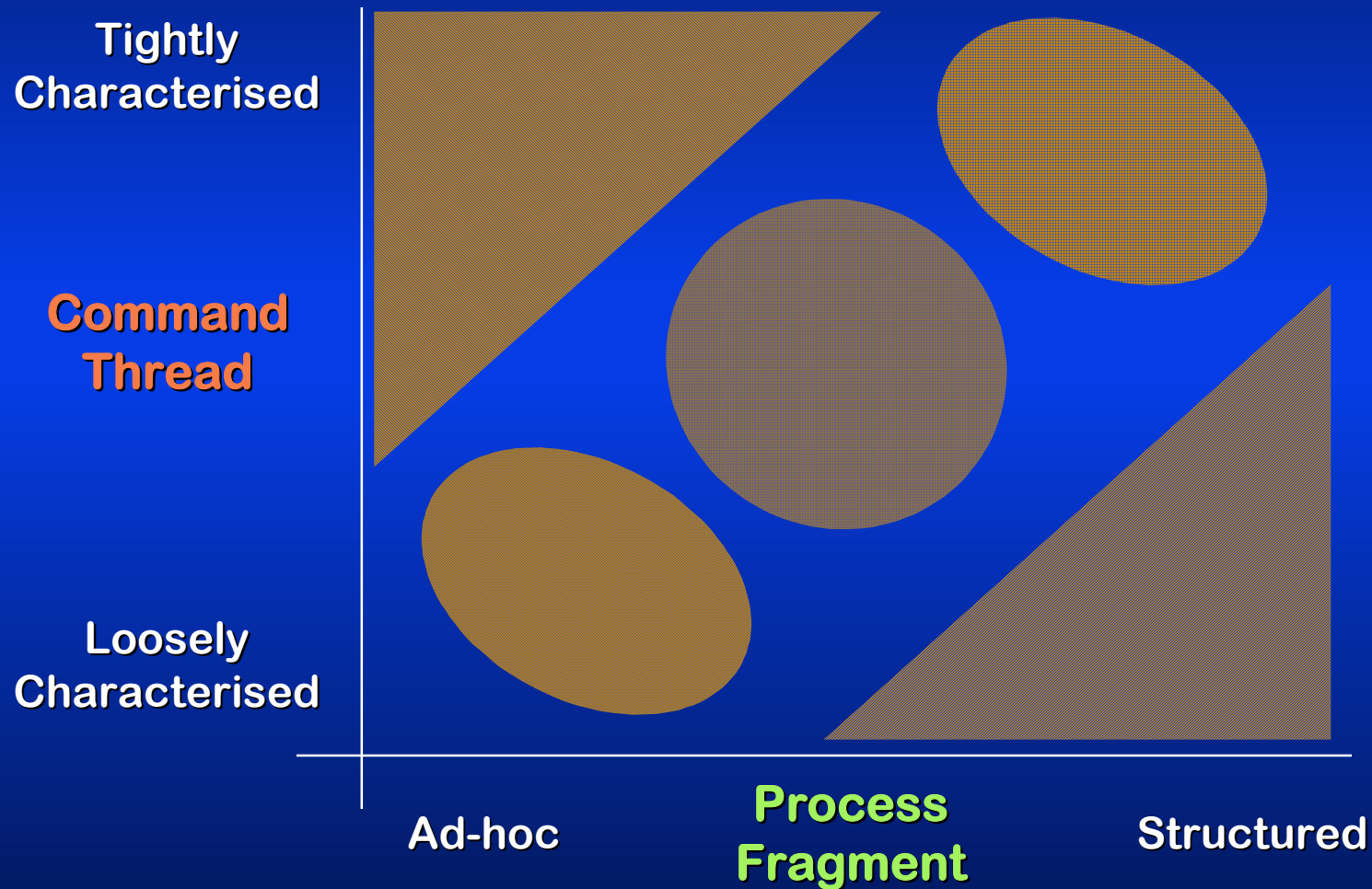
Styles of Decision-Making

- ◆ Decision-making styles
 - ◆ Deterministic (closed, linear)
 - ◆ Naturalistic (open, intuitive)
- ◆ Problem-solving styles:
 - ◆ Trial and error
 - ◆ Human mental mapping
 - ◆ Inductive reasoning
- ◆ Team size and organisation:
 - ◆ Optimising organisation to problem
 - ◆ Weinberg's rule

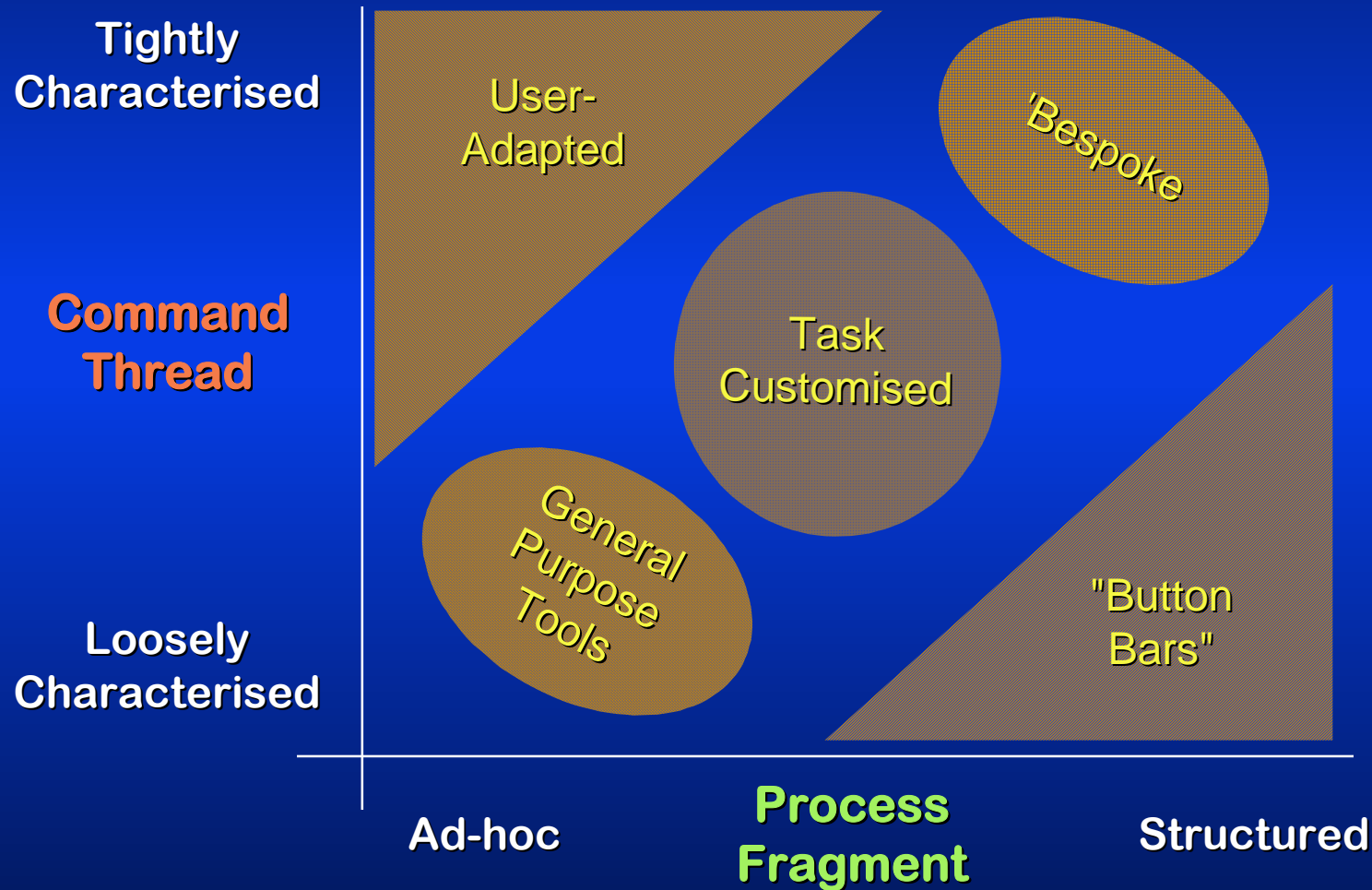
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Optimising Solutions (1)



Optimising Solutions (2)



Mapping the Solution (1)

C2 Framework

C2 Frameworks constrain and support C2 processes: eg, Organisational, cultural, legal, philosophical, financial etc.

C2 Process

C2 Process identifies key sequences of: Activities, constraints, individuals / groups, etc - how it works.

Information Mgmt

Information Management addresses the: Capture, storage and retrieval of information.

Information Tech

Information Technology is the software / hardware: which supports the C2 Processes and Information Mgmt.

Telecommunication

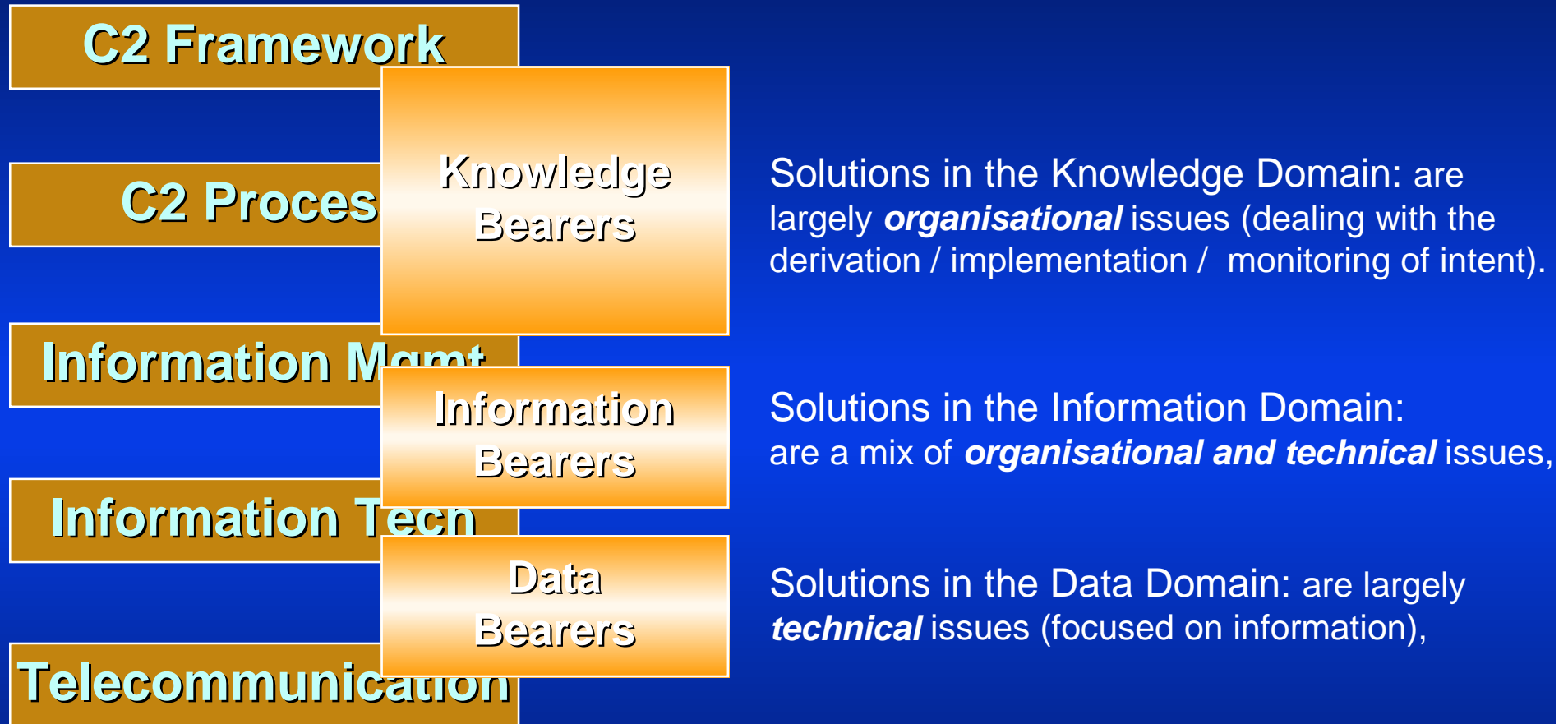
Telcommunications permits the: transfer of electronic information as data.

After Clothier / Chin, DSTO, 1997

Supporting the Solutions

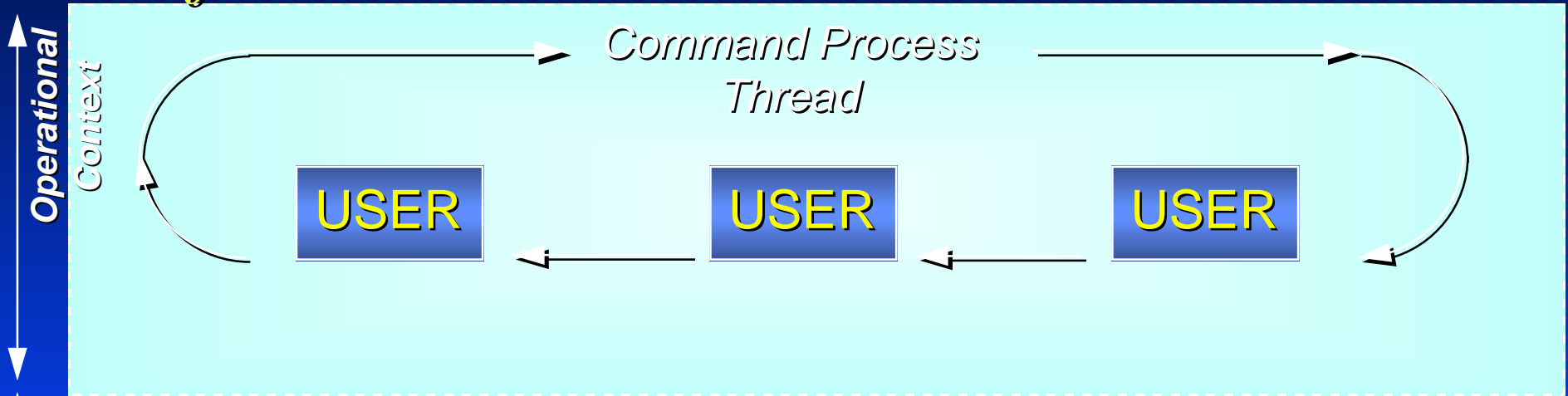
- ◆ Layered, component-based structure:
- ◆ User process (provides cognitive mapping)
- ◆ Applications:
 - ◆ Reflect the flexible, adaptable command process - operationally dependant (golf bag)
 - ◆ 'Light' and mobile
- ◆ Infrastructure:
 - ◆ Based on Information Services (traders and brokers approach)
 - ◆ 'Omnipresent' and enduring

Mapping the Solution (2)



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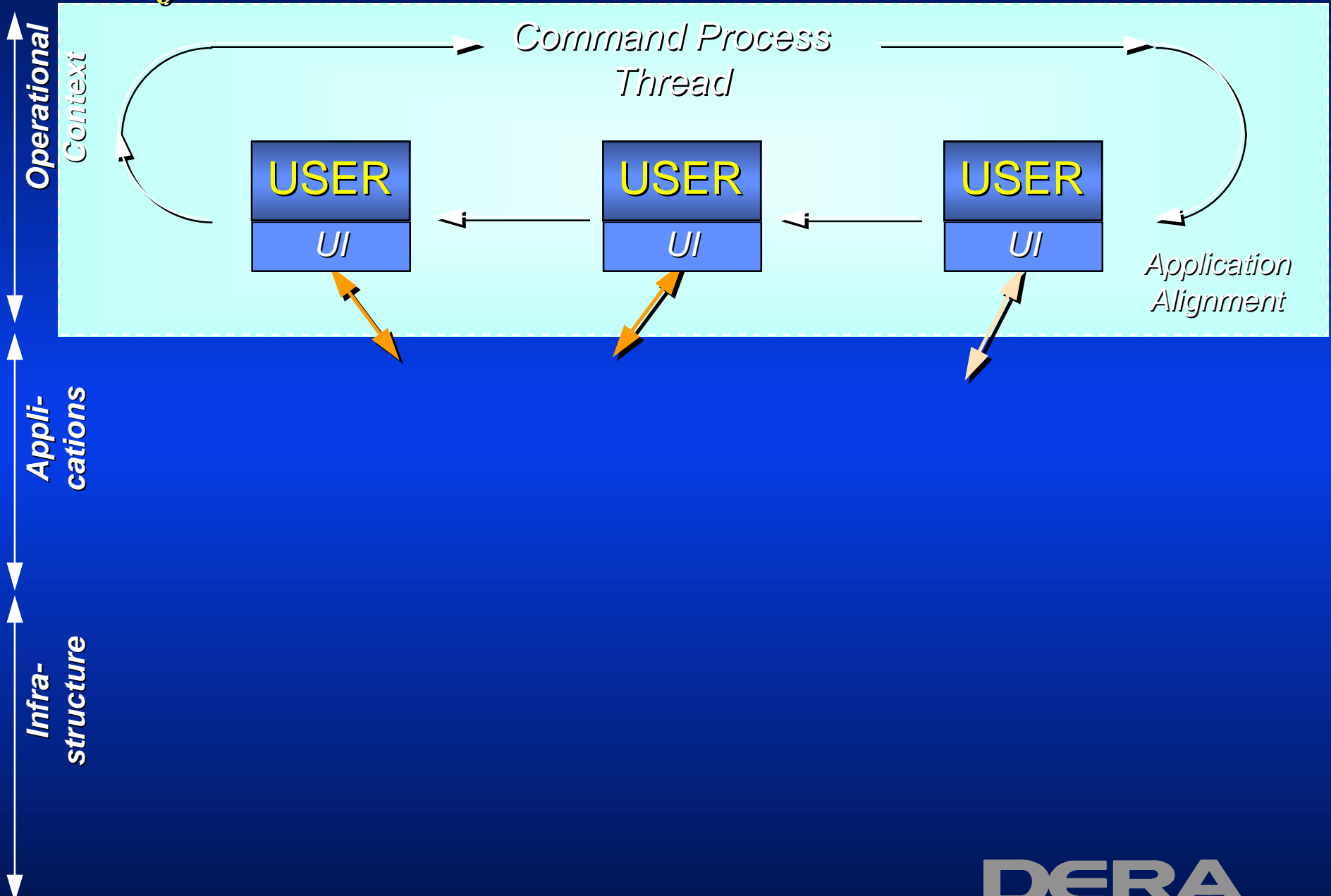
Reference Model (1)



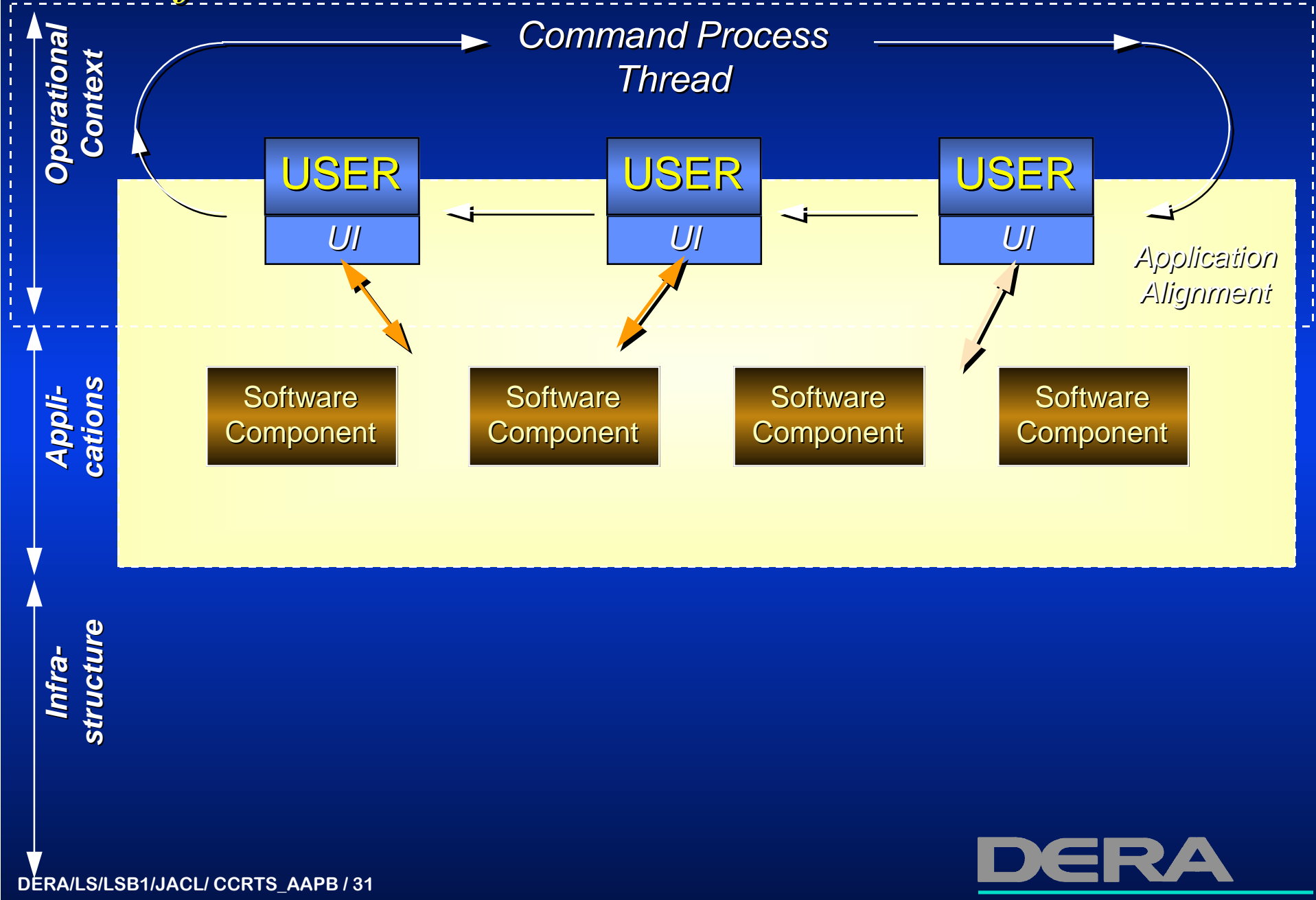
Appli-
cations

Infra-
structure

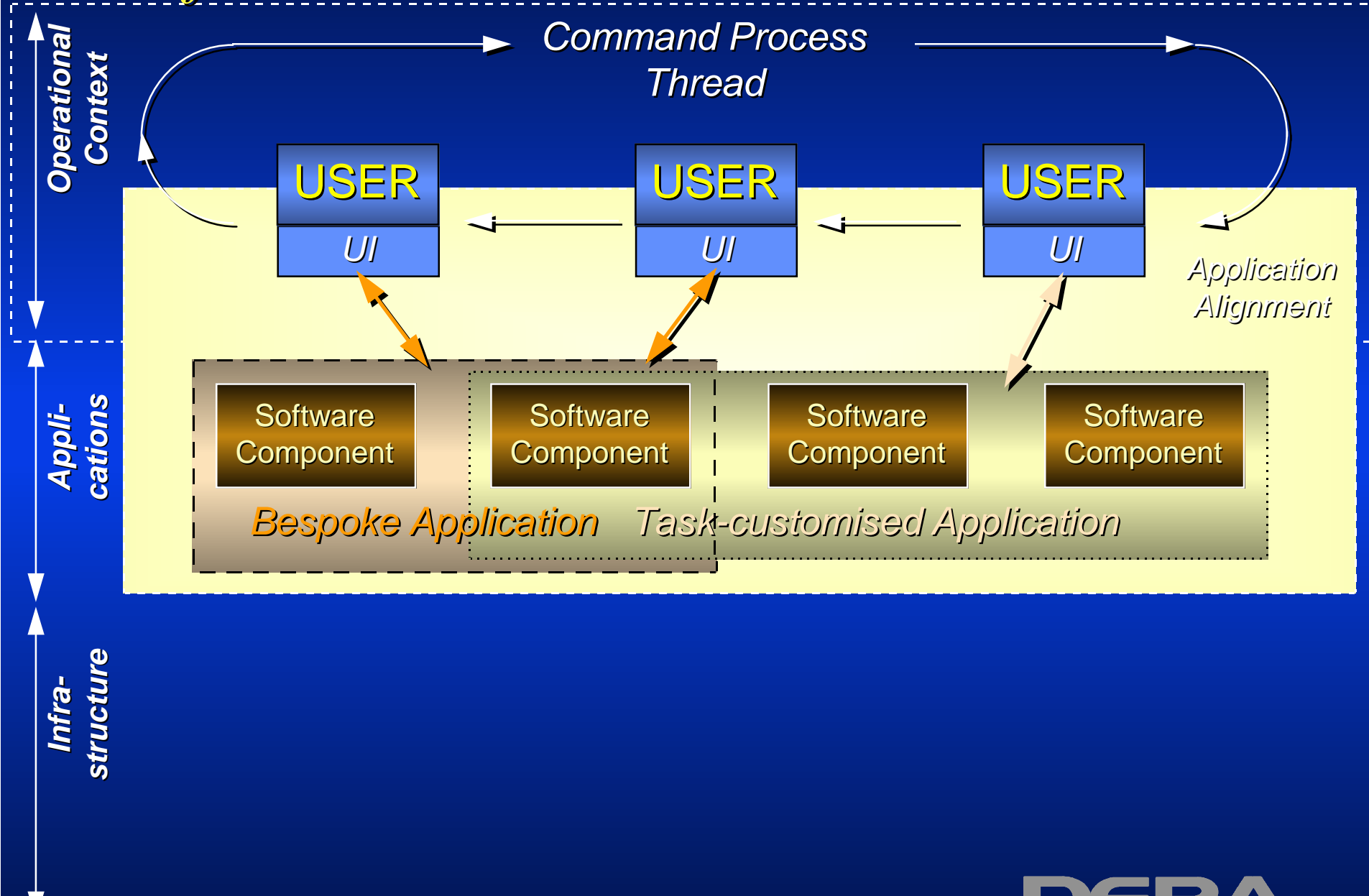
Reference Model (2)



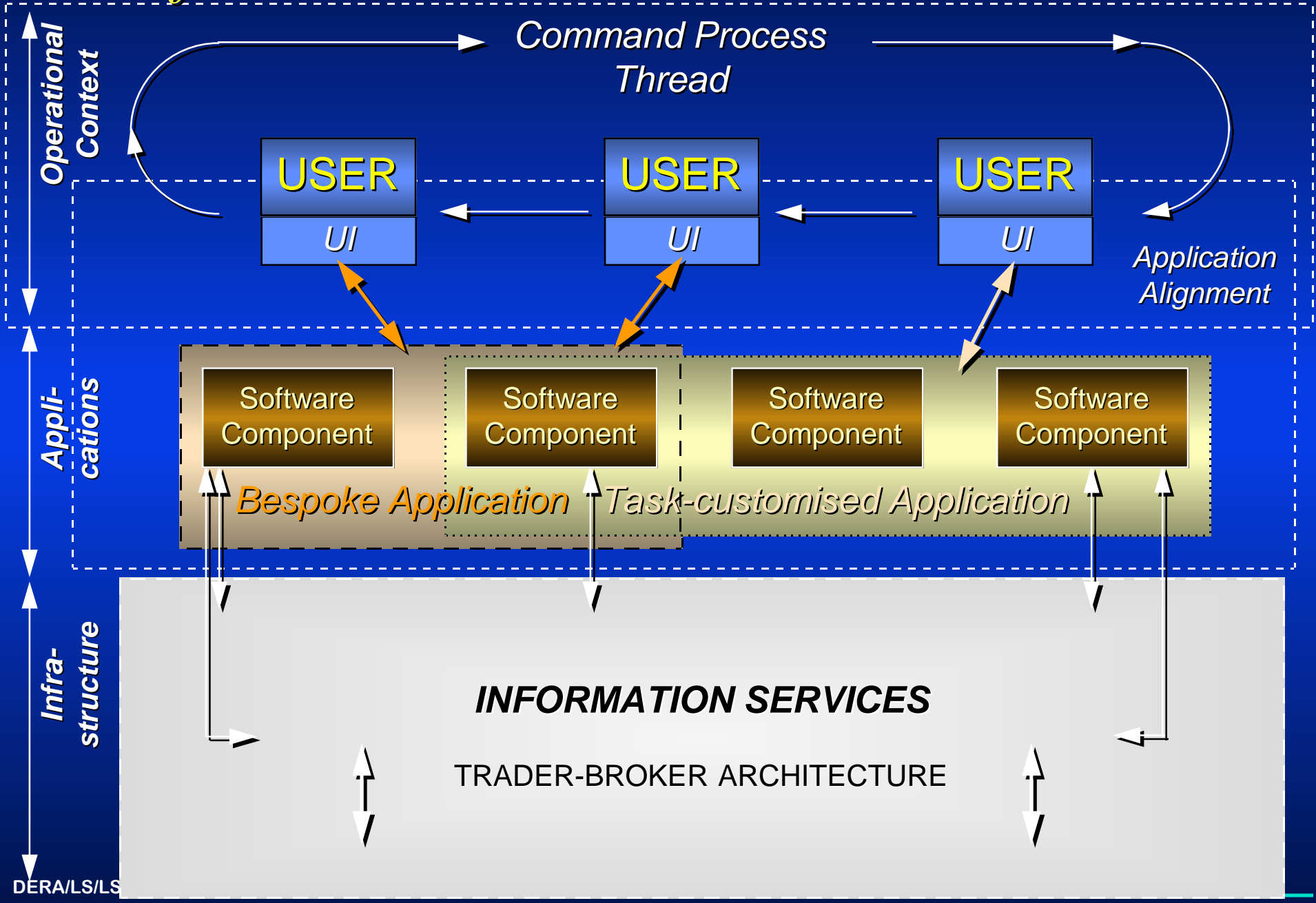
Reference Model (3)



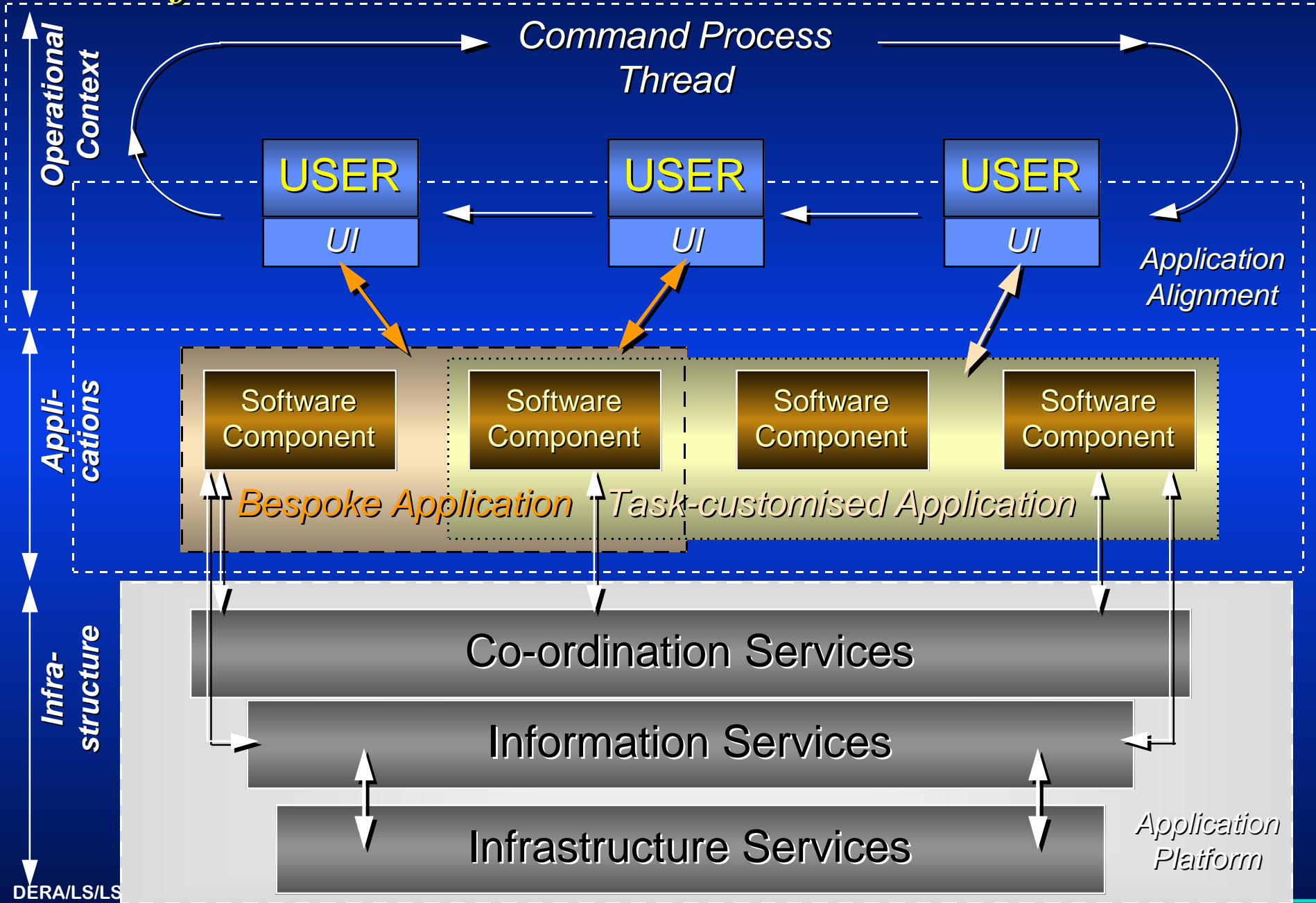
Reference Model (4)



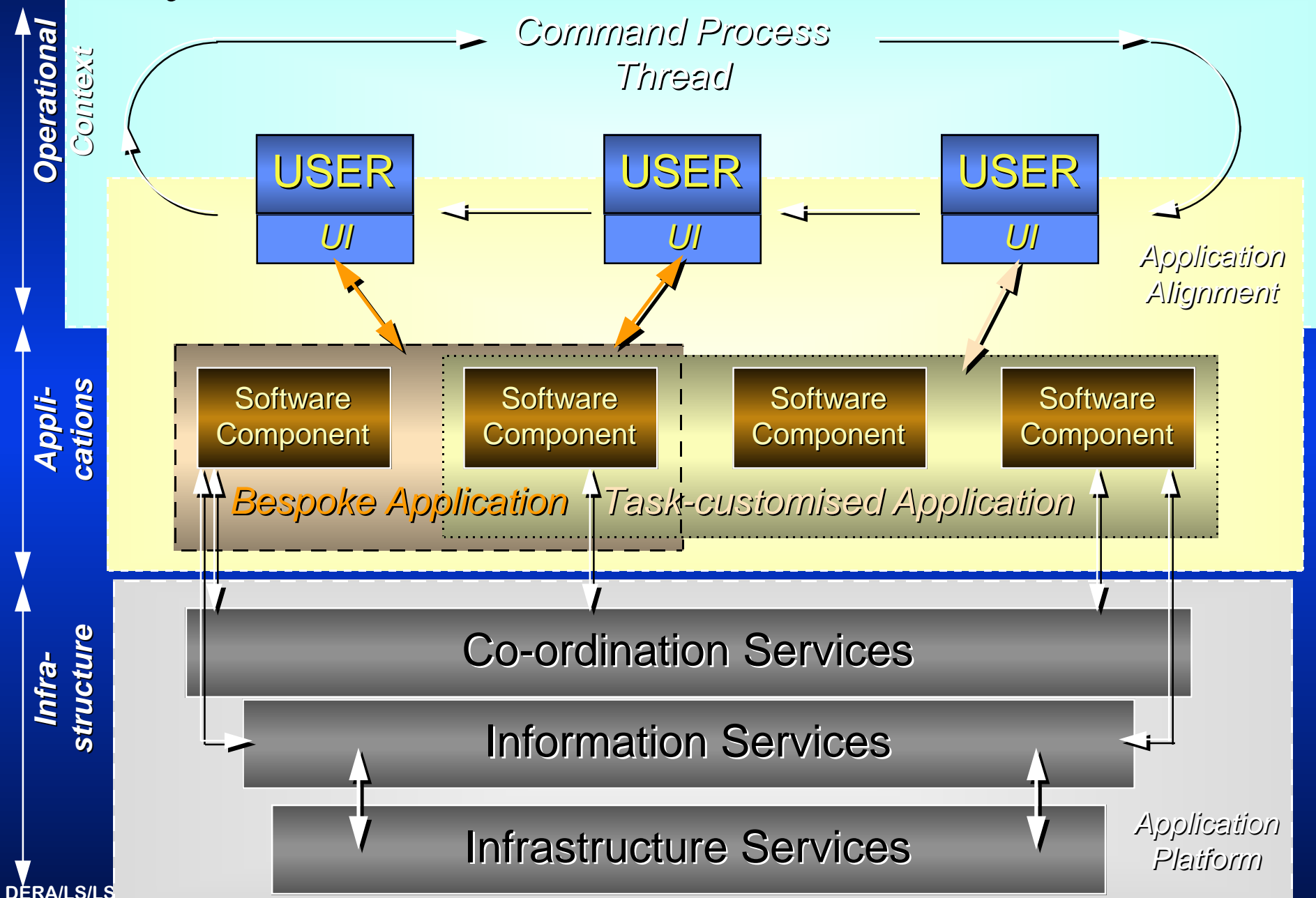
Reference Model (5)



Reference Model (6)



Reference Model (7)



Coping with Change in the Command Process

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Potential Benefits

- ◆ Can be used as a:
 - ◆ Framework for thinking about C2
 - ◆ Way to solving command issues - organisational vs technical
 - ◆ Methodology for considering the appropriateness of Command Support Applications
- ◆ Would support Command Agility ...
 - ◆ Puts the User in control,
 - ◆ Provides flexibility, re-use and rapid change
 - ◆ Reduces the 'stovepipe' nature of current solutions,
 - ◆ Delivers robustness and redundancy,

Potential Problems

- ◆ Security:
 - ◆ Control vs flexibility
- ◆ Procurement for Command Agility:
 - ◆ Requirements and accountability - different 'language' needed
 - ◆ Assessing functionality
- ◆ Training:
 - ◆ Exposure to ruthless, agile opponents

Summary

- ◆ Philosophy
- ◆ The Command Process
- ◆ Characterising the Process
- ◆ Mapping to the Solutions
- ◆ Potential Benefits / Problems
- ◆ Summary and Discussions

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*Questions
Please ...*

End of CCRPAAPB.PPT