

# U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)-FIRES



## THE ORGANIZATION

TRADOC Fires. It is the Army's center of excellence that specializes in all things artillery, including training soldiers to learn how to use various weapons, creating doctrine and policy associated with Fires. Each year the Fires G8 team, working closely with G5, is responsible to deliver the prioritization strategy and ultimate funding recommendations of over 400 requirements for more than 30 units to the deputy commander.



## THE PROBLEM

UNSYNCHRONIZED. Fires was stuck in binders, documents, and spreadsheets spread out all over the place, being managed by out-of-sync stakeholders. During the submission period, requirements would be added and changed, and cost information was not always up to date. Each time a change occurred, which was frequent, it had to be manually inserted into what was hopefully the latest version of the teams' working document. Their manual workflow made it extremely difficult to run courses of action (COA) and provide senior leaders the ability to make real-time decisions.



## THE SOLUTION

COHESION. Fires used the Decision Lens platform to create a repeatable process where updates could happen in one central location. Analysts could pre-build COAs, force fund critical requirements, allocate resources to requirements to see what can be funded, and show trade-off analysis (e.g. If we fund this, what then becomes unfunded?). Equally important is that the prioritized requirements aligned directly with Fires' priorities so that all stakeholders were working on common ground (or speaking common language).



## THE RESULTS

SPEED & CLARITY. With COAs built right into Decision Lens, decision making became faster because "what if" scenarios were run in seconds, due to built in formulas. The CG was now armed to sign off on the Base Budget that aligns with the Fires' priorities. During execution, Fires could now quickly track requirements that were fully or partially funded, as well as unfunded (UFRs), in real time. They could then determine which unfunded requirements would deliver the biggest bang for their buck as resources became available.