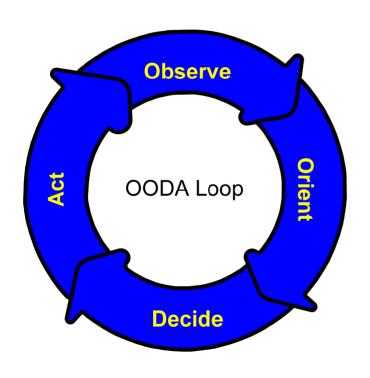
Managing the Battle Rhythm

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CTF-70 Battle Force Seventh Fleet
I-132

Introduction

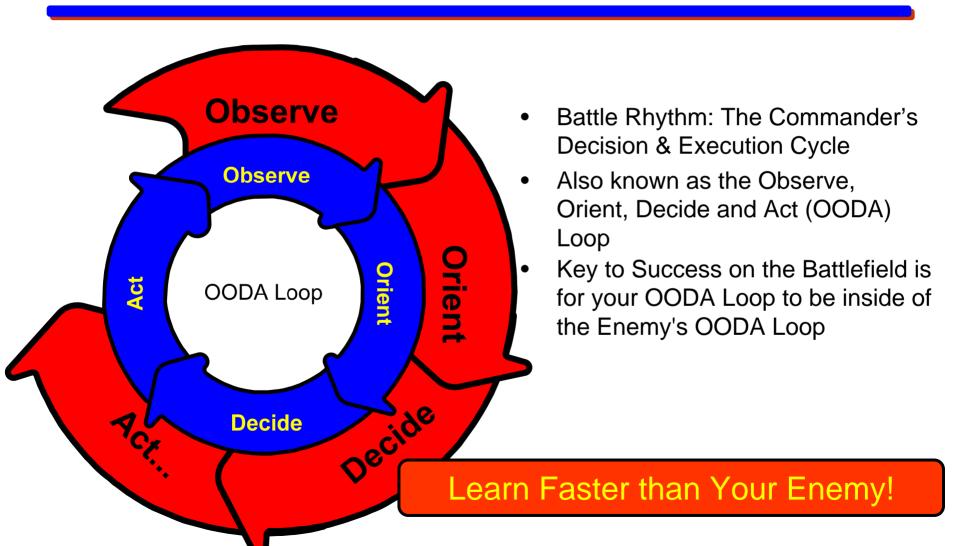
- Understanding the Battle Rhythm
- Battle Rhythm & Knowledge Management
- Four Phase Process to Improve the Battle Rhythm
- Avoiding Pitfalls in the Process
- Conclusion

Understanding the Battle Rhythm

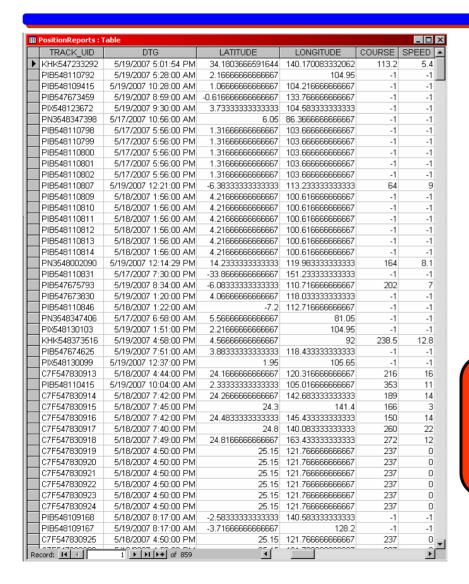


- Battle Rhythm: The Commander's Decision & Execution Cycle
- Also known as the Observe,
 Orient, Decide and Act (OODA)
 Loop,

Understanding the Battle Rhythm



- Battle Rhythm is the heart of military operational knowledge management
- Effective management means efficiently processing inputs and intent to allow the Commander to make decisive decisions
- War fighters must understand the distinction between data, information and knowledge



Data

- Raw unrefined representation of facts or concepts
- Typically abundant, but not every piece is relevant
- Does not hold value because it is hard to determine the context

Data Example
Table of Ships with their
Course, Speed and Position



Information

- Data that is held in context,
 i.e. that is discernable as valuable
- less plentiful than data, but more rich in value
- has a greater likelihood for yielding action

Information Example
Same Ships, Displayed on a
Chart in Relationship to Land



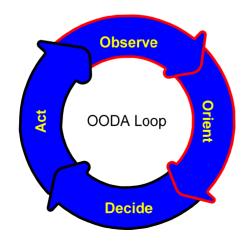
Knowledge

 Information that allows action (or is actionable) is knowledge

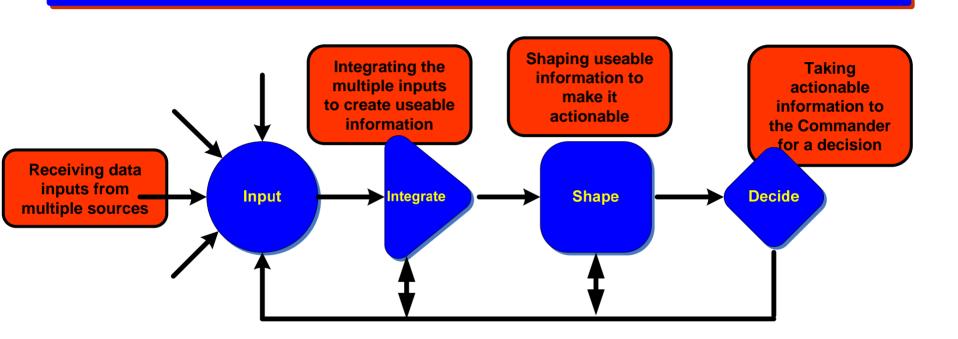
Knowledge Example

- Two ships carrying illegal cargo
- Intelligence estimate they are meeting North Korean Agents in Singapore

- Knowledge Management is *not* about technology
 - About collaborating and sharing information and knowledge
 - About flowing information to the right people
 - About identifying stovepipes and bottlenecks
 - About enabling the right actions to be taken at the right time
 - About creating good Situational Awareness so the Commander can make effective decisions

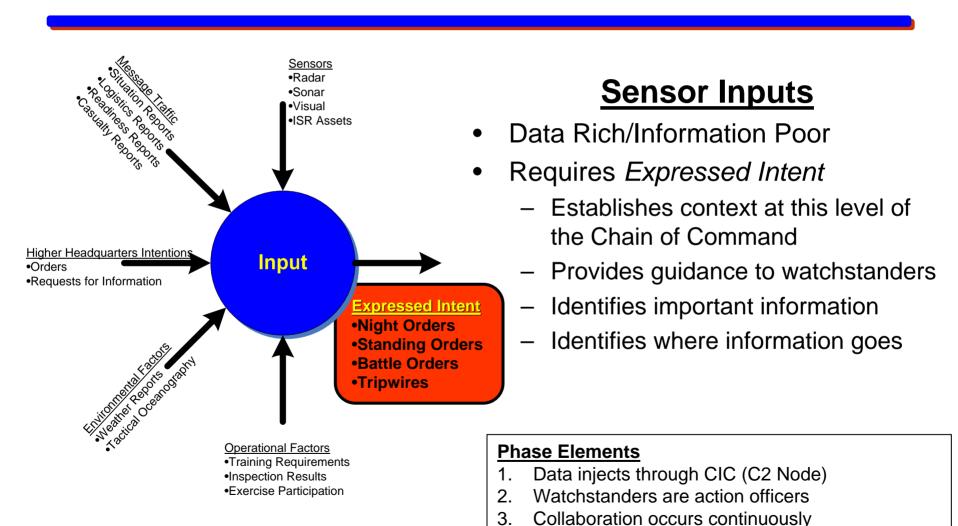


- Improving The Battle Rhythm
 - Concentrate on Observe and Orient
 - Areas heavily impacted by the staff



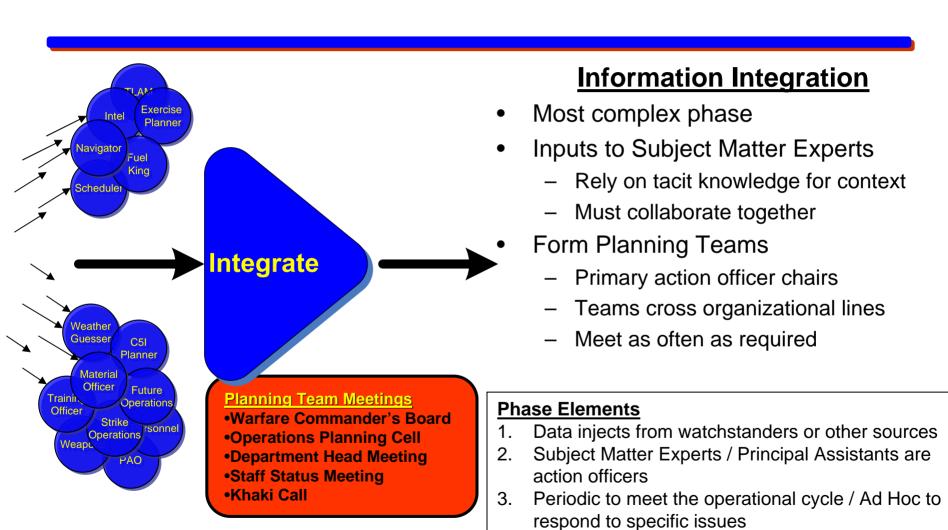
Phase Elements

- 1. Identifying the data injects
- 2. Identifying action officers
- 3. Identifying a time to meet and collaborate
- 4. Establishing the context that creates valuable data
- 5. Generating a deliverable to the next phase.



Expressed Intent establishes context

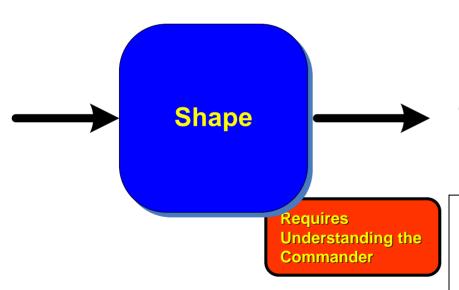
Information passed to staff subject matter expert



establishes context

5. Plan of Action / Set of Decisions

Action officer's tacit knowledge & experience



Information Shaping

- Short but important phase
- Use personal relationship for context
 - Understand political environment
 - Set Commander's agenda
 - Know hot button topics
- Shape information to prevent misunderstanding

Phase Elements

- Plan of Action / Set of Decisions
- Principal Assistants / Senior Decision Makers are action officers
- Collaboration occurs prior to presentation to the Commander
- Personal relationship with the Commander establishes context
- Refined Plan of Action / Final Set of Decisions

Decision Point

- Final Phase
- Decision is made
 - Yes
 - No
 - Give me an alternative
 - Give me more information
 - Wait (Do Nothing)



The purpose of the staff is to facilitate the Commander's ability to make a decision

Phase Elements

- Refined Plan of Action / Final Set of Decisions
- 2. The Commander
- 3. As required.
- 4. Commander's Tacit Knowledge & Experience
- Final Decision

Avoiding Pitfalls in the Process

Poor (or no) expressed intent

- Must be current and pertinent
- Sufficiently detailed yet flexible
- Living breathing document

Poorly identified subject matter experts

Look beyond billet structure to staff member experience

Too many meetings / not enough meetings

- Do not be driven by the calendar
- Cognition requires time

Not shaping information

- Time: subject matter experts must be on hand to answer questions
- New Commander

Conclusion – The Battle Rhythm Must

- Manage the flow of information to the Commander
- Allow the Commander to make decisions effectively.

The entire staff must understand its role in getting information to the Commander

- Watch standers, constantly watch the data stream and must have their context specifically articulated. They flow data to subject matter experts.
- Subject matter experts must meet together to integrate information and use their expertise to provide a context for the Commander. They develop a set of courses of action.
- Information shapers take the information and ensure the context is understood by the Commander. Their role is to use their knowledge of the Commander to ensure information is presented in a way that guarantees his understanding.
- The Commander reviews the information presented and the courses of action developed and makes a decision.

If information from each phase has been properly managed, then the commander has all the information required to make a decision

Author's Biography

Ramberto Torruella is the Staff Knowledge Manager for CTF-70, Commander Battle Force Seventh Fleet, embarked aboard USS KITTY HAWK (CV-63), home ported in Yokosuka, Japan.

He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1992 with a Bachelor of Science in Physic and from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1999 with Master of Science in Computer Science.

He is a certified nuclear engineer and has served aboard three fast attack submarines in both the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets.

Ramberto currently resides in Zushi, Japan with his wife, Kristyne and their four children.