



PEO C4I Masterplan

Frequently Asked Questions

Version 8.0



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**Information Dominance
Anytime, Anywhere...**



Appendix B. Frequently Asked Questions

This Masterplan is an acquisition document produced on an annual basis by the Program Executive Office for Command Control Communications Computers and Intelligence (PEO C4I). It describes the various portfolios and Programs of Record (POR) that are being fielded and supported by PEO C4I today and across the Future Year Defense Plan (FYDP), and identifies how those portfolios and PORs are configured on various Navy platforms afloat, ashore and airborne. The Masterplan also describes the migration of PEO C4I systems as they evolve in the phased delivery of network-centric capabilities to the warfighter.

The purpose of these Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) is to answer some standard questions intended to provide an overview of the Masterplan. This FAQ document contains the Executive Summary of the PEO C4I Masterplan, a brief introduction, and then addresses the FAQs.

Executive Summary

The Masterplan describes how the PEO C4I is conducting the modernization of its portfolio of systems and programs and also documents what capabilities will be delivered to the warfighter over the Future Year Defense Plan (FYDP) timeframe. Implementation of these capabilities by the Navy will enable the CNO's vision for "information dominance" through exploitation of new opportunities in distributed command and control, networking, and use of vast stores of collected data -- information and intelligence that too often lies at rest, undiscovered, unavailable, and untapped.

The document summarizes how each PEO C4I portfolio will be migrated from the legacy configuration to a network- and data-centric future configuration over the FYDP and beyond. Each portfolio description includes a roadmap that lays out how and when product lines will be delivered, converged, and/or retired over time. Technical issues, gaps, and shortfalls are presented in the context of the portfolio roadmaps in order to support transition planning for the infusion of proven science and technology (S&T) capabilities. Other recommended uses for the document are provided in the context of the various intended internal and external audiences, including a process model for planning and coordinating the roles and responsibilities of portfolio integration in Navy platforms.

The following paragraphs outline each of the six chapters of the Masterplan and their contents.

Chapter 1 identifies the purpose, scope, and intended audience of the Masterplan. The chapter also describes various uses of the Masterplan, including a model for SCN ship managers to use in planning C4ISR system configurations on future platforms, support for ongoing PEO C4I modernization initiatives, S&T transition planning, and PPBE-related activities.

Chapter 2 summarizes three overarching initiatives that are influencing the development of PEO C4I's portfolio of systems. It also introduces the newly revised Navy Technical Reference Model (NTRM) that organizes the PEO C4I portfolio. PEO C4I portfolio programs map directly to components of the NTRM. Chapter 2 provides an organized summary of the many drivers affecting PEO C4I portfolio development. These drivers include high-level strategies and concepts, DoD/DoN directives and instructions, guidance on the development of architectures and other technical standards, and various programs and initiatives that impact PEO C4I systems development.

Chapter 3 groups C4ISR programs into thirty-eight logical portfolios and provides a description of each portfolio. Each description contains a portfolio overview, roadmap and top-level operational view (OV-1); a summary of current capabilities and current configuration through FY14; a summary of

planned upgrades and planned configuration from FY16-FY18; and a projection of planned upgrades beyond FY18.

Chapter 4 provides two architecture diagrams for each of the portfolios. The first architecture diagram is for the FY14-FY15 timeframe while the second is for the FY16-FY18 timeframe. Each architecture diagram shows how the portfolios described in chapter 3 are combined to support a particular platform type. Architecture diagrams are provided for twenty-seven platform types: 4 afloat (Force Level Ship, Group Level Ship, Unit Level Ship, and Submarine), 6 shore (NCTAMS/RNOSC, DoD Teleport, NCTS, MOC, BCA, and End-to-end Connectivity) 11 expeditionary (NECC-MAST, NECC-RSSC, NECC-RDSAT, NECC-Tactical Vehicle, NECC - Boat Combatant Craft, TacMobile, DJC2 En Route, DJC2 RRK, DJC2 Early Entry, DJC2 Core and NET C2), and 6 aircraft (E-2C, F/A-18E/F, P-8A, MH-60R, TRITON UAS, JSF ALIS).

Chapter 5 identifies technical initiatives, concepts, analyses, and/or proposals representing key technical focus areas that are under consideration for each of the portfolios identified in Chapter 3. Some of the initiatives presented in this chapter could be fielded within the FYDP if funded while others may require development and maturation that would result in delivery of capability beyond FY17. Those initiatives are categorized as “currently working” and “future” to give the reader a perspective on when these initiatives, if supported, could end up providing capability to the fleet. With that in mind, the baseline extended diagrams of Chapter 4 are updated to reflect the changes that would occur if the “in work” initiatives become reality. Finally, several top-level missions (e.g., A2/AD and MDA) are described that represent a current focus within DoN; the initiatives in this chapter are mapped to those missions, where appropriate.

Chapter 6 describes the Target Technical Framework (TTF). The TTF is a projected technical C4ISR vision for the 2035 timeframe. The framework is presented in the context of the future projected operating environment through a description of its associated top-level principles, inherent capabilities, key attributes associated with those capabilities, and the technology enablers that make the TTF both feasible and plausible. The point of the TTF is to provide individual Product PMWs with a common point on the horizon. Acquisition strategies, program trade-off decisions, and program design decisions can reference the TTF as a general guideline for future systems development and integration.

In conclusion, the Masterplan is intended to be used as a ready reference for all PEO C4I portfolio stakeholders, including program managers, resource sponsors and warfighters. The document provides an understanding of what transition is required across the PEO C4I portfolio in order to meet modern network-centric warfare needs, what is planned and budgeted for, baseline architectures, future architectures, portfolio roadmaps, recommendations for modernization initiatives, and a process model for using the document for planning future platform C4ISR configurations. The Masterplan is a living document that is updated annually to reflect changes necessitated by emerging requirements, top-level DoD/DoN direction, technology advances, and/or other evolving influences on the PEO C4I portfolio.

B1.0 What is the Purpose of the Masterplan?

The PEO C4I Masterplan was produced for several reasons:

- To improve the unified focus across the PEO C4I enterprise, with emphasis on portfolio management, in order to provide the Navy and Joint warfighters with the best network-centric capabilities that fully support their missions
- To provide warfighters with integrated portfolio roadmaps and associated schedules for the phased delivery of PEO C4I capabilities over the FYDP

- To provide visibility into portfolio transition roadmaps for stakeholders involved in system acquisition, programming, planning, budgeting, and execution
- To provide the S&T community with insight into PEO C4I portfolio, gaps, shortfalls, a Target Technical Framework for the 2035 timeframe, and related technical issues in order to facilitate technology transition planning
- To provide platform planners with a mechanism that facilitates allocation of portfolio/component roles and responsibilities across the PEOs and other acquisition organizations per the Navy Technical Reference Model (NTRM)

As a foundation for the transformation of PEO C4I portfolio modernization, the Masterplan summarizes the principles, goals, objectives, characteristics, and attributes of DoD network-centric operations, as derived from a number of DoD, Joint Staff, and Department of the Navy (DoN) references and directives. This provides a framework for the description of how each PEO C4I portfolio will be migrated from the current legacy configuration to a network-centric future configuration over the FYDP and beyond. Each portfolio description includes a roadmap that lays out how and when product lines will be delivered, converged, and/or retired over time. Technical issues, gaps, and shortfalls are presented in the context of the portfolio roadmaps in order to support transition planning for the infusion of proven science and technology (S&T) capabilities. Other recommended uses for the document are provided in the context of the various intended internal and external audiences, including a process model for planning and coordinating the roles and responsibilities of portfolio integration in Navy platforms.

B2.0 Who is the intended audience for the Masterplan?

The Masterplan is intended for two groups: an internal audience including PEO C4I and other constituencies in “Team SPAWAR,” and an external audience consisting of stakeholders involved in the delivery of PEO C4I portfolio capabilities to the warfighter.

The principal beneficiaries of this Masterplan are the program managers within the Program Managers, Warfare (PMWs). The Masterplan is intended to present both a consistent framework within which net-centric capabilities are being evolved by PEO C4I and also a perspective on how individual portfolios and programs contribute to the CNO’s vision for Information Dominance and also the Navy’s portion of the Department of Defense Information Networks (DODIN).

Other beneficiaries include resource sponsors who gain technical and schedule context on their portfolio investments, Joint and Navy warfighters who obtain a perspective on emerging net-centric capabilities and their delivery schedule, program managers in other PEOs and Direct Reporting Program Managers (DRPMs) who must be aware of evolving PEO C4I capabilities in order to fully leverage and/or achieve required interoperability, and technical base personnel who gain visibility into portfolio-specific issues and challenges that need to be overcome along with roadmaps for potential insertion of proven S&T products into program baselines.

B3.0 What is a “baseline architecture”?

A baseline architecture details the system layout of major C4ISR systems on Navy platforms in the near-term, with emphasis on PEO C4I systems. “Baseline” is defined as the FY14-FY15 timeframe. A baseline architecture defines the current “as-is” capability set and currently-budgeted starting point for transitioning to net-centric platform nodes on the DODIN. Figure 318 is an example of a notional baseline architecture.

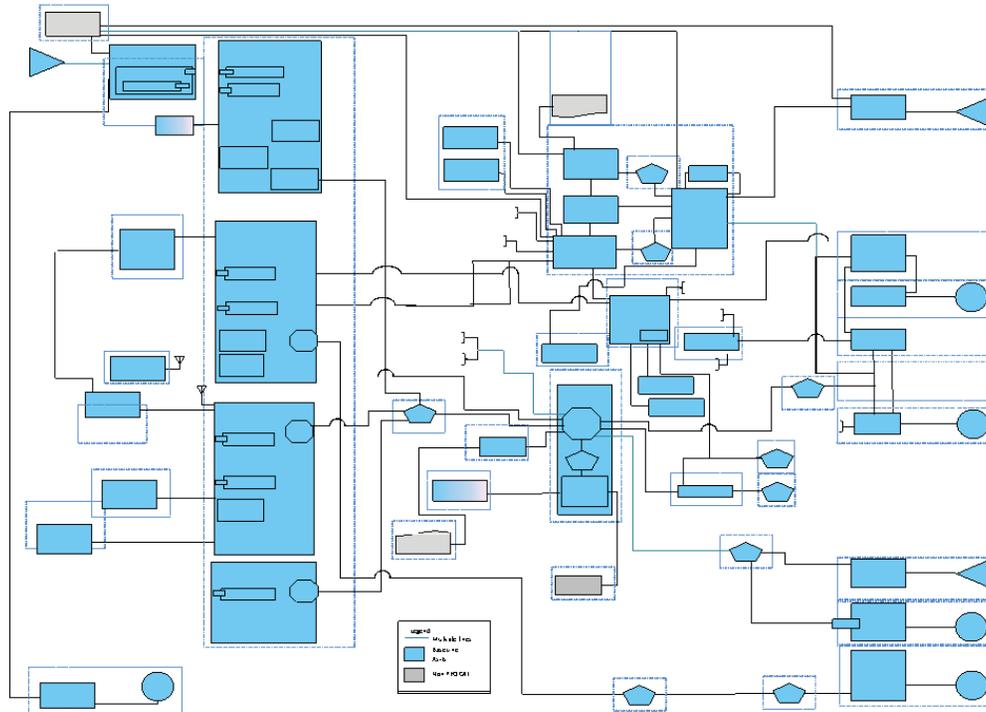


Figure 318. Notional Baseline Architecture (FY14-FY15)

B4.0 What is a “baseline extended architecture”?

A baseline extended architecture details the system layout of major C4ISR systems projected to be integrated on Navy platforms, with emphasis on PEO C4I systems. “Baseline extended” is defined as applicable to the FY16-FY18 timeframe. A baseline extended architecture defines the future “to-be” capability set and represents the in-process migration to net-centric platform nodes on the DODIN. Figure 319 is an example of a notional baseline extended architecture. Note the color code difference indicating systems that are expected to be modified in order to achieve network-centric goals, as well as the interfaces to non-PEO C4I capabilities.

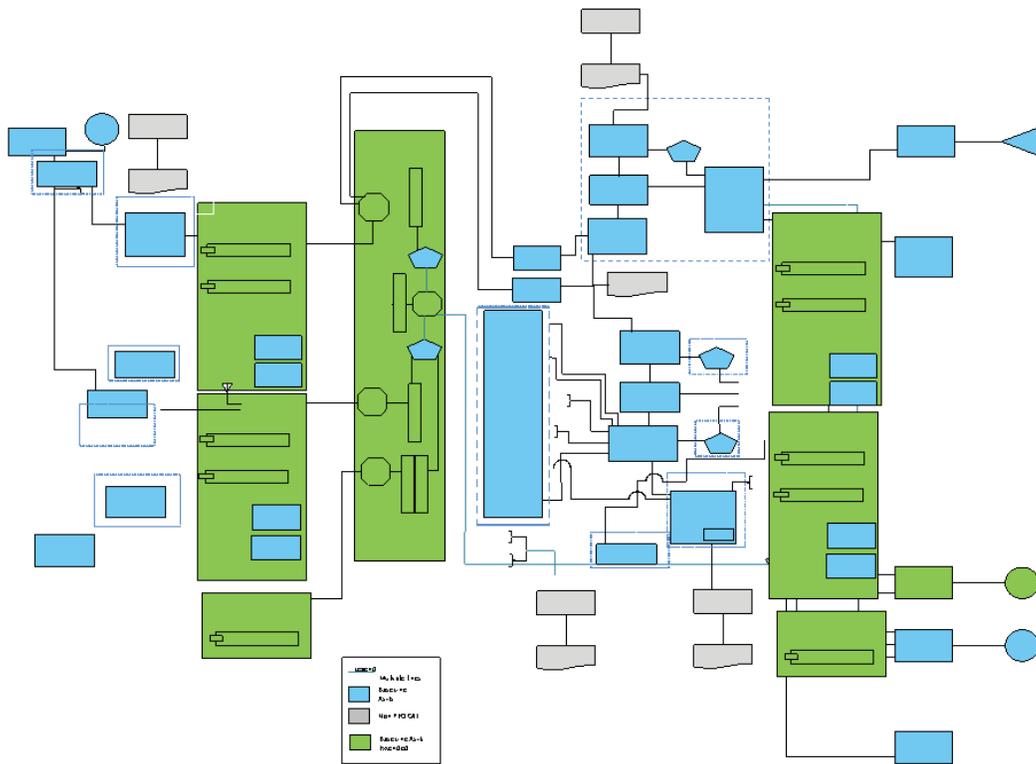


Figure 319. Notional Baseline Extended Architecture (FY16-FY18)

B5.0 What is the Navy Technical Reference Model (NTRM), and what is a “component” of the NTRM?

The Navy Technical Reference Model (NTRM) provides a common framework for representing the hierarchy of all layered services that support afloat, airborne and ashore Navy platforms. It is a derivative of the International Standard Organization's Open System Interconnect (ISO/OSI) standard model for networking protocols and distributed applications. The NTRM leverages: the PEO C4I Masterplan/Reference Model, PEO Integrated Warfare Systems Common Objective Architecture, and PEO C4I's Services Oriented Architecture Core Services Tiger Team objectives. The NTRM assists in coordinating the planning process for acquisition, construction, development, implementation, operation, and recapitalization of the PEO C4I systems that will be encompassed by the this reference architecture. Because combat system and other services outside the responsibility of PEO C4I are represented in the NTRM, it also provides a useful framework for coordinating platform life cycle planning activities with other PEOs and acquisition organizations. The NTRM can be used to discuss/identify/map platform functionality to acquisition organization roles and responsibilities.

NTRM v1.0 was developed as a collaborative effort between PEO C4I and PEO IWS. This Masterplan depicts NTRM v1.05 which reflects PEO C4I proposed changes to NTRM v1.0. NOTE: ASN (RDA) CHSENG has the lead for updating the NTRM and socializing its use across all Navy PEOs.

Network-centric, service-based, open architectures will be predominant in the target time frame. The current two-tier, client-server architectures continue to evolve towards service-based architectures

resulting in loosely-coupled, network-hosted web services exemplifying the evolution to the service-oriented architecture that is ongoing.

To assist in clarifying the service oriented architecture precept, the NTRM uses a layered architectural style that describes functionality within each layer hiding the implementation details of the layer below. The conceptual design of the NTRM separates application-neutral services from the Networking and Communications infrastructure components required to enable services at the higher-level tiers. Figure 320 illustrates the major components in Level 0 of the NTRM. Level 0 is decomposed into more granular components in Levels 1, 2, and 3 of the NTRM.

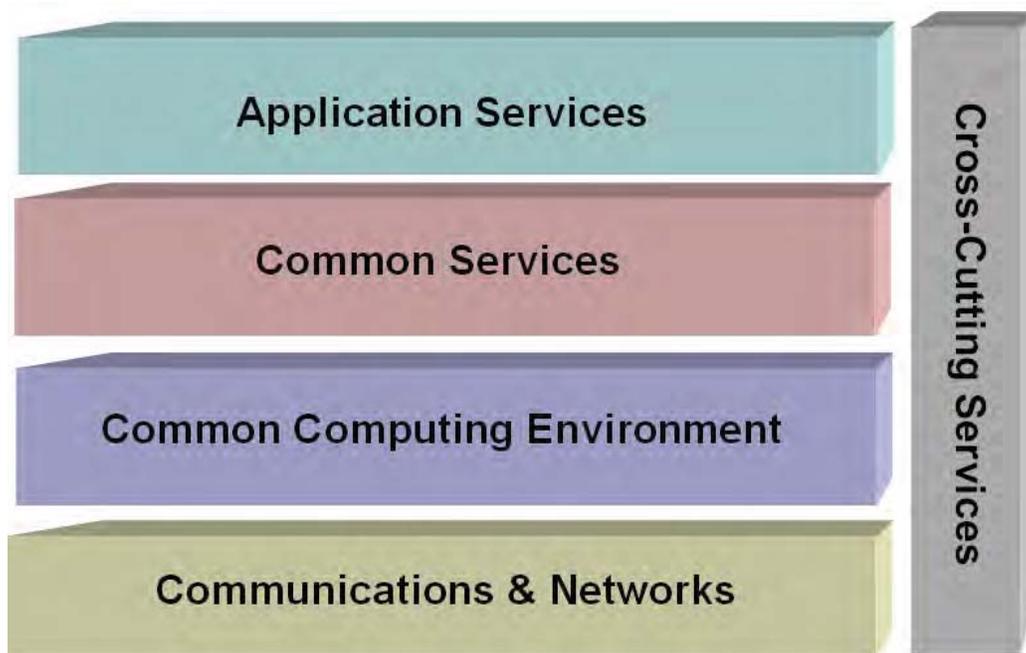


Figure 320. Navy Technical Reference Model v1.05 Major Components (Level 0)

B6.0 What is a “portfolio”?

PEO C4I is leading the transformation of Navy C4I systems and supporting infrastructure programs to net-centric operations through the phased implementation of the above capabilities across the portfolio of PEO C4I programs. Per DoD policy, IT investments are managed as portfolios to: ensure IT investments support the Department’s vision, mission, and goals; ensure efficient and effective delivery of capabilities to the warfighter; and maximize return on investment to the DoD Enterprise. A portfolio is defined in DODI 8115.02, Information Technology Portfolio Management Implementation, as “the collection of capabilities, resources, and related investments that are required to accomplish a mission-related or administrative outcome.” “Resources” include people, funding, facilities, weapons, IT, other equipment, logistics support, services, and information. Management activities for a portfolio include strategic planning, capital planning, governance, process improvements, performance metrics/measures, requirements generation, acquisition/development, and operations – in short, the total product lifecycle support provided by PEO C4I program managers and other stakeholders.

DoD portfolios are nested and integrated according to Joint Capability Areas (JCAs) defined by OS and the Joint Staff. All of the PEO C4I portfolios can be mapped to the JCAs. Of the nine top-level

JCAs, the three that encompass most of the PEO C4I portfolios are Battlespace Awareness, Command & Control, and Net-Centric.

The PEO C4I portfolios are mapped to the NTRM, as shown in Figure 321 below.

NTRM TIER 0	NTRM TIER 1	PORTFOLIO	NTRM TIER 0	NTRM TIER 1	PORTFOLIO
Communications	SATCOM	Narrowband	Common Services	Basic Info Services	Computing Systems Management
		Wideband			Data Management
		Protected			Positioning Navigation and Timing
		Broadcast			Visualization
	Communication Non-SATCOM (Wireless)	Tactical Data Links			Core Services (Tactical Edge)
Tactical Comms		Business Apps			
Networks	Wide Area Networks	Terrestrial Transport/Backhaul	Application Services	Support Systems	Logistics
		Network WAN Gateway			Organizational Messaging
		Networks Afloat			Strategic Messaging
	Local Area Networks	C2 Networks Ashore		Battle Space Awareness	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
		Shore Telephony			Information Ops
		Network/Circuit Management		Shore Network Management	Command & Control
	Networks Afloat Management			Maritime C2	
	Communications Circuit Management			Information Assurance	Navy Air Operations Command & Control (NAOC2)
	Common Computing Environment				Hosting Environment (Computing Infrastructure)
		Computing Hardware		Computing Hardware	Integrity/Non-Repudiation (INR)
Information Assurance			Computer Network Defense (CND)		
Quality of Service (QoS)	High Availability Enterprise (HAE)	Confidentiality & Encryption			
Data Services	Quality of Service	Data Services			

Figure 321. PEO C4I Portfolios

B7.0 How can I use the Masterplan to help determine portfolio roles and responsibilities on SCN ships?

SCN manager responsibilities include planning and implementing major platform modifications and designing and implementing the integrated C4ISR and combat systems in new platforms. Platform categories include: afloat, shore, expeditionary, and air. Within PEO C4I, Platform Integration Program Managers (PMW 7xx) are the portfolio managers for the SCN PMs. The Masterplan can be used to support the platform planning responsibilities of SCN managers through the use of C5 (Content, Condition, Capability, Configuration, and Contacts), as illustrated in Figure 322 below.

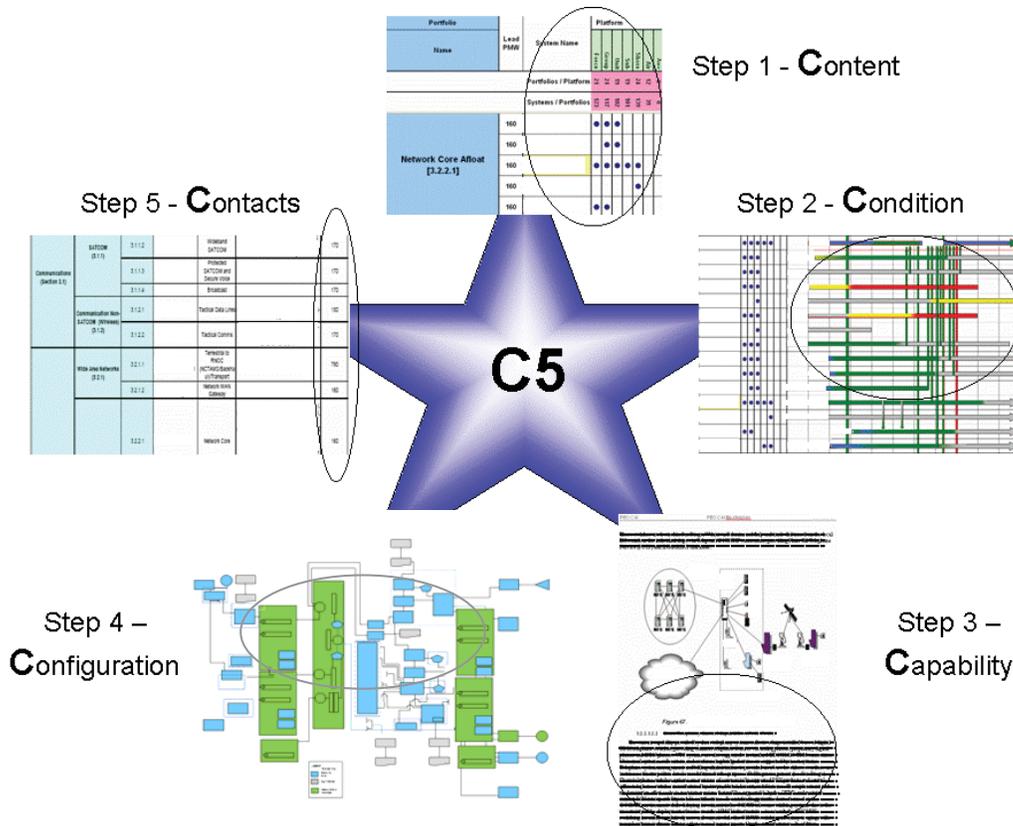


Figure 322. The C5 Model for Platform Planning

This C5 model is applied to the platform planning process for a notional Group Level SCN ship below for the purposes of illustration:

- Step #1, Content. Examine the Masterplan and identify the number and type of portfolios that the relevant ship class has in order to scope the planning effort. For example, a Force Level ship might use 32 of the 38 PEO C4I portfolios while a Group level ship might use 28 portfolios. Thus, a notional Group Level SCN ship could start the analysis with these 28 portfolios.
- Step #2, Condition. Examine the PEO C4I portfolio roadmaps for the required delivery timeframe. Then observe the condition (health) of the programs in that timeframe. For example, for a notional Group Level SCN ship required delivery in 2017, the desired "condition" (health) to be selected would be PORs that are shown as "green" for 2017.
- Step #3, Capability. Peruse the overall capabilities of each of the selected (green) PORs in the appropriate sections of Chapter 3 of the Masterplan. For example, ADNS Increment III at the end of FYDP provides Ciphertext, IPv6, 25/50 Mbps capacity, and WAN QoS. Assess how/whether these capabilities fulfill platform requirements.
- Step #4, Configuration. This step determines how the selected POR/capabilities are networked together. Examine the configuration diagrams (integrated portfolio architectures) in the Masterplan in Chapter 4. For the notional Group Level SCN ship, the FY14–FY15 configuration diagrams would be reviewed to see how the 28 portfolios are interconnected.

- Step #5, Contacts. When the SCN PM needs more information, such as POR life cycle costs, he contacts the Platform Integration PMW responsible for managing C4ISR portfolio integration on the particular platform.

B8.0 How can I use the Masterplan to support Programming, Planning, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE)?

Analyses and assessments are ongoing efforts associated with the annual PPBE process. The assessment community needs for the PEO C4I architectures to be of sufficient in granularity to conduct valid assessments used in decision-making processes. The ability to successfully collect this kind of information from an authoritative source such as this Masterplan leads to more-informed decisions. Specifically, Analyses of Alternatives, Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) capability benefit analyses, and associated functional area/need/solution analyses are dependent upon the sufficiency, completeness, accuracy, and technical and programmatic context of architecture inputs. The Masterplan is a one-stop authoritative source for this information and is valuable to the assessment community, as well as for sponsor organizations such as N81F and N6F.

A key objective is to use the Masterplan to improve the assessment of shortfalls, gaps and overlaps. The Masterplan adequately captures today's architectures and projects architectural modifications across the FYDP. These architectures can provide use case inputs for assessments that lead to architecture realignment in order to lead to improved performance efficiencies and resource allocation decision-making.

Stakeholders can also use the Masterplan to support risk management and risk reduction activities in support of PPBE. Using an accepted technical reference model improves the understanding of how to deliver PEO C4I capabilities in the context of evolving integrated system architectures. Dependencies of the portfolios can be more easily assessed to help determine the achievement of network-centric objectives associated with internal and external interfaces, thus reducing risks to costs and performance. In addition, schedule dependencies can be assessed by aligning and evaluating key elements of the portfolios over the FYDP. Key technical issues and the use of proven S&T, as summarized in the Masterplan, can be incorporated into portfolio risk management plans. Program offices can align their cost plans and leverage the opportunities identified within this Masterplan to coordinate the delivery of integrated capabilities to the warfighters.

B9.0 How can I use the Masterplan to support S&T activities?

A key objective of S&T planning is to identify S&T gaps and provide those needs as inputs into the POM planning process. This planning process facilitates investment in solutions to address projected program requirement and capability shortfalls in the near, mid, and far timelines. The Masterplan provides descriptions of current and future Programs of Record (POR) systems and capabilities and associated issues and capability shortfalls to support this planning process. The Masterplan also contains a tabular summary of all the ongoing S&T initiatives that pertain to PEO C4I portfolios.

The PEO C4I Science and Technology (S&T) Transition Process is a framework for vetting and aggregating S&T needs to affect successful resourcing and transition of S&T capabilities into PEO C4I Programs of Record (PORs). The process consists of mid-term and short-term planning on an annual and recurring basis, as shown in Figure 5.

The annual S&T planning cycle begins with a solicitation of mid-term and near-term acquisition requirements (Gaps) for S&T from PEO C4I program offices. The S&T requirements are influenced by OSD/SECNAV directives, CNO guidance, ONR/OPNAV Strategic S&T roadmaps, Fleet inputs, and SPAWAR 5.0’s target architecture and Portfolio Health Assessments. The PEO C4I S&T gaps will be augmented by S&T shortfalls that are identified during Systems Engineering Technical Review (SETRs) and potential S&T needs that arise during Acquisition Coordination Team (ACT) meetings, milestone decisions, engineering reviews, and technology assessments. A primary focus of the S&T gaps solicitation is to identify requirements for near-term gaps requiring technically mature solutions over the next 0-3 years as well as mid-term gaps that require technology development and delivery in 5-7 years.

The S&T process continues with efforts to fulfill identified gaps through a variety of funding venues. The Assistant Program Executive Officer for S&T (APEO for S&T) assists by providing advocacy and representation in the various S&T venues. Near-term (0-3 years) gaps can be addressed using high TRL capabilities that will transition quickly into Programs of Record (PORs). These acquisition issues would normally be funded by quick reaction venues such as Technology Insertion Program for Savings (TIPS), Rapid Innovation Fund (RIF), and Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Phase 2.5 efforts. The mid-term (3-8 years) gaps focus on capabilities that may require further maturation before being transitioned into a particular POR, and may include anticipated requirements of emerging PORs as well as identified gaps of PORs currently fielding or in sustainment. These issues can be fulfilled by a number of available venues that also include ONR’s Future Naval Capabilities (FNCs) and Innovative Naval Prototypes, Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Phase 1 and 2 efforts, SPAWAR Systems Center Atlantic and Pacific Naval Innovative Science and Engineering (NISE) projects, and/or Industry IRAD Processes.

S&T projects selected for funding will typically represent those providing the highest value to the warfighter along with a high probability of transition. Funded S&T projects are monitored during execution by APEO for S&T, APMs for S&T, and the PMs to ensure that projects are progressing towards meeting their transition criteria and to assess that the transition target is still viable.

The ultimate goal for PEO C4I S&T projects is to deliver a mature capability for integration into a program of record. Technology transition can occur at any point in the Acquisition Timeline, as shown in Figure 323. Beginning in FY13, PEO C4I will compile and publish S&T transition metrics to capture lessons learned and improve the S&T planning process.

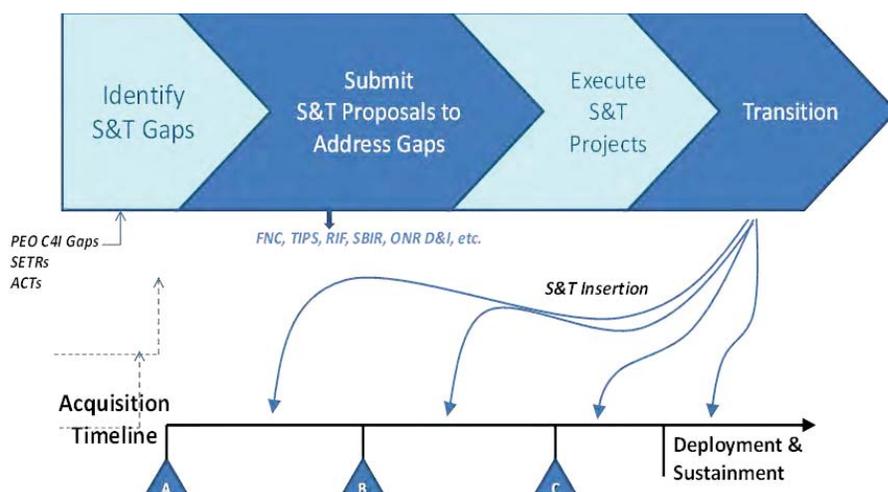


Figure 323. PEO C4I S&T Management Process

B10.0 How can I use the Masterplan to support PEO C4I modernization activities?

C4I modernization is defined as the identification, development, approval, procurement and implementation of changes to the C4ISR characteristics of new construction and in service platforms and shore sites. These changes include fielding of new systems and capabilities, incremental upgrades of existing systems or maintenance of existing systems to meet Fleet requirements. This includes both hardware and software.

There are three main organizational components of PEO C4I Modernization: Product PMWs, Platform PMWs, and the PEO Modernization Division. Product PMWs focus on planning and acquiring products, Platform PMWs focus on Advance Planning and the Planning for the Execution of the installations and the PEO Modernization Division focuses on PEO's C4I Roadmap, policy, process, and metrics. The Modernization Division also leads and coordinates PEO's advanced planning efforts for PEO enterprise efforts such as Naval Information Dominance Enterprise (NIDE), Navy Modernization Process (NMP, formerly known as SHIPMAIN), and Planning Programming Budget and Execution (PPBE).

The Modernization Life Cycle (Figure 324), described in detail in PEO C4I's CONOPS for Modernization Management, dated 5 Oct 2006, is the PEO's process for modernizing Platforms and Shore sites with C4I capabilities. The Modernization Life Cycle has been decomposed into three major areas: Advance Planning, Installation Planning and Installation Execution. Installation Execution has been moved to the Fleet Readiness Directorate (FRD).

The Advanced Planning process, as illustrated in Figure 325, starts with the PEO C4I Integrated Roadmap which is a detailed depiction of existing, planned, and desired C4I systems. The Roadmap is produced as a result of planning iterations with OPNAV resource sponsors through the JCIDS process, and represents the PEO C4I SV-8. The Roadmap is partitioned into NTRM portfolios, and each portfolio within the Masterplan contains the latest Roadmap. The portfolio roadmaps show the migration of the systems within the portfolio, the health of the migration of those systems (product health), and the platforms which those systems variants will be installed upon (platform wholeness).

The PEO C4I Roadmap drives the development of capability builds which are packages of systems that need to be installed together to produce a synergistic result. These packages represent modifications to existing C4I platform baselines. The C4I Builds are targeted for two year time-lines to match the budget cycle, and represent coordination between the PEO TDs, Engineers, Advanced Planners, PPBE team, and Configuration Managers. The C4I Builds are reflected in the Baseline Drawings contained within the Masterplan.

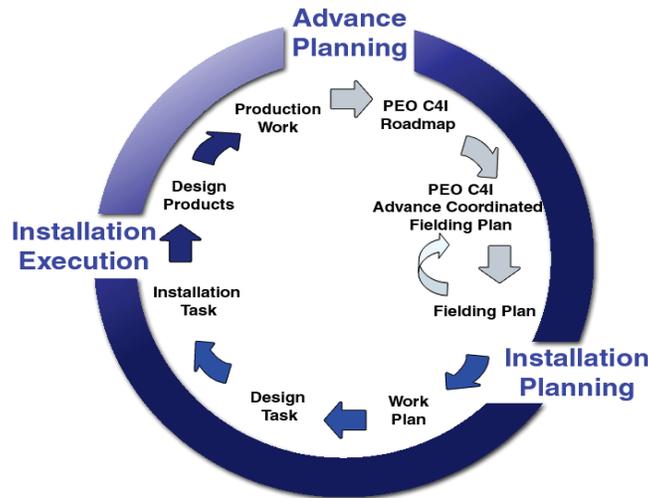


Figure 324. Modernization Management is organized into three areas

Advanced Planning consists of:

- Product Roadmapping Roadmap
- C4I Platform Baselineing C4I Builds
- Synchronized Scheduling ACFP
- Resourcing POM

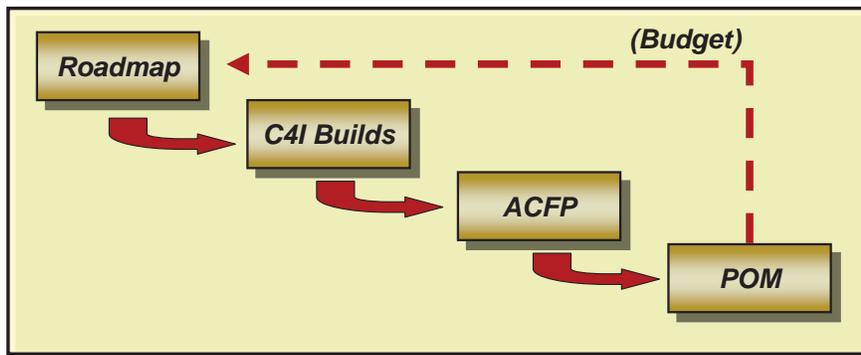


Figure 325. The Advanced Planning Process

The C4I Builds are bundled into synchronized installation schedules as part of the PEO C4I Advance Coordinated Fielding Plans (18 months prior to Execution Year) for force level platforms, surface platforms, submarines and shore sites. The PEO C4I Advance Coordinated Fielding Plans align the desired C4I capabilities to Platforms and shore sites in specific fiscal years, during Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) availabilities, other scheduled availabilities, and shore site availabilities. The ACFP is then used to align funding within the PPBE process.

The PEO C4I Advance Coordinated Fielding Plans allow for the generation of the Fielding Plans (18 months prior to Execution Year). The Fielding Plans are a collection of jobs which contain the platform

or site, the scope of the work, the schedule installation dates and the budgeted cost. Once the Fielding Plans have been validated and approved, Work Plans are generated.

The Work Plan is the PEO's final installation plan. It provides the tasking to the design activities and the installation activities. The design tasks for surface platforms are usually executed in two fiscal years, 75% the year prior to the production work and 25% after the production work. For submarines, class drawings are developed for each class of submarine and are applicable to every hull in its class. The development of these drawings is funded 18 months prior to the first installation.

As part of the installation planning process and to coordinate modernization activities with the Fleet, the Navy Modernization Process (NMP) is leveraged to manage modernization and maintenance requirements to include but not limited to: Ship Change Document (SCD) preparation, Topside and Below Deck Design and Installation oversight. Platform PMWs are responsible for monitoring the NMP Modernization Plan and reconciling it with PEO C4I Advance Coordinated Fielding Plans, ensuring alterations are NMP approved in accordance with processes, guidelines and milestones set forth in the Surface Ship and Carrier Entitled Process for Modernization (SSCEPM) also known as the Navy Modernization Process (NMP) Manual (formerly referred to as the One Book).

The PEO C4I Roadmap and the PEO C4I Masterplan are thus linked. The PEO C4I Roadmap (and the Modernization CONOPS) characterize how the transition of system architectures actually occurs between states (i.e., the current and planned configurations), whereas the PEO C4I Masterplan presents architectures associated with the states themselves.