CA-ID	Command Activities	Topic-ID	Topic	Epic-ID	Epics	US-ID	User Stories	Acceptance Criteria	Additional Information/Considerations
CA-1	Assess Assessment within the context of the Operations Process is the monitoring and evaluation of the Current Operational Picture (COP). It is continuous throughout planning, preparation and execution and is dependent on good Situational Awareness (SA), to which it also contributes. Critically, assessment is guided by Information Requirements and provides the basis for the decision making of commanders and staff. It is also an essential supporting activity in the constant fight for understanding.	T-1	Monitoring Monitoring is the continuous observation, manipulation and update of the COP and therefore produces SA. The commander and staff will typically focus on Priority Information Requirements (PIRs). These can include confirmation of current understanding and planning assumptions, to ensure they remain valid, as well as identifying new information and assumptions that will affect subsequent planning. In addition, monitoring should identify indicators that relate to opportunities, threats to the force and gaps in information.	E-1	As a [User] I want to monitor the COP in order to understand the current operational situation so that I can evaluate progress, forecast opportunities or threats, identify variances from the plan and enable informed decision making.	US-1	As a [User] I want to manipulate my view of the COP so that it is displaying information of interest in a suitable manner for my current needs, allowing me to glean relevant information thereby enhancing my Situational Awareness.	Able to present the operating picture as a selectable set of [Tracks] and [Geo-positioned Objects] overlaid on [Foundation GEOINT]. [Geo-positioned Objects] and [Tracks] to include but not limited to: Forces (Blue, Red, White and Green) Real World Non-Force (e.g. Buildings and Infrastructure) Virtual (e.g. geo-fences, routes, range rings and arcs of fire) Any combination of [Geo-positioned Objects] and [Tracks] at their latest reported location Able to manipulate the view of the Operating Picture, including: Able to pan, scroll and rotate [Foundation GEOINT]: Able to rotate around a User-selected point on the [Foundation GEOINT]. Pan any direction and new image displayed within 50ms for [Foundation GEOINT] stored locally, dependent on underlying hardware. [Foundation GEOINT] pre-loaded on the local device: Without tiling or additional maps having to be manually loaded. Remotely stored [Foundation GEOINT] to be loaded within a time envelope in accordance with the network data transfer rates of the available Bearers. Able to position the centre of the map on the User's current location: User's position supplied by the [Location] service. Map display to be updated within 50 ms, dependent on underlying hardware. Able to centre the map on a manually selected location: Location to be entered as coordinates: OS, BNG, UTM, Lat-Long, MGRS, GARS and selected point on display. Map display to be updated within 50ms, dependent on underlying hardware. Able to orientate the map relative to an absolute reference: True North, Magnetic North, Grid North, Manual orientation entered as bearing etc. Able to orientate the map relative to a variable reference: Towards waypoint, direction device facing, direction of travel etc. User's bearing, orientation and direction of travel supplied by the [Location] service Able to display the distance, bearing and elevation between locations on the map (between any two entities: current location, waypoint, manually selected location, symbol, [Geo-positioned Object]): Relative position of objects from own position or between User-specified points Visual indication of bearing on map as well as numerical value Accuracy of displayed distances, bearing and elevation to be determined by the accuracy of the source data provided by the [Location] service. Able to change the displayed scale of [Foundation GEOINT]: User is able to select the display of [Foundation GEOINT] from standard map scales. Able to select operator defined variable scale (User-zoom capability) User able to define thresholds at which the different layers are displayed (e.g. zoom level at which display trips from vector to raster imagery etc.) Automatically loads appropriate size & resolution imagery for scale Objects present on [Foundation GEOINT] remain appropriately scaled in all zoomed views Icons or symbols for all [Geo-positioned Objects] remain appropriately scaled in all zoomed views Range scales from 30m up to 2000km along shortest edge of screen, steps as agreed with the Authority. Changes detail shown on vector layers Loaded within 50 ms for [Foundation GEOINT] stored locally, dependent on underlying hardware. Remotely stored [Foundation GEOINT] to be loaded within a time envelope in accordance with the network data transfer rates of the available Bearers.	COP to include: The COP is an operational picture tailored to the user's requirements, based on common data and information shared by more than one command. CIS can now provide all levels of commanders with near real-time information on the current situation as a COP. The COP is derived from data, information and knowledge common to all echelons. The commander and staff tailor its display for resolution and content appropriate to their echelon of command and the mission. Reports and returns generally convey information to inform the COP. At its most basic, a coalition COP consists of Blue Forces, Red Forces, Significant Activities (SIGACTS), and Operational Graphics.
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								User able to display current distance, bearing or elevation to another [Track] or [Geo-positioned Object]. [Geo-positioned Objects] and [Tracks] selectable from [Operating Picture]. In accordance with Geospatial Services. For any [Geo-positioned Object], source of positional information displayed visually on the [Operating Picture] as part of the symbol with no User interaction required to read. Able to view location, orientation, bearing and velocity of the User: Presented to the accuracy supplied by the underlying Service with updates displayed as soon as received by the underlying Service. Able to view the accuracy of the current location of the User: Displayed visually. e.g. Green/Amber/Red indication, uncertainty halo. Displayed in text. e.g. +/- x metres. User's accuracy of position supplied by the [Location] service Authorised User able to request an update of a device's position from one or more devices by geographic area, User ID, [Role], [Community of Interest]. User able to view the location of the [Platform]/[User] currently transmitting on a [Community of Interest] on the [Operating Picture]: Able to determine from the [Local Operating Picture] when a device is in covert mode. Able to display on the Operating Picture the last known location of a device and an indication of where and when it was put into covert mode. Able to view feedback on progress along a planned route: Present navigation information based on current position relative to a planned route. Present information to the User including but not limited to: Distance, Bearing and Route to previous waypoint; Distance, Bearing and Route to the next waypoint; Potential routes to user-defined end point based on current location; System able to propose amendments to a route based on deviations from original plan. Able to view a trace of a route travelled on the [Operating Picture]: Able to display all actions taken by a User (including [Information Products] generated) separated by location and/or time. Whole route to be displayed on [Foundation GEOINT] Three-dimensional where the [Foundation GEOINT] provided is able to support 3D rendering. Able to export the trace of route and associated [Information] to create a patrol report. [Location Status Board] service provided: Display a tabulated view of the [Geo-positioned Objects] and associated [Information] contained within the [Operating Picture]. User able to manipulate the data contained in the tabulated view (e.g. sort, filter etc.). User able to select specific [Geo-positioned Objects] attributes to be displayed in tabulated view. Enable the [REP] to be searched: Search the [REP] and [Foundation GEOINT] for features, locations, points of interest etc. Search in accordance with [Search] services. Able to search for all information available on the Operating Picture: Search in accordance with [Search] services. Search for features in the LOP, categories of objects, ID of user/role/force element, geographical area, R3 information. Free text search and commonly used searches. Able to return information for [Geo-positioned Objects] not currently displayed on the [Operating Picture] being viewed (e.g. Objects outside of the selected scale of [Operating Picture] and Objects not present in the selected Operating Picture Layers). Able to return information for Force Objects that have no active symbol on the current [Operating Picture] (e.g. disconnected or out of date location information). User able to select whether to automatically pan the display to centre on discovered [Geo-positioned Objects] and [Tracks] on [Local Operating Picture].	
CA-1	Assess Assessment within the context of the Operations Process is the monitoring and evaluation of the Current Operational Picture (COP). It is continuous throughout planning, preparation and execution and is dependent on good Situational Awareness (SA), to which it also contributes. Critically, assessment is guided by Information Requirements and provides the basis for the decision making of commanders and staff. It is also an essential supporting activity in the constant fight for understanding.	T-1	Monitoring Monitoring is the continuous observation, manipulation and update of the COP and therefore produces SA. The commander and staff will typically focus on Priority Information Requirements (PIRs). These can include confirmation of current understanding and planning assumptions, to ensure they remain valid, as well as identifying new information and assumptions that will affect subsequent planning. In addition, monitoring should identify indicators that relate to opportunities, threats to the force and gaps in information.	E-1	As a [User] I want to monitor the COP in order to understand the current operational situation so that I can evaluate progress, forecast opportunities or threats, identify variances from the plan and enable informed decision making.	US-3	As a [User] I want to instigate, receive, view and respond to alerts and instructions through the COP so that I am aware of, and can disseminate, pertinent information which could assist in decision making.	In accordance with the [Alerts] Service where appropriate. Able to create, modify and delete rules to instigate alerts from all [Services]. New Alert rules can be created from scratch or through modification of an existing Alert rule. Able to use pre-defined or User-created alerts. Able to store and re-use rules for alerts. Creator of alert able to define method of presentation. Able to use [Geo-positioned Objects] in the [Operating Picture] to configure [Alerts] rules and triggers. Alert triggers to include (but not limited to): - Movement of an element (such as specified Red Force Element) -Proximity to a [Geo-positioned Object] - (e.g. Blue Force close to minefield) - Fire Support Coordination Measures (FSCM) - time-bound permissive and restrictive Virtual Objects - Changes in the status of a [Track] (e.g. bridge demolition)	

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								Ability to define recipients including self/one or more other Users/CoIs/Groups to distribute alerts to, which may be based on current ORBAT/TaskOrg. Recipients to be selectable using the Directory service . Able to share alerts and triggers with recipients outside the system boundary in accordance with the Gateways service. Able to define the priority of an alert (e.g. mission critical or notification) Able to set required response to an alert (e.g. whether it needs to be [Acknowledged] or dismissed) Able to set whether an alert is single/multi use or repeatable Able to change the method of individual alerts being presented to the recipient from default (as set by the configured alert) to be one or more of visual, audio or haptic (vibration) Alert to be instigated based on alert rule. Alert can be triggered once a condition has been met, which will distribute the alert to the configured recipients. Able to display triggered [Alerts] on the [Operating Picture]. Able to receive relevant alerts in any combination of audio, visual or haptic, based on device Able to configure display to present [Alerts] for self and other Users Able to display details of the [Alert] Enable the user to view the location of an element generating an [Alert] Alert to be presented to the User over their current tasking depending on the priority of the alert and User preferences Alert can be manually triggered by a User. User able to send and receive instructions and requests for action on specific [Geo-positioned Objects] and [Tracks]. Able to provide [Alerts] upon deviation from a planned route. All text-based alerts generated by the system shall clearly explain the alert to the User Any alerts presented using [Platform] systems and displays compliant with DefStan 23-09 HMI - Alerts & Alarms section Alert to be received by recipients in accordance with Alert priority / [Precedence]. Able to respond to alert in accordance with the alert rules. To include: postpone, dismiss, [Acknowledge].	
CA-1	Assess Assessment within the context of the Operations Process is the monitoring and evaluation of the Current Operational Picture (COP). It is continuous throughout planning, preparation and execution and is dependent on good Situational Awareness (SA), to which it also contributes. Critically, assessment is guided by Information Requirements and provides the basis for the decision making of commanders and staff. It is also an essential supporting activity in the constant fight for understanding.	T-1	Monitoring Monitoring is the continuous observation, manipulation and update of the COP and therefore produces SA. The commander and staff will typically focus on Priority Information Requirements (PIRs). These can include confirmation of current understanding and planning assumptions, to ensure they remain valid, as well as identifying new information and assumptions that will affect subsequent planning. In addition, monitoring should identify indicators that relate to opportunities, threats to the force and gaps in information.	E-1	As a [User] I want to monitor the COP in order to understand the current operational situation so that I can evaluate progress, forecast opportunities or threats, identify variances from the plan and enable informed decision making.	US-4	As a [User] I want to access other MORPHEUS Services (e.g. voice communications) through the COP so that I can use the enhanced Situational Awareness provided by the COP to select and employ the most appropriate MORPHEUS functionality.	Able to present available [Service] functionality based on the current performance of the [Tactical Internet] with an indication of the viability of [Services] based on the [Tactical Internet]. Able to report to the User the status and availability of [Voice Services]. Status to include: available, impacted/degraded & not available. System to alert the User on changes in status via the [Alerts] service. Able to to view the location of the [Platform]/[User] currently transmitting on a [Community of Interest] on the [Operating Picture]: User-defined actions to change display to show location of [Platform] or [User]. Able to indicate when User transmitting is not currently within displayed [Operating Picture]. Able to view the connectivity of appropriately equipped Users on the Operating Picture. Data gathered by [System Management Services]. Displayed information to include but not limited to: Connectivity status (Connected/Disconnected); Connectivity strength; Bearer types; Time of last connection (when disconnected). Able to display the status of another user. In accordance with Presence Common Service. Visual display that User is offline/online/idle. Able to include user defined free text status. Enable the network presence of a User to be determined. Presence of a User can be defined by [Role] or Device ID. Automatic Status updates can include but not limited to: Online / Offline / Away / Do Not Disturb. Able to initiate Voice Services through selection of [Force Elements] on the [Operating Picture]. Operating Picture able to interface with application providing Voice Services and User Directory to initiate Voice Services through selection of [Force Elements] on the [Operating Picture] Able to initiate Email & Messaging Services through selection of [Force Elements] on the [Operating Picture]. Operating Picture able to interface with application providing Email & Messaging Services and User Directory to initiate Voice Services through selection of [Force Elements] on the [Operating Picture]	

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CA-1	Assess Assessment within the context of the Operations Process is the monitoring and evaluation of the Current Operational Picture (COP). It is continuous throughout planning, preparation and execution and is dependent on good Situational Awareness (SA), to which it also contributes. Critically, assessment is guided by Information Requirements and provides the basis for the decision making of commanders and staff. It is also an essential supporting activity in the constant fight for understanding.	T-1	Monitoring Monitoring is the continuous observation, manipulation and update of the COP and therefore produces SA. The commander and staff will typically focus on Priority Information Requirements (PIRs). These can include confirmation of current understanding and planning assumptions, to ensure they remain valid, as well as identifying new information and assumptions that will affect subsequent planning. In addition, monitoring should identify indicators that relate to opportunities, threats to the force and gaps in information.	E-1	As a [User] I want to monitor the COP in order to understand the current operational situation so that I can evaluate progress, forecast opportunities or threats, identify variances from the plan and enable informed decision making.	US-6	As a [User] I want to create, manage and view Information Requirements (IRs) so that, in conjunction with the COP, I have accurate and timely Situational Awareness.	Able to produce Requests for Information (RFIs): (a) Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIRs). (b) Neutral Information Requirements (NIRs). (c) Friendly Force Information Requirements (FFIRs). (d) Essential Elements of Information (EEI). (e) Essential Elements of Friendly Information (EEFI). (f) Commander's Critical Information Requirement (CCIR) Provide a central point where [Users] can post Requests for Information, CCIRs, etc. Allow Requests for Information, CCIRs, etc. to be addressed to specific [Users]. Alert the [User] when a Request for Information has been addressed to them. Allow the [User] to reallocate Requests for Information, CCIRs, etc. Allow the [User] to respond to Requests for Information, CCIRs, etc. Alert the originating [User] of a Requests for Information, CCIRs, etc. when their question has been answered.	IRs represent the full spread of information that must be collected in order to meet the requirements of the commander and staff for the successful execution of operations. In that context, commanders and staff must focus, prioritise and manage IR in order to ensure that mission-focussed information is with the right person at the right time.
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								Able to display gridlines in, and convert between, multiple formats Formats to include: BNG, UTM, Lat-Long, MGRS, GARS. Able to convert coordinates into another coordinate system: convert between: BNG, UTM, Lat-Long, MGRS, GARS, convert between BNG representations: Mils,Deg,Min,S Manual input to instigate unit conversion Automatic conversion when [Foundation GEOINT] is provided in units other than the pre-set default. Formats in accordance with the MoD Manual of Graticules and Gridlines Able to display height and depth characteristics in a variety of formats. Methods to include: Contour lines; Contour shading; Hill-shading. Automatic and User-selectable. Level of topographical detail appropriate to map scale. Able to display smallest granularity captured by the [Foundation GeoInt] Smallest granularity of contours 1 metre. User able to switch between different Symbology sets: For the display of [Geo-positioned Objects] and [Tracks] Characteristics of [Geo-positioned Object] independent of symbology selected All authorised User-defined and published symbology sets and APP6c available for selection All symbologies shall scale appropriately with the changes to the displayed [Foundation GEOINT] Able to present System time in different formats and for multiple timezones: 24 hour by default 12 hour User-selectable option Up to 3 time zones simultaneously Each role will have configurable default profile, but current display is configurable. Able to save view configurations for re-use. Authorised User able to publish view configurations for use by other [Force Elements].	
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CA-1	Assess Assessment within the context of the Operations Process is the monitoring and evaluation of the Current Operational Picture (COP). It is continuous throughout planning, preparation and execution and is dependent on good Situational Awareness (SA), to which it also contributes. Critically, assessment is guided by Information Requirements and provides the basis for the decision making of commanders and staff. It is also an essential supporting activity in the constant fight for understanding.	T-1	Monitoring Monitoring is the continuous observation, manipulation and update of the COP and therefore produces SA. The commander and staff will typically focus on Priority Information Requirements (PIRs). These can include confirmation of current understanding and planning assumptions, to ensure they remain valid, as well as identifying new information and assumptions that will affect subsequent planning. In addition, monitoring should identify indicators that relate to opportunities, threats to the force and gaps in information.	E-2	As a [User] I want to build, and configure my view of, the COP so that the COP displays relevant, accurate and up to date information in a format that is best suited to my current needs, thereby enhancing my Situational Awareness and improving decision making.	US-9	As a [User] I want to submit intelligence for inclusion on the COP so that I can expand the information available, thus providing greater Situational Awareness and improving decision making.	Authorised: Users, peripherals, applications and external systems; able to Create, Update and Delete [Geo-positioned Objects] and [Tracks]. All types of [Geo-positioned Objects] (force, non-force and virtual) can be submitted to the Operating Picture by a variety of sources. Sources to include but not limited to: Manual User Input (e.g. for Red Force Picture) Common Services (e.g. Location Service for automatic Blue Force Picture reporting) Peripherals and Sensors (e.g. casualty locator beacons, laser rangefinders) Other [Services] and [Approved Applications] (e.g. Geospatial Terrain Analysis, Alerts and Mission Planning) Other Systems (e.g. Platform sub-system, and NSoIT for Common Operating Picture) All sources capable of submitting all types of [Geo-positioned Objects].	

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								Able to create and configure new virtual objects: Authorised user able to create and define the characteristics for new virtual objects (e.g. range rings for new weapons systems, exclusion zones for IEDs, borders between [Areas of Responsibility]) Virtual objects to be 2D or 3D (e.g. firing lane with altitude) Virtual objects able to be time-bound (e.g. Permissive & Restrictive Fire Support Coordination Measures (FCSM)) Able to define new virtual objects based on geospatial features - e.g. using a river or road as a border, without having to manually trace it. Able to define/create symbology for new virtual objects Able to save new virtual objects for reuse Able to publish for use by other Users Able to associate multiple virtual [Geo-positioned Objects] with any real-world [Geo-positioned Object] (force & non-force) Virtual [Geo-positioned Object] updates in line with changes to the real-world [Geo-positioned Object] e.g. range ring and arc of fire of a [Force Element] adjusting with the location and orientation of the [Force Element] Able to identify individual [Geo-positioned Objects] as a [Track]: Able to assign a conspicuous and unambiguous User-defined marking to any [Geo-positioned Object] Marking to be documented in such a way that it is clearly and succinctly communicable between MORPHEUS Users Able to attach [Information] to [Geo-positioned Objects] and [Tracks]. To include but not limited to: [Information Products] (e.g. audio, video and image files); [Reference Information]; Free Text. Meta-data captured to indicate the time and location at which the [Information] was attached to a [Geo-positioned Object] or [Track] Users able to [Associate] to and [Disassociate] from a [Platform]: User confirmation on [Association] with vehicle/[Platform] User confirmation on [Disassociation] from vehicle/[Platform] User confirmation results in change to the [Operating Picture] symbologies of both the embarked [Force Elements] and the [Platform] [Force Elements] may be aggregated by User [Association] to a [Platform] Able to identify those icons representing aggregated [Force Elements] Mode available for manual input of location for position reporting. Input formats in accordance with Geospatial Services. Able to accept positional information from non-GNSS aiding sources hosted by a [Platform] e.g. [Platform] INS	
CA-1	Assess Assessment within the context of the Operations Process is the monitoring and evaluation of the Current Operational Picture (COP). It is continuous throughout planning, preparation and execution and is dependent on good Situational Awareness (SA), to which it also contributes. Critically, assessment is guided by Information Requirements and provides the basis for the decision making of commanders and staff. It is also an essential supporting activity in the constant fight for understanding.	T-1	Monitoring Monitoring is the continuous observation, manipulation and update of the COP and therefore produces SA. The commander and staff will typically focus on Priority Information Requirements (PIRs). These can include confirmation of current understanding and planning assumptions, to ensure they remain valid, as well as identifying new information and assumptions that will affect subsequent planning. In addition, monitoring should identify indicators that relate to opportunities, threats to the force and gaps in information.	E-2	As a [User] I want to build, and configure my view of, the COP so that the COP displays relevant, accurate and up to date information in a format that is best suited to my current needs, thereby enhancing my Situational Awareness and improving decision making.	US-10	As a [User] I want to validate and publish the synchronised COP so that all [Force Elements]'s Situational Awareness is based on the same accurate and up to date information.	COP to be synchronised across [Force Elements]: Able to view synchronised Blue Force Picture across [Force Elements]. Updates to Blue Force Picture will be dependent on the frequency of reporting from the underlying service. The BMA to present and display Blue Force Picture information as soon as it is available from the underlying service. It is envisaged that the frequency of updates may vary by size of the [Force Element] across which the updates are being shared (section, platoon, company, BG, brigade, Div. etc.). Able to view synchronised Operating Picture across [Force Elements]. The BMA to present and display Operating Picture information as soon as it is available from the underlying service. It is envisaged that the frequency of updates may vary by size of the [Force Element] across which the updates are being shared (section, platoon, company, BG, brigade, Div. etc.). Able to validate and deconflict entries submitted to the Operating Picture: User defined rules to highlight potential conflict in reported information. Able to automatically highlight to an Authorised User possible information conflict. Authorised user able to resolve conflict with changes synchronised for affected [Force Elements]. Automatic User-defined aggregation of new/updated [Geo-positioned Object] and [Track] to reduce cognitive burden. Authorised Users able to publish [Operating Picture Information] to their [Area of Responsibility]: Information can be published or re-called. Information can be disseminated and synchronised with other Users based on user role/CoI. Authorised Users able to publish [Operating Picture Information] outside of their [Area of Responsibility]: Information can be published or re-called. Information can be disseminated and synchronised with other Users based on user role/CoI. Able to share [Operating Picture Information] with other UK and non-UK Systems: Able to exchange [Information] contained in the [Operating Picture] with [Other CIS Systems] in accordance with Gateway Services.	

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CA-1	Assess Assessment within the context of the Operations Process is the monitoring and evaluation of the Current Operational Picture (COP). It is continuous throughout planning, preparation and execution and is dependent on good Situational Awareness (SA), to which it also contributes. Critically, assessment is guided by Information Requirements and provides the basis for the decision making of commanders and staff. It is also an essential supporting activity in the constant fight for understanding.	T-2	Evaluating Evaluating compares relevant information on a situation or operation against criteria to determine success or progress. Evaluating uses relevant information from the COP to measure, analyse and report the performance of friendly forces and broader-actor activity against MOEs and MOPs, to identify variances from the plan, or its assumptions and to forecast trends.	E-3	As a [User] I want to evaluate the current situation against the plan in order to measure, analyse and report the performance of friendly forces and broader-actor activity against MOEs and MOPs.	US-12	As a [User] I want to create, update and view, in near real time, MOPs in order to measure whether a specific action was taken or whether it was completed to a required standard	Able to create new MOP Able to update existing MOP Able to view MOP Able to delete MOP	A MOP helps to determine whether a task is completed as directed, to a standard, and are also commonly used to evaluate training and help determine whether activities are being conducted correctly; they simply measure the performance of a task. Displayed as a Text, Graph, Table, or Chart as required
CA-1	Assess Assessment within the context of the Operations Process is the monitoring and evaluation of the Current Operational Picture (COP). It is continuous throughout planning, preparation and execution and is dependent on good Situational Awareness (SA), to which it also contributes. Critically, assessment is guided by Information Requirements and provides the basis for the decision making of commanders and staff. It is also an essential supporting activity in the constant fight for understanding.	T-2	Evaluating Evaluating compares relevant information on a situation or operation against criteria to determine success or progress. Evaluating uses relevant information from the COP to measure, analyse and report the performance of friendly forces and broader-actor activity against MOEs and MOPs, to identify variances from the plan, or its assumptions and to forecast trends.	E-3	As a [User] I want to evaluate the current situation against the plan in order to measure, analyse and report the performance of friendly forces and broader-actor activity against MOEs and MOPs.	US-13	As a [User] I want to create, update and view Indicators in order to assess the current status of MOEs or MOPs.	Able to create new indicator Able to update existing indicator Able to view indicator Able to delete indicator	The staff develops MOEs and MOPs in planning and they are normally expressed either as an explicit evaluation of the present situation, or a forecast of the degree of mission accomplishment. Indicators are a specific metric against which the attainment of a MOE or MOP can be judged. Displayed as a Text, Graph, Table, or Chart as required
CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-3	Tactical Estimate The Tactical Estimate (TE), also known as the 6-Step process, is used when the tactical problem is complex and plans may be longer term and involve significant sequencing.	E-4	Step 1 Understand the situation - As a [User] I want to be able to develop a broad but thorough understanding of the character and nature of the operating environment and the problems that are likely to be faced in order 'to allow the commander to frame the problem within its context.	US-14	As a [User] I want to compile and deliver an operational environment brief using the appropriate planning products so that the staff and commander understand the situation.	Able to create, compile and deliver the operational environment brief, including if required: - Higher formation OSW. - Meteorological Effects Trace - Terrain Overlays - Infrastructure Overlays - Human Terrain Analysis Products - MC and AA Overlay - Key Terrain and Vital Ground	The TE can incorporate Planning Concepts, which have utility in framing longer-term, more complex tactical planning, and sequenced mission delivery over time. At divisional level and above. At brigade level optional.
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CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-3	Tactical Estimate The Tactical Estimate (TE), also known as the 6-Step process, is used when the tactical problem is complex and plans may be longer term and involve significant sequencing.	E-5	Step 2 Identify and analyse the problem/ Understand the Problem - As a [User] I want to focus on the complexities of the problem so that I have a full understanding of the operational environment, the outcome to be achieved in the context of the overall design for operations (higher intent and SoM), the objectives and tasks necessary to fulfil the mission, what constraints apply and what further decisions are required as the operation progresses.	US-18	Step 2A Mission Analysis (MA) - As a [User] I want to be able to analyse the strategic context and the higher commander's orders so that I can establish precisely what the mission involves and where it fits into the bigger picture.	Able to consume: (a) Higher formation OSW. Able to produce: (a) Three-column format (3CF) (b) Friendly Forces Centre of Gravity (CoG) (c) IRs (d) Tasks, assumptions, constraints (e) Risk (f) Effects Schematic and Intent. (g) Step 2A brief to Staff Planning Group (SPG). Able to autopopulate an Effects Schematic from the Three Column Format and the Decision Support Overlay. Able to autopopulate a Risk Heat Map from the Three Column Format.	What are the key factors and why, what is his theory of change from the current conditions to the future desired conditions, and what risks and opportunities exist? He should also envisage how the problem might change over time because of events both in and out of his control.

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CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-3	Tactical Estimate The Tactical Estimate (TE), also known as the 6-Step process, is used when the tactical problem is complex and plans may be longer term and involve significant sequencing.	E-5	Step 2 Identify and analyse the problem/ Understand the Problem - As a [User] I want to focus on the complexities of the problem so that I have a full understanding of the operational environment, the outcome to be achieved in the context of the overall design for operations (higher intent and SoM), the objectives and tasks necessary to fulfil the mission, what constraints apply and what further decisions are required as the operation progresses.	US-120	Step 2B Outbrief - As a [User] I want to deliver an outbrief utilising all appropriate planning products from Step 2B, so that I can ensure the commander and staff fully understand the key deductions.	Able to deliver the Step 2 outbrief including: (a) All planning products from Step 2	
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CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-3	Tactical Estimate The Tactical Estimate (TE), also known as the 6-Step process, is used when the tactical problem is complex and plans may be longer term and involve significant sequencing.	E-8	Step 5 COA Evaluation - As a [User] I want to be able to evaluate alternative COAs against selected criteria, by wargaming and Operational Analysis, on their likelihood of achieving the operational or tactical outcome and the associated objectives so that I can assist the commander in making a COA decision.	US-28	As a [User] following the COA evaluation I want to refine the COAs so that I can compensate for weaknesses exposed during COA evaluation.	Able to view and amend all planning products associated with a particular COA. Able to consolidate multiple COA overlays.	
CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-3	Tactical Estimate The Tactical Estimate (TE), also known as the 6-Step process, is used when the tactical problem is complex and plans may be longer term and involve significant sequencing.	E-8	Step 5 COA Evaluation - As a [User] I want to be able to evaluate alternative COAs against selected criteria, by wargaming and Operational Analysis, on their likelihood of achieving the operational or tactical outcome and the associated objectives so that I can assist the commander in making a COA decision.	US-29	Commander's Step 5 Outbrief - As a [User] I want to be able to conduct a Step 5 Outbrief so that the commander can make his decision at Step 6	Able to compile and deliver a Commanders Step 5 Outbrief to include (a) COA evaluation table (b) All appropriate planning products from Step 2	
CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-3	Tactical Estimate The Tactical Estimate (TE), also known as the 6-Step process, is used when the tactical problem is complex and plans may be longer term and involve significant sequencing.	E-9	Step 6 Commander's Decision and Development of the Plan - As a [User] I want to ensure all my staff and subordinate organisations fully understand the details of the selected COA, so that they can develop a detailed plan and supporting OSW	US-30	As a [User] I want to compile and deliver a Commanders Decision Brief so that I can explain precisely which COA the staff will develop into a plan.	Able to compile and deliver a Commanders Decision Brief, to include appropriate OSW.	
CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-3	Tactical Estimate The Tactical Estimate (TE), also known as the 6-Step process, is used when the tactical problem is complex and plans may be longer term and involve significant sequencing.	E-9	Step 6 Commander's Decision and Development of the Plan - As a [User] I want to ensure all my staff and subordinate organisations fully understand the details of the selected COA, so that they can develop a detailed plan and supporting OSW	US-31	Warning Order 3 (WngO) - As a [User] I want to be able to disseminate a WngO that includes the required OSW in a usable format to the appropriate recipients and receive confirmation of receipt so that I can ensure supporting and subordinate organisations have an understanding of the situation and their future tasks to allow for early planning.	Able to compile and disseminate a WngO which includes if appropriate: (a) Higher formation OSW (b) All planning products from Steps 2-6 Able to autopopulate an Effects Schematic from the Three Column Format and the Decision Support Overlay. Able to autopopulate a Risk Heat Map from the Three Column Format.	
CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-3	Tactical Estimate The Tactical Estimate (TE), also known as the 6-Step process, is used when the tactical problem is complex and plans may be longer term and involve significant sequencing.	E-9	Step 6 Commander's Decision and Development of the Plan - As a [User] I want to ensure all my staff and subordinate organisations fully understand the details of the selected COA, so that they can develop a detailed plan and supporting OSW	US-32	As a [User] I want to complete the OpO/OPLAN/Directive and all supporting OSW so that the Commander's plan and direction is accurately captured, ready for dissemination to the force.	Able to compile the relevant OpO/OPLAN/Directive and supporting OSW, utilising all planning products as required. Able to autopopulate the OpO with planning products and sub-products	
CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-3	Tactical Estimate The Tactical Estimate (TE), also known as the 6-Step process, is used when the tactical problem is complex and plans may be longer term and involve significant sequencing.	E-10	As a [User], I want to disseminate endorsed OSW to higher, adjacent, and subordinate units so that I can ensure understanding of the situation, to enable control of activity and to ensure effective communications between all elements of the force.	US-33	As a [User] I want to be able to disseminate OSW in an usable format to the appropriate recipients and receive confirmation of receipt to ensure Situational Awareness and Command & Control.	Able to: (1) Disseminate OSW to defined recipients (2) Disseminate simultaneously to all recipients, including non-BMA users (3) Select recipients from user directory or appropriate data source (4) Receive confirmations of receipt of OSW	
CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-3	Tactical Estimate The Tactical Estimate (TE), also known as the 6-Step process, is used when the tactical problem is complex and plans may be longer term and involve significant sequencing.	E-10	As a [User], I want to disseminate endorsed OSW to higher, adjacent, and subordinate units so that I can ensure understanding of the situation, to enable control of activity and to ensure effective communications between all elements of the force.	US-34	As a [User] I want to be able to rehearse and conduct an OGp displaying in sequence the required OSW to the CoC to ensure coherence and command direction.	Able to: (1) View OSW in sequence as OGp or OGp Rehearsal is conducted. (2) Viewed across distributed and dispersed HQs (3) Viewed by non-BMA users	
CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-3	Tactical Estimate The Tactical Estimate (TE), also known as the 6-Step process, is used when the tactical problem is complex and plans may be longer term and involve significant sequencing.	E-10	As a [User], I want to disseminate endorsed OSW to higher, adjacent, and subordinate units so that I can ensure understanding of the situation, to enable control of activity and to ensure effective communications between all elements of the force.	US-35	As a [User] I want to be able to conduct a confirmation or back brief to a Superior Cdr displaying in sequence OSW to demonstrate understanding and compliance with the direction received.	Able to: (1) Conduct a confirmation or back brief to a superior commander using required OSW (1) Viewed across distributed and dispersed HQs (2) Viewed by non-BMA users	

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CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-3	Tactical Estimate The Tactical Estimate (TE), also known as the 6-Step process, is used when the tactical problem is complex and plans may be longer term and involve significant sequencing.	E-10	As a [User], I want to disseminate endorsed OSW to higher, adjacent, and subordinate units so that I can ensure understanding of the situation, to enable control of activity and to ensure effective communications between all elements of the force.	US-123	As a [User] I want to produce any and all OSW as part of the Mission Planning process, in a suitable format, so that I can accuratley record and communicate information in accordance with doctrine.	Able to create, read, update and delete [Mission Planning Product]s using productivity tools. To include but not limited to: Documents, Spreadsheets, Presentations, Vector Graphics Features, file formats and interfaces commensurate with those employed on the wider MOD CIS Infrastructure. File formats to be compatible with productivity tools on the Defence Fixed and Deployed Infrastructure. To include NATO standards and those used by coalition partners to be agreed by the Authority Able to use standard templates in the creation of Mission Planning Products All fields that require autopopulation are automatically populated with available information. Able to autopopulate format templates with standard information such as location, time, ID, User ID, [Role], and available other metadata. Able to auto-populate areas of [Mission Planning] products which have already been created for earlier [Mission Planning] products. User able to manually edit auto-populated fields in [Mission Planning] products. The application is able to direct the suggested word or term in accordance with metadata and in accordance with the Defence Taxonomy where appropriate. User can apply a "local keyword" to support local working procedures. Enable [Information] and the outputs of other [Services] to be used in the creation of [Mission Planning] products. To include but not limited to: [Foundation GEOINT], terrain analysis, outputs, [Information], [Operating Picture], [Route Planning], [Organisational Structure Information] (e.g. TaskOrg and ORBAT) Freehand tools available for Users to annotate [Information Products]. Able to use sketch tools to add freehand diagrams to overlays and other [Mission Planning] products. Able to add: Simple text; Arrows; Shapes; Shading; Freehand sketch. Able to adjust features of an image including: contrast, brightness, colour balance, resolution, image size. Able to save, edit and share any applied sketches. Able to use PDF files. Features to include: reading; Cut/paste from file; Split and merge pdf files; Review / mark-up/comment; Addition of bookmarks to pdf files. Able to save and store [Mission Planning] Products. User selectable between local and remote/networked storage (dependent on available bandwidth for remote storage). Enable the user, in accordance with role, to assign and manage permissions to create, read, propose changes, update and delete aspects of the [Mission Plan]. Authorised User able to assign or remove permissions for individuals, roles, CoI and [Force Elements] to [Services] and data/information stores Able to set permissions for individual [Mission Planning] actions e.g. read-only Able to maintain version control in accordance with JSP441 & JSP329. Able to collaborate with Users outside the system boundary in accordance with Gateway services. Metadata to be automatically captured. Able to export Mission Planning Products to other applications within MORPHEUS (including for use in the System Plan) and external CIS systems (in accordance with Gateway Services). Metadata attached to all products: All required metadata as defined in JSP 441 (Records Management Policy), MOD Metadata Standard, STANAG 4559 (NATO Standard ISR Library Interface (NSILI)) and JSP 465 (Spatial Data Policy for UK Defence), in accordance with the contract as agreed with the Authority. Metadata to include (but not limited to) Defence Taxonomy, date of editing or completion of information, classification, location of creation, time of creation, Subject Keyword, subject category, Business owner (i.e. unit), author. Metadata to be applied automatically to templates in accordance with JSP 441 taxonomy to ensure common metadata does not need to be input fully and only those changeable elements, such as classification, need to be chosen. Authorised Users are able to manually edit metadata fields, the application should direct the suggested word or term in accordance with the Defence Taxonomy and JSP 441. Users able to apply additional metadata such as a "local keyword" to [Information] support local working procedures.	

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								Able to identify the owner, originator and editors of all [Information] products. Require security classifications be applied to all [Information Products]. Enable the user to specify and configure the level of classification of the information being transferred Default to system high on creation of documents and shall require confirmation from the User to change from default. User to apply any Caveats. Authorised Users able to define available classifications: Authorised Users are able to select the security classifications within their [Area of Responsibility], and define releasability statements. Authorised Users able to add, amend and update the security classifications and releasability statements of their data.	
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CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-4	Combat Estimate The Combat Estimate (CE), also known as the 7 Questions, is designed to generate plans for tactical problems that typically need resolving urgently.	E-12	Question 1 What is the situation and how does it affect me? - As a [User] I want to be able to analyse the adversary and the physical and human terrain, so that all planning staff understand the context of the tactical problem and are aware of the key issues to be considered.	US-40	As a [User] I want to modify and populate the Intelligence Collection Plan in order to consolidate the intelligence requirements of the commander and the force.	Able to consume: (a) Higher formation OSW Able to view and update the ICP with: (a) ISR capabilities (b) NIR (c) PIR (d) IRs Able to automate the generation an Intelligence Collection Plan from the Decision Support Overlay.	

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CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-4	Combat Estimate The Combat Estimate (CE), also known as the 7 Questions, is designed to generate plans for tactical problems that typically need resolving urgently.	E-14	Question 3 What effects do I need to achieve and what direction must I give to develop the plan? - As a [User] I want to be able to review and refine key assumptions from Q1 and Q2; so that I can develop the Intent and issue further guidance to the staff on COA Development.	US-50	WngO 2 - As a [User] I want to be able to disseminate a WngO that includes the required OSW in a usable format to the appropriate recipients and receive confirmation of receipt so that I can ensure supporting and subordinate organisations have an understanding of the situation and their future tasks to allow for early planning.	Able to compile and disseminate a WngO which includes if appropriate: (a) Higher formation OSW (b) All planning products from Q1-3	

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CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-4	Combat Estimate The Combat Estimate (CE), also known as the 7 Questions, is designed to generate plans for tactical problems that typically need resolving urgently.	E-19	As a [User], I want to disseminate endorsed OSW to higher, adjacent, and subordinate units so that I can ensure understanding of the situation, to enable control of activity and to ensure effective communications between all elements of the force.	US-67	As a [User] I want to be able to rehearse and conduct an OGp displaying in sequence the required OSW to the CoC to ensure coherence and command direction.	Able to: (1) View OSW in sequence as OGp or Ogp Rehearsal is conducted. (2) Viewed across distributed and dispersed HQs (3) Viewed by non-BMA users	
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Able to create, read, update and delete [Mission Planning Product]s using productivity tools. To include but not limited to: Documents, Spreadsheets, Presentations, Vector Graphics Features, file formats and interfaces commensurate with those employed on the wider MOD CIS Infrastructure. File formats to be compatible with productivity tools on the Defence Fixed and Deployed Infrastructure. To include NATO standards and those used by coalition partners to be agreed by the Authority Able to use standard templates in the creation of Mission Planning Products All fields that require autopopulation are automatically populated with available information. Able to autopopulate format templates with standard information such as location, time, ID, User ID, [Role], and available other metadata. Able to auto-populate areas of [Mission Planning] products which have already been created for earlier [Mission Planning] products. User able to manually edit auto-populated fields in [Mission Planning] products. The application is able to direct the suggested word or term in accordance with metadata and in accordance with the Defence Taxonomy where appropriate. User can apply a "local keyword" to support local working procedures. Enable [Information] and the outputs of other [Services] to be used in the creation of [Mission Planning] products. To include but not limited to: [Foundation GEOINT], terrain analysis, outputs, [Information], [Operating Picture], [Route Planning], [Organisational Structure Information] (e.g. TaskOrg and ORBAT) Freehand tools available for Users to annotate [Information Products]. Able to use sketch tools to add freehand diagrams to overlays and other [Mission Planning] products. Able to add: Simple text; Arrows; Shapes; Shading; Freehand sketch. Able to adjust features of an image including: contrast, brightness, colour balance, resolution, image size. Able to save, edit and share any applied sketches. Able to use PDF files. Features to include: reading; Cut/paste from file; Split and merge pdf files; Review / mark-up/comment; Addition of bookmarks to pdf files. Able to save and store [Mission Planning] Products. User selectable between local and remote/networked storage (dependent on available bandwidth for remote storage). Enable the user, in accordance with role, to assign and manage permissions to create, read, propose changes, update and delete aspects of the [Mission Plan]. Authorised User able to assign or remove permissions for individuals, roles, CoI and [Force Elements] to [Services] and data/information stores Able to set permissions for individual [Mission Planning] actions e.g. read-only Able to maintain version control in accordance with JSP441 & JSP329. Able to collaborate with Users outside the system boundary in accordance with Gateway services. Metadata to be automatically captured. Able to export Mission Planning Products to other applications within MORPHEUS (including for use in the System Plan) and external CIS systems (in accordance with Gateway Services). Metadata attached to all products: All required metadata as defined in JSP 441 (Records Management Policy), MOD Metadata Standard, STANAG 4559 (NATO Standard ISR Library Interface (NSILI)) and JSP 465 (Spatial Data Policy for UK Defence), in accordance with the contract as agreed with the Authority. Metadata to include (but not limited to) Defence Taxonomy, date of editing or completion of information, classification, location of creation, time of creation, Subject Keyword, subject category, Business owner (i.e. unit), author. Metadata to be applied automatically to templates in accordance with JSP 441 taxonomy to ensure common metadata does not need to be input fully and only those changeable elements, such as classification, need to be chosen. Authorised Users are able to manually edit metadata fields, the application should direct the suggested word or term in accordance with the Defence Taxonomy and JSP 441. Users able to apply additional metadata such as a "local keyword" to [Information] support local working procedures.	

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								Able to identify the owner, originator and editors of all [Information] products. Require security classifications be applied to all [Information Products]. Enable the user to specify and configure the level of classification of the information being transferred Default to system high on creation of documents and shall require confirmation from the User to change from default. User to apply any Caveats. Authorised Users able to define available classifications: Authorised Users are able to select the security classifications within their [Area of Responsibility], and define releasability statements. Authorised Users able to add, amend and update the security classifications and releasability statements of their data.	
CA-2	Plan The UK uses two formal processes to assist a commander with decision making at the Tactical Level – the Tactical Estimate (TE) and the Combat Estimate (CE). The estimate is a logical process of reasoning by which the commander, faced with an ill structured problem, arrives at a decision for a course of action to be taken in order to achieve their mission.	T-6	Red teaming A Red Team is a team that is formed, under a nominated red team leader, with the singular objective of subjecting an organisation's plans, programmes, ideas and assumptions to rigorous challenge. Red teaming is the work performed by the red team in identifying and assessing, inter alia, assumptions, alternative options, vulnerabilities, limitations and risks for that organisation. Red teaming is a tool set, the use of which will provide the end user (commander or decision maker) with a more robust baseline for decision making.	E-21	As a [User] I want to subject my plans, ideas and assumptions to rigorous challenge so that I can identify and assess vulnerabilities, risks and other options.	US-71	As a [User] I want to validate staff estimates and challenge assumptions and decisions so that I can identify risks, opportunities, threats, and areas of weakness in a plan and explore alternative outcomes.	Able to view and amend all planning products and OSW from Q1-Q7.	
CA-3	Prepare Preparation, within the context of the Operations Process, includes the activities conducted by a formation or unit prior to execution in order to improve its ability to conduct the operation. These activities include, but are not limited to, plan refinement, rehearsals, reconnaissance, coordination, checks and movement. Preparation generally occurs any time a formation or unit is not executing a specific mission; it starts with receipt of a warning order and ends when execution begins.	T-11	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) staff synchronise and integrate the output of collection capabilities by processing, exploiting and disseminating the resulting information in direct support of planning, preparation, and execution.	E-25	As a [User] I want to request and receive ISR information so that I can answer the CCIRs and inform decision making.	US-75	As a [User] I want to update the ICP to focus on the most important remaining unknowns, emphasising established or revised CCIRs so that decisions can be made based on pertinent and timely information.	Able to view and amend the ICP at any stage of the operation Able to auto populate the DSO and DSOM	
CA-3	Prepare Preparation, within the context of the Operations Process, includes the activities conducted by a formation or unit prior to execution in order to improve its ability to conduct the operation. These activities include, but are not limited to, plan refinement, rehearsals, reconnaissance, coordination, checks and movement. Preparation generally occurs any time a formation or unit is not executing a specific mission; it starts with receipt of a warning order and ends when execution begins.	T-12	Refinement of the Plan Planning is a continuous process; commanders must have the agility to adjust the plan based on new information and changing circumstances at any point during the operation.	E-26	As a [User] I want to adjust the plan on new information in order to exploit or react to changes in circumstances.	US-76	As a [User] I want to adjust planning products at any stage of the operation so that I can react to changing circumstances, analysis and decisions.	Enable collocated and distributed Users to work on the same version of a [Mission Planning] Product. Able to deconflict [Mission Planning] Product updates from multiple Users e.g. section locking for editing. Able to manage permissions for [Mission Planning] Product editing in accordance with [Role] and/or individual. Able to maintain version control in accordance with JSP441 & JSP329. Able to collaborate with Users outside the system boundary in accordance with Gateway services. Metadata to be automatically captured. Able to undertake sequential creation and update of [Mission Planning] Products. Authorised Users are able to prevent multiple Users from editing an Mission Planning] Product concurrently e.g. document checkout Able to identify changes to [Mission Planning] products throughout their development lifecycle. Logs of changes documented in accordance with the captured metadata. [Mission Plans] and [Mission Planning] products able to be created in isolation or collaboratively with collocated or dispersed Users. Any number of Users have permissions to be able to collaboratively create and update [Mission Planning] products wherever they are in the [Dispersed Battlespace] with up to at least 12 concurrent connected Users. [User] alerted to changes in [Mission Planning] products relevant to their [Area of Interest], in accordance with the Alerts Service. User alerted, in accordance with role, to proposed changes to the [Mission Plan].	

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CA-3	Prepare Preparation, within the context of the Operations Process, includes the activities conducted by a formation or unit prior to execution in order to improve its ability to conduct the operation. These activities include, but are not limited to, plan refinement, rehearsals, reconnaissance, coordination, checks and movement. Preparation generally occurs any time a formation or unit is not executing a specific mission; it starts with receipt of a warning order and ends when execution begins.	T-14	Coordination and Liaison Coordination and liaison encompass actions taken to maintain synchronisation and prevent confusion across force elements. The majority of this coordinating activity should take place during preparation noting that formations and units must coordinate with higher, lower, adjacent, supporting and supported units. Coordination should, of course, continue throughout execution where it enables effective synchronisation of activity and dynamic resource management. It should include human, procedural and technical considerations and is driven by effective relationships as well as staff process. The effective use of Liaison Officers (LO) and/or teams is therefore of particular importance.	E-28	As a [User] I want to manage the coordination and liaison between higher, lower, adjacent, internal, supporting and supported units as well as other agencies or organisations to that I can maintain synchronisation and prevent confusion and problems	US-78	As a [User] I want to continue coordination throughout the planning and execution of operations so that I can enable effective synchronisation of activity and dynamic resource management throughout the entirety of the operation.	Share Mission Planning products with Higher, Lower, Adjacent, Internal, Supporting, Supported, Units and Agencies. Contribute/collaboratively work within the Mission Planning process and access all Mission Planning Products. View Higher, Lower, Adjacent, Internal, Supporting, Supported, Units and Agencies within AOO De-confliction through analysis of the Msn Planning products to understand potential conflicts in Fires, movement, priorities etc across the AOO including the forces within. Able to Import and export [TaskOrgs] from other UK Systems and coalition and NATO partners. Able to ingest [TaskOrg] information in a way that enables manipulation of each of the constituent Force Elements, granularity to be agreed by the Authority Able to import/ingest an [ORBAT] for use in developing a [TaskOrg] Able to edit a manually created or ingested [TaskOrg] Able to save as new or overwrite existing [TaskOrg] Visually display which Units have been assigned to a task	
CA-3	Prepare Preparation, within the context of the Operations Process, includes the activities conducted by a formation or unit prior to execution in order to improve its ability to conduct the operation. These activities include, but are not limited to, plan refinement, rehearsals, reconnaissance, coordination, checks and movement. Preparation generally occurs any time a formation or unit is not executing a specific mission; it starts with receipt of a warning order and ends when execution begins.	T-15	Task Org Task Organisation (TaskOrg) involves organising available resources and establishing command and support relationships according to the plan. During this process the commander and staff ensure that personnel and units are assimilated into the force in a posture that allows them to contribute effectively. They must also prepare new units and personnel for the upcoming operation. The TaskOrg is a breakdown of key elements (graphically or text descriptions) of subunits TaskOrgs. It should reflect the unit TaskOrg for the Decisive phase of the operation.	E-29	As a [User] I want to be able to develop, refine and view a TaskOrg, managing resources and their relationships, so that my forces are suitably organised for current and impending operations.	US-79	As a [User] I want to create or import a TaskOrg so that personnel and units are incorporated into the mission plan in a posture that allows them to contribute effectively.	Able to create, read, update, delete, save and retrieve a [TaskOrg] from an [ORBAT] Able to create new units/sub-units within a TaskOrg from scratch or modification of existing Able to save new units/sub-units to an existing [TaskOrg] Able to Import and export [TaskOrgs] from other UK Systems and coalition and NATO partners. Able to ingest [TaskOrg] information in a way that enables manipulation of each of the constituent Force Elements, granularity to be agreed by the Authority Able to import/ingest an [ORBAT] for use in developing a [TaskOrg] Able to edit a manually created or ingested [TaskOrg] Able to save as new or overwrite existing [TaskOrg]	
CA-3	Prepare Preparation, within the context of the Operations Process, includes the activities conducted by a formation or unit prior to execution in order to improve its ability to conduct the operation. These activities include, but are not limited to, plan refinement, rehearsals, reconnaissance, coordination, checks and movement. Preparation generally occurs any time a formation or unit is not executing a specific mission; it starts with receipt of a warning order and ends when execution begins.	T-15	Task Org Task Organisation (TaskOrg) involves organising available resources and establishing command and support relationships according to the plan. During this process the commander and staff ensure that personnel and units are assimilated into the force in a posture that allows them to contribute effectively. They must also prepare new units and personnel for the upcoming operation. The TaskOrg is a breakdown of key elements (graphically or text descriptions) of subunits TaskOrgs. It should reflect the unit TaskOrg for the Decisive phase of the operation.	E-29	As a [User] I want to be able to develop, refine and view a TaskOrg, managing resources and their relationships, so that my forces are suitably organised for current and impending operations.	US-106	As a [User] I want to edit a TaskOrg, and know when command and support relationships (defined in the plan) have been established, so that personnel and units are assimilated into the force in a posture that allows them to contribute effectively.	Able to read, update, delete, save and retrieve a [TaskOrg] from an [ORBAT] Able to create new units/sub-units within a TaskOrg from scratch or modification of existing Able to save new units/sub-units to an existing [TaskOrg] Able to edit a manually created or ingested [TaskOrg] Able to save as new or overwrite existing [TaskOrg] Able to notify when reorganisation to new TaskOrg is complete	
CA-4	Execute Execution involves the application of combat power to accomplish a mission, as well as assessment of operational progress in order to inform decision making. It begins when committed assets physically enact their issued orders. Decision making during execution involves both deciding when to execute planned actions - execution decisions, as well as deciding whether to amend the plan based on changes in the situation - adjustment decisions. Command is exercised throughout execution by the commander who will typically focus on directing the application of combat power and significant adjustment decisions.	T-18	Control of Operations Control involves the oversight, direction and coordination of assigned forces in accordance with the commander's plan and intent. At the lowest tactical levels, C2 is often vested in a single individual. At higher levels, it is a key function of the staff to exercise control over certain aspects of operations in accordance with the principle of Mission Command.	E-37	Assessment during execution - As a [User] I want to monitor and evaluate the situation during an operation, comparing forecast outcomes to actual events so that I can judge the operational success at any point during an operation and identify the magnitude and significance of variances in performance from expectations.	US-107	As a [User] I want to view MOEs, MOPs and Indicators and compare them to the current state of the operation so that I can assess and forecast the operation's progress.	Able to view and amend: (a) MOEs (b) MOPs (c) Indicators	

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CA-4	Execute Execution involves the application of combat power to accomplish a mission, as well as assessment of operational progress in order to inform decision making. It begins when committed assets physically enact their issued orders. Decision making during execution involves both deciding when to execute planned actions - execution decisions, as well as deciding whether to amend the plan based on changes in the situation - adjustment decisions. Command is exercised throughout execution by the commander who will typically focus on directing the application of combat power and significant adjustment decisions.	T-18	Control of Operations Control involves the oversight, direction and coordination of assigned forces in accordance with the commander's plan and intent. At the lowest tactical levels, C2 is often vested in a single individual. At higher levels, it is a key function of the staff to exercise control over certain aspects of operations in accordance with the principle of Mission Command.	E-37	Assessment during execution - As a [User] I want to monitor and evaluate the situation during an operation, comparing forecast outcomes to actual events so that I can judge the operational success at any point during an operation and identify the magnitude and significance of variances in performance from expectations.	US-108	As a [User] I want to manipulate my view of the COP so that it is displaying information of interest in a suitable manner for my current needs, allowing me to glean relevant information thereby enhancing my Situational Awareness.	See US-1	
CA-4	Execute Execution involves the application of combat power to accomplish a mission, as well as assessment of operational progress in order to inform decision making. It begins when committed assets physically enact their issued orders. Decision making during execution involves both deciding when to execute planned actions - execution decisions, as well as deciding whether to amend the plan based on changes in the situation - adjustment decisions. Command is exercised throughout execution by the commander who will typically focus on directing the application of combat power and significant adjustment decisions.	T-18	Control of Operations Control involves the oversight, direction and coordination of assigned forces in accordance with the commander's plan and intent. At the lowest tactical levels, C2 is often vested in a single individual. At higher levels, it is a key function of the staff to exercise control over certain aspects of operations in accordance with the principle of Mission Command.	E-37	Assessment during execution - As a [User] I want to monitor and evaluate the situation during an operation, comparing forecast outcomes to actual events so that I can judge the operational success at any point during an operation and identify the magnitude and significance of variances in performance from expectations.	US-109	As a [User] I want to interrogate elements on the COP so that I can view additional information and analysis, enhancing my Situational Awareness and thus improving decision making.	See US-2	
CA-4	Execute Execution involves the application of combat power to accomplish a mission, as well as assessment of operational progress in order to inform decision making. It begins when committed assets physically enact their issued orders. Decision making during execution involves both deciding when to execute planned actions - execution decisions, as well as deciding whether to amend the plan based on changes in the situation - adjustment decisions. Command is exercised throughout execution by the commander who will typically focus on directing the application of combat power and significant adjustment decisions.	T-18	Control of Operations Control involves the oversight, direction and coordination of assigned forces in accordance with the commander's plan and intent. At the lowest tactical levels, C2 is often vested in a single individual. At higher levels, it is a key function of the staff to exercise control over certain aspects of operations in accordance with the principle of Mission Command.	E-37	Assessment during execution - As a [User] I want to monitor and evaluate the situation during an operation, comparing forecast outcomes to actual events so that I can judge the operational success at any point during an operation and identify the magnitude and significance of variances in performance from expectations.	US-110	As a [User] I want to replay an historic view of the COP so that I can analyse previous situations and relate them to outcomes so as to inform current and future activities.	See US-5	
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CA-4	Execute Execution involves the application of combat power to accomplish a mission, as well as assessment of operational progress in order to inform decision making. It begins when committed assets physically enact their issued orders. Decision making during execution involves both deciding when to execute planned actions - execution decisions, as well as deciding whether to amend the plan based on changes in the situation - adjustment decisions. Command is exercised throughout execution by the commander who will typically focus on directing the application of combat power and significant adjustment decisions.	T-18	Control of Operations Control involves the oversight, direction and coordination of assigned forces in accordance with the commander's plan and intent. At the lowest tactical levels, C2 is often vested in a single individual. At higher levels, it is a key function of the staff to exercise control over certain aspects of operations in accordance with the principle of Mission Command.	E-37	Assessment during execution - As a [User] I want to monitor and evaluate the situation during an operation, comparing forecast outcomes to actual events so that I can judge the operational success at any point during an operation and identify the magnitude and significance of variances in performance from expectations.	US-112	As a [User] I want to configure the display of the COP so that the information it holds is presented to me in the most suitable manner for my current situation.	See US-7	

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CA-4	Execute Execution involves the application of combat power to accomplish a mission, as well as assessment of operational progress in order to inform decision making. It begins when committed assets physically enact their issued orders. Decision making during execution involves both deciding when to execute planned actions - execution decisions, as well as deciding whether to amend the plan based on changes in the situation - adjustment decisions. Command is exercised throughout execution by the commander who will typically focus on directing the application of combat power and significant adjustment decisions.	T-18	Control of Operations Control involves the oversight, direction and coordination of assigned forces in accordance with the commander's plan and intent. At the lowest tactical levels, C2 is often vested in a single individual. At higher levels, it is a key function of the staff to exercise control over certain aspects of operations in accordance with the principle of Mission Command.	E-37	Assessment during execution - As a [User] I want to monitor and evaluate the situation during an operation, comparing forecast outcomes to actual events so that I can judge the operational success at any point during an operation and identify the magnitude and significance of variances in performance from expectations.	US-113	As a [User] I want to configure the overlays and layers displayed on my view of the COP so that I can present pertinent information in the most suitable manner, improving my Situational Awareness.	See US-8	
CA-4	Execute Execution involves the application of combat power to accomplish a mission, as well as assessment of operational progress in order to inform decision making. It begins when committed assets physically enact their issued orders. Decision making during execution involves both deciding when to execute planned actions - execution decisions, as well as deciding whether to amend the plan based on changes in the situation - adjustment decisions. Command is exercised throughout execution by the commander who will typically focus on directing the application of combat power and significant adjustment decisions.	T-18	Control of Operations Control involves the oversight, direction and coordination of assigned forces in accordance with the commander's plan and intent. At the lowest tactical levels, C2 is often vested in a single individual. At higher levels, it is a key function of the staff to exercise control over certain aspects of operations in accordance with the principle of Mission Command.	E-38	Decision making during execution - As a [User] I want to determine whether deviations from or changes to the plan are necessary given evolving circumstances so that I can modify my actions or the plan if it is necessary to accomplish the mission (and save the force) or to achieve greater success.	US-114	As a [User] I want to adjust the plan at any stage during execution of the operation so that the current plan reflects changing circumstances and decisions made during execution of the mission.	Enable collocated and distributed Users to work on the same version of an [Mission Planning] Product. Able to deconflict [Mission Planning] Product updates from multiple Users e.g. section locking for editing. Able to manage permissions for [Mission Planning] Product editing in accordance with [Role] and/or individual. Able to maintain version control in accordance with JSP441 & JSP329. Able to collaborate with Users outside the system boundary in accordance with Gateway services. Metadata to be automatically captured. Able to undertake sequential creation and update of [Mission Planning] Products. Authorised Users are able to prevent multiple Users from editing an Mission Planning] Product concurrently e.g. document checkout [Mission Plans] and [Mission Planning] products able to be created in isolation or collaboratively with collocated or dispersed Users. Any number of Users have permissions to be able to collaboratively create and update [Mission Planning] products wherever they are in the [Dispersed Battlespace] with up to at least 12 concurrent connected Users. Able to identify changes to [Mission Planning] products throughout their development lifecycle. Logs of changes documented in accordance with the captured metadata. [User] alerted to changes in [Mission Planning] products relevant to their [Area of Interest], in accordance with the Alerts Service. Able to automatically update the Decision Support Overlay and synchronisation matrix throughout the execution of the operation.	
CA-4	Execute Execution involves the application of combat power to accomplish a mission, as well as assessment of operational progress in order to inform decision making. It begins when committed assets physically enact their issued orders. Decision making during execution involves both deciding when to execute planned actions - execution decisions, as well as deciding whether to amend the plan based on changes in the situation - adjustment decisions. Command is exercised throughout execution by the commander who will typically focus on directing the application	T-18	Control of Operations Control involves the oversight, direction and coordination of assigned forces in accordance with the commander's plan and intent. At the lowest tactical levels, C2 is often vested in a single individual. At higher levels, it is a key function of the staff to exercise control over certain aspects of operations in accordance with the principle of Mission Command.	E-38	Decision making during execution - As a [User] I want to determine whether deviations from or changes to the plan are necessary given evolving circumstances so that I can modify my actions or the plan if it is necessary to accomplish the mission (and save the force) or to achieve greater success.	US-118	As a [User] I want to plan the movement of force elements, creating, viewing and amending route information informed by Multi-Criteria Terrain Analysis, so that force element movement reflects the evolving requirements of the operation and due consideration has been given to all necessary factors.	Able to support [Force Element] Movement Planning: - Able to plan a route for [Force Elements] taking into consideration the characteristics of all [Platforms] within the selected [Force Elements] (e.g. a [Column]). - Able to select [Force Elements] from Organisational Structures (ORBAT) - Able to account for spacing of [Platforms] within a [Force Element] - User-defined start, way, end and halt points, points and features to avoid/include, choke points, vulnerable points, likely ambush sites etc. - User-defined start and/or arrival times - Able to consider the output of [Terrain Analysis] - Able to predict [Running Time]/distance/fuel usage/[Rate of March]/[Average Speed]/traffic throughput Able to perform Multi-Criteria Terrain Analysis on approved [Foundation GEOINT] - Can generate a contour cross-section between two selected points (2D plot of distance against height). - Show slope and aspect of intervening terrain. - [Viewshed] displayed on 3D map for single point, multiple points or a route. - Intervisibility profile between two points along straight line - Weapons ranges - Dead ground analysis Provide a route finding service which utilises Multi-Criteria Terrain Analysis (MCA) to automatically propose routes. Taking into consideration: User-defined start, way and end points, points and features to avoid/include, [Terrain Analysis], own and/or others [Platform] characteristics, points of interest, choke points, vulnerable points, likely ambush sites, intersections and interactions with other Force Elements routes. Able to predict time/distance/fuel usage/other parameters etc.	

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								Support the manual creation of a route: - Manually creating a route by placing a number of waypoints between User-defined start- and end-points. - Routes up to 200 waypoints - Enter coordinates of each point or place directly on map display - Create a route from an existing trace Provide the facility to import and export route and waypoint information: - Able to share routes for own and other [Platforms]. - Import as an overlay - Own waypoints/route info to platform subsystems Provide the facility for fly-through of a route in 3D where the [Foundation GEOINT] provided is able to support 3D rendering. 3D Fly through of Fixed Route, i.e. the ability to rotate, pan, zoom, tilt, orientate towards specific points (for example waypoints, direction device facing, or direction of travel) so that the ground can be viewed from various angles, where possible.	
CA-4	Execute Execution involves the application of combat power to accomplish a mission, as well as assessment of operational progress in order to inform decision making. It begins when committed assets physically enact their issued orders. Decision making during execution involves both deciding when to execute planned actions - execution decisions, as well as deciding whether to amend the plan based on changes in the situation - adjustment decisions. Command is exercised throughout execution by the commander who will typically focus on directing the application of combat power and significant adjustment decisions.	T-18	Control of Operations Control involves the oversight, direction and coordination of assigned forces in accordance with the commander's plan and intent. At the lowest tactical levels, C2 is often vested in a single individual. At higher levels, it is a key function of the staff to exercise control over certain aspects of operations in accordance with the principle of Mission Command.	E-39	Directing Action - As a [User] I want to communicate a decision and corresponding orders or OSW as soon as possible. In a fast-moving operation, the potential for confusion is significant and staff must consider carefully how best to disseminate the new orders.	US-115	As a [User] I want to instigate, receive, view and respond to alerts and instructions through the COP so that I am aware of, and can disseminate, pertinent information which could assist in decision making.	See US-3	
CA-4	Execute Execution involves the application of combat power to accomplish a mission, as well as assessment of operational progress in order to inform decision making. It begins when committed assets physically enact their issued orders. Decision making during execution involves both deciding when to execute planned actions - execution decisions, as well as deciding whether to amend the plan based on changes in the situation - adjustment decisions. Command is exercised throughout execution by the commander who will typically focus on directing the application of combat power and significant adjustment decisions.	T-18	Control of Operations Control involves the oversight, direction and coordination of assigned forces in accordance with the commander's plan and intent. At the lowest tactical levels, C2 is often vested in a single individual. At higher levels, it is a key function of the staff to exercise control over certain aspects of operations in accordance with the principle of Mission Command.	E-39	Directing Action - As a [User] I want to communicate a decision and corresponding orders or OSW as soon as possible. In a fast-moving operation, the potential for confusion is significant and staff must consider carefully how best to disseminate the new orders.	US-116	As a [User] I want to access other MORPHEUS Services (e.g. voice communications) through the COP so that I can use the enhanced Situational Awareness provided by the COP to select and employ the most appropriate MORPHEUS functionality.	See US-4	
CA-4	Execute Execution involves the application of combat power to accomplish a mission, as well as assessment of operational progress in order to inform decision making. It begins when committed assets physically enact their issued orders. Decision making during execution involves both deciding when to execute planned actions - execution decisions, as well as deciding whether to amend the plan based on changes in the situation - adjustment decisions. Command is exercised throughout execution by the commander who will typically focus on directing the application of combat power and significant adjustment decisions.	T-18	Control of Operations Control involves the oversight, direction and coordination of assigned forces in accordance with the commander's plan and intent. At the lowest tactical levels, C2 is often vested in a single individual. At higher levels, it is a key function of the staff to exercise control over certain aspects of operations in accordance with the principle of Mission Command.	E-39	Directing Action - As a [User] I want to communicate a decision and corresponding orders or OSW as soon as possible. In a fast-moving operation, the potential for confusion is significant and staff must consider carefully how best to disseminate the new orders.	US-117	As a [User] I want to be able to disseminate OSW and orders in an usable format to the appropriate recipients and receive confirmation of receipt to ensure Situational Awareness and Command & Control.	Enable the User, in accordance with role, to create, read, update, delete, save and retrieve Orders (Formatted [Information Products]) using pre-made and User-created templates. Examples include: OpPlan OpOrder FragO WngO CSSO Enacting Orders Reports Returns Requests Engineering Orders Control Orders Able to: (1) Disseminate Orders and OSW to defined recipients (2) Disseminate simultaneously to all recipients, including non-BMA users. (3) Select recipients from user directory or appropriate data source (4) Receive confirmations of receipt Using existing system infrastructure as appropriate.	
CA-5	BMA Support Support to the BMA encompasses all those tasks that do not in themselves provide Situational Awareness, Planning or C2 capabilities to the end user but which are nevertheless important in the application of the BMA in these regards. This includes configuration of the tools and artefacts available to the end user; the management and availability of information; and the provision of auxiliary functions in order to enhance the user experience.	T-16	Configure BMA Configuration and modification of the tools and functionality offered by the BMA to the Staff Officer. In response to changes in doctrine and operating procedures, the end-user may require different information, developed and presented in different ways, to support them in their assessment of the battlespace and the planning cycle. The capability described by this topic allows a [User] to configure the tools of the BMA in response to these changes.	E-30	As a [User] I want to be able to configure the Mission Planning toolset (including Mission Planning Workflows and Products) available to end users to enable the Staff Officer users to conduct Mission Planning in accordance with changing doctrine and new planning/estimate processes.	US-80	As a [User] I want to configure the Mission Planning Products that are available to an end user so that the Mission Planning Products within the Mission Planning toolset can be altered to reflect changing Mission Planning processes.	Able to create new Mission Planning product template from scratch Able to create new mission planning product template from existing product template Able to modify existing Mission Planning Product template Able to delete Mission Planning Product Template Able to define format of Mission Planning product Template Able to define the information to be held within the Mission Planning Product Template Able to define dependencies between the documents/MP products (i.e. auto population of one document with information held in another, defining a Mission Planning product as a collation of other Mission Planning products, etc.) Able to save and publish any Mission Planning Product templates such that other Users can access and use them.	

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								Able to search system for existing Mission Planning Product Templates. Using the MORPHEUS [Search] capability where appropriate. Able to import Mission Planning Product templates to the BMA from other sources within the MORPHEUS system (e.g. from other applications) Able to import Mission Planning Product templates from external systems (including other UK and non-UK (e.g. NATO/Coalition) systems) Able to export Mission Planning Product Templates to any other locations and applications within the MORPHEUS system Able to export Mission Planning Product Templates to external systems (including other UK and non-UK (e.g. NATO/Coalition) systems) Ensure backwards compatibility with functionality contained in previously published versions of a template. Any enhanced [Mission Planning] product template functionality does not result in failure when the information is accessed using a previously published version of [Mission Planning] product template	
CA-5	BMA Support Support to the BMA encompasses all those tasks that do not in themselves provide Situational Awareness, Planning or C2 capabilities to the end user but which are nevertheless important in the application of the BMA in these regards. This includes configuration of the tools and artefacts available to the end user; the management and availability of information; and the provision of auxiliary functions in order to enhance the user experience.	T-16	Configure BMA Configuration and modification of the tools and functionality offered by the BMA to the Staff Officer. In response to changes in doctrine and operating procedures, the end-user may require different information, developed and presented in different ways, to support them in their assessment of the battlespace and the planning cycle. The capability described by this topic allows a [User] to configure the tools of the BMA in response to these changes.	E-30	As a [User] I want to be able to configure the Mission Planning toolset (including Mission Planning Workflows and Products) available to end users to enable the Staff Officer users to conduct Mission Planning in accordance with changing doctrine and new planning/estimate processes.	US-81	As a [User] I want to configure the Mission Planning processes presented within the workflow tools so that they can be tailored to reflect changes to procedures and doctrine.	Able to deliver [Workflow] tools to users in order to develop a [Mission Plan]. In line with the [Tactical Estimate], [Combat Estimate] and other [Mission Planning] processes. Able to create new Mission Planning Process/Estimate Process workflow Able to modify existing Mission Planning Process/Estimate Process workflow Able to delete existing Mission Planning Process/Estimate Process workflow Able to define the documents/Mission Planning products which are to feature in the workflow Able to define the dependencies and relationships between the documents/Mission Planning products within a workflow (e.g. the order in which Mission Planning products must be addressed, the order in which pieces of information must be entered, auto population of one document with information held in another etc.) Able to add/remove user permissions for steps and products within the workflow. Able to modify user permissions for steps and products within the workflow Able to save and publish the new/updated workflow such that end users an access and use the workflow End user able to search for published workflows. Using the MORPHEUS [Search] capability where appropriate. Able to import workflows from other sources (locations and applications) within the MORPHEUS system Able to import workflows from external systems (including other UK and non-UK (e.g. NATO/Coalition) systems) Able to export workflows to other locations and applications within the MORPHEUS system Able to export workflows to external systems (including other UK and non-UK (e.g. NATO/Coalition) systems)	
CA-5	BMA Support Support to the BMA encompasses all those tasks that do not in themselves provide Situational Awareness, Planning or C2 capabilities to the end user but which are nevertheless important in the application of the BMA in these regards. This includes configuration of the tools and artefacts available to the end user; the management and availability of information; and the provision of auxiliary functions in order to enhance the user experience.	T-16	Configure BMA Configuration and modification of the tools and functionality offered by the BMA to the Staff Officer. In response to changes in doctrine and operating procedures, the end-user may require different information, developed and presented in different ways, to support them in their assessment of the battlespace and the planning cycle. The capability described by this topic allows a [User] to configure the tools of the BMA in response to these changes.	E-31	As a [User] I want to configure what the default information structures that are available for display on the operating picture, including object classes, overlays, layers and symbology, so that users have a suitable variety of information structures from which they can select and thus achieve the highest possible level of Situational Awareness.	US-82	As a [User] I want to configure the symbology sets available to users so that the symbology options available suitably satisfy user needs, thereby enhancing situational awareness.	Able to define and create new symbology sets Able to modify existing symbology sets Able to assign new symbology to [Geo-positioned objects] Able to edit the symbology associated with [Geo-positioned objects]. Able to define parameters and characteristics of the symbology for [Geo-positioned objects]. Able to delete existing symbology sets Able to save and publish symbology sets such that end users can access and use them End users able to search for and access symbology sets. Using the MORPHEUS [Search] capability where appropriate. Able to import symbology and symbology sets from other sources (locations and applications) within the MORPHEUS system Able to import symbology and symbology sets from external systems (including other UK and non-UK (e.g. NATO/Coalition) systems) Able to export symbology and symbology sets to other locations and applications within the MORPHEUS system Able to export symbology and symbology sets to external systems (including other UK and non-UK (e.g. NATO/Coalition) systems)	

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								Imported data to include elevation data from external sources when available. DTED 0,1,2. May drape other layers on elevation data. Able to store all [Foundation GEOINT] in formats specified by MoD Geospatial policy (JSP 465) and DefStan 00-102. Able to store user selected [Foundation Geospatial Intelligence] appropriate for the operation or role. Fully compliant with current OGC standards where appropriate. Compliant with current MoD Geospatial Metadata Profile (MGMP) as well as any impending/future profiles (e.g. MGMP+). Able to support NATO datums, in compliance with STANAG 2211.	
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