vide technical expertise to supported units, and synchronize OA support to ensure that it reflects current and future operational requirements.

The LAC works closely with all CASCOM directorates and other Army agencies, such as the Logistics Innovation Agency and the Army Integrated Management Division, to develop OA. The resulting products are verified by subject matter experts (SMEs) to ensure they conform to applicable government standards, concepts of operations, plans, and doctrine. This procedure ensures everyone has a common perspective and that the context is complete and well-defined.

3. Who Needs to Create Architecture?

CASCOM capability developers identify an architecture requirement and begin coordinating with the LAC. The LAC, capability developers, and SMEs work together to create an architecture development plan (ADP). This gives a scope to the architecture product requirements. A signed, final ADP is then used by capability developers and LAC architects to develop a project schedule and additional supporting documents.

The LAC and the CASCOM Capabilities Development Integration Directorate (CDID) work together to develop the project schedule and timeline as part of the ADP. After the ADP has been developed, architecture development may begin.

4. What Are the Kinds of Architecture?

The three kinds of architecture are operational, systems, and technical.

Operational. OA includes a description of the tasks, activities, and information exchange requirements between each node. An operational view–1 (OV–1) is a high-level operational concept graphic. It describes a mission, class of mission, or scenario.

An OV–1 provides a picture of what the architecture is about and an idea of the players and operations involved. It can be used to orient and focus detailed discussions. Its main use is to aid communication, and it is intended for presentation to high-level decision-makers.

Systems. Systems architecture is the graphical and textual description of systems and interconnections used to satisfy operational needs.

Technical. Technical architecture consists of the universal rules and standards governing the arrangement, interaction, and interdependence of a system’s parts or elements. Each rule or standard serves a specific purpose. The rules and standards are interrelated and provide a template that assists in architecture development.

5. What is the DOD’s OA Framework?

The Department of Defense architecture framework (DODAF) pro-

Figure 1. This provides examples of the items that might be used to complete each category for sling load operations architecture. Operational architecture is determined by the tasks or activities that must be performed. Systems architecture specifies the system functions and the systems that will be used to perform the operational activities. Technical architecture guides the systems selection for the operation.