

Air Force Scientific Advisory Board

Integrity - Service - Excellence

Future Air Force Vanguard Selection and Management Processes

SAB “Quick-Look” Study Outbrief



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Disclaimer

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Study Tasking

- **Assess options for selecting and managing future Vanguard programs and recommend options that are most likely to meet objectives of the Vanguard initiative**
 - **Survey key Air Force stakeholders to determine Vanguard goals, constraints and mission drivers**
 - **Survey government and commercial entities to understand their processes for selecting and managing complex prototyping programs**
 - **Identify distinguishing elements of successful processes for such complex prototyping programs and recommend best practices**
 - **Using current Vanguard programs as case studies, compare best practices with current and planned selection criteria**
 - **Recommend metrics, analyses, and processes to inform selection and management of future Vanguard programs**

Identify selection and management processes that will maximize the potential for rapidly developing and transitioning “game changing capabilities” via Vanguard programs



“Bottom Line Up Front”

- **Concept ideation, exploration, and downselection phase of the selection process is the single most important key to success of this initiative**
 - **Requires clear articulation of disruptive needs and opportunities, and technology collection drawing from wider range of sources**
- **Successful Vanguard candidates should be assessed by an independent Validation Panel before being recommended to CDC for selection**
- **Achieving disruptive innovation, rapid pace, agility, and delivery of end-state capabilities requires Vanguards to be “operated like a start-up”**
- **When appropriate based on agreed-upon exit criteria, “de-Vanguarding” is essential to avoid endless pursuits and free up funds for other concepts**
- **Potential follow-on actions upon completion of a successful Vanguard include numerous options, not only a follow-on Program-of-Record**
- **If a future warfighting capability is “potentially transformational enough” to be a Vanguard, then it warrants DAF-level commitment and attention**

Vanguards seek to provide transformational future force warfighting capabilities



Study Participants

Study Leadership

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- **Mr. Greg Simer, Study Vice Chair**

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- **Mr. Tim Sakulich (AFRL/RX)**
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Executive Officers / Support Staff

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- **Maj Jed Sherman (Co-lead)**
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- **Maj Daniel Sabatelli**
- **Capt James Corcoran**
- **Capt Eamon Cullen**
- **Capt Casey Hawkins**
- **Capt Jonathan Poole**
- **Capt Alexa Thomsen**

Briefings and Site Visits



DAF / MAJCOMs

- AFWIC
- SAF/AQR
- AFMC/CC
- AFLCMC
- AFRCO
- AF/ST
- AF Chief Scientists Council

AFRL

- AFRL/CC
- AFRL/CA
- AFRL/RS (SDPE)
- AFRL/RST (TCO)
- AFRL/XP

AFRL (cont'd)

- Center for Rapid Innovation
- AFRL/RD
- AFRL/RH
- AFRL/RI
- AFRL/RV
- AFRL/RW
- AFRL/RX
- AFRL/RY

Other DoD / IC

- DARPA
- SCO
- NRO
- NIC

Venture Capital (VC) Firms

- Accel
- Incubic
- Khosla Ventures
- Vulcan Capital
- Kleiner Perkins
- Battery Ventures

FFRDC/UARC/Nonprofit

- Battelle
- JHU APL
- MIT Lincoln Laboratory
- RAND

Commercial Industry

- Aurora Flight Sciences

Air Force 2030 S&T Strategy



Vision: An Air Force that dominates time, space, and complexity across all operating domains to project power and defend the homeland



- The 2030 Strategy has three objectives:
 - 1) *Develop and deliver transformational strategic capabilities*
 - 2) Reform the way science and technology is led and managed
 - 3) Deepen and expand the scientific and technical enterprise

- *AF will allocate at least 20% of S&T to Objective 1 to drive future force design, including new “Vanguard programs”*

- Vanguard programs are a key component of Objective 1, but they support (and are supported by) Objectives 2 and 3

Definitions of a “Vanguard”



- **2030 Strategy Definition (April 2019)**
 - Vanguard programs will advance emerging weapon systems and warfighting concepts through prototyping and experimentation ... and demonstrate the viability of leap-ahead capabilities to warfighters

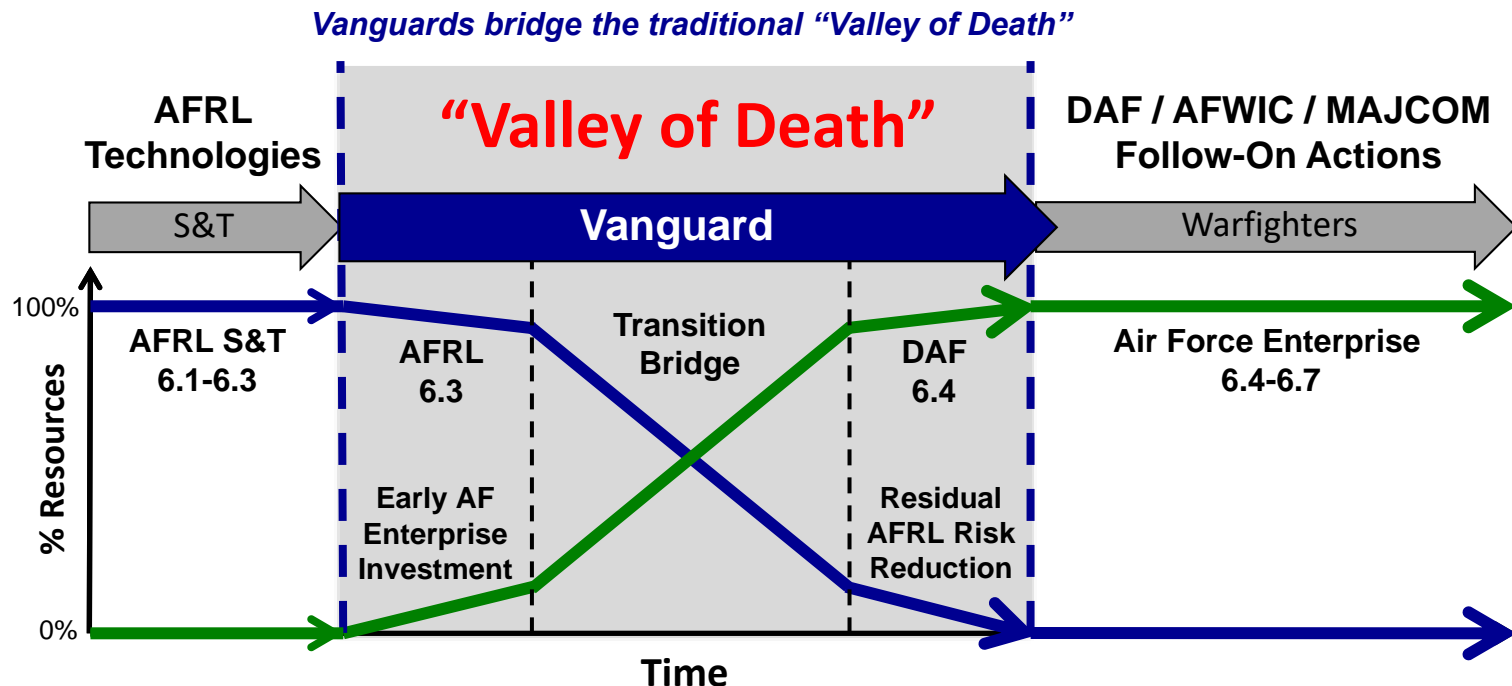
- **CDC-approved Definition (August 2019)**
 - Capability development efforts with enterprise commitment to deliver game-changing capabilities that transform operations for future force
 - **Vanguards intended to build and demonstrate systems to test viability of transformational concepts**
 - **Not just tech demos; Vanguards are to be “Air Force efforts”**
 - **Align with “Air Force Operating Concept” and “Theory of Victory”**
 - **Involves AFRL commitment to fund 6.3, and DAF commitment to fund 6.4**
 - ***DAF commitment to transition is a distinguishing characteristic***

Vanguard definition has changed to focus on ensuring “transitionability”, but this may be incompatible with the inherently high-risk nature of developing “leap-ahead capabilities”

Vanguards Are a Way to Bridge the “Valley of Death”



- AFRL technologies have historically had difficulty being transitioned to MAJCOM users; user takes on all follow-on funding and associated risk
- DAF/AFWIC-prioritized Vanguards are a new “bridge” for developing and fielding transformative warfighting capabilities from AFRL technologies



Vanguards Are Only a Small Fraction of Air Force S&T Budget



- Air Force 2030 S&T Strategy directs at least 20% of annual core S&T budget to *transformational capabilities*
 - These will represent \$540M of \$2.5B planned core S&T budget by FY24
 - But ... *Vanguards* are only a small part of *this* budget segment
 - Vanguards will account for only 4% of the total AF core S&T budget

Air Force Core S&T Budget (FY24)



SDCP: Seedlings for Disruptive Capability Program

Vanguards seek to have major game-changing impacts on 2030 warfighting capabilities ... but they represent only a small fraction of the core Air Force S&T budget

Vanguard Concept is Evolving



Nov 2019	Current	Objective
<p data-bbox="181 444 504 539">Vanguard “v0” ... “Quick Start”</p> <ul data-bbox="127 582 542 861" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="127 582 542 661">■ Identified initial Vanguard candidates<li data-bbox="127 704 542 782">■ Announced first set of Vanguards (v0)<li data-bbox="127 825 542 861">■ TEO stood up TCO <p data-bbox="171 918 533 968">TCO: Transformational Capability Office</p>	<p data-bbox="658 444 1031 539">Vanguard “v1” ... “Pilot Process”</p> <ul data-bbox="600 582 1083 932" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="600 582 1083 661">■ Established Vanguard v0 program offices<li data-bbox="600 704 1083 739">■ Executed AF Explore 1.0<li data-bbox="600 782 1083 818">■ Initiated 6.2 SDCP call<li data-bbox="600 861 1083 932">■ Executing WARTECH 1.0 to select next Vanguards <p data-bbox="645 975 1093 996">SDCP: Seedlings for Disruptive Capability</p>	<p data-bbox="1219 444 1688 539">Vanguard “v2+” ... “Enduring Process”</p> <ul data-bbox="1161 582 1750 1068" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1161 582 1750 711">■ Develop/implement a process for Vanguard concept ideation, exploration, and downselection<li data-bbox="1161 753 1750 825">■ Develop an effective, robust, repeatable selection process<li data-bbox="1161 868 1750 939">■ ID best-practice management and execution models<li data-bbox="1161 982 1750 1068">■ Define criteria for success and for “de-Vanguarding”

Focus of this study is on identifying an enduring Vanguard v2+ process, but these insights can also productively influence the current Vanguard v1 pilot process

Vanguard v0: “Quick Start”



- Vanguard “v0” selections were a “Quick Start” implementation of the Vanguard concept
 - Not designed as a sustaining process
- First Vanguards declared in Nov 2019
 - Skyborg
 - Golden Horde
 - Navigation Technology Satellite 3
- Each is in a different state of technical maturity and “Vanguard readiness”, but common characteristics are emerging
 - Integrating multiple 6.3 AFRL programs
 - Developing “leave behind” capabilities
 - PEOs engaged in CONOPS and transition



Vanguard “v0” selection approach was not meant to be a sustaining process for “v2+”



Prior Vanguard-Like Constructs

Prior Examples

- Developmental Planning Initiatives
- Flagship Capability Concepts
- Air Force ATDs
- ACTDs / JCTDs
- SCO programs
- DARPA programs
- AF Ventures Program

Common Success Characteristics

- MS&A role in concept development, validation, selection, and execution
- Defined project timeline w/ off-ramps
- Frequent demonstrations involving user community
- On-going coordination on CONOPs
- Top-cover support for program
- Committed S&T funding level
- External buy-in with “skin-in-the-game” from the beginning

Vanguard construct is not unique in its goal of providing transformational capabilities with an assured follow-on path; leverage best practices from prior constructs

What Makes a Good Vanguard?



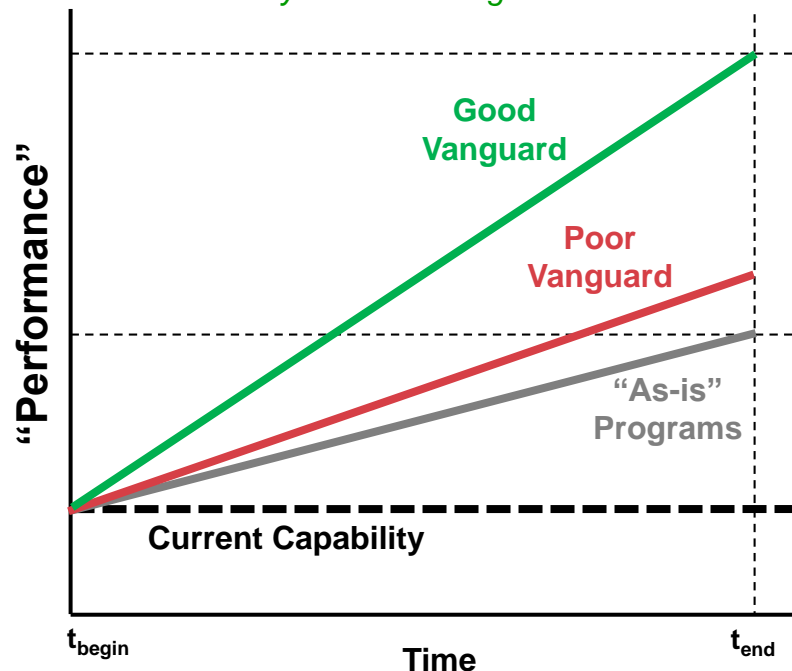
- **Vanguards may vary in scope, risk, and end-state, but each should have the following characteristics to meet Vanguard objectives**
 - **Seeks to develop a transformational Air Force warfighting capability that can provide a sustained advantage over a relevant adversary**
 - **Focuses on coordinated development of one or more 6.3 programs not previously being integrated into a warfighting capability**
 - **Has aggressive but achievable technical objectives, milestones, and end-state, with early testing to assess mitigation of highest risks**
 - **Has DAF/AFWIC buy-in regarding its value in future force design**
 - **CONOPS are deemed credible by relevant operational community**
 - **Has DAF-level commitment to support follow-on activity if threshold end-state criteria are met, including possible Program-of-Record**

There is no “one size fits all” set of criteria for what a Vanguard should be, but these characteristics provide selection guidelines that support the purpose of Vanguards

“Additionality”

- Many VCs use “additionality” as a key principle when they assess whether an investment in a technology venture is warranted

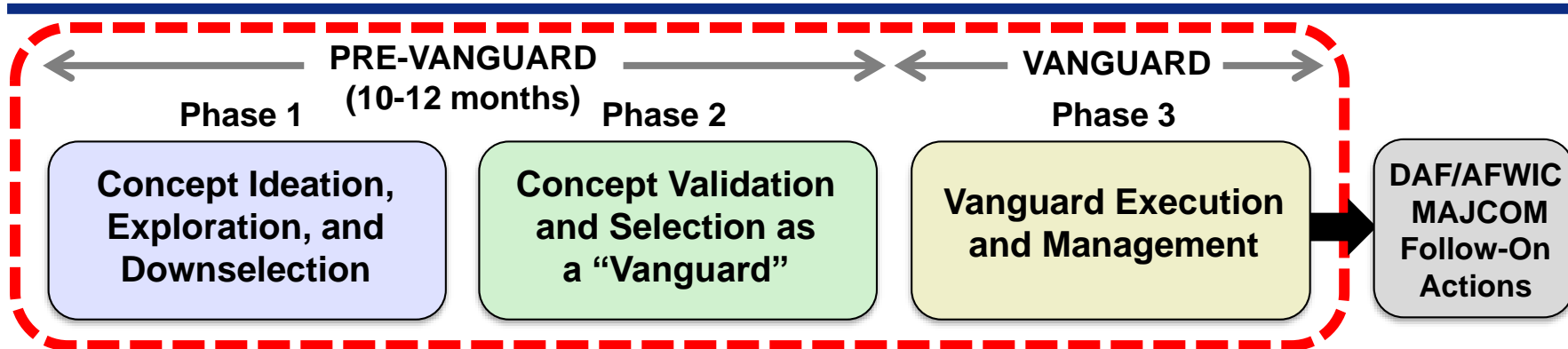
Well-chosen Vanguards should produce a high degree of additionality from the Vanguard investment



- Additionality is the added performance that will result if the investment is made, beyond the performance that will occur even if the investment is not made
- A useful metric as one part of assessing the suitability of Vanguard concepts
- Vanguard must show significant benefit over sum of underlying “as-is” programs
 - As-is programs will advance performance even if not part of a Vanguard concept
 - A good Vanguard will accelerate maturity and follow-on readiness – reduces time to availability of warfighter capability

Achieving a high degree of “additionality” is the hallmark of a good Vanguard program

The Vanguard Process Should Have Three Clear Phases



Phase 1 (9-11 months)

- Develops concepts to meet key warfighting gaps and disruptive opportunities
- Combines disconnected 6.3 technologies to create high degree of “additionality”
- Produces “VC-like concept pitch” for entering Phase 2

Phase 2 (1 month)

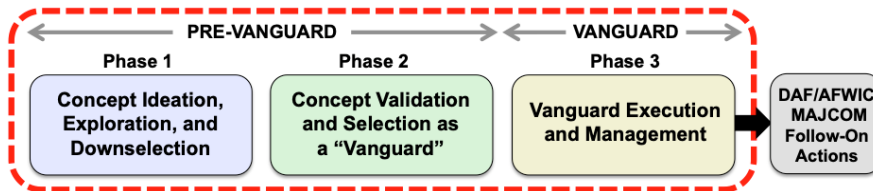
- Due diligence to assess concept impact, risk, plan
- Validates sufficiency and rigor of underlying MS&A
- Judges risk mitigation and “get-to-user” action plans
- Recommends validated concept proposals to CDC

Phase 3 (24-36 months)

- Small and flat organization for DevOps-like tempo and rapid decision making
- Mitigating known risks early, finding unknown risks, and continuous user engagement
- Designed to operate the Vanguard “like a startup”

Annual Vanguard selection cycle, with 24-36 month Vanguard execution time

Phase 1: Concept Ideation, Exploration and Downselection



Phase 1

■ Concept Ideation

- Broad participation in front-end concept generation; must involve S&T, acquisition, operational communities, and industry
- Not just AFRL concepts and technologies

■ Concept Exploration

- MS&A used to clarify disruptive impacts, military utility, and technical risks
- Concept refinement and detailed analyses to improve concepts, CONOPs, and plan

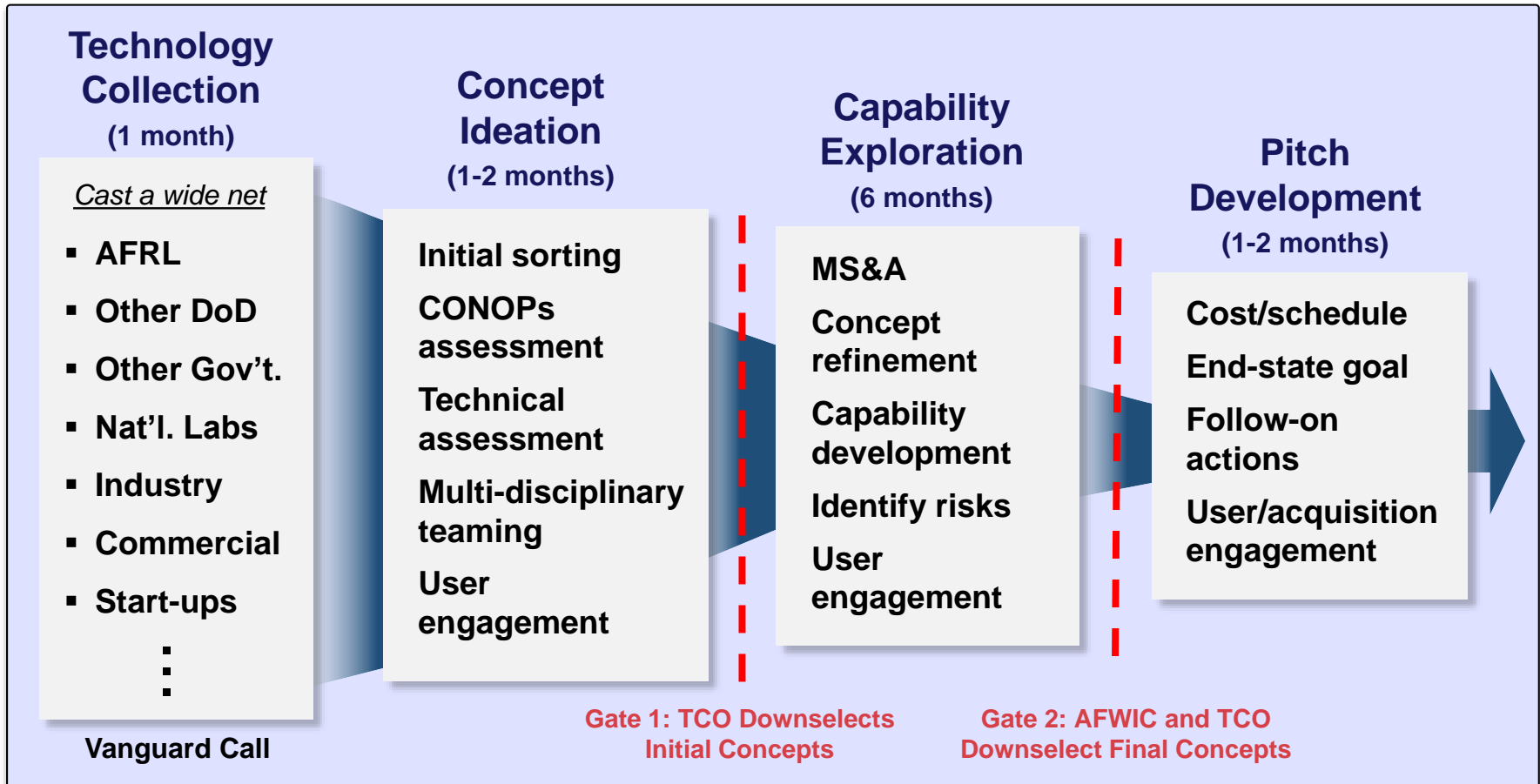
■ Concept Downselection

- Most concepts will be eliminated; cannot lead to a viable VC-like Vanguard pitch

■ Phase 1 success is key for obtaining high-impact Vanguard concepts

- Much of Vanguard disruption goal happens during this Phase 1 "VC pitch development process"
- Form multi-disciplinary teams to maximize disruptive impacts
- Set desired end-state for concept; create work-back plan to get there
- Identify technology gaps, CONOPs issues, risk mitigation options
- Aggressive development plan that identifies rank-ordered "risk chain"
- Execution plan seeks to mitigate high-risk elements early in program
- Surviving concepts exit Phase 1 with a viable VC-like concept "pitch"

Phase 1: Concept Ideation, Exploration and Downselection



Many elements of this proposed Phase 1 process are being piloted in WARTECH 1.0; ensure identified risks and technology gaps are fed back to inform AFRL S&T portfolio

Phase 1: Concept Ideation, Exploration and Downselection



- All-calls for “good ideas” are too broad; AFWIC must provide a more specific “wish list” for Vanguard calls, but be open to additional ideas
- Phase 1 participants should include:
 - S&T community (TEO, AFRL TDs, Space Force, FFRDCs/UARCs, industry)
 - Acquisition community (SAF/AQ, AFLCMC/XZ, Space Force)
 - Operational community (AFWIC, MAJCOMs, Space Force)
- Emphasis is on concept ideation, then MS&A to assess, refine, clarify and validate each concept, and determining the main risks in it
 - Identify technical and integration risks, planned risk mitigation approaches and options, and risk removal costs, for each element of “risk chain”
 - AFRL gains insights for 6.2/6.3 “risk-filler” programs that can be run concurrently with Vanguard to provide additional risk-removal options
- Provides basis for concept viability assessment and downselection

Surviving concepts must exit Phase 1 with a clear and analytically supported description of their disruptive impacts, CONOPS, technologies, gaps, options, risks, and cost

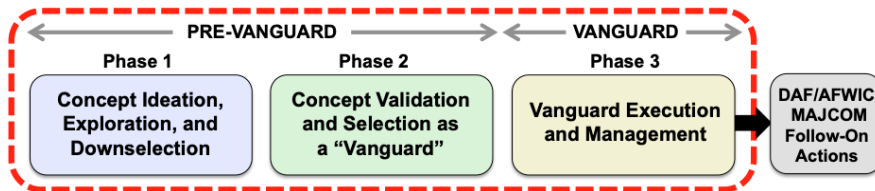


Recommendation #1

Phase 1: Vanguard Concept Ideation, Exploration, and Downselection

- **Use Phase 1 described herein to implement an objective and repeatable process for developing Vanguard concepts that will achieve compelling game-changing capabilities from the best available technical ideas**
 - **Stimulate a robust pipeline of capability-enabling technologies through focused data calls led by AF TCO and AFWIC's Innovative Solutions Division**
 - **Include technologies from a wide range of sources, not only AFRL**
 - **Ideate concepts based on an AFWIC "wish list" and broader disruptive ideas**
 - **Form initial concept exploration teams to provide preliminary assessments of potential disruptive impacts, CONOPS, technologies, and risks**
 - **Engage w/ AFWIC and MAJCOMs for future force design and operational inputs**
 - **Concepts passing first downselection then undergo deeper concept exploration involving rigorous MS&A, concept refinement, and stakeholder engagement**
 - **Final downselected concepts develop "pitch package" w/ analytically supported description of concept, end-state goal, cost/schedule, follow-on options**

Phase 2: Concept Validation and Selection as a “Vanguard”



Phase 2

■ Concept Validation

- Validates sufficiency of Phase 1 “pitches”
- Carried out by independent Validation Panels
 - Made up of TEO/TCO, AFWIC, AQ
 - Augmented by external technical and operational subject matter experts
- Recommends concepts be sent forward for selection or back for more Phase 1 work

■ Concept Selection

- Validated concepts are sent to CDWG and CDC for consideration as Vandards
- CDC selections are made based on value judgment of concept and available budget

- Validation panels assess Phase 1 “VC-like pitches” prior to selection
 - Evaluate disruptive impacts on future warfighting capabilities
 - Determines “opportunity value” and “additionality” of proposed concepts
 - Also judges sufficiency, validity, and rigor of underlying Phase 1 MS&A
 - Evaluates “risk chain” and phased mitigation strategies for key risks
 - Assesses completeness and viability of proposed concept execution plan
 - Includes proposed “get-to-user” plan with credible follow-on actions
- Typically may be able to select at most 1-2 new Vandards each year



Phase 2: Concept Validation and Selection as a “Vanguard”

- Vanguard concept validation should be based on “achieving disruptive impacts by integration of otherwise disconnected 6.3 programs into new high-value warfighting capabilities”; more than “speed to a POR”
 - Vandeadards require higher level of *risk tolerance* to meet stated goal
- Assessments of proposed execution plans should look for focus on “*risk up front*” – i.e., attacking biggest risks early in program
 - Called “*out of order*” development in VC community; *take biggest risks first*
- Vanguard pitches rejected in Phase 2 still provide value to AF S&T
 - Helps Phase 1 participants understand perceived weaknesses of concept
 - Rejected concepts can be repropoed after additional Phase 1 preparation
 - Rejected concepts help inform AFRL transformational S&T portfolio choices

Independent assessments by Validation Panels of proposed Vanguard concepts from Phase 1 are essential for providing CDC with viable Vanguard choices

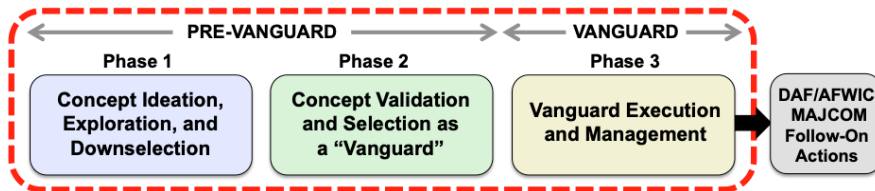


Recommendation #2

Phase 2: Vanguard Concept Validation and Selection

- **Establish a Phase 2 Vanguard Concept Validation Panel, independent of Phase 1 concept teams, to assess highest potential Vanguard candidates**
 - **Panel should be comprised of standing members from TEO/TCO, AFWIC, AQ, augmented by concept-specific technical and operational SMEs**
 - **Consider including experts outside of Air Force; e.g., commercial, VC**
 - **Assesses “VC-like pitch package” for each concept based on:**
 - **Disruptive impact on future warfighting capabilities**
 - **Credibility and rigor of MS&A**
 - **Completeness and viability of execution plan, including cost and schedule**
 - **Feasibility and utility of proposed follow-on actions**
 - **Recommends appropriate next step for each concept:**
 - **Recommend as a Vanguard candidate to CDWG and CDC ... or:**
 - **Request further detailed refinement of concept pitch**
 - **Suggest further risk reduction via S&T (6.1-6.3) testing and demonstrations**
 - **Suggest concept be designated a 6.3 Transformational Capability program**

Phase 3: Vanguard Execution and Management



Phase 3

■ Vanguard Execution

- Execution Team leader must be technical not program manager; PM is TCO role
- Must be based on limited time, rapid pace, and “good enough” solutions
- Focused on working down the “risk chain”

■ Vanguard Management

- Program management is in TCO
- Standard program management methods suffice, but need *higher risk tolerance*
- Willingness to “de-Vanguard” as needed

- Phase 3 success hinges on properly conceiving the Execution Team
 - Execution Team members must have the Vanguard as their only role
 - Must be involved in and “fully on board” with program plan, end-state
 - Should be executed “like a start-up”
- Execution/management plan is customized for Each Vanguard
 - Timeline, milestones, off-ramps
 - Planned end-state and exit criteria
 - User engagement, follow-on plans
- Continuous (not episodic) user engagement is essential for success
 - Establish Vanguard-specific O-5/O-6 “Capability Advisory Group”

Phase 3: *Vanguards Should be “Operated Like a Startup”*



- **Emphasis on disruptive innovation, rapid pace, agility, and delivery of end-state capabilities to users requires a “startup-like operating model”**
 - **Separate program management from technical execution, so small, flat, agile technical execution team can focus solely on maximizing technical progress**
 - **Board of Directors led by program manager in TCO maintains “thin line” control of technical execution team and serves as the interface to AFWIC**
 - **Provides personnel oversight, and recognition from within the “company”**
 - **Dedicated, agile technical execution team must have diversity of technical capabilities and strongest possible technical depth**
 - **Team size, skill sets, and *mindset* must support DevOps-like execution, rapid decision making, and urgency to “*get product to the user*”**
 - **Frequent prototyping, testing, and experimentation to inform decisions for quickly developing “*good enough*” capabilities for users**
 - **“*Risk up front*” approach focused on successive *burndown of risk chain***
 - **Frequent all-voice meetings to solve issues (technical, process, organization)**

Vanguards require a fundamentally different operating model than do traditional programs

When is “De-Vanguarding” Appropriate?



- De-Vanguarding is CDC-level decision to remove Vanguard designation and resourcing from an on-going Vanguard program
 - Continuous monitoring of progress and issues in a Vanguard is done by its Board of Directors; if appropriate it recommends de-Vanguarding to CDC
- Potential reasons (exit criteria) for de-Vanguarding include:
 - Unacceptable performance shortfalls with no viable recovery options
 - Unmitigatable technical or integration issues in an essential program aspect
 - Unacceptable increases in projected remaining cost and/or schedule
 - Became unnecessary or obsolete (e.g., changes in technology, threat, etc.)
 - Better opportunities became available (e.g., alternate means to achieve same or similar capability; more impactful capability is now achievable, etc.)
- De-Vanguarding gives feedback to AFWIC, MAJCOMs, AFRL, industry
 - e.g., informs need for possible new programs in AFRL 6.2/6.3 S&T portfolio

Inherently high risks in Vanguards make occasional need to de-Vanguard both expected and necessary; de-Vanguarding is not the same as “failure”



Recommendation #3

Phase 3: Vanguard Execution and Management

- **Implement Vanguard program management practices described herein, leveraging successful examples of agile, rapid technology development in the government, commercial marketplace, and the venture community**
 - **TCO to act as VC managing Transformational Portfolio**
 - **Fund and oversee Vanguards and other 6.3 transformational programs**
 - **Mine and develop pipeline for future Vanguard candidates**
 - **Establish “Board of Directors” led by TCO for each Vanguard**
 - **Create Vanguard program offices and execution teams with “start-up” culture, mindset, and the corresponding set of management practices identified herein**
 - **Separate program management role from focused technical execution team**
 - **Provide PMs with autonomy and agility to manage programs, with aggressive timeline to get at least a minimum viable product (MVP) to users**
 - **Ensure Vanguard personnel management, oversight, and recognition come from within the “start-up company”, even if personnel are matrixed from elsewhere**
 - **Execution team will give full commitment to the organization that evaluates them**



Recommendation #4

“De-Vanguarding”

- Implement a disciplined decision-gate process in each Vanguard project timeline, with “de-Vanguarding” where appropriate as described herein
 - Assess progress against milestones, performance goals, development risks, and projected readiness for potential follow-on actions
 - Periodically determine projected “additionality” based on current program state and currently anticipatable end-state, and de-Vanguard if/when appropriate
 - e.g., unmitigatable technical issues, threat change, alternate capability
 - De-Vanguarding assessment for any given Vanguard is performed by its “Board of Directors”, with recommendations provided to CDC for decision
 - Potential actions after de-Vanguarding may include:
 - Technology and/or concept spin-offs to other projects
 - Starting new 6.1/6.2 programs to address gaps
 - Further development of component technologies in 6.3 portfolio
 - De-Vanguarding ≠ failure!

Vanguard End-State and Follow-On Actions



- Every Vanguard has an *intended* end-state in its program plan and an *actual* end-state upon its completion (e.g., residual asset or capability)
- *Transition success* should *not* be defined solely as a Program-of-Record; other equally valuable follow-on actions may be more appropriate
 - Operational experimentation with end-state assets or capabilities
 - Capability demonstration with a non-fieldable prototype
 - Integrated system that can be provisionally used in the field
 - Insertion into a follow-on program
 - Direct entry into operational use
 - Commercial development
- DAF/AFWIC-directed follow-on actions could include:
 - Further SDPE-led experimentation with end-state assets/capabilities
 - MAJCOM direction to explore MU/TTPs using end-state assets/capabilities
 - Cross-Service experimentation with end-state assets/capabilities

A successful Vanguard may lead to follow-on actions other than a Program-of-Record



Recommendation #5

Vanguard Deliverables and Follow-On Actions

- **Define the meaning of Vanguard “transition success” more broadly than just becoming a Program-of-Record, but require agreement on specific Vanguard “follow-on actions” as part of Phase 2 selection criteria**
 - **As part of Vanguard concept “pitch” entering Phase 2, identify set of potential end-states and corresponding follow-on actions as described herein**
 - **Follow-on actions and associated provisional funding plans must be agreed upon by relevant entities (e.g., AFWIC, PEO, MAJCOM, TCO)**
 - **Vanguard end-state should be a residual asset or capability that could enable:**
 - **Further SDPE-led experimentation**
 - **Fieldable prototypes**
 - **MAJCOM direction to explore TTPs or conduct MUA**
 - **MAJCOM-funded follow-on capability development**
 - **Air Force corporate-level funding of a Program-of-Record**
- **Coordinating appropriate follow-on actions is a key role for DAF and AFWIC**

AFWIC Role is Essential for Vanguard Success



AFWIC Mission: Drive integration through centralized enterprise design and capability planning

- **Success of Vanguard initiative depends on AFWIC’s ability to:**
 - **Articulate key gaps and disruptive opportunities to inform Vanguard concepts that support “Future Force Design” and “Theory of Victory”**
 - **Connect AFRL and TCO with emerging CDC and MAJCOM priorities**
 - **Assist with MS&A for Phase 1 concept development/downselection**
 - **Validate candidate Vanguard alignments w/ Future Operating Concept**
 - **Recommend prioritized list of candidate Vanguards to CDC**
 - **For on-going Vanguards, align 6.4 prototyping funding to enable them, and defend planned Vanguard funds in Air Force budget process**
 - **Recommend continuation or de-Vanguarding of existing Vanguards**

AFWIC is a relatively new organization that must quickly reach its full mission capability to achieve the transformational future force capabilities that Vanguards seek to provide

Vanguards Must Have DAF-Level Commitment



- **If a future warfighting capability is “potentially transformational enough” to be a Vanguard, then it warrants DAF-level attention**
 - **Vanguards are not simply AFRL technology demonstrations; they are AF efforts to test viability of transformational warfighting concepts**
 - **Vanguard initiative requires AF enterprise coordination of support from acquisition, operational, S&T, and test communities**
- **Without DAF-level commitment to the Vanguard initiative, it will not provide the transformational capabilities being sought**
 - **DAF leadership must signal top-cover and risk tolerance for inherently high-risk programs that seek to enable leap-ahead capabilities**
 - **AF Council will need to make resource allocations for Vanguard follow-on actions; may involve directing MAJCOM follow-on roles**

The Vanguard initiative will not succeed in delivering game-changing capabilities unless it has strong, visible, and sustained commitment at the DAF level



Recommendation #6

DAF-Level Commitment and Support

- **Demonstrate strong, visible, and sustained DAF-level commitment to the Vanguard initiative, to on-going Vanguard programs, and to resulting Vanguard follow-on actions**
 - **Champion and provide top-cover for inherently high-risk but potentially game-changing Vanguard programs**
 - **Ensure participation of acquisition, operational, S&T, and test communities during Vanguard concept development and validation phases**
 - **Coordinate as needed to enable Vanguard follow-on actions**
 - **Accelerate achievement of full AFWIC mission capability to ensure it defines key gaps and disruptive opportunities for transformational future force capabilities that Vanguards seek to provide**

Summary of Recommendations



Recommendation	Suggested Implementation Timeline*	Suggested OPR
1. Implement an objective and repeatable process for Vanguard concept ideation, exploration, downselection	Vanguard 2+	AF TEO
2. Establish independent Phase 2 Validation Panel to assess high potential candidates and make Vanguard selection recommendations	Vanguard 2+	SAF/AQ AF/A5
3. Implement “start-up-like” Vanguard program management and execution practices	Vanguard 2+	AF TEO
4. Establish disciplined decision-gate processes, and de-Vanguard as appropriate	Vanguard v1	AF TEO
5. More broadly define Vanguard “transition success”	Vanguard v1	SAF/AQ AF/A5
6. Ensure DAF-level Vanguard support	Vanguard v1	CDC

* Identify earlier opportunities to pilot when possible