



Joint Cruise Missile Defense Joint Test and Evaluation JCMD JT&E



JCMD JIADS Modeling and Simulation "Operation Open Passage"



JCMD JT&E Purpose and Objectives

Purpose:

Characterize the current and near-term effectiveness of a typical JIADS in countering the cruise missile threat

Objectives:

- Provide a timely definitive assessment of CMD capability
 - Assess current and evolving TTP and CONOPS
 - Provide recommendations for improvements
- Develop a joint test methodology for cruise missile defense
 - Leverage existing, operationally realistic exercises
 - Establish simulation capability for assessing CMD



JCMD Focus





Evaluation Approach

Integrates Field and Simulation Testing





M&S Objectives

Expand JIADS CMD assessment beyond field test environment

- Evaluate impacts to JIADS CMD effectiveness
 - Changes to threat density and composition
 - Changes to CONOPS and TTP
 - Alternative JIADS configurations
- Provide methodology and infrastructure to assess effectiveness of future JIADS systems/procedures against cruise missiles, TBMs, and other airborne threats
 - Variable threats
 - O-Plan based scenario
 - Comprehensive blue force structure



ST-2 JDEP/NDEP Architecture





Simulation Test-2 Operation Open Passage II

JCMD prepared for ST as a joint military operation

- Focus was on the continued evaluation of JIADS CMD capability
- ST event implemented an Operator-in-the-Loop distributed simulated JIADS
- Qualified operators from the operational community manned the individual Service systems and staffed the BM positions
- JCMD conducted a series of air defense planning conferences leading to Operation Open Passage
- Encompassed CMD mission tasks from defense design through prosecution of the CM threat

Implemented Area Air Defense Plan, asset locations, C2 Relationships/ Duties, Engagement Procedures, MEZ / FEZ / JEZ, ACMs, required reports, Air Tasking Order / Airspace Control Order, SPINS, OPTASKLINK



Planning Conferences

• 3 Conferences Planned for each ST

- Initial ~ 1 year prior
- Mid ~ 6-8 months prior
- Final ~ 2-3 months prior

• Purpose

- Mission Analysis and Defense design
- CONOPS and TTP definitions
- Detailed operator input for simulation planning
- Simulation Validation
- Integration testing



ST-2 Scenario



- Bahrain area similar to ST-1
- JIADS enhancements in Kuwait area

RED THREAT

Red missile boats (ASCMs only)

Red fighters

MIG-29 SU-24

F-4E

F-5/F-7

Red SAMs

Small scale Red helo attacks

Semi-coordinated attacks

BLUE ASSETS

Blue strike fighters / RTF aircraft Blue CMs (Tomahawks) possible Blue UAVs will play Additional Blue ships, e.g., minesweepers & frigates Other neutral ships, e.g., cargo & oil

g., cargo & o tankers



ST-2 C2 Architecture





JIADS Simulation Features

- Typical U.S. sensors, shooters, BMC2 systems comprising a JIADS with Link-16 connectivity implemented via Simple-J
- Robust OPFOR providing integrated air and missile defense environment
- 16 Digital Voice Channels
- 300 km lane with 300 high-fidelity air bodies, 2 AORs
- Out of window visuals
- Terrain masking
- White Cell comms at sites to enhance realism Coordinated Use of Electronic Support, Digi Blue Fighter Coordination, Intel injects, Navy Queries and Warning
- Mission briefs/debriefs via VTC Events of Interest captured for coordinated After Action Review
- Exportable JIADS and system-level data recording and playback



Testing and Training Venues

- A live venue does not currently exist that allows LACM testing and training against an operationally representative JIADS
 - Complex system of systems net centric operations
 - Air and Missile Defense Joint Tactical Task testing, training, and experimentation
- Simulation events can complement live venues to overcome some deficiencies
 - ST-2 provided 1055 cruise missile sorties without realworld airspace restrictions
 - Simulation events using Operator-in-the-Loop and Hardware-in-the-Loop are effective venues for testing and training the joint Battle Management TTPs and CONOPS required to achieve interoperability



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JCMD Lessons Learned (1 of 9)

- Administrative issues were more painful than the technical problems
 - 8 Operator Nodes, 2 Monitoring Nodes
 - Security Accreditation Packages
 - Network Drawings
 - PL 1 vs PL 2
 - LINUX waiver
 - ATC/ATO
 - DAA/DSS Approval
 - MOA
 - POA&M
 - Test Plans
 - Configuration Management
- Administrative issues are crucial to program success
 - Require early and continuous monitoring
 - May warrant dedicated sub working group for security



- JCMD timeline caused network "reverse engineering"
 - Success of ST-1 generated interest from Services and sites to participate in ST-2
 - Funding not available for expanded architecture causing uncertainty of nodes, configurations, and participants
 - Resulted in some site integration issues being worked during test periods
- Would not have been successful without the hard work and dedication of everyone
 - JITC, IATS JPO, NOC
 - Participant sites VWC, ATRC, DMOC, JNIC, ESTEL, CEIF, AIL, Ft Bliss



JCMD Lessons Learned (3 of 9)

- Operational testing/training in a distributed Joint simulation environment drives the requirement for high fidelity VTC capability
 - Mission debriefings, events of interest, and after action reviews (AARs) provide critical test data
 - JCMD current configuration includes equipment available at the various nodes – not a formally planned and procured capability
 - Hardware and software incompatibilities
- Workaround is not ideal, but should suffice
 - JCMD will push .avi files to remote sites
 - Sites will replay files on local computers and start and stop on verbal direction from JCMD during AARs
 - Sites will follow JCMD-defined VTC procedures to ensure orderly discussion and coordination
 - JCMD records all VTC sessions for replay and analysis



- Proof of concept for portable JDEP node Ft Bliss Warfighting Center
 - Provided required capability
 - Accomplished <u>very</u> quickly
 - Less expensive than full JDEP installation, but for single or short term event participation
- JITC/AITS JPO success story
- This capability greatly benefits the JCMD JT&E



JCMD Lessons Learned (5 of 9)

Communication

- Network integration and troubleshooting requires good 2way communication
 - Not 5, 7, 9-way communication
 - Test manager must clearly communicate issues and priorities
 - JITC/IATS JPO must respond with status and work plan
- JITC and JPO sent personnel to VWC during JCMD critical events which benefited all organization
 - Allowed engineers to understand an operational test and training environment
 - Allowed JCMD easier access to technical expertise



JCMD Lessons Learned (6 of 9)

• JDEP Education

- The smarter the test organization, the smaller the frustration level
 - JCMD and nodes felt some integration issues took much too long
 - VLANS, IPs, NSAPs, ASTi programming
 - STU phone access
 - » All sites did not initially provide, which hindered problem resolution

Various equipment issues

- Number of MAC addresses allowed, routers, switches, encryption, Verizon P-3 card, power supply, Sphere phone hub failures, loopback problem, FASTLANE battery
- Greater understanding in the planning phase would allow test organization to mitigate some areas of risk



Application Level Integration

- TIMs critical to understand capabilities and limitations
- Stable network required before the simulation integration issues can be addressed
- Integration in a different environment and scenario allowed discovery of simulation problems and subsequent fixes
 - High fidelity vs Robustness
 - Operator face validation
 - Entity flight path and position/orientation data
- DIS
 - Enumerations
 - Kill and detonate PDUs
 - Signal and emitter PDUs
- Bandwidth and Latency



JCMD Lessons Learned (8 of 9)

- DIS vs HLA
 - JCMD made the right decision to implement the OITL simulated JIADS in a DIS environment
 - Test milestones could not be changed to provide longer timeline
 - No funding (or time) for legacy simulation conversions
 - Gateway implementation of HLA too risky compared to amount of simulation integration issues
 - RTIs could not support real time operation for number of bodies and update rates in a high threat air environment
 - JITC initiated a parallel study with JCMD ST-2
 - Model ST-2 environment to determine HLA implementation impact
 - JCMD provided updated data to JITC at the FPC



- Network Capabilities Roadmap
 - Large number of networks/architectures and number is increasing
 - Is there oversight and a roadmap?
 - Will networks be interoperable?
 - Where does a user go to gain understanding of current capability?
 - Are networks being designed to fill gaps in current capability?
 - Redundancy may be necessary for scheduling requirements, but is this conscious planning underway?
 - No clear picture emerging from a user perspective



Node Status as of 1700 (Central)

16 Jan 04

			Conf		Simple		
Site	VTC	Sphere	Sphere	DIS	J	ASTi	CEC
VWC	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	N/A
ATRC	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
ESTEL	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
JNIC	Χ	X	Χ	Χ	N/A	Χ	N/A
DMOC	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	N/A
AIL	Χ	X	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	N/A
CEIF	Χ	X	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	N/A
Ft Bliss	Χ	X	X	Χ	X	Χ	N/A
JITC	Χ	X	Χ	N/A	N/A	Χ	N/A
Navy NOC	N/A	X	Χ	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<u>Key</u>

X Validated

- ↑ Operational not validated
- ↓ Down

N/A Not Applicable