



ASA(ALT) Office of Chief System Engineer

Integrated Base Defense

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OCSE Architecture & Analysis Team for Force Basing



The AATFB, an Army enterprise-level analysis team of the ASA(ALT) Office of the Chief System Engineer (OCSE), performs in support of the basing of Army and Joint Forces worldwide. Functional areas of *Integrated Base Defense (IBD), Communications* & Computing Infrastructure, and Base Infrastructure

Sough of the second of the sec Base **Defense Communications** & Computing Infrastructure

Base Infrastructure

Develop Objective Base Architectures for VSO, Mobile, Semi Fixed, Fixed Site, Joint Service, & Coalition Forces

Support the **Integrated Base** Defense Governance Forum, CoC and **GOSC**

Support the IBD **Integrated WSR** and FY14-19 POM cycles beginning in FY12 and ending in FY17

Manage the materiel baselines and supporting architectures for IBD, Comms &Computing & Base Infrastructure



Architectural Foundation





Design Team sought to reuse existing IBD and related analysis to speed analysis efforts and take advantage of previous efforts. An example is the Joint Force Protection Reference Architecture that was used to support IUBIP analysis.

The working group generated a series of views of the overall IBD Integrated Architecture to support its work, including:

CV-1: Vision and Overall Guidance drawn from IUBIP

AV-2: Defined terms unique to IBD

• **OV-1:** Graphics for the major base variant types

 OV-2: Graphical and architectural diagrams that defined the organizational structure for each base variant by use case scenario

OV-3: A list of information exchanges related to IBD

OV-5a: A list of operational activities related to IBD

OV-5b: Scenario specific activity diagrams that describe the actions the base operators would take to negate a threat.

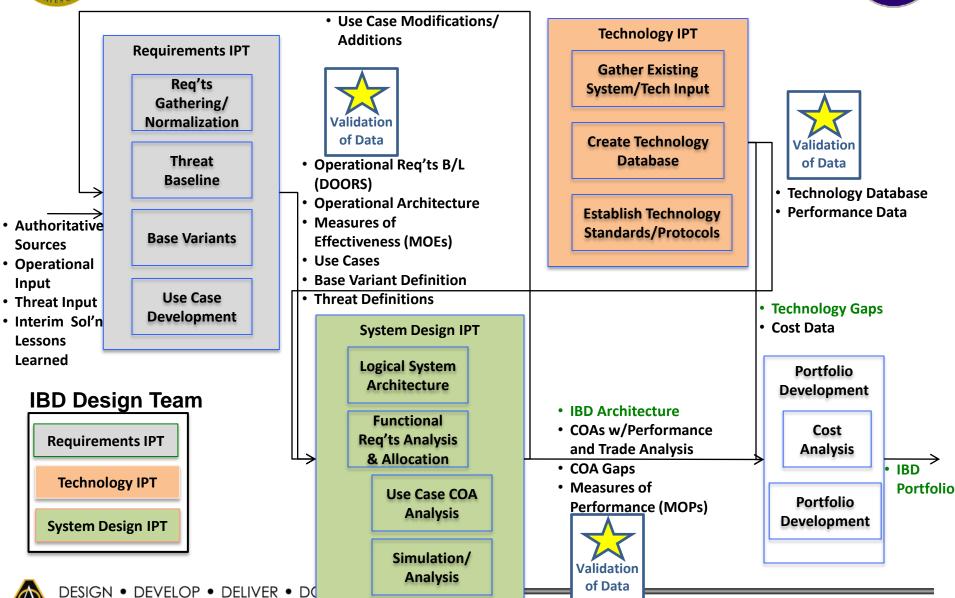
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IBD Design Process Wiring Diagram





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Requirements Analysis



The requirements analysis working group was charged with the following tasks:

- Identify and Manage JIBD Authoritative Sources and Documents
- Synthesize a set of JIBD requirements from requirements sources
- Trace requirements to authoritative sources

Authoritative Sources

The Design Team is not a requirements generation activity. The working group used authoritative sources to understand required IBD capabilities, existing shortfalls, and operational metrics as a basis for developing a synthesized set of requirements. These sources included, but aren't limited too:

- Protection Joint Functional Concept, JUN 2004
- Protection FAA, JUL 2010
- Protection FNA Draft, DEC 2010
- IUBIP JCD, JUL 2007
- IUBIP FAA, MAY 2007
- IUBIP DAD FSA, May 2008
- IUBIP DAD ICD, Sep 2008
- IUBIP Interoperability Analysis Plan, Feb 2009
- IUBIP AoA, Mar 2010

- IGSSR-C CDD, draft OCT 2010
- GBOSS(E) CDD, draft SEP 10
- TSS CDD draft, APR 11
- IBDSS CDD, FEB 2005
- AR 190-13, Physical Security Program, SEP 1993
- DOD Directive 3224.3, OCT 2007
- FM 3-19.30, Physical Security, JAN 2001
- TRADOC Pam 525-3-5, Functional Concept for Protection, OCT 2010
- TRADOC 525-13, Force Protection Program, SEP 2008
- Unit Antiterrorism Officer Handbook, Sep 2010
- IMCOM Force Protection Operations Order #09-001,

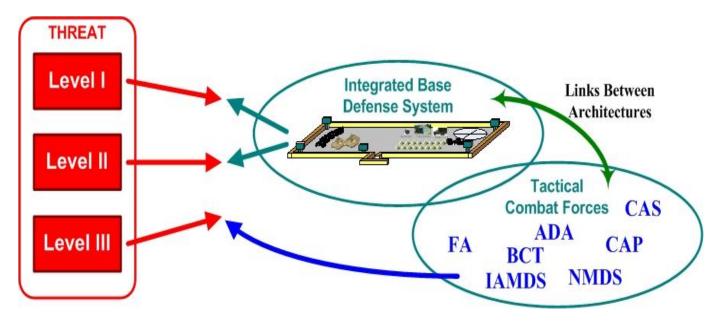


Threat Analysis



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- The threat analysis working group compiled and integrated materials from multiple sources in order to create a single threat description that could be used as the threat reference source for the Design Team
- The working group focused on level I and II threats based on the USAFRICOM threat model, IUBIP threat analysis, and the 2009 Base Defense Priorities Assessment (BDPA). Primary doctrinal sources were: TRADOC Pam 525-3-5 Army Functional Concept for Protection and Joint Publication 3-10 Joint Security Operations in Theater.

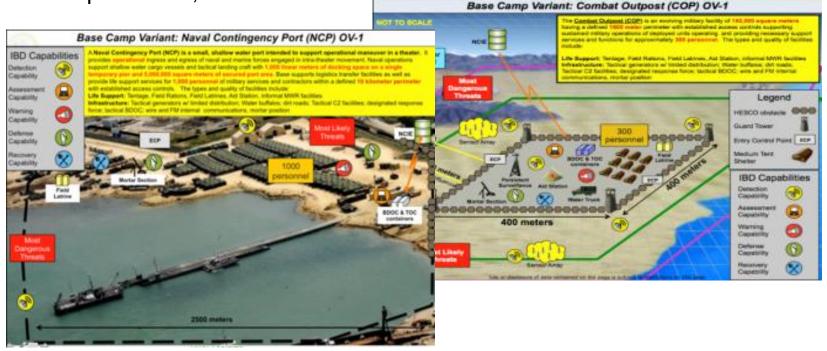




Installation and Base Variant Analysis



- The variant working group was tasked with defining a list of common base types across the Joint community based on the IUBIP definitions of fixed, semi-fixed, and mobile base types for both CONUS and OCONUS
- Additionally, the working group was tasked to define the states and modes an installation/base goes through during its lifecycle, such as operational, non-operational, etc.





Forward

Operating

Base

Base Variant Modeling



FOB Variant Definition

FOB

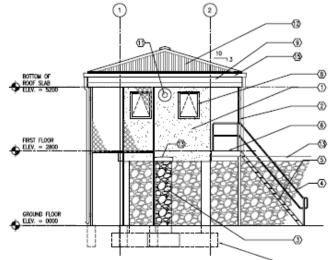
A Forward Operating Base (FOB) is a large evolving military facility of approximately 1,500,000 square meters having a defined 5 kilometer perimeter with established access controls supporting sustained military operations of deployed units operating from several bases and providing necessary support services and functions for approximately 2000 personnel. The types and quality of facilities include:

Life Support: Containerized housing, field kitchen; showers, contract latrines, field laundry; medical clinic; containerized MWR facilities **Infrastructure:** Large generators or local power w/ distribution; water

Area of influence -138 km² (6km beyond perimeter based on 107mm mortar max range 6,800 meters)

Area of Interest -500 km² (12 km beyond perimeter plus any Heliport Approach Zone)





US Army Corps of Engineers – Afghanistan Engineer District open contract:
Appendix 2-A, Sheet A3

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Use Case Foundation





Overarching Scenarios are drawn from the TRADOC GIST and JFCOM Operating **Environment Documents**

Brigade & Below, Africa IW, 2024

IBD Level 1 and 2 threats are pulled from IUBIP, AFRICOM Threat, and **TRADOC PAM 525-3-5**

Indirect Fire Threats

IUBIP Capabilities, ARCIC/MSCoE Shortfalls, Base



Interoperability

Analysis / CONOPS

Design Team Requirements Analysis

Design Team Threat

Assessment

Reference Architecture



Validated Operational Scenarios

- Validated Threat
- Validated capability needs, shortfalls, and derived operational requirements
- Validated common tasks, and common Reference Architecture



List of Use Cases to be Assessed



Architectural Foundation

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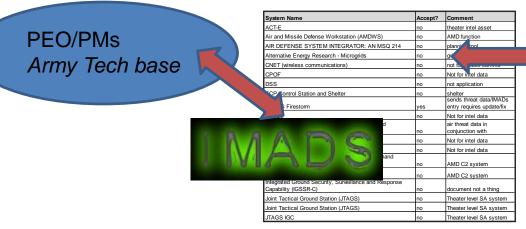


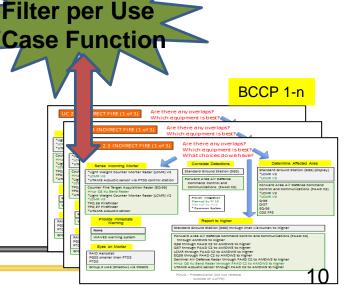
IMADS Development and Use



Integrated Model and Architecture Database System (IMADS) is a relational database containing System Information for existing and emerging technologies. The future development of IMADS will incorporate decision making tools to assist capability gap analysis.









Overall Process





System Na	me	Accept?	Comment		
ACT-E		no	theater intel asset		
Air and Mis	sile Defense Workstation (AMDWS)	no	AMD function		
AIR DEFEN	ISE SYSTEM INTEGRATOR: AN MSQ 214	no	planning tool		
Alternative I	Energy Research - Microgrids	no	grid management		
CNET (wire	less communications)	no	not for mobile comms		
CPOF		no	Not for intel data		
DSS		no	not application		
ECP Control Station and Shelter		no	shelter		
	rm	yes	sends threat data/IMADs entry requires update/fix		
		no	Not for intel data		
5	ir Defense Command Control and is (FAAD C2)	no	air threat data in conjunction with		
_					

m yes entry requires update/fix

no Not for intel data

ir Defense Command Control and

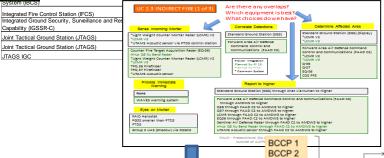
is (FAAD C2)

no conjunction with

no Not for intel data

no Not for intel data

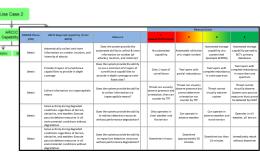
no Not for intel data



BCCP 3

BCCP 10

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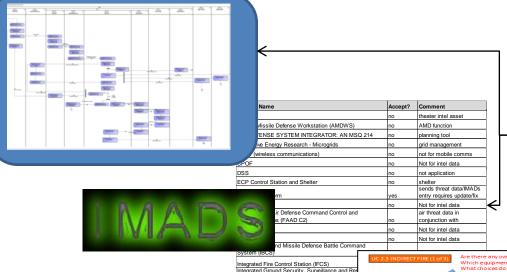


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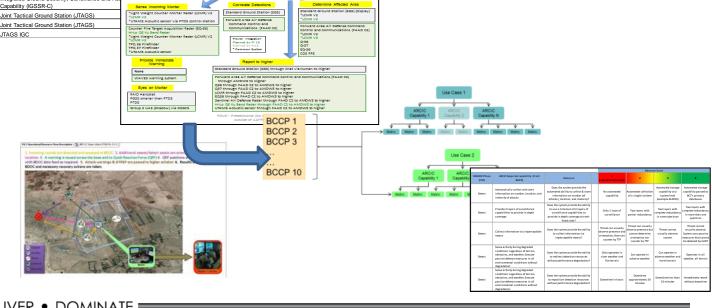


Overall Process- Technology Selection





- Review Use Case OV-2, OV-5, Use Case Steps
- Search IMADS for candidate technologies
- Determine applicability, technology readiness, fielding and funding.
- Document rationale for technologies not selected.



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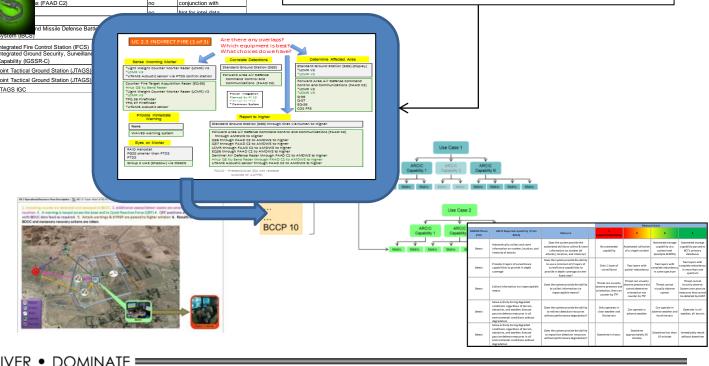
Overall Process- BCCP Development





System Na	me	Accept?	Comment		
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		no	Not for intel data		

- Determine C4I system options in place by FY'15: SGS/FAADC2, COSFPS as a stand-alone, SGS/FAADC2 integrated with COSFPS.
- Build BCCPs with technologies that are interoperable with C4I.
- Build into the BCCPs ability to address the four use cases.

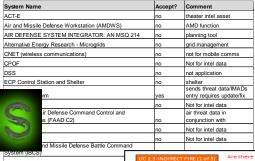




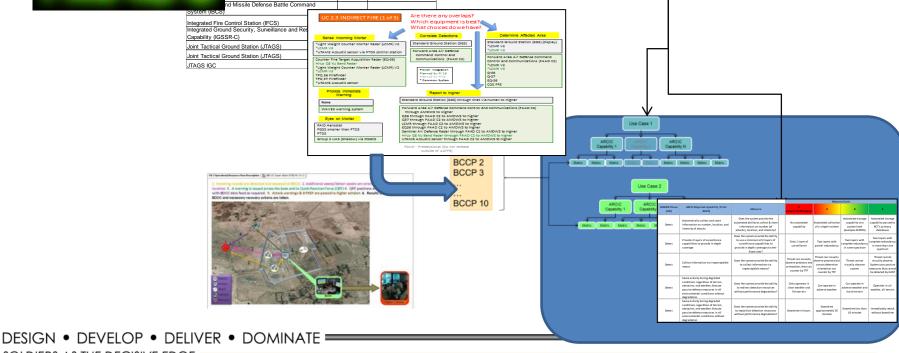
Overall Process- Scoring Use Cases







- Determine weights for Use Cases and ARCIC Capabilities from SME panel, 16-19 Sep.
- Develop scoring criteria (1-4 Scale) for each ARCIC capability per use case.
- SE panel scores BCCPs.
- Use scores to run iterations to revise BCCPs.



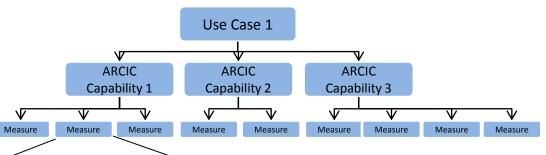
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BCCP Performance Attribute Assessment



Hierarchy for Use Case 1



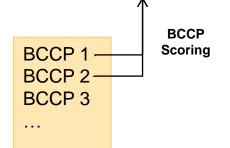
W: ARCIC Use Case Weighting

 V_{iK} : ARCIC Capability Weighting

 X_{ik} : Measure Score for a BCCP

Measure Scales

DAWDR Phase (ICD)	ARCIC Required capability (From BDPA)	Measure		1 Lowest Performance	2	2	4
Detect	Automatically collect and store information on number, location, and intensity of attacks	Does the system provide the automated ability to collect & store information on number (of attacks), location, and intensity?		No automated capability	Automated collection of a single incident	Automated storage capability at a system level (example AFATDS)	Automated storage capability passed to BCT's primary databases
Detect	Provide 2 layers of surveillance capabilities to provide in depth coverage	Does the system provide the ability to use a minimum of 2 layers of surveillance capabilities to provide in depth coverage at semi- fixed sites?		Only 1 layer of surveillance	Two layers with partial redundancy	Two layers with complete redundancy in same spectrum	Two layers with complete redundancy in more than one spectrum
Detect	Collect information via imperceptible means	Does the system provide the ability to collect information vis imperceptible means?		Threat can visually observe presence and orientation, then can counter by TTP	Threat can visually observe presence but cannot determine orientation nor counter by TTP	Threat cannot visually observe system	Threat cannot visually observe. System uses passive measures that canno be detected by EUNT
Detect	Sense activity during degraded conditions regardless of terrain, obstacles, and weather; Execute passive defense measures in all environmental conditions without degradation	Does the system provide the ability to redirect detection resources without performance degradation?		Only operates in clear weather and flat terrain	Can operate in adverse weather	Can operate in adverse weather and harsh terrain	Operates in all weather, all terrain
Detect	Sense activity during degraded conditions regardless of ternals, obstacles, and weather; Esecute passive defense measures in all environmental conditions without	Does the system provide the ability to reposition detection resources without performance degradation?		Downtime in hours	Downtime approximately 30 minutes	Downtime less than 10 minutes	Immediately retask without downsime



Additive Value Model Calculation

$$\alpha_{BCCP,i} = \sum_{k} X_{ik} * V_{ik}$$

$$\alpha_{BCCP_{,all}} = \sum_{i} W_{i} * \alpha_{BCCP_{,i}}$$

BCCP PAA score for Use Case i

BCCP PAA total score across all Use Cases

 α_{BCCP} => performance for each BCCP

i => Use Cases

k => Measure for Use CaseW => Priority of Use Case

X => Score of the BCCP against the measureV => Priority of ARCIC Capability for Use Case



BCCP₁₀



AATFB: FY12+ Actions and Deliverables



- Increase scope beyond FY11 to include fixed site, CONUS,
 Joint Service and coalition bases
- Develop Objective Architecture for
 - -IBD Fixed Site, Joint Service, Coalition
 - -Base Infrastructure
 - -Army Enterprise Comms and Computing Infrastructure
- Manage the materiel baselines and supporting architectures

FY11 IBD Semi-Fixed Sites, Mobile and Village Stabilization Ops

Complete

FY12 – IBD for Fixed Site, CONUS, Joint Service and Coalition Bases

FY12 - Base Infrastructure and Comms & Computing Infrastructure for all base variants

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Questions?