



# *Target Support in a Resource Constrained Environment*

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**Ranges and Targets Readiness Branch Head**

**OPNAV Prisoner #N433**

**27 October 2011**

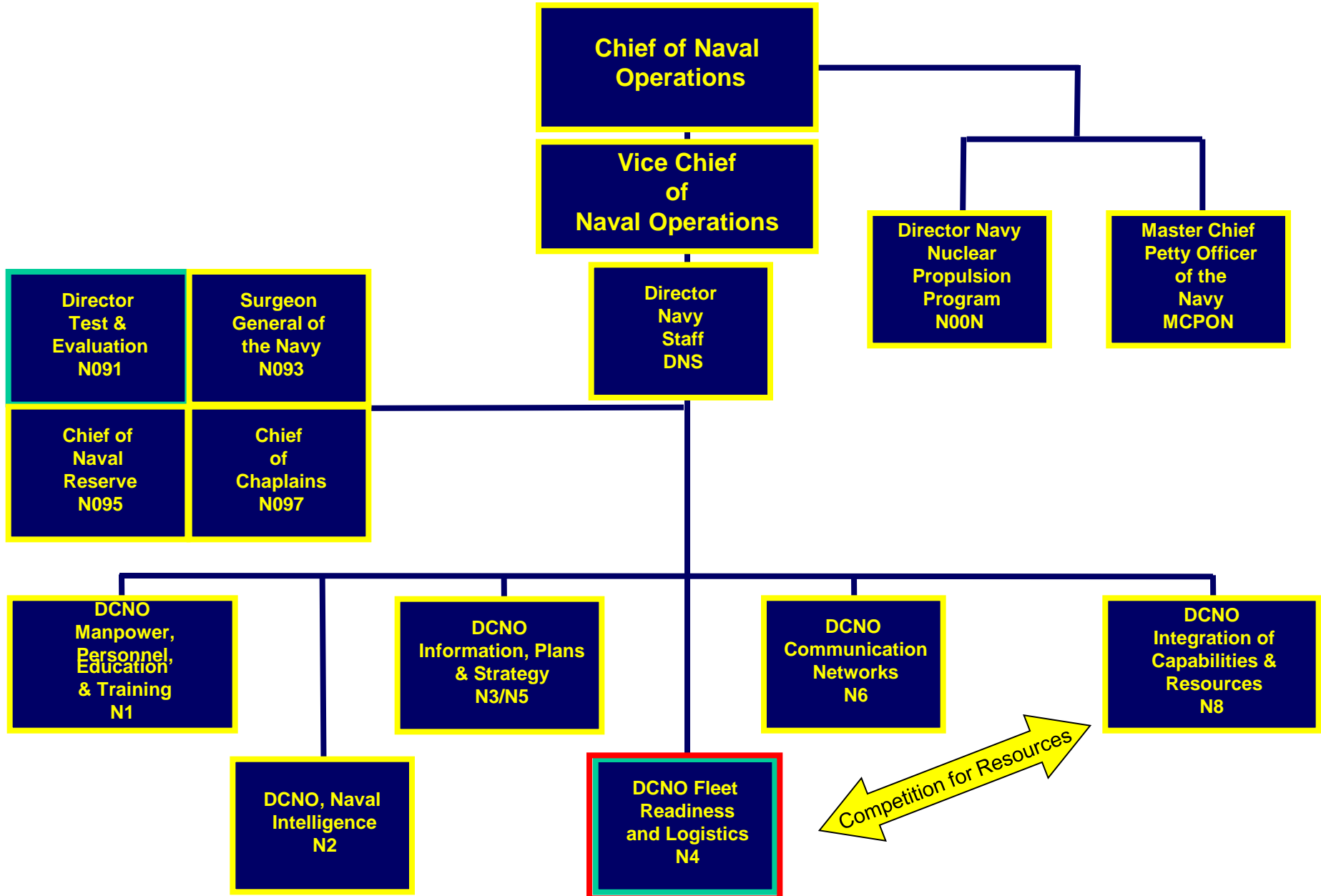




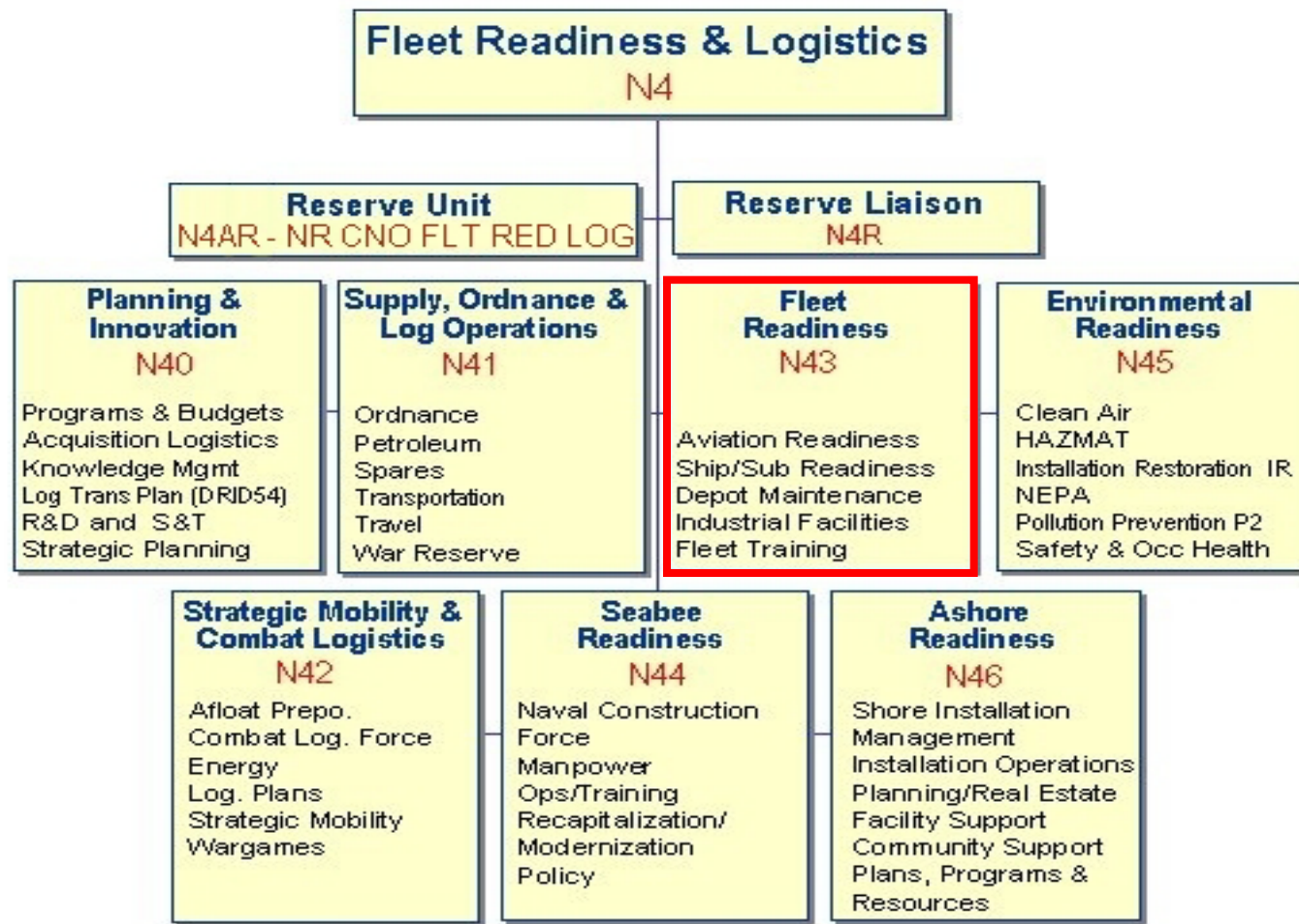
- **Navy Target Program 101**
- **Emergent Unmet Requirements**
- **Inventory Challenges**
- **Target Program Cost Reduction Strategies**
- **“Joint” Use of Targets**
- **Joint Target Opportunities**



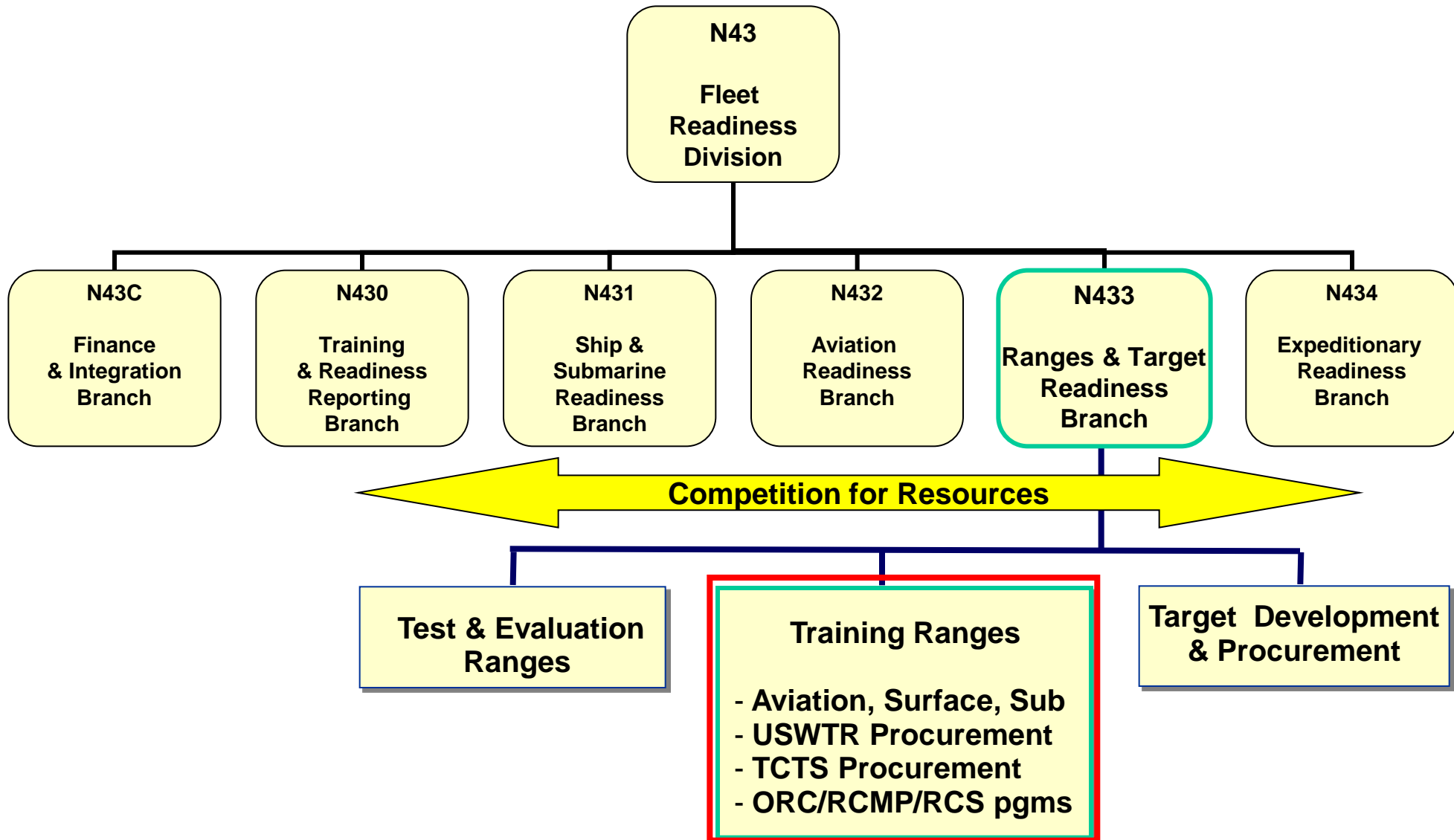
# OPNAV Organization



Competition for Resources



Competition for Resources among N4 Directorates





# Navy Targets Program

- **Primary Focus: Ship Self Defense Weapon System Tests**
  - Anti-Ship Cruise Missile Threat
  - Air Threat
  - Surface Swarm / Fast Attack Craft Threat
  - Mine Threat
- **Target Types**
  - Aerial
  - Surface
  - Subsurface/Submarine
  - Mine
  - Moving Land Target
  - NOT:
    - Helicopter
    - UAV
    - Static Land Targets
- **Training (Presentations and Live-Fire)**
  - Anti-Air Warfare
  - Surface Warfare/Counter Swarm
  - Anti-Submarine Warfare/Counter-Mine
  - Strike Warfare





# International "Interest"

**ВОЗДУШНАЯ РАКЕТА-МИШЕНЬ (РМ) BQM-74E «ЧУКАР»** (Shukar), разработанная компанией «Нортроп-Грумман», состоит на вооружении ВМС США и ряда других стран. Она предназначена для имитации атаки противокорабельной ракеты вероятного противника со схожими тактико-техническими характеристиками на корабль (или на береговой объект) во время отработки вопросов противовоздушной обороны корабля (группы кораблей). Старт РМ может осуществляться с пусковой установки (ПУ), размещенной на берегу или на корабле, с применением твердотопливного стартового ускорителя или с борта военно-транспортного самолета типа С-130 «Геркулес». В качестве маршевого двигателя применен турбореактивный J400-WR-404 «Вильямс». Ракета-мишень оборудована аппара-



турой линии телеуправления. При необходимости приводнение аппарата может выполняться парашютным способом с целью возвращения на корабль и дальнейшего использования. Основные ТТХ BQM-74E «Чукар»: длина 3,9 м, размах крыла 1,76 м, диаметр 0,35 м, стартовая масса при запуске с рельсовой ПУ 270 кг, с самолета – 211 кг, максимальная скорость полета 270 м/с, максимальная дальность полета 900 км, высота полета над уровнем моря 2–12 200 м, максимальное время полета 1 ч 36 мин, уровень аэродинамических перегрузок 6 g.

ЗВО - 3/2010

## НА ПОЛИГОНАХ МИРА

...ых государств в рамках учебно-продолжается отработка вопросов обороны кораблей (корабль) от ударов противокорабельной ракеты (ПКР), развитие которых проявляются ПКР с новыми характеристиками во время учебных стрельб экипажа и средств ПВО корабля (группы кораблей) приближенную к боевой. РМ BQM-74E «Чукар» с фрегата «Робертс» ВМС США (1) и в ходе учений «Унитас» (2). (Основная данная мишени см. на цветной странице «Си Дарт» с британского эсминца проекта 42 (3) для поражения РМ «Мираж-100/5» (Mirach, 4). Основные ТТХ мишени: разработана компанией «Селвек Галилео», высота полета 3–12 500 м, максимальная скорость полета 925 км/ч, уровень аэродинамических перегрузок (УАП) до 8 g, максимальная продолжительность полета 60 мин. РМ «Ирис Джет» (Iris Jet), запущенная с фрегата ВМС Нидерландов (5). Разработана компанией «3Сигма» (концерн ЕАДС). Максимальная скорость полета 850 км/ч, высота



полета 10–12 000 м, УАП до 6 g, максимальная продолжительность полета 60 мин. Поражение воздушной мишени «Скуа» (Skua, 6 и 7). Разработана южноафриканской компанией «Денел дайнамикс», ее длина 6 м, размах крыла 3,6 м, масса 1 60 кг, максимальная скорость полета 0,86М на высоте 10 000 м, дальность действия радиоканала управления 200 км, высота полета 10–10 700 м).





# Aerial Targets

## SUPERSONIC



**AQM-37C**



**GQM-163A  
(SSST/Coyote)**



**ZGQM-173A Multi-Stage  
Supersonic Target (MSST)  
(development)**

## SUBSONIC



**BQM-34S**



**BQM-74E**



**Sub-Sonic Aerial Target (SSAT)  
(development)**

## FULL SCALE



**QF-4**



**QF-16**

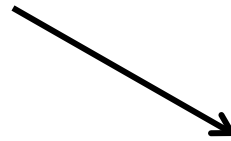




# Ground Targets



QLT-1C



Moving Land Target  
Kairos Autonomi



# Seaborne Targets

P  
O  
W  
E  
R  
E  
D



High Speed Maneuverable Seaborne Target (HSMST)



Fast Attack Craft Target (FACT)

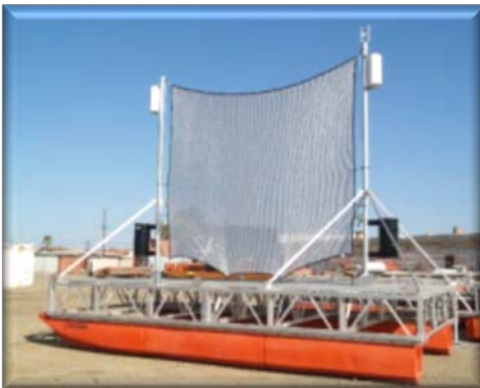


QST-35



Ship Deployable Seaborne Target (SDST)

T  
O  
W  
E  
D



Low Cost Modular Target (LCMT )



Polyethylene Tow Target (PETT)



Low Cost Towed Target (LCTT)



# Anti-Submarine Warfare Targets

MK 39/ Expendable Mobile Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Target (EMATT)



MK 30 Mod 2

MK 30 Mod 1



# Mine Warfare Targets



MK 44 MOD 0/1



MK 46 MOD 1



MK 47 Mod 0



MK 48 MOD 0



MK 49 Mod 0



MK 50 Mod 0



MK 51 Mod 0



MK 52 Mod 0



MK 53 Mod 0/1



MK 57 Mod 0/1



MK 58 Mod 0



MK 59 Mod 0



MK 74 Mod 0



MK 75 Mod 0



# Target Program Challenges

- Fiscal Environment – Global Cooling
- Emergent Requirements
- POM vs Execution Year Planning
- Inventory Droughts



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# *Fiscal Realities*



*We are headed for permanent white water!*



# Emergent Requirements

- **Fleet's Return to Aegis Missile Live-Firing for Training**
  - Increase operator proficiency
  - Stresses limited subsonic target inventory
- **Counter Swarm Tactics – Live Fire Training**
  - Assumptions: 100xHSMSTs per coast
  - Stresses limited surface target inventory



USS Bataan (LHD-5) Fast Inshore Attack Craft exercise



# Emergent Requirements

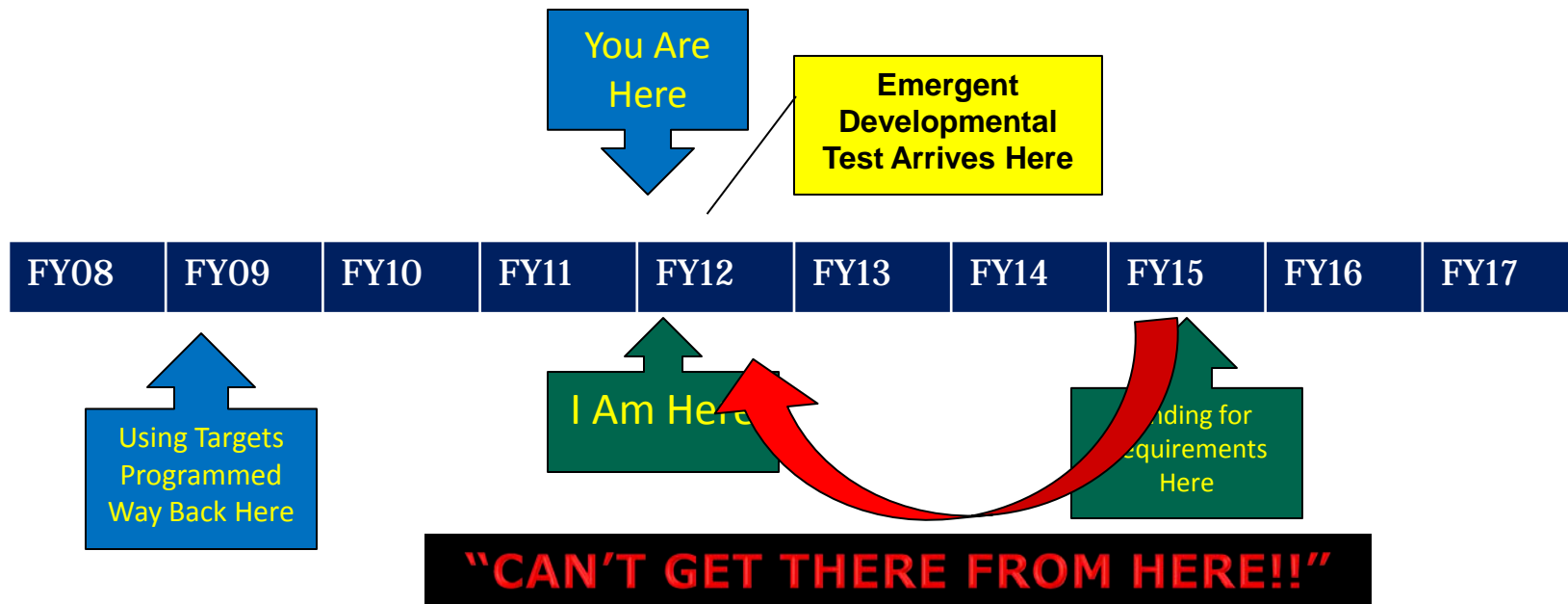
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- **Counter Swarm Tactics – Live Fire Training**
  - Assumptions: 100xHSMSTs per coast
  - Stresses limited surface target inventory
- **Urgent Operational Needs / Quick Reaction Assessment**
  - Fast Attack Craft emergent threat
    - Engagement systems under rapid development
    - Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System / Griffin / Spike / 20mm / Medusa
  - Directed Energy Weapons
    - Maritime Laser Demo
  - UAVs
  - Ballistic Anti-Ship Missile





# POM vs Execution Year Planning

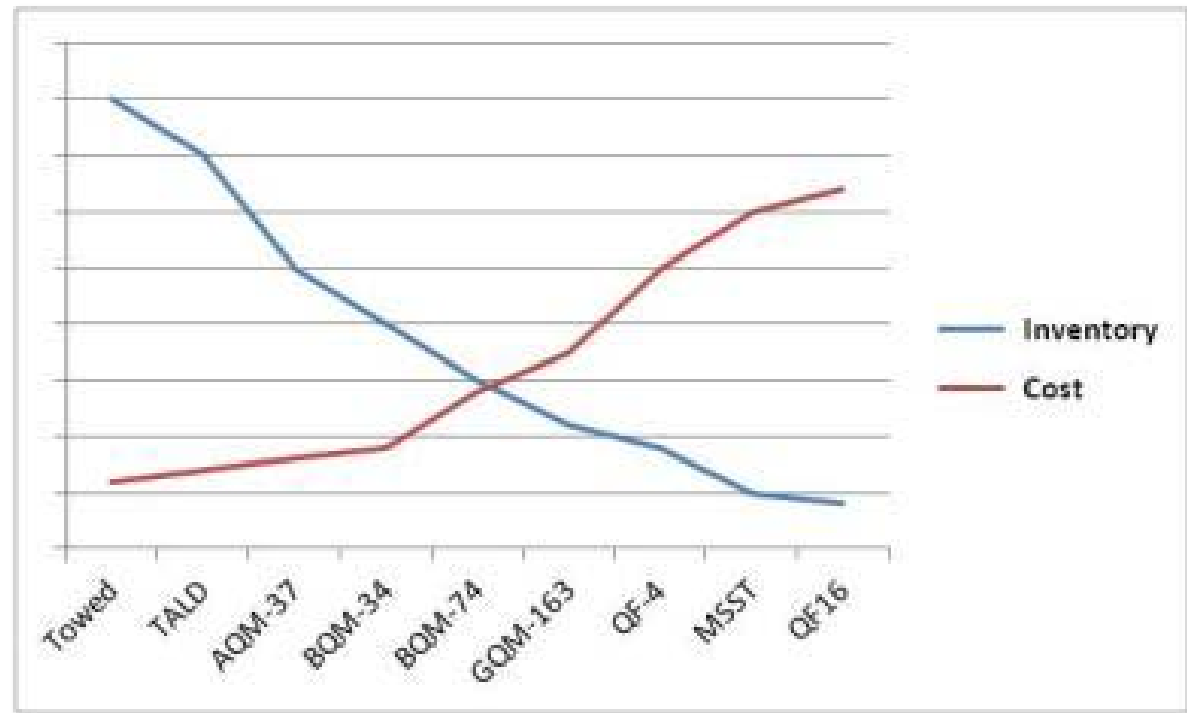
- **Targets Provided Today were Programmed in 2008**
  - POM-11 Planning began in October 2008
  - POM-11 Finalized April 2009
  - Procurement in 2011 -> 2012 Delivery
- **POM14 Planning = Deliveries in 2015!**
- **Increased Execution Year Requirements -> Out-year Programs at Risk**





- **Threat Realism**

- Signature: RF Signal, RCS, IR
- Profile: Dive, Sea-Skimming
- $\uparrow$  Capabilities =  $\downarrow$  Inventories





# Target Tradeoffs

## LENGTH



**Self-Deployable Surface Target (SDST)**  
11.5 ft

**Poly-Ethylene Tow Target (PETT)**  
15 ft

**Low Cost Modular Target (LCMT)**  
16 ft /24 ft

**High Speed Maneuvering Surface Tgt (HSMST) 26 ft**

**Fast Attack Craft Target (FACT) 50 ft**

## TOP SPEED/SEA STATE (SS)



25 knots SS2

25-30 knots SS1

48 knots SS0  
20 knots SS2

46+ knots SS0  
35 knots SS3

56+ knots SS0  
50 knots SS2

## REPLACEMENT COST



~\$5,000

~\$15,000

~\$35,000

~\$180,000

~\$700,000



# Inventory Challenges

- **Threat Realism**
  - Signature: RF Signal, RCS, IR
  - Profile: Dive, Sea-Skimming
  - ↑ Capabilities = ↓ Inventories
- **Multiple Target Operating Sites**
  - Minimal on-hand inventory requirements
  - Backup targets on the rail
- **Subsonic Aerial Target Gap**
  - 5 year production gap from BQM-74 contract to SSAT first delivery
  - MILCON requirement to support BQM-34 move from Wallops to Dam Neck
  - Over 100 non-RFI BQM-34s (Legacy control systems)
- **Target Recovery Reliability**
  - Recoverable targets lost at sea

*“Have you seen me?”*





# *Target Program Cost Reductions*

## Four pillars to Navy Target Total Cost Ownership accountability

- **Target Survivability**
- **Inventory Preservation**
- **Enterprise Developmental/Operational Testing**
- **“Joint” Target Support**





# *Aggressive Expenditures*

*"The second target, target 4, was damaged to the point where it was declared unsafe for recovery and therefore sunk"*



**USS Greenbay (LPD-20)**

Combat System Ships Qualification Trials

Oct 2009



# Target Survivability

- **Tight Rules of Engagement**

- Clear test/training objectives
- Cease fire when test/training objectives are met
- Weapon system operator change of mindset/behavior

- **Target Augmentation**

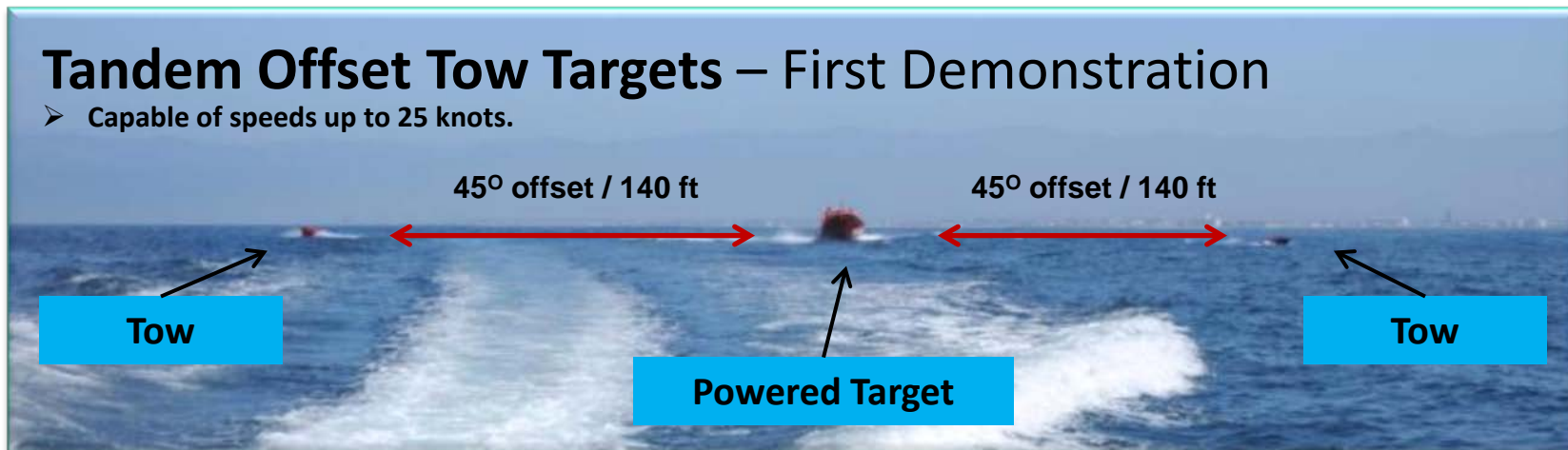
- Flares / Chaff / Towed decoy
- Proximity target
- Kill sensors on skin of target
- “Humannequin” target
  - impact sensor scoring system







- **Target Substitutes**
  - Press for lower cost target when threat representation is less critical
  - Heavy dependence on Modeling & Simulation
  - Numerous Target Tracking events prior to Live Fire
- **Tow Targets = Increased Raid Count**

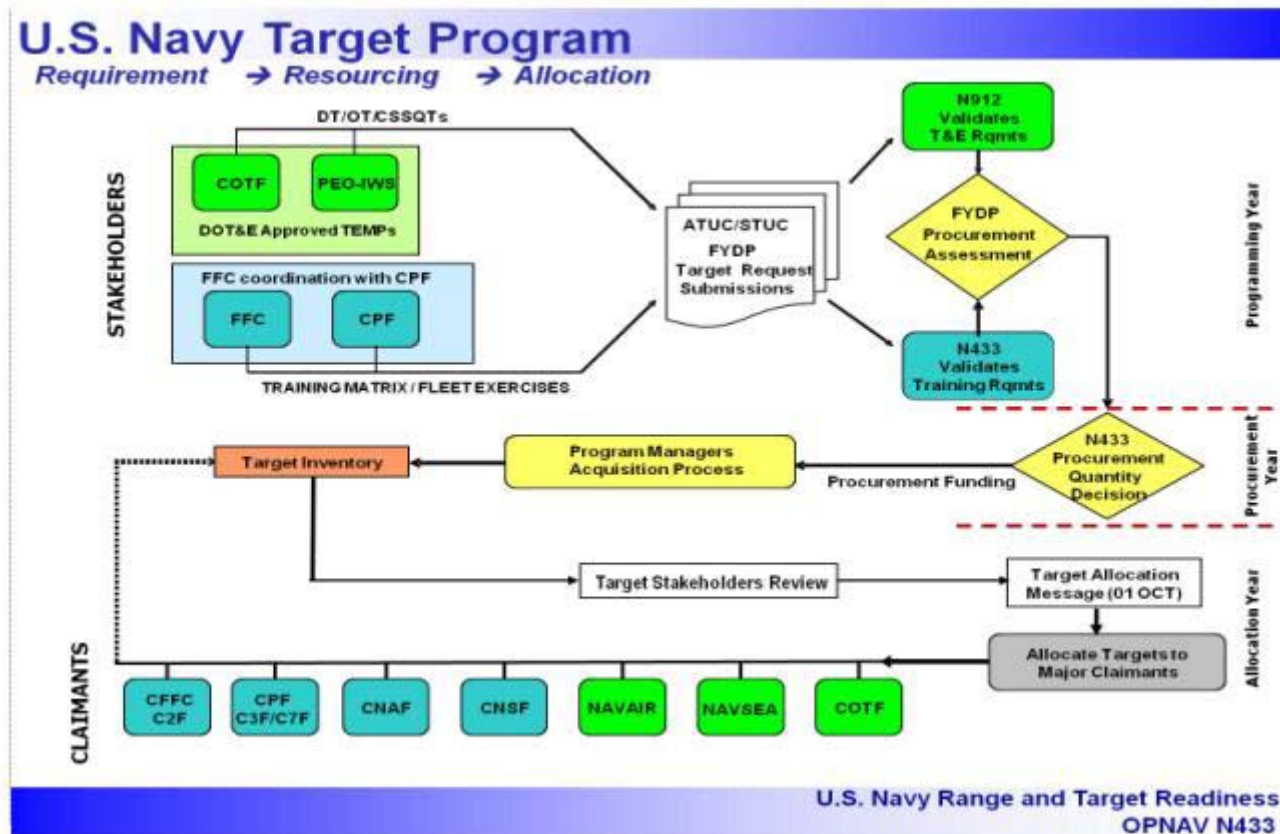




# Inventory Preservation cont.

- **Stringent Requirements Validation Process**

- Requirement must be documented
  - Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP)
  - Training and Readiness Matrix





- **Target Recovery – an “All Hands” effort**
  - Delineated in Test Plan
  - Shooter to assist with locating target
  - Augment target with signaling device(s)
  - Schedule for recovery to occur in daylight
  - Helicopter airborne in vicinity of ops
  - Contracted helicopter service since 1996
    - 675 aerial targets recovered
    - \$281M replacement costs avoided

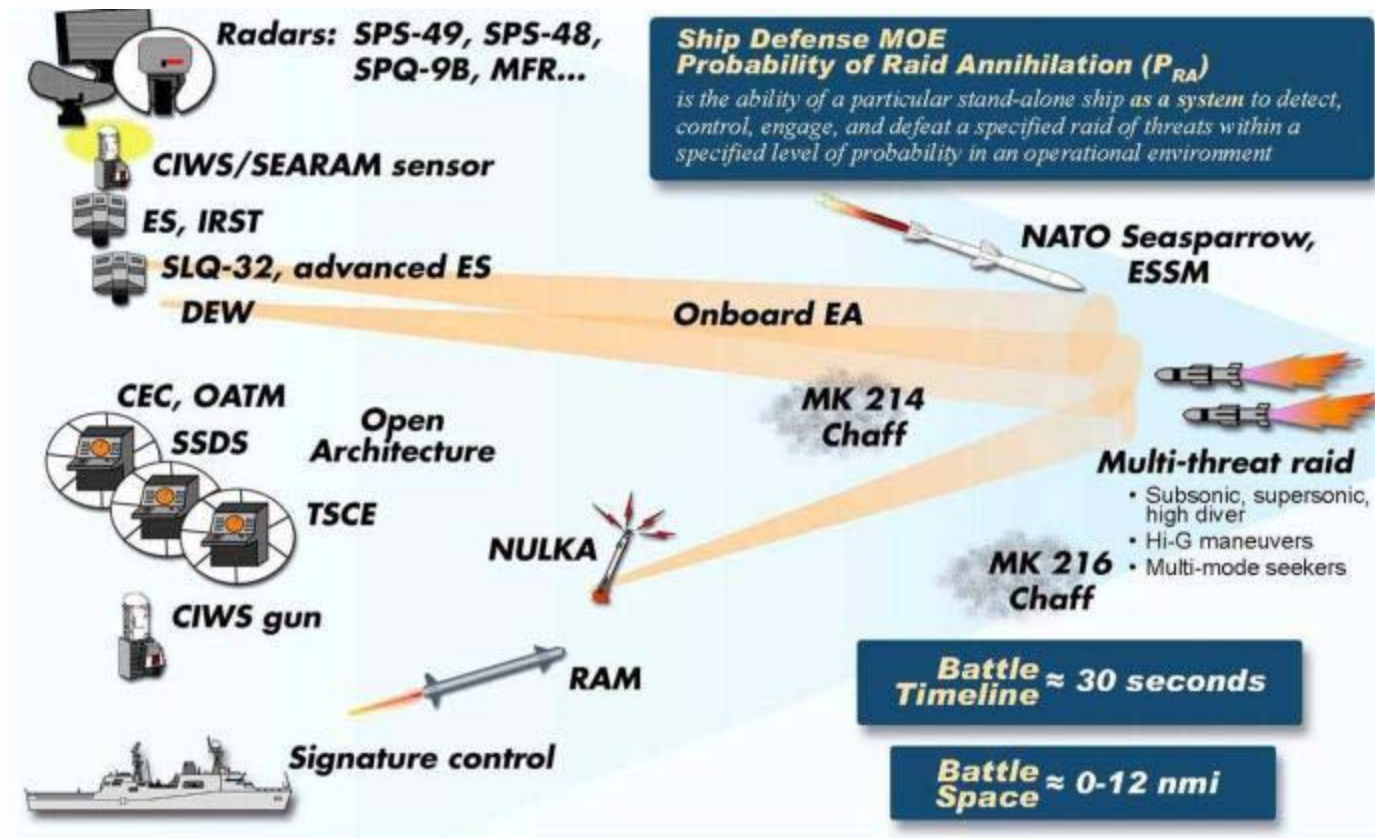




# Enterprise Testing

## • Multiple Weapons System Tests vs One Target Set

- Consolidation of Air Warfare Ship Self Defense at-sea testing
- Different hulls, different configurations...same threat models, same range conditions
- Many specific parameters, assumptions, and limitations are negotiated between the testing and acquisition communities
- Validate models with live testing





# *“Joint” Target Support*

- **JSF Testing at Pt Mugu and China Lake**
  - BQM-167 (USAF) and BQM-74 (USN)
- **U.S. Army**
  - Joint Land Attack Cruise Missile Defense Elevated Sensor (JLENS)
    - Aerostat tracking of BQM-74s
- **USAF**
  - White Sands – USAF Low Altitude Tracking (BQM-74)
  - F-15 Targeting Capability Upgrades (BQM-74)
  - F-22 Testing at China Lake (BQM-34)
  - F-22 /AFOTEC Testing at Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) (BQM-74)



# ***“Joint” Target Support cont.***

- **USAF-USN Full Scale Aerial Target (QF-4 / QF-16)**
- **USAF support to Navy Weapons Evaluation Program**
  - BQM-167 targets for air-to-air tactics development
- **Coast Guard**
  - Target support to maritime weapon systems
- **Moving Land Target has USA/USAF interest**
- **Navy has the “Monopoly” on Surface and Mine Targets**



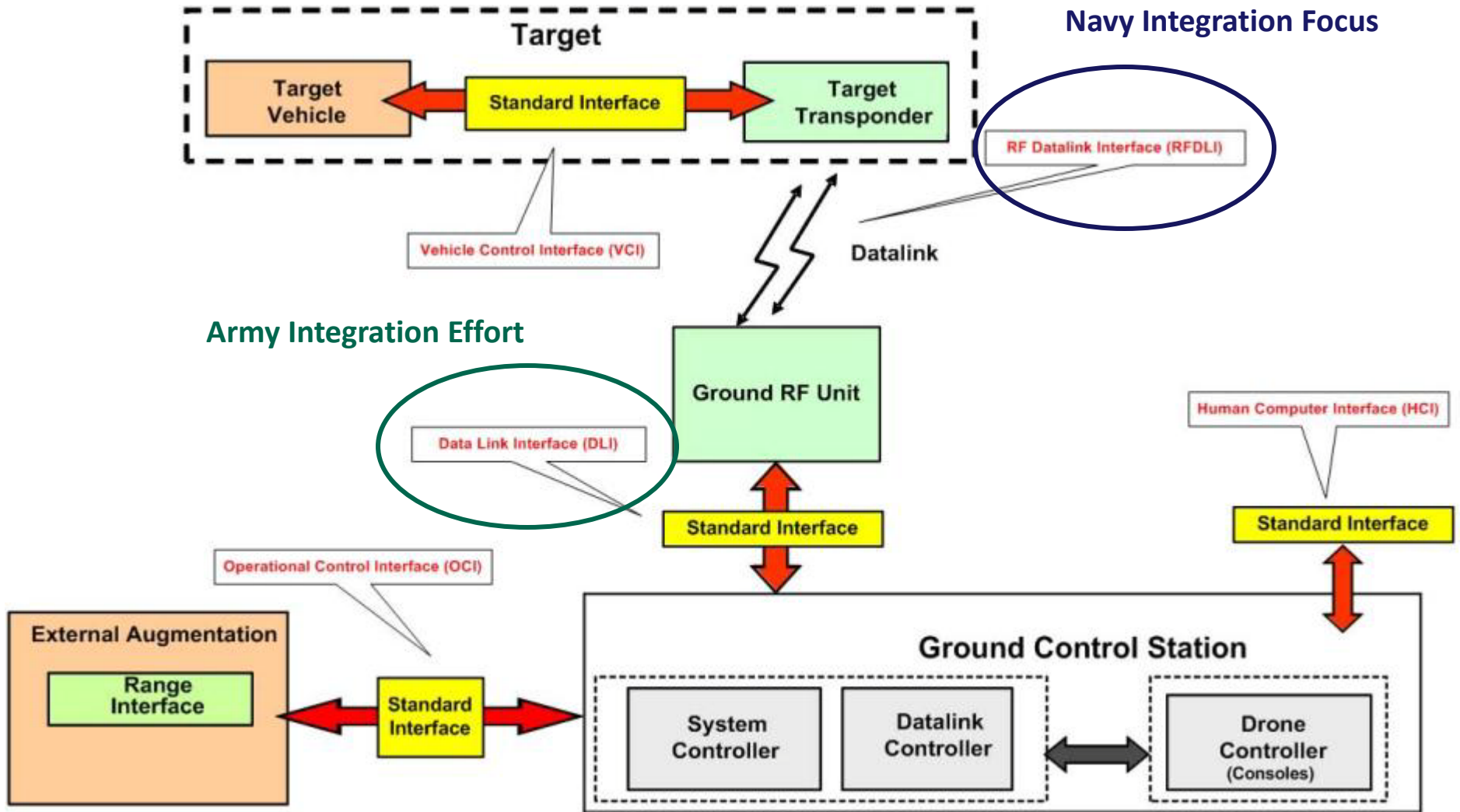
# *“Joint” Target Control System Development*

- **Common Target Control System**

- DOT&E standard target control interface initiative
  - “Develop Tri-Service Standard Interfaces to reach interoperability by developing hardware independent interfaces for Ground Target Control System, Ground RF unit, and Target transponder”
- Army updating Data Link Interface (DLI) from DOT&E DLI baseline
  - Army test complete Jan–Feb 2012
- Navy to assess Army Target Common Control System (ACCS) DLI variant for incorporation into a future Standard Navy Target Control (SNTC) ECP
  - Navy engaging with Army development/testing
- Navy to recommend a standardized RF DLI format that is optimal for Navy aerial and surface targets
  - OSD to evaluate Navy RF DLI format proposal, if supportable, OSD will socialize with USAF + USA at Target Control Steering Groups for adaptation for service-unique requirements



# DOT&E TCS Initiative







# Possible Joint Target Opportunities

- **Unmanned Aerial Systems – Threat Surrogate**
  - No Program of Record for the UAV target program
  - Numerous unmet UAV training requirements
    - However, Training customers disagree over threat requirement
  - Navy Aegis program procures Vindicator target services directly from Meggitt
- **Helicopter Target**
  - Navy Training needs unmet
  - Navy Tests (limited) vs Army helicopter targets
- **Hypersonic Development**
  - DOT&E pressing for test against next generation threat
- **Moving Land Target**
  - Kairos Autonomi: 60 targets for Navy training
  - USA/USAF interest



- **“More with Less” - really?**
  - Requires co-service/tri-service commonality
  - Requires cross service target support
  - Decreased threat representation on most tests
- **Vendor survival requires migration away towards single customer solution**
  - DoD acquisition process makes new development unrealistic for targets
  - Generic -“off the shelf” target solutions are more desirable



# Questions?

Photo# 80-G-12906 X-Wing Fighter in catwalk on the USS Long Island after landing accident July 1942





# *Backup Slides*

