RDT&E BUDGET ITEM JUSTIFICATION SHEET (R-2 Exhibit)									DATE February 2000
PROPRIATION/BUDGET ACTIVITY RDT&E, Defense Wide/BA 3				**R-1 ITEM NOMENCLATURE** Joint Warfighting PE 0603727D8Z					
COST *(In Millions)*	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Cost to Complete	Total Cost
Total Program Element (PE) Cost	34.043	7.675	7.607	7.570	7.538	7.449	7.435	Continuing	Continuing
Joint Warfighting/P727	34.043	7.675	7.607	7.570	7.538	7.449	7.435	Continuing	Continuing

(U) A. Mission Description and Budget Item Justification

(U) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ELEMENT:

(U) In May 1998 the Secretary of Defense appointed Commander-in-Chief, United States Joint Forces Command, the Defense Department's Executive Agent for Joint Experimentation (JE). Subsequently, the Department realigned resources to support the Joint Forces Command's (JFCOM) new role. FY 1999 funding from this Program Element was redirected to support the initial stand-up of JFCOM's Joint Experimentation Directorate. Funding to support the Joint Advanced Warfighting Program concept development, the digital network infrastructure, and technology feeder support for joint experimentation was retained in this Program (PE). Program Element 0603727N has been established to fund JFCOM JE efforts in FY 2000 and beyond. Consequently, FY 1999 accomplishments in this exhibit include JFCOM's activities.

(U) The Joint Warfighting PE supports three related activities: the Joint Advanced Warfighting Program (JAWP), the Information Technology Backbone (ITB), and technology feeder support for joint experimentation. While these activities strongly support JFCOM's joint experimentation efforts, a separate program element has been retained since the activities support other organizations in addition to JFCOM, and require a degree of independence from JFCOM to function as envisioned.

(U) The JAWP was established by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), with the support of the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, to serve as a catalyst for innovation and change. This program's focus is on assisting in the formulation and assessment of advanced concepts and capabilities, plus identifying enabling technologies and integration options for the Department. These concepts drive changes in the doctrine,

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organization, training and education, materiel and leadership (DOTML) of the Services. The JAWP serves a key role in identifying, exploring and evaluating breakthrough warfighting capabilities. It builds on the lessons learned from earlier Service experiments that have underscored the importance of having a firm conceptual basis upon which to build experiments. The JAWP concentrates on joint instead of Service unique revolutionary concepts. In identifying and elaborating innovative joint concepts and capabilities, and associated enabling technologies, the JAWP not only takes into account Service efforts but also those of the CINCs and Defense Agencies. The JAWP promotes integration and conducts experiments and assists in their implementation. The JAWP's work complements and supports the activities of JFCOM, the Joint Staff, and the OSD. It provides an independent source for formulating advanced concept candidates for joint experimentation. The JAWP is composed of both civilian analysts and technologists, and the JAWP Analytical Project Office (JAWP-APO), a jointly manned activity established by the Deputy Secretary of Defense consisting of military operators from the four Services.

(U) The Information Technology Backplane provides an advanced network infrastructure that extends commercial capabilities to provide capabilities needed to meet *Joint Vision (JV) 2010* needs. Information Superiority is a key *JV 2010* building block and the ITB provides the means to experiment with the digital transmission capabilities that will be available in five years. The ITB is not a new physical network. It is a virtual network that capitalizes on existing physical networks such as the Defense Information Systems Network (DISN), the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)-Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) Leading Edge Services Network, the Defense Research and Engineering Network (DREN), and the experimental Advance Technology Demonstration (ATD) net. The ITB has many users from sites served by existing networks but the funding included in this PE is the incremental funding needed to support joint experimentation. For example, this PE provides the circuit costs to extend the ITB from the experimentation site to the nearest point on the backplane (where no other network exists), and only the "extra" backplane costs generated by the Joint Warfighting Experiments. Since joint experiments are very dependent on advanced distributed simulation, or on limited live command post exercises that are being driven by simulations, a robust network is needed to interconnect the various sites. Often times, these simulations press the state of the art in networking capability, including that of requiring Type-I encryption for protected communications. The ITB also supports new bandwidth intensive applications such as video teleconferencing and high definition television.

(U) The third effort supported by this PE is technology feeder support for joint experiments. There are many technology demonstrations, advanced technology demonstrations, and advanced concept and technology demonstrations that can provide advanced technologies to support joint experiments. This effort provides technology managers the resources to expand the scope of a test or demonstration to collect data for the joint staff or JFCOM, thereby leveraging the OSD and Service Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations (ACTD) investment.

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(U) PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PLANS:

(U) FY1999 Accomplishments:

(U) Joint Experimentation: FY 1999 funds were transferred to JFCOM is support the following efforts: ($10.260)

(U) JFCOM's FY 1999 objectives were presented in its Joint Experimentation Campaign Plan 99 (CPLAN 99). The Campaign Plan provides a methodology for laying out a strategy and schedule for FY 1999 experiments. CPLAN 99 provided the context for the Joint Experimentation program and for developing the experimentation strategy for each identified future Joint Warfighting concept. The concept of a Joint Experiment program to address future military challenges and the concurrent necessity for Joint interoperability is unique and never before examined through a comprehensive approach. Therefore, a central theme of CPLAN 99 was "proof of process" which described the validation of the Joint Experimentation process and proof of the sufficiency of the JFCOM organization which has been established to implement this process. This "proof of process" strategy has allowed for implementation of an institutionalized approach which can support analysis and implementation of a diverse range of concepts, validation of the approach and the ability to rapidly re-focus efforts from the process to the content of the Joint Experimentation plan. CPLAN 99, the first campaign plan, has permitted benchmarking the experimentation processes which JFCOM will conduct with costing estimates established using historical Service metrics and previous experience. The concepts selected for experimentation allowed the program to establish links with other DoD wide and individual Military Service experimentation activities thereby optimizing resource allocation through integration and leveraging ongoing activities. The program of experimentation set forth by approval of CPLAN 99 structured the JFCOM Joint Experimentation organization around investigating and developing new concepts and military capabilities. Joint Experimentation differs from other RDT&E and acquisition efforts in that it is concept based instead of deficiency based. The concepts which have been selected for experimentation directly support the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff *Joint Vision 2010* Implementation Master Plan and the *Revolution in Military Affairs* for 2010 and beyond. These concepts reflect the tenets and key points articulated in the RMA and address future, emerging military challenges. These experimentation efforts will support the Joint Warfighter across the full spectrum of military operational environments. Joint Experimentation at JFCOM seeks to identify and narrow redundancies and harmonize the experimentation efforts of the Services, non-DoD agencies and industry.

(U) In FY 1999 JFCOM has sponsored a Futures Program. The Futures Program explored and will continue to examine future DOTML-P issues by reviewing emerging technologies and concepts and by bringing together warfighters, futurists, academics, and industry. Additionally,

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the Futures Program explored and continues to explore the use of wargames, modeling and simulation and virtual environments in developing future concepts for experimentation. J9901 and the Futures Program also leverages the existing Information Technology (IT) Backplane to conduct experiments. However, it is anticipated that robust experimentation will require continued development of the existing IT Backplane capabilities. The Futures Programs has focused on identifying Future Operational Capabilities (FOCs) critical to Joint Warfighting. These FOCs are the product of a series of Futures Seminars, Concepts Development Workshops and Senior Warfighter Reviews consisting of OSD, Joint Staff, Services and Component Commanders that were sponsored and executed by JFCOM starting in October 1999. Conferences and workshops have been attended by individual Service Battle Laboratory representatives, the Joint Staff, Unified CINCs and OSD who have nominated future warfighting experiments and cooperative approaches to support future experimentation partnerships. To date JFCOM has identified 10 concepts scheduled for experimentation starting in FY 1999 and continuing into FY 2000. These concepts are being evaluated in JFCOM generated experiments or will leverage ongoing services, demonstrations/experiments, ACTDs, ATDs and JT&Es. They will include experiments which evaluate the following Future Operational Concepts (FOCs): Rapid Decisive Operations (RDO), Attack Operations Against Critical Mobile Targets, Joint Interactive Planning, Focused Logistics: Enabling Early Decisive Operations, Command Relevant Operational Picture, Adaptive Joint C2, Surveillance and Fires From Space, Information Operations, Forcible Entry Operations and Strategic Deployment. These ten concepts form the basis of the experimentation process JFCOM initiated in October 1998. As a result of this activity, CINC USJFCOM has designated Rapid Decisive Operations as the key, overarching concept. The other nine currently identified concepts are supportive of RDO. This action is reflected in the SECDEF's Defense Planning Guidance. This effort has also supported the independent assessment of the Joint Advanced Warfighting Program (JAWP). The results from the OSD sponsored JAWP have been integrated into the overarching JFCOM Joint Experimentation program.

(U) Joint Warfighting Attack Operations Experiment - FY 1999 funds were transferred to JFCOM is support the following effort: ($15.900 million)

(U) The JFCOM Joint Experimentation Implementation Plan (I-Plan) dated 14 July 1998 is CINC USJFCOM's concept and plan for executing the SECDEF Charter for Joint Experimentation. It establishes the experimentation process and described how JFCOM will organize to accomplish the mission. Leveraging existing resources and work accomplished by the Joint Staff and Joint Warfighting Center, JFCOM's FY 1999 experimentation focus was to test and subsequently refine the "Proof of Process" envisioned for the experimentation process by designing J9901 Attack Operations Against Critical Mobile Targets (AOACMT) to evaluate this Future Operational Concept. J9901 tested emerging concepts and joint doctrine by utilizing advanced simulations, virtual environments, and wargames. J9901 took advantage of resources developed in the Synthetic Theater of War (STOW) ACTD to support a Virtual Attack Operations situation. The success of J9901 allowed the program to

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pursue experimentation objectives focused upon the future (2015) such as Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR), Command and Control (C2), Weapons Systems, Red Teaming and Future Threats.

(U) In FY 1999, JFCOM conducted the first experimentation event for AOACMT. The initial venue for experimenting on this concept was through advanced simulation. During subsequent experimentation events, simulations of increasing complexity will be used culminating in live field events or experiments merged with simulations. This first phase focused on assessing the relationships between potential 2015 intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) technologies, dynamic tasking, and advanced precision engagement systems. The target set consisted of mobile theater ballistic missiles and launchers. Phase 2 will culminate in a simulation-based experiment that will add an advanced mobile air defense system to the target array and signal intelligence (SIGINT) capabilities to the ISR grid. Phase 3, in FY 2001 will expand human intelligence (HUMINT) and Information Operations (IO) to the joint force capabilities in the experiment. Each phase will also include several leveraged events, among which will be Roving Sands, Fleet Battle Experiments, Army Advanced Warfighting Experiments, Air Force Joint Expeditionary Force Experiments (JEFXs), Joint Test & Evaluations (JT&Es), advanced concept technology demonstrations (ACTDs) and work done on command, control, communications, and computers (C4)ISR by the Joint C4ISR Battle Center.

(U) Joint Advanced Warfighting Program

(U) The Joint Advanced Warfighting Program (JAWP) was established in April 1998. The JAWP-APO was established in January 1999 and fully manned with active duty military personnel in September 1999. Working for the OSD, the Joint Staff, JFCOM and their subordinate activities in support of JWE, the JAWP has: (1) identified key elements of a joint experimentation process; (2) developed candidate advanced concepts for joint experimentation including the Rapid Decisive Operations (RDO) concept which serves as the integrator for all JFCOM concepts; (3) developed, organized and conducted an attack operations experiment, JFCOM's first major FY 1999 experiment (J9901); (4) developed prototype experimentation plans; (5) conducted research and seminars to classify works on future operational concepts and future security environments that are relevant to joint experimentation; and (6) planned for and conducted seminars and workshops with other government organizations to identify complimentary and supporting technology programs and activities. ($4.545 Million)

(U) Information Technology Backplane

(U) The Information Technology Backplane was expanded and network services and equipment provided to JFCOM. In the network security area, work continued on the authentication system for ATM switch management. In particular, efforts to provide authentication into the wide-spread Simple Network Management Protocol Version 3 (SNMP-V3) began and proposals were advanced through international standards bodies

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such as the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). The ITB also served as a NSA alpha and beta test site for cryptographic testing (specifically the KG-75 Release 3 FASTLANE). NRL received a small number of KG-75 Release 3 FASTLANEs as pre-certified versions and began testing the device for network functionality. The results of this initial testing were exchanged with NSA and the FASTLANE vendor, and incorporated in newer versions of the firmware. In the area of ATM applications, work in workstation voice-over-data began. This capability will allow users of a standards based workstation to conduct voice calls using the microphone and speakers attached to the computer. Work continued on tools to exercise network devices, to assist in lab bench testing, live network testing, and network monitoring. A significant part of the ITB effort provided support to JFCOM. Circuits and network management provided between JFCOM, IDA, the Joint Advanced Warfighting Program, and Naval Research Lab (NRL) were continued. Since NRL is a physical hub, network access to other Defense Research and Engineering Network sites such as Space and Naval Warfare Center, Army Research Lab, and etc., were leveraged without cost to this program. JFCOM was also provided a distributed file system node capable of accessing high-end computing resources and sharing files across the High Performance Computing Office of the Director, Defense Research and Engineering. Work began on providing JFCOM high-performance remote access to advanced image analysis tools and databases. Coordination will begin with appropriate OSD ACTD managers and service activities such as U.S.Army-Communications – Electronic Command (CECOM) and U.S. Air Force-Rome Labs to define the network architecture for JFCOM's Joint Contingency Force Experiment in FY 2000. ($1.719 Million)

(U) Experimentation Feeder Support

(U) The Experimentation Feeder Support task directly supported JFCOM's FY 1999 experiments, a combat identification experiment, and a joint staff study. The Synthetic Theater of War (STOW) ACTD provided the virtual simulation infrastructure for JFCOM's Joint Attack of Critical Mobile Targets Experiment (J9901). Modifications were made to STOW to simulate sensors and weapons in the 2015 timeframe. By having a man-in-the-loop the experiment was able to explore the ability of humans to manage new concepts, investigate new tactics, techniques, and procedures, and to help discover "what could be" by closely linking new technology and concepts. JFCOM also supported the virtual modeling of Joint Surveillance & Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS), a Rivet Joint simulator, and Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) experimentation. Support was provided to the Combat Identification ACTD to support their participation in the All Service Combat Identification Evaluation Team's (ASCIET) FY 1999 exercise. JFCOM's interest was in the joint and coalition aspects of this experiment. The U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) is considering the Single-Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) SIP+ radio as a potential combat identification solution because it will provide joint and coalition interoperability due to the large density of SINCGARS and SINCGARS compatible radios. In ASCIET 99 testing included an Army helicopter, USMC ground forces, and a coalition force. The Joint Staff recognized the need to integrate the processes associated with doctrine, organization, training and education, material, leadership, and people (DOTLMP).

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While the processes for changing material are well understood, the other five considerations for military capability are not well synchronized with the introduction of new technology. This analysis will define and information processing and dissemination systems to collect, coordinate, and provide information to DOD senior decision makers. ($1.619M)

(U) FY 2000 Plans:

(U) Joint Advanced Warfighting Program

(U) The Joint Advanced Warfighting Program (JAWP) will continue its support of *JV2010* implementation and the Joint Experimentation work in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, and the JFCOM and subordinate elements. Efforts will be both on front-end identification and elaboration of concepts and capabilities, plus support for the conduct of experiments. It will mature the Attack Operations concept and expand on the experiences and lessons learned during JFCOM's J9901 experiment, which would include the addition of Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (JSEAD) operations, expanded command and control applications and a more robust sensor suite. It will continue to develop and refine candidate advanced warfighting concepts and capabilities using wargames, and modeling and simulation. It will identify promising and enabling technologies. It will collect and analyze data to support the formulation of the Department's overall Joint Experimentation efforts. The JAWP will continue to evaluate these concepts and systems through simulation, wargaming and analysis. The JAWP will help in the construct, design and conduct of joint warfighting experiments in three specific areas: command and control, logistics, and joint force employment. It will also participate in other experiments during the year that support advanced joint warfighting. The JAWP will look specifically at the *Revolution in Military Affairs* to analyze the impact of revolutionary technological concepts on doctrine and investment strategies. Workshops, seminars and conferences will be held in conjunction with JFCOM and the National Defense University to inform the discussions and shape the debate on future concepts and exercises. It will conduct vulnerability assessments using "Red Teaming" techniques to identify weaknesses and avoid surprises. It will use the transparent wargaming approach, which it developed to assist in the conduct of J9901 and other experiments. Transformation will also be a key focus. The JAWP will begin to identify programs, systems and methods to improve and expedite the process of executing and implementing the recommended changes, which result from the joint experimentation process and the development of new technological capabilities. Included in these latter activities, the JAWP will evaluate the systems and products developed in Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations (ACTDs) for use in the Department's overall joint experimentation program. As appropriate it will use available modeling and simulation (M&S). The Defense Modeling and Simulation Office will oversee the JAWP M&S activities to insure that they are consistent with department policy and the DOD High Level Architecture for simulations. ($4.000 Million)

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(U) Information Technology Backplane

(V) The ITB will continue to be upgraded to reflect emerging protocols that show promise from advanced research network testbeds. In the area of network management, Kerberos authentication will be extended into Simple Network Management Protocol Version 3 (SNMPv3) and interoperability with Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) protocols will be started. In the area of applications, the capability for a workstation voice user to communicate with a standard handset voice user will be started. The image analysis tool, DIEPS, will be extended across the ITB to selected sites (such as JFCOM). This will allow remote users the ability to have interaction similar to those who run DIEPS locally. Network testing of the KG-75 Release 3 FASTLANE will continue and initial pre-certification versions of the KG-175 TACLANE are expected. These units will be tested (with NSA's concurrence) to ensure network interoperability. Results will be fed back to NSA and the vendor for incorporation prior to final certification. Efforts in support of JFCOM will continue, focusing on assisting in the development of a local infrastructure to extend the ITB to multiple sites/users within JFCOM. Connectivity to key sites (JFCOM, IDA, etc.) will continue with selected circuits upgraded to 155Mbs and possibly 622Mbs (as warranted). This will enable experimentation with "killer applications" such as High Definition Television (HDTV), which produces data at gigabit per second rates. Lower bandwidth (10's of Mbps), high quality HDTV receiver systems will be tested and installed at critical sites. HDTV provides mission planners and commanders the ability to observe real-time or near-real-time temporally meaningful data. Upgrades to critical network components of the ITB (such as KG-75 Release 3 FASTLANEs) will occur. ($1.400 Million)

(U) Experimentation Feeder Support

(U) Experimentation Feeder Support: Plans to utilize several current and planned ACTDs to support joint experimentation objectives will be completed as well as the Joint Staff DOTMLP study. The JFCOM IPT responsible for the Attack Operations Against Critical Mobile Targets (AOCMT) concept will finalize plans for the use of the Extending the Littoral Battlefield (ELB) and Joint Continuous Strike Environment (JCSE) ACTDs to support continued experimentation. JFCOM will also complete an analysis, which will be incorporated in their Campaign Plan for FY 2001, of all ACTDs including the newly selected FY 2000 ACTDs to determine how they can be used to support other experimental concepts. This specifically includes PACOM sponsored ACTDs such as Adaptive Course of Action (ACOA) and other PACOM experimentation activities coordinated with JFCOM. ($2.275 Million)

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(U) FY2001 Plans:

(U) Joint Advanced Warfighting Program

(U) The JAWP will continue to build on its FY 2000 efforts to support the Department's Joint Experimentation efforts. The focus will be on increased involvement in additional Service/joint exercises and the JFCOMs Joint Experimentation activities, with emphasis on advancing the understanding of specific concepts and in conducting experimentation. Opportunities will be identified to leverage and integrate Service and other agency programs, as well as activities such as Advanced Technology Demonstrations and Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations. Data collection and independent analysis will be conducted and used to produce reports and papers intended to inform the OSD, Joint Staff and JFCOM leadership of experimentation results and to make recommendations for future activities. In addition, the JAWP will identify breakthrough concepts and technologies that could produce revolutionary future warfighting capabilities. Vulnerability assessments and "Red Teaming" will be conducted to improve the validity and robustness of experimentation. A major effort during the fiscal year will be a focus on the transformation process. The JAWP will work on the identification of vehicles and opportunities that can be used in the early transition of new concepts and technologies in to actual operational military capabilities. ($4.000 Million)

(U) Information Technology Backplane

(U) The Information Technology Backplane (ITB) ongoing task of transitioning emerging technology from advanced research network testbeds will continue. Implementation of more secure (Kerberized) network management protocols (SNMP) across the entire ITB is expected. Kerberos/Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) interoperability will begin to be tested on selected ITB sites. Work on transitioning switch-partitioning prototypes will begin at selected ITB sites. (This technology will allow physical switching elements to be partitioned into logical "subswitches" which will give virtual networks (such as the ITB) strict resource control over a shared network backbone.) Distributed applications, such as the image analysis tool, DIEPS, will be continue. Efforts in support of JFCOM will continue. Connectivity to key sites (JFCOM, IDA, etc.) will continue with selected circuits upgraded as required. High-quality compressed HDTV feeds will be generated at critical sites while allowing remote users access to a richer set of motion imagery. ($1.400 Million)

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(U) Experimentation Feeder Support

(U) Experimentation Feeder Support for Joint Experimentation will continue. JFCOM will analyze ACTDs started in FY 2001 for their potential to support joint experimentation. The main effort will be on executing the plan outline in Campaign Plan 2001 and providing technology and infrastructure in support of the overall experimentation program. ($2.207)

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(U) B. Program Change Summary	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Total Cost
Previous President's Budget	18.679	7.872	7.790	Continuing
Appropriated Value	19,100			Continuing
Adjustments to Appropriated Value				
a. Congressionally Directed undistributed reduction	(.957)	0.000		
b.Reprogramming, Inflation Adjustment	15.900	(.056)	(.055)	
c. Other		(.141)	(.128)	Continuing
Current President's Budget	34.043	7.675	7.607	Continuing

Change Summary Explanation:

(U) **Funding:** Reductions based on planning adjustments, inflation adjustments and the government wide rescission. FY 2000-2005 funding was transferred to the Navy's Joint Experimentation Program PE 0603727N.

(U) **Schedule:** Not Applicable

(U) **Technical:** Not Applicable

(U) **C. Other Program Funding Summary Cost** Not Applicable

(U) **D. Acquisition Strategy:** Not Applicable

(U) **E. Schedule Profile** Not Applicable