HISTORICAL EVOLUTION

From Concept to Frontline

CWID traces its history to the establishment of the Secure Tactical Data Network (STDN) series originated by the U.S. Army to demonstrate emerging command, control, communications and computer (C4) capabilities.

STDN 1 and 2 concentrated on Army-only issues and STDN 3 brought the first multi-service participation. The Joint Staff recognized that advances in communications and information technology in the public sector were outpacing Department of Defense capabilities.

In 1993, the Joint Staff assumed sponsorship of the STDN series under the C4I for the Warrior concept. Using the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) as the Executive Agent, the Joint Staff directed DISA, in concert with a lead Service, to organize network experiments to bring emerging public sector, and other government agency technologies, into DOD projects and into the warfighters' sphere of recognition. DISA was also directed to improve joint C4 interoperability.

In 1994, the annual STDN efforts evolved into the first Joint Warrior Interoperability Demonstration (JWID). The Air Force was the lead service and U.S. Atlantic Command was the host combatant command. The idea of moving from a static, one-dimensional picture of the battlefield to a near real-time, multi-dimensional battlespace picture became reality to joint and combined warriors. Key efforts in JWID '94 included the demonstration of baseline segments of what became the Global Command and Control System (GCCS). Six weeks after the conclusion of JWID '94, GCCS was operationally deployed to U.S. Atlantic Command to support military operations in Haiti. Full operational deployment of GCCS to all combatant commanders occurred within twelve months after JWID '94.

In 1997, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff mandated interoperability in Joint Vision 2010, envisioning future conflicts as coalition operations. JWID assisted in this development through establishing itself as a coalition interoperability forum through invitations to the Combined Communications Electronics Board (CCEB) nations (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom) and NATO beginning with JWID '94 and continuing to the present. While these invited participants use JWID to perform their own technology demonstrations and joint interoperability trials, their main intent is to promote and ensure C4 interoperability with the U.S.

EXPANSION

In 1998, JWID evolved into a two-year process to pursue selection and limited fielding of C4 technologies to the warfighting combatant commanders. The Theme (first) Year conducted demonstrations and interoperability trials and selected "Gold Nuggets" for support and continued improvement during the Exploitation (second) Year, with eventual fielding to combatant commands. JWID '98 fielded three Gold Nuggets to warfighters, selected from the results of JWID '97.

Due to U.S. Y2K concerns, JWID '99-R was revised to focus upon coalition interoperability trials between the U.S. and CCEB/NATO nations. To more easily promote such trials and other C4I experiments, the Coalition Wide Area Network (CWAN) established annually for JWID evolved into the standing Combined Federated Battle Laboratories Network (CFBLNet). This flexible network permits C4I experimentation among the U.S. and nations of CCEB/NATO, on a year-round basis, using systems jointly owned and managed by CFBL membership.

JWID '00-'01 restored the two-year cycle, with 23 U.S. demonstrations and 145 combined/coalition demonstrations at multiple, worldwide sites. Two Gold Nuggets were fielded in 2001. In addition, a Distributed Collaborative Tool Set (DCTS, now Defense Collaboration Tool Suite) was refined and subsequently selected for worldwide fielding to the Unified Commands. JWID '01 DCTS trial

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The reference list for the entire guidebook is at the end of this section, inside back cover.

execution and assessment permitted DISA to field the capability, within seventy-two hours, in support of OSD requirements following the terrorist attacks of September 11th , to multiple DOD networks.

COALITION INTEROPERABILITY

JWID 2002 featured transition from a limited fielding of technology to a full focus on coalition interoperability, led by U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM), the host combatant commander. The demonstration included Pacific Rim nations in a Pacific Theater Initiative (PTI), with Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and Thailand participating while Malaysia and the Philippines observed operations. Multiple coalition partners were integrated on the Multinational Task Force (MTF) and component staffs to maximize opportunities. In addition, the JWID CWAN continued use of CFBLNet architecture and services established in past demonstrations. U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) fielded a JWID demonstrated language translation device following JWID 2002.

JWID 2003 took coalition interoperability to new heights. USPACOM guided the CTF and, for the first time, Japan, South Korea, Thailand and Singapore provided staffing to expand information exchange over dual domains. One key focus for 2003 included management of information exchange between the traditional 6-eyes network to a larger, more robust 10-eyes network. The larger network was vital to JWID's success because Pacific Rim nations needed effective information to serve in MTF staff positions. JWID 2003 addressed multi-level security technical solutions and refinement of coalition policies and procedures to overcome issues surrounding information exchange requirements. Another milestone featured the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) assuming duties as the lead agency, providing broad-base management support to JWID activities. Four Coalition Interoperability Trials (CITs) with especially noteworthy performance were submitted to USJFCOM J861, for consideration for limited fielding as part of the new J861 Transformation Change Package (TCP) fielding process.

HOMELAND SECURITY

JWID 2004 featured U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) as the host combatant commander. USNORTHCOM brings a Homeland Security/Homeland Defense focus to the demonstration. This approach broke new ground beyond the traditional JWID coalition interoperability area, adding government interagency information sharing. USNORTHCOM, in a departure from previous JWIDs, invited agencies within the Department of Homeland Security, including first-time participation for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the U.S. Coast Guard, and the National Guard Bureau. Limited coalition participation between these organizations occurred as Canada's Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection joined in the interoperability trials. This activity offers significant potential for more extensive cooperation between other coalition homeland security organizations and their U.S. counterparts. U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) filled an ancillary role, assisting with select fielding of technologies to combatant commanders. JWID 2004 involved 25 countries, military services, and government agencies participating in a scripted scenario over a global network.

USNORTHCOM continues as host combatant commander in 2005 as the demonstration moves forward with a name change. Now the Coalition Warrior Interoperability Demonstration (CWID), shift from "Joint" to "Coalition" describes the larger community of participants, including national and international government agencies. A new name was not the only change for CWID in 2005.

USJFCOM formally assumed oversight for planning and execution of CWID 2005 from the Joint Staff in July 2004. This involvement brings the USJFCOM advocacy for U.S. combatant command interoperability shortfall resolution to the forefront. USJFCOM's objective formulation and interoperability trial creation, selection and assessment focus on fielding solutions to U.S. combatant commanders in a timely manner.

CWID 2005 features revitalization of the planning and collaboration web site, including readily accessible general information. Online trial submission was created to abbreviate the initial proposal process for interested technology representatives. Additionally, CWID established a Concept of Operations (CONOPs) for all recurring aspects of the planning and execution process.

U.S. European Command will assume host combatant commander role for 2006 and 2007.