

Perspectives

The U.S. Air Force and U.S. Atlantic Command undertook the first formal Joint Warrior Interoperability Demonstration (JWID) in 1994, followed by the U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Pacific Command in 1995. Technologies and terminologies in common use now debuted, including Common Operational Picture (COP), Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), Global Broadcasting System (GBS) and Multi-Level Security (MLS).

U.S. ARMY LEADS

1996 with U.S. Central Command

- Joint Total Asset Visibility
- Common Operational Modeling, Planning and Simulation Strategy (COMPASS)
- Global Command and Control System (GCCS)
- Common Operational Picture (COP) validation

U.S. NAVY LEADS

1997-1998 with U.S. Atlantic Command

- Interoperability mandated in Joint Vision 2010
- Invited Combined Communications Electronics Board (CCEB) nations (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom)
- Common Operational Modeling, Planning and Simulation Strategy (COMPASS)
- Increased Compression Engine (ICE)
- Radiant Mercury Imagery Guard

U.S. AIR FORCE LEADS

1999-Revised with U.S. Joint Forces Command (formerly U.S. Atlantic Command)

- U.S. Y2K concerns drove revision to exclusive CCEB nations and NATO network support
- Combined Wide Area Network (CWAN) transition to Combined Federated Battle Lab Network (CFBLNet)
- COP Interface exchange
- eXtensible Markup Language (XML) viewing of the Air Tasking Order (ATO)

2000-2001 with U.S. Space Command

- Silent Runner® and PATROL® Gold Nuggets fielded
- Emphasis on Coalition Interoperability Trials (CITs)
- Support from National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)



- Defense Messaging System (DMS)
- GCCS first COP exchange with Allied networks

U.S. MARINE CORPS LEADS

2002 with U.S. Pacific Command

- Inclusion of Pacific Rim nations in Pacific Theater Initiative (PTI)
- Comprehensive assessment methodology
- Language translation services in an instant messaging format

DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY (DISA) IS NAMED PERMANENT LEAD AGENCY

2003 with U.S. Pacific Command; transition assistance, U.S. Marine Corps

- Dual domain network characterized as "6 eyes" and "10 eyes" to describe security access groups
- Core services led/supported by coalition nations
- Four Coalition Interoperability Trials advanced to U.S. Joint Forces Command for fielding to combatant commanders

2004 with U.S. Northern Command; U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) observes in preparation for assumption of oversight summer 2004

- Homeland Security/Homeland Defense (HLS/HLD) focus
- Continued emphasis on coalition interoperability
- Expanded coalition definition includes inter-agency HLS partners and allied militaries
- Greater levels of demonstration complexity
- Broad range of capabilities in selected 18 Top Performers out of 26 U.S. Trials and 35 CITs

2005 with U.S. Northern Command; USJFCOM assumes oversight for planning and execution of CWID from the Joint Staff

- Name change from "Joint" to "Coalition" to describe the larger community of participants, including national and international government agencies
- Revitalization of CWID planning and collaboration website
- Online trial submission to improve initial process
- Concepts of Operations (CONOPs) for all aspects of the CWID planning and execution process

2006-2007 with U.S. European Command



INTRODUCTION