Battlespace Systems Support Directorate Bulletin

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All Source Analysis System-Light Participates in the Theater Support Vessel and Battle Command On-The-Move Vehicle Demonstration

Submitted by Medhat Abuhantash, CECOM SEC

The Theater Support Vessel (TSV)-1X Spearhead is an Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration for the United States Army. The TSV offers far-reaching intra-theater capabilities to support the Army at every point of the spectrum of operations. It is suitable for current, interim, and objective forces. It is capable of moving seven M1 Abrams tanks and their crews, or two companies of Stryker Brigade Combat Teams with all of their vehicles, or the equivalent of twelve C17 aircraft worth of personnel and supplies. Complementing Army Transformation, the TSV achieves operational throughput, provides a means to counter anticipated anti-access threats, and through an integrated Command Information Center (CIC), offers maneuver commanders cutting-edge Command and Control (C^2) with the most robust communications available today.

The Spearhead is currently leased from the corporation of Bollinger/Incat USA under the authority of Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command. It was originally a high-speed ferry built in Tasmania for civilian use between the island and mainland Australia. This type of ship gained interest in US military circles when the Australian military used earlier versions to quickly deploy combat forces to the conflict in East Timor. The Program Manager Army Watercraft Systems manages development and transformation of the craft as a US military vessel.

This TSV demonstration was included as part of a larger Force Protection (FP) Symposium held 18–20 May, and a Joint Logistics Over The Shore (JLOTS) Demonstration (19 May).

Joint Tactical Radio System: Cluster 5

Submitted by Anastasia Seymour and Albert Legrand, CECOM SEC

The Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) consists of the family of software-defined radios, which offer reliable multichannel voice, data, imagery, and video communications capabilities to the Warfighter. These radios are interoperable, affordable, and scaleable, and cover an operating spectrum from 2 MHz to 2.5 GHz, supporting varied mission requirements of the Warfighter. Building on a common open Software Communications Architecture (SCA), JTRS improves interoperability, flexibility, adaptability, and cost efficiency by providing the ability to share waveform software between radios.

EWO CORNER

The EWO Network

Submitted by CW3 Buck Clemons, TACOPS, 1-1250th Fort Stewart, Georgia

The new Electronic Warfare Officer (EWO) is usually befuddled with trying to set up the multiple secure dial-up accounts and navigating the acronym soup that composes them. New EWOs need to know how they can download Mission Data Sets (MDS) to load their AN/APR-39A(V)1, how they can access secure e-mail, and how they can find the Air Force Tactics Techniques and Procedures (AFTTP) 3-1 manual and its changes. The system, at first glance, appears complicated, but understanding why and how it is set up is easier once it is explained.

The gateway to the various servers is the Secret Internet Protocol Routing Network (SIPRNET). This is a SECRET US ONLY network that connects thousands of SECRET computers and can offer a wealth of threat and EWO information by itself. Think of it as a SECRET Internet.

The destination is the Army Reprogramming Analysis Team-Software Engineering (ARAT-SE) Server. This server is located at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and stores various mission critical data elements that assist Tactical Operations Officers (TACOPs) and EWO personnel in successfully building and supporting an Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE) program. The other big issue to a successful ASE program is where to obtain the MDS files (APR-39) to support certain Army ASE systems. For Army users, there are two locations and three ways to get at the MDS. The two locations for MDS files are via ARAT-SE SIPRNET Server and the Air Force's MSEWDDS (Multi Service Electronic Warfare Data Distribution System). One way to get at the MDS is through a local direct SIPRNET connection where you connect locally, surf the SIPRNET, and then log in to the ARAT-SE server. Another way is to dial long distance into the ARAT-SE CECOM server, and use the ARAT-SE Web site to download the MDS file via its server or via its link to the

MSEWDDS. The big advantage here is that the ARAT-SE CECOM dial-up connection gives you connectivity to the SIPRNET, thus all resources that are attached to it. ARAT-SE can accommodate STU-III, STE, STE ISDN, OMNI, Sectera and Palladium modem dial-up. Another way is to dial directly into the MSEWDDS server and download the MDS without touching the SIPRNET.

While dialing in directly to the MSEWDDS server may seem the easiest and most direct way, it is probably the least desirable. The MSEWDDS server does not provide SIPRNET access to its dial-in clients. Therefore, secure e-mail and the server at Nellis Air Force Base (AFB) with the AFTTP 3-1 is inaccessible.

In dialing up the SIPRNET locally or through CECOM, a user may surf to the Air Force server and download the AFTTP 3-1. The AFTTP 3-1 is the bible of threat system information needed by all EWOs to evaluate ASE effectiveness.

A forward-thinking EWO may be wondering why he or she should bother with these accounts if they currently have direct SIPRNET. The ARAT-SE account gives the EWO/TACOPs additional benefits—access to the TACOPs Web site, that allows a classified interface to many TACOPs related issues. A TACOPs forum and classified e-mail with an unlimited mailbox size is given to all EWOs who sign up with CECOM. With this e-mail account, an enterprising young EWO can get answers to classified questions and use it for correspondence with other Services, such as the Navy, that rely on SIPRNET e-mail more heavily than does the Army. The CECOM dial-up account also provides redundancy, something often overlooked in tactical information operations.

All said and done, an EWO will end up with several username/passwords and phone numbers. The first priority should be ARAT-SE and MSEWDDS

accounts so that the MDS is accessible to the EWO from any SIPRNET computer he can get on and from dual locations. Practically all Military Intelligence units and J-2s have SIPRNET access.

Success for an EWO is being able to access the SIPRNET and log in to the ARAT-SE server and thus SIPRNET. The EWO must be able to do this with his or her own computer because during hostilities an EWO cannot rely on the goodwill of others who will need their equipment for their own mission.

There are two people from the ARAT team that can help an EWO meet his success criteria. The first is Mike Crapanzano, who works at CECOM. The other is Bob Hankins, who works at Eglin AFB. Their e-mail addresses are listed below, along with a Web site that can help. They can provide an EWO with the paperwork and advice needed to get accounts established.

There is a lot more that can be said about the SIPRNET and the paperwork required for the various accounts, but the basic structure of the EWO network has been presented and explained to allow the rest of it to be considered "in the details." This explanation justifies an EWO's need for SIPRNET access and the required computer equipment. Hopefully, with the basic framework as common knowledge, EWOs will be able to spend less time asking questions and doing paperwork, and more time concentrating on training. In the end, the result will be a greater preparedness for battle.

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