

AFCEA/GMU Symposium "Critical Issues in C41"



COALITION AIR OPERATIONS IN OPERATIONS ENDURING FREEDOM AND IRAQI FREEDOM

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OEF/OIF Timeline



- OEF Campaign Start: 7 Oct 2001
- Initial SOF Entry AFG: 19 Oct 2001
- Mazar-e-Sharif Capture: 9 Nov 2001
- Kabul Capture: 13 Nov 2001
- Taliban Regime End: 18 Dec 2001
- Operation Anaconda: 2 March 18 March 2002
- OIF Initiation: 19 March 2003
- Major Air Strikes Initiated in Iraq: 21 March 03
- Baghdad Capture/Regime Ends: 9 April 03
- Major Military Operations End OIF: 14 April 03
- Major Combat Operations End OEF: May 2003



OEF Coalition Information



- Participating Countries: 50
- Countries providing aircraft: 20
 - Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK
- Aircraft: 18 Different types; over 100 airframes
 - P-3, F/A-18, C-130, KC 135, A-310, CC-150, CP-140,
 CC-130, TU-154, F-16, C-60, Mirage, Atlantique, B-707,
 AN-124, IL-76, KDC-10, MIG-21
- Number of Coalition Personnel (Over 3000)

Note: Reflect OEF-AFG and OEF-HOA ops



OEF Challenge: SALO Support Indigenous Forces



- Eliminate Taliban air threat
- Protect coalition special forces and Northern Alliance
- Increase Northern Alliance effectiveness
- Surveillance & Reconnaissance
- **Mobility & Logistics**





OIF Coalition Information

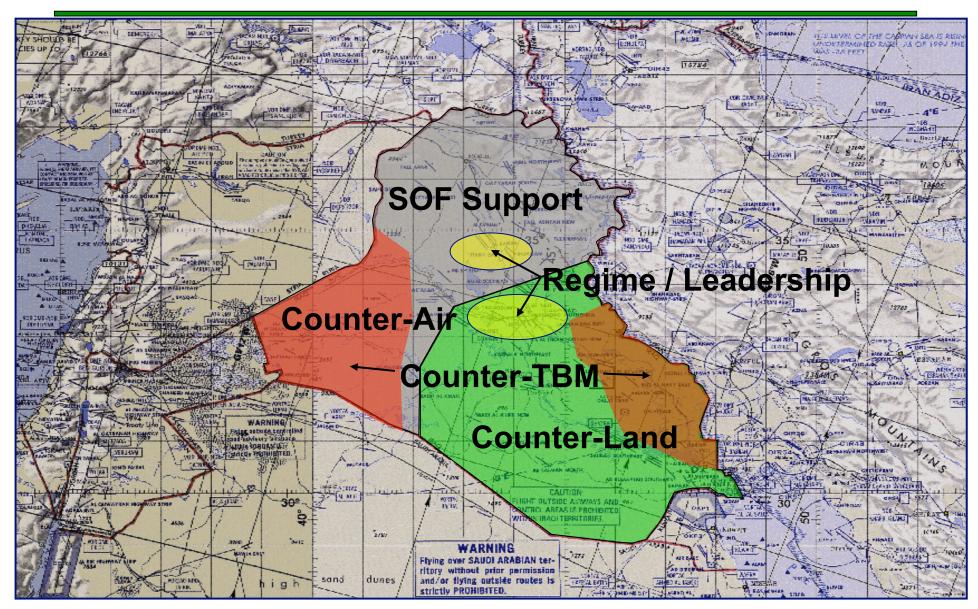


- Participating Countries: 66
 - 49 public support, 11 private support, 6 non-coalition support
- Number of Personnel: 42,987
 - British, Australian, and others
- Number of Aircraft: 138
 - Fighters, C2, Tankers, ISR, Sp Ops/Rescue, Airlift
- Number of Sorties: 3046
- Number of Weapons released: 803
 - 679 Guided

Note: Numbers reflect Major Combat Ops only



OIF CFACC's "5 Fights"





Coalition Campaign Planning



- 66 nations participated in/supported OIF... either publicly or privately -- Coalition contributions allowed a quick and successful campaign
- CFACC Host Nation/LNO Construct key to coalition's integrity -- 10-Man teams deployed to seven different host nations' C2 centers
- Coalition members held several key CAOC positions
- In-depth planning, exercises and rehearsals set the tone -- CFC Rock Drill, Internal Look 2003, Chair Fly
- Coalition members brought into planning as political support allowed -- RAF and RAAF planners integrated at CENTAF HQ early in process



Systems Integration



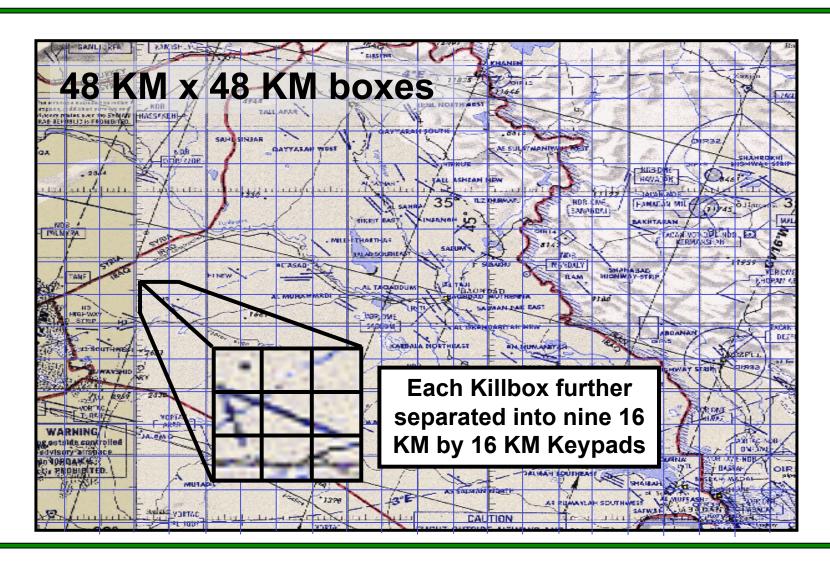
- Datalink capabilities enhanced situational awareness across the battlespace
 - Key enabler in attaining and maintaining air superiority
- Lack of an air defense system to aircraft direct interface surfaced a critical liability
- Ground force units had good communication links to the CAOC providing general force locations -- However, most Counterland/CAS assets were not equipped with datalink
- Persistent ISR over the entire battlespace enabled real-time targeting, surveillance and cross-cueing.
- Networking and datalink capabilities allowed for reachback operations and optimum fusion of the coalition's ISR assets
- Sensors, C2 platforms & CAOC cross-cued inputs to synthesize target data





- Air Superiority allowed coalition forces essentially unhindered operations – OSW and ONW ensured Air Superiority south of 33N and north of 36N from D-Day on
- Electronic Warfare Coordination Cell integrated coalition EW assets -- chaff, jamming, drones, UAV masked friendly entry corridors
- SEAD/DEAD campaign very successful against SAM threat
- Coalition was able to prosecute time-sensitive (TST) and dynamic targets on a large scale.
- Greatly improved near-precision strike capabilities -- Nearly every coalition aircraft had the ability to employ PGMs
- Dynamic use of killboxes facilitated the air component's ability to support the ground commander
- Information Operations contributed to widespread capitulation, surrender and desertion of forces; and no employment of WMD







Security & Stability Ops



- Effects-based Operations
 - Shift from Kinetic to Non-Kinetic Effects
- F2T2EA--Find, Fix, Track, Target, Engage, Assess
- Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (ISR)
- Mobility Operations
- Platform Tailoring



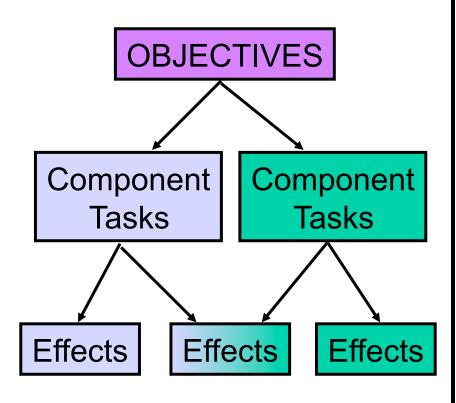




EFFECTS-BASED OPS

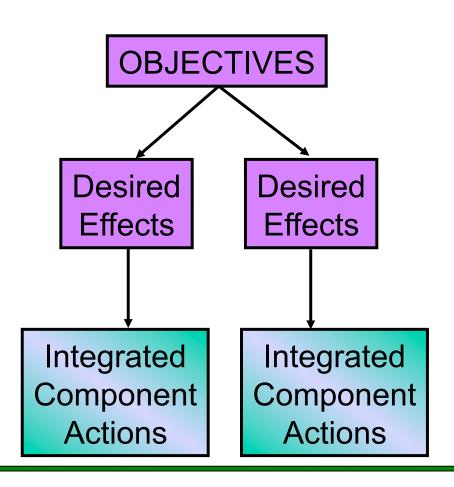


Component Focused



(Traditional Approach)

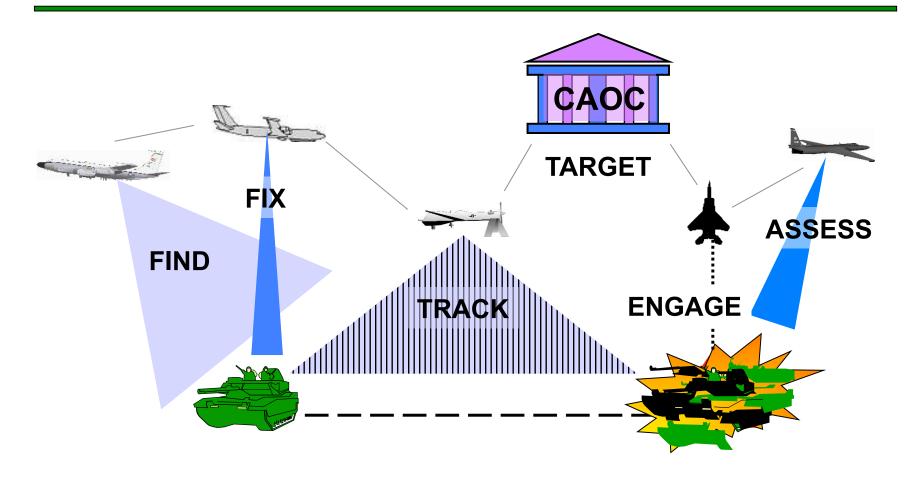
Effects Focused





EFFECTS CHAIN: F2T2EA





FIND, FIX, TRACK, TARGET, ENGAGE, ASSESS





Intelligence, Surveillance & Reconnaissance

- Shift from Order of Battle to Insurgent Detection
- Sensor cross-cueing provides synergy (Find & Fix)
- Great demand for persistent sensors (Fix & Track)
- Non-traditional ISR: Use every sensor available





Mobility Operations (SAL)





- **Defensive Systems**
- **Coalition Air Support**
- **Materiel Handling**
- Aeromedical Evac





Platform Tailoring



- **■** Every aircraft is a sensor
- Sensor platforms can provide effects
- Linked capabilities provide synergistic effects







Coalition Lessons



- Planning for Coalition Operations
- Information Sharing
- Multinational Integration (Tactical & Operational)
- Command and Control
- Integrated Air Operations





Coalition Planning



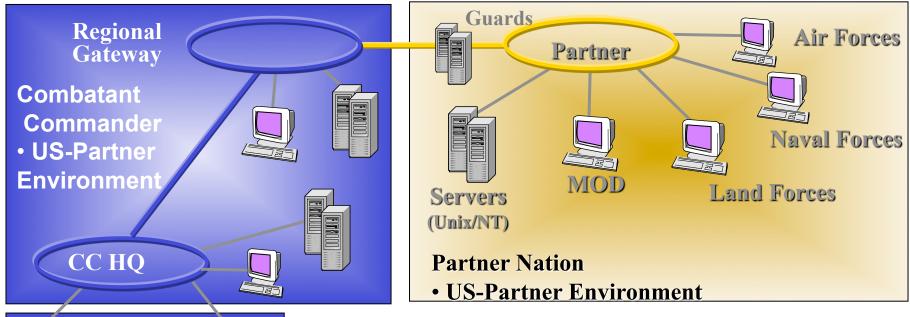
- Rules of Engagement
- Fratricide Avoidance
- Communications
- Intelligence Sharing





Coalition Information Sharing





- Secured data
 Transfer
 Guards
- US-Only SIPRNET

- Classified information sharing
 - Email, web services
 - Shared near-real-time classified data
- Combined tactics and procedures

Network Enterprise for Seamless Information Sharing -



Multinational Integration (SAL)



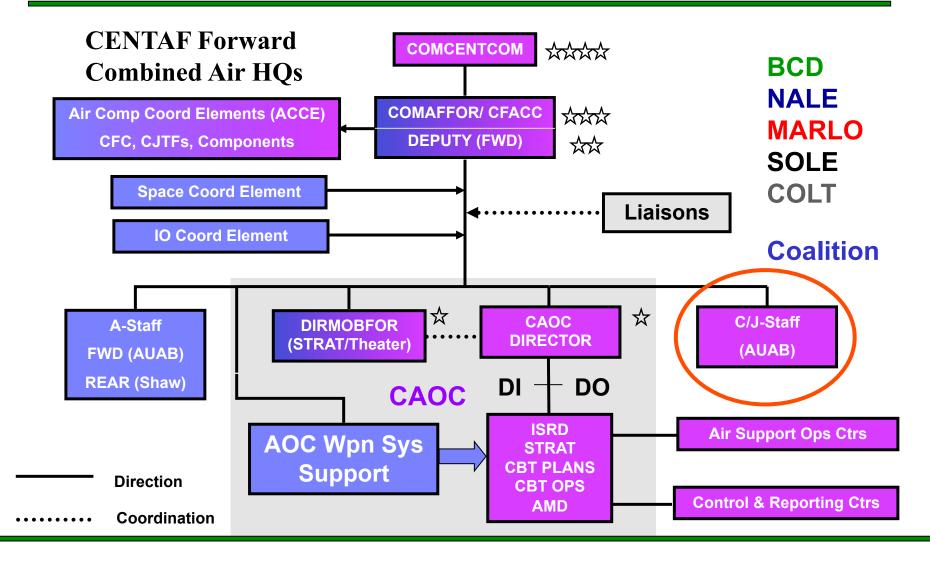
- Tactical Integration
- Operational Integration





Operational Integration



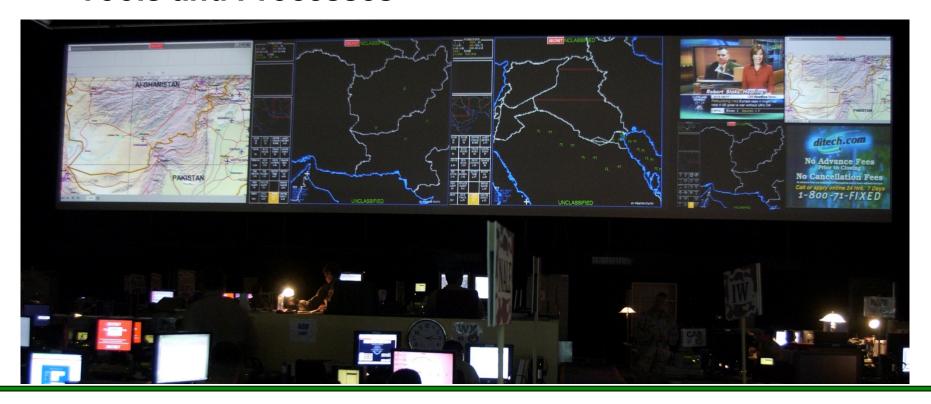




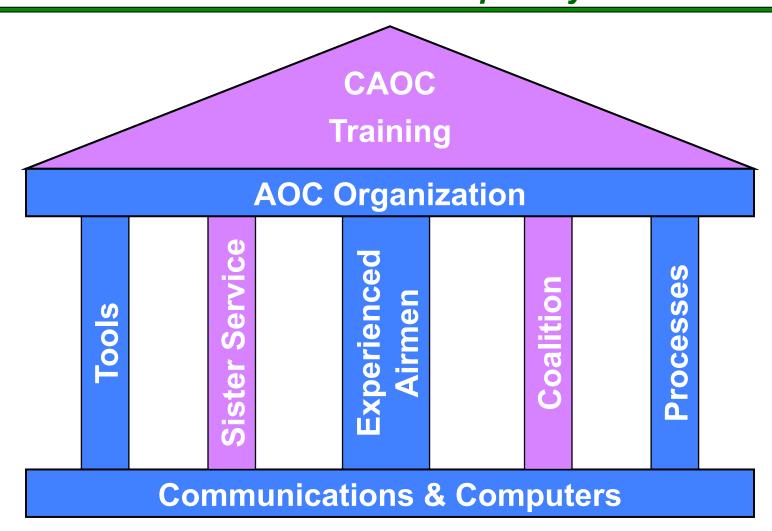
ASON Coalition Command & Control



- **Combined Air Operations Center**
- Systems (Tactical Air Command & Control System)
- **Tools and Processes**





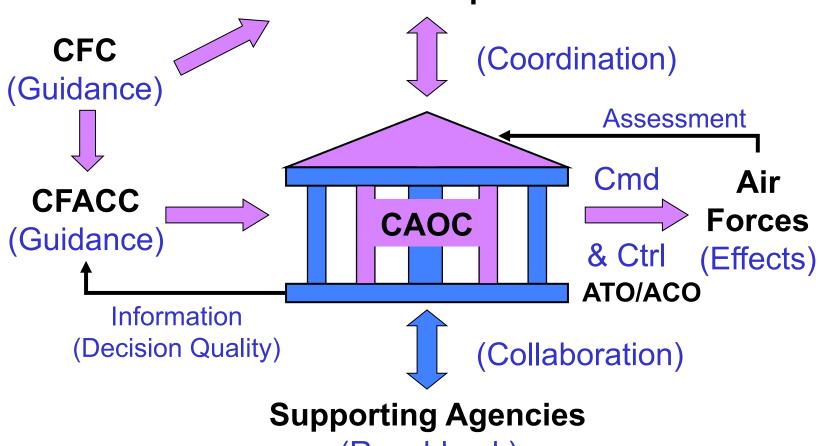




BASIC CAOC MODEL



CJTFs & Components



(Reachback)



Coalition AOC Systems







TOOLS & PROCESSES



TOOLS

- Situational Awareness
- Decision Aids
- Planning
- Collaboration
- Reachback
- Execution

PROCESSES

- Intel Fusion
- Strategy-to-Task
- Effects-based Ops
- Dynamic Targeting
- Weaponeering
- CD Mitigation



Coalition Air Operations





Discussion







Operational Planning



- Detailed analysis of the western Iraqi desert was conducted in preparation for the anticipated counter-TBM fight
- Detailed airfield analysis was accomplished to pinpoint the locations of Iraqi Air Force assets
- Potential enemy asymmetric responses were factored into the plan early and COAs developed
 - Iraqi civil aircraft , TBMs, UAVs, WMD
- Coalition forces were trained and equipped to deploy to and operate from bare-base/forward operating locations