

of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (OUSD/AT&L) for part marking. This involvement is how, back in early 2001, we first learned of the new movement, which culminated in a July 29, 2003, policy memorandum that directed what is now called UID. We believe that our JSF one-dimensional Auto-ID part-marking approach is approximately 75 percent common with the new two-dimensional UID part-marking initiative. Once UID is made a part of the JSF contract, we will start work on the technical and cost areas that comprise the approximately 25 percent area of difference between Auto-ID and UID. We believe that our two-step plan of Auto-ID for development (SDD) and UID for low-rate initial production (LRIP) and beyond assists in JSF's being affordable in the long term. We will continue to advise our supplier base of the two-step plan we are on and the latest insights for achieving that plan. We also plan to continue our risk-reduction demonstrations well into the next few years.

To conceptually move to UID for LRIP, we plan to adopt an approach focused on the parts that we were going to serial number track anyway. We call these configuration items/computer software configuration items (CIs/CSCIs). Our target is to have approximately 750 CIs/CSCIs on JSF, and they, therefore, would be the initial items to get a UID mark. Expansion of this quantity may be viable in the future depending on the lessons we learn in early LRIP from our contractor arms-around support activities. As it is implemented, UID is expected to contribute significantly toward total asset visibility in a spiral development process via our evolutionary acquisition system.

JSF is aware of upcoming technology advances in package marking and potentially in part marking—one example is radio frequency identification (RFID) tags. We understand and support the desire for continued technology improvement. We have questions regarding some of the new technologies. What, for example is the potential impact of adding many new low-power active RF emitters or passive RF reflectors to the JSF aircraft in terms of stealth requirements; potential weight increase for the RFID tags (including the lithium batteries); environmental disposal methods for lithium-based items since lithium is considered “hazardous”; and shelf-life change of the batteries? We plan to stay in touch with these new technologies as the implementation aspects are fully defined and challenges resolved for optimum benefit.

Keep The Rest of Your Company Informed

Because of the promising potential of the JSF Auto-ID work and the new DoD UID policy, Lockheed Martin Aeronautics is actively pursuing opportunities within our business unit to further spread these part-marking technologies. This effort includes a review of our legacy aircraft programs and supporting product lines. We continue to be involved in the DoD UID working group and industry association dialog that supports a technical implementation and that complements our best business practices.

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NIMA Changes Name to National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NEWS RELEASE
Nov. 24, 2003**

Today, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency was officially renamed the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

The fiscal 2004 Defense Authorization Act authorized this change. The new name is the latest step in the agency's ongoing transformation efforts to ensure the nation's warfighters and senior policymakers receive the best geospatial intelligence possible in support of national security.

“In 1996, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) was chartered to bring together a variety of imagery and geospatial analysis disciplines into a totally new discipline—geospatial intelligence, or GEOINT,” said the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Di-

rector retired Air Force Lt. Gen. James R. Clapper Jr. “Geospatial intelligence is what we do, and our agency's name now properly reflects that reality.”

The agency is both a combat support as well as national intelligence agency whose mission is to provide timely, relevant and accurate geospatial intelligence, or GEOINT, in support of our national security. GEOINT is the exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth. Headquartered in Bethesda, Md., National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency has major facilities in the Washington, D.C., Northern Virginia, and St. Louis, Mo., areas with support teams worldwide.

For more information, contact the NGA Office of Corporate Relations, Public Affairs at (301) 227-2057.