

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NEWS
RELEASE (MAY 21, 2004)
**NEXT GENERATION AIRCRAFT CARRIER
CONTRACT AWARDED**

The Navy and Northrop Grumman Newport News (NGNN) have successfully negotiated the construction preparation (CP) contract for CVN 21, the next generation aircraft carrier. CVN 21 will be the centerpiece of tomorrow's carrier strike groups and a contributor to the future expeditionary strike force as envisioned in "Sea Power 21."

Advance procurement and advance construction of components and associated design efforts in support of the anticipated fiscal 2007 ship procurement for CVN 21 are provided for under the contract.

The CVN 21 CP contract is a three-year, cost-type contract for advanced procurement of material, design and engineering, and advance construction of CVN 21.

The total value of the contract is \$1.4 billion, which includes a fee earnable to \$161.9 million. This contract includes cost, schedule, and performance incentives designed to ensure CVN 21 requirements are met at an affordable price.

Speaking about the contract, John Young, assistant secretary of the Navy for research, development and acquisition said, "The contract agreement reached by the Navy and the Northrop Grumman Newport News team is an important step in the course charted for development of the next generation aircraft carrier. This contract provides for the continued design and development of the next generation aircraft carrier, as well as incentives for NGNN and the Navy team to work together to develop and manage the design of the CVN 21. The contract structure has a portfolio of incentives that focuses on obtaining the most innovative ship design that will meet the program's performance goals, while emphasizing timely delivery and control of all costs—material, labor, facilities, overhead, and construction. This CP contract is a win-win for both the Navy and NGNN and is a significant accomplishment for the CVN 21 program. The contract establishes key metrics for NGNN and the Navy and provides the tools necessary for the Navy to work with NGNN to manage the design of CVN 21."

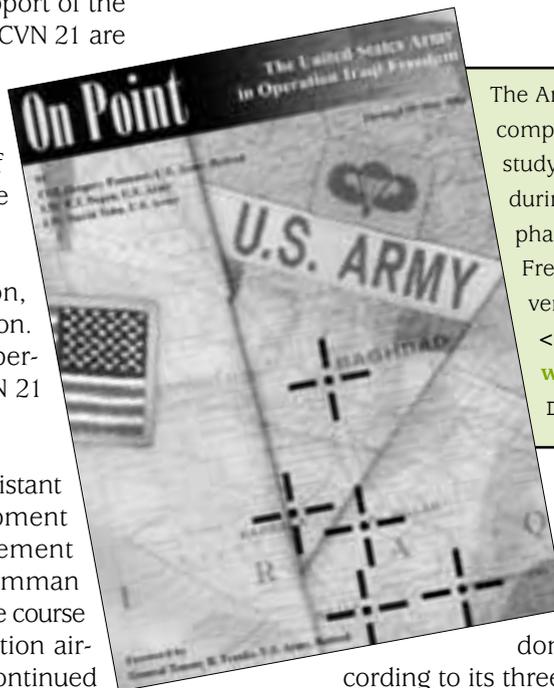
For more information, please contact Navy Public Affairs at (703) 697-5342.

ARMY NEWS SERVICE (MAY 26, 2004)
**'ON POINT' SHARES OIF LESSONS
LEARNED**

Joe Burlas

WASHINGTON—A little more than a year after the end of major hostilities, the Army released May 25 its first major study on operations that liberated the Iraqi people.

Hard copies of *On Point: The United States Army in Operation Iraqi Freedom* are available through regular Army publications channels, and an online version can be viewed at < <http://onpoint.leavenworth.army.mil> > .



The Army has released its first comprehensive unclassified study on the Army actions during the major hostilities phase of Operation Iraqi Freedom. The online version is available at < <http://onpoint.leavenworth.army.mil> > .

DoD image

The book is not intended to be a definitive history of what exactly occurred during Operation Iraqi Freedom, but an overview, according to its three coauthors.

"Soldiers see what is in front of them, not the big picture [in battle]," said retired Col. Gregory Fontenot, "On Point" coauthor. "We wanted to communicate clearly and effectively what happened. This is the story of America's Army."

And it is a story primarily intended for soldiers and defense officials, with a secondary audience of family members, Fontenot said.

Borrowing on Saddam's threat of the "mother of all battles," Fontenot said they could have used one command's 650-slide "mother of all briefings" after-action report as the basis for their study, but most soldiers would not endure reading nothing but dry facts.

The authors—Fontenot, Lt. Col. E.J. Degen and Lt. Col. David Tohn—said they purposely wrote the study as a story,

not just dry history. They avoided heavy use of military jargon, he said. And they used vignettes and quotes from soldiers throughout the Central Command area of operations to highlight the study's discussion of what occurred.

In reviewing the deployment phase of the operations, the book describes plane loads of soldiers arriving in theater, often with nobody in charge to meet them and the ensuing search in the dark as 300 soldiers try to sort out which duffle bag belongs to whom

In the early hours of active combat, they used a story from a psychological operations officer who described what may have been the first Iraqi combat death.

"The cause of death was a box of leaflets that fell out of a Combat Talon aircraft when a static line broke. The box impacted on the Iraqi guard's head, and 9th PSYOP Battalion may have achieved the first enemy KIA of Operation Iraqi freedom."

The study acknowledged that psychological operations did not lead to the mass surrender of Iraqi forces as many Army leaders expected. Rather, most regular Iraqi military forces did not stand and fight, but melted away before coalition attack.

On Point discusses the good and the bad—including the ambush of the 507th Maintenance Company and the deep Apache air attack that went wrong.

The Army does a good job of looking at and learning from its failures so that the same mistakes will not be made in the future, Degen said.

Fontenot said the authors realize that the study is one-sided, as there is not the balance of perspective that would have been achieved by including enemy sources.

"We know this is not the perfect book, but it allows us to use it as a starting point on discussions of what occurred," Fontenot said.

And some of the study's insights have already impacted the way the Army currently trains. Tohn credited the study for the creation of an Iraqi village at the Joint Readiness Training Center, Fort Polk, La., and a cluster of similar villages at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Calif.

"The Army is a learning organization," Tohn said. "The Army is not waiting for a final study to make changes."

Chartered in April 2003 by Gen. Eric K. Shinseki, Army chief of staff at the time, the 30-member study group was directed to conduct "a quick, thorough review that looks at the U.S. Army's performance; assesses the role it played in the joint and coalition team; [and] captures the strategic, operational, and tactical lessons that should be disseminated and applied to future fights."

The team collected more than 2,220 audio interviews, 1,500 video interviews, 236,000 documents, and 79,000 photos for the study in May and June 2003. That research material is archived at the Center of Army Lessons Learned, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for future studies.

The first draft of the book went to Army senior leaders in August. Two drafts later, the book was approved for publication in December.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NEWS RELEASE (MAY 27, 2004) NAVY FLIGHT 0 LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP CONTRACT OPTION AWARDS ANNOUNCED

The Department of Defense announced today that Lockheed Martin Corp., Maritime Systems & Sensors, Moorestown, N.J. (\$46,501,821) and General Dynamics-Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine (\$78,798,188) are each being awarded contract options for final system design with options for detail design and construction of up to two Flight 0 Littoral Combat Ships (LCS).

"Today's Littoral Combat Ship decision represents an important milestone for the warfighter and the acquisition team," said John Young, assistant secretary of the Navy for research, development and acquisition. "The acquisition team is successfully changing how we buy ships—completing the source selection on schedule and developing affordable designs that can adapt to changing technology. The strong efforts by our industry partners have produced LCS seaframe designs that deliver solid value for the taxpayer's dollar and provide the speed, ride quality, and mission payload capacity sought by the fleet."

Operational experience and analyses indicate that potential adversaries will employ asymmetric capabilities to deny U.S. and allied forces access in critical coastal regions to include strategic chokepoints and vital economic sea lanes. Asymmetric threats will include small, fast surface craft, ultra-quiet diesel submarines, and various types of mines.

"The future for the Navy-Marine Corps team requires our naval forces to dominate the near land battlespace and

provide access for our nation's joint warfighting team," said Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Vern Clark. "LCS will deliver capabilities to enable our Navy to dominate in this critical littoral region. These ships will be a vital component of tomorrow's carrier strike groups (CSGs) and expeditionary strike groups (ESGs). We need this ship today."

The LCS is an entirely new breed of U.S. Navy warship. A fast, agile, and networked surface combatant, LCS's modular, focused-mission design will provide combatant commanders the required warfighting capabilities and operational flexibility to ensure maritime dominance and access for the joint force. LCS will operate with focused-mission packages that deploy manned and unmanned vehicles to execute missions as assigned by combatant commanders.

LCS will also perform Special Operations Forces support; high-speed transit; Maritime Interdiction Operations; Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance; and Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection. While complementing capabilities of the Navy's larger multi-mission surface combatants, LCS will also be networked to share tactical information with other Navy aircraft, ships, submarines, and joint units.

DTIC ESTABLISHED AS A DOD FIELD ACTIVITY

More than 300 civilian employees of the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) at Fort Belvoir, Va., greeted Dr. Ronald Sega, director, defense research and engineering (DDR&E) on July 7, 2004, as he marked the establishment of DTIC as a Department of Defense Field Activity. DTIC will be under the office of the under secretary of defense for acquisition, technology and logistics (AT&L) and will report to Sega.

Sega's meeting with DTIC staff followed the signing of a decision memorandum on June 4, 2004, by Paul Wolfowitz, deputy secretary of defense, which elevated DTIC to field activity status.

DTIC's products and services are used by its customers to maximize research knowledge in performing the multi-billion dollar DoD research efforts authorized and funded annually by Congress. DTIC provides DoD with information on research activities of other DoD agencies and their contractors. This prevents unnecessary or duplicate research at the taxpayers' expense.

Well known as the DoD central facility for defense information for almost 60 years, DTIC provides a one-stop



Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition John Young, also presidential nominee for the position of principal deputy under secretary of defense for acquisition, technology and logistics, briefs reporters at the Pentagon on the new class of Navy ships known as Littoral Combat Ships (LCS) on May 27, 2004. Young announced the awarding of contracts to Lockheed Martin Corporation, Maritime Systems & Sensors in Moorestown, N.J., and General Dynamics' Bath Iron Works in Bath, Maine, to produce two prototype ships each.
DoD photo by R.D. Ward

access point to DoD scientific, research and engineering information. DTIC resources are available to DoD, the military services, other U.S. government agencies, contractors to DoD and other government agencies, potential contractors, and universities with federal research grants. The gateway to DTIC's products and services is its Web site <<http://www.dtic.mil>>. Registration is required to access many DTIC products and services.

For more information about how to obtain DTIC products and services, contact bcporder@dtic.mil or call (703) 767-8244.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NEWS
RELEASE (JUNE 14, 2004)
**BOEING TO DEVELOP NAVY'S MULTI-
MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT**

The Department of Defense announced today that McDonnell Douglas Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Boeing Co., has been awarded a \$3,889,979,744 cost-plus-award-fee contract to develop the U.S. Navy's Multi-mission Maritime Aircraft (MMA).

This milestone will launch the MMA program into the system development and demonstration (SDD) phase of the acquisition program. During the SDD phase, the program will focus on developing a system that will significantly transform how the Navy's maritime patrol and reconnaissance force will man, train, operate, and deploy. Ultimately, the MMA will replace the U.S. Navy's aging fleet of P-3C Orion aircraft, thereby securing the Navy's future in long-range maritime patrol.

"Today's MMA decision represents an important milestone for the warfighter and the acquisition team," said John Young, assistant secretary of the Navy for research, development and acquisition. "Our P-3 fleet has made major contributions to operations in Afghanistan and Iraq while also performing their core maritime mission. It is becoming urgent to replace the P-3 with a new airframe and the enhanced capability offered by MMA. Both industry teams produced high quality proposals, and the acquisition team has worked with industry to make a good decision, on schedule."

"MMA offers a modern, highly reliable airframe that will be equipped with improved maritime surveillance and attack capability, allowing a smaller force to provide world-wide responsiveness while potentially on a smaller support infrastructure," said Young.

MMA will be a key component in the Navy's Sea Power 21 Sea Shield concept by providing persistent anti-submarine and anti-surface warfare capabilities, supporting Sea Power 21's Sea Strike doctrine through provisions of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities. The platform will also play a key role in the Navy's FORCEnet architecture via development of the common undersea picture. These operational capabilities will be key factors in providing a sustained forward presence, sea domination, and distributed and networked intelligence.

For more information, please contact Navy Public Affairs at (703) 697-5342.



An artist's rendition of the Boeing 737 Multi-mission Maritime Aircraft, a derivative of the next-generation 737-800 with increased gross weight capability. Boeing won a \$3.89 billion contract from the U.S. Navy to build seven test planes over the next eight years.

Photo courtesy Boeing Media

ARMY NEWS SERVICE (JUNE 16, 2004)
SOLDIERS SOON TO GET SIDE PROTECTION ON BODY ARMOR

WASHINGTON—Deployed troops will soon start getting side protection for their Interceptor Body Armor (IBA), thanks to the efforts of Program Executive Office Soldier. The IBA Deltoid Extension was one of dozens of pieces of equipment PEO Soldier officials showed off to the Pentagon press corps during a media briefing June 14.

In the two years since the organization stood up, it has researched and fielded or is in the process of researching more than 350 pieces of equipment—everything from boots to parachutes to new rifles—in order to save soldier lives, improve their quality of life, and increase their effectiveness on the battlefield, said Brig. Gen. James

Moran, PEO Soldier executive officer.

“Outfitting soldiers is just as important as [acquiring] a major piece of equipment,” Moran said.

At about 16 pounds, IBA is lighter than the 25-pound Vietnam-era flack jacket it replaced, and it offers better protection, Moran said. The Deltoid Extension will add about another five pounds and protects the sides of the ribcage and shoulders. However, the extension comes with a price for the soldier. Moran explained that it can limit movement and block air from circulating under the body armor—decreasing the soldier’s ability to cool off in a hot environment.

“Everything we do is a balance,” Moran said. “We want all soldiers to come back without any injuries. At the same time, we want them to be combat effective. Nothing can be made to be indestructible.”

Despite the weight of IBA, Moran said he has no doubt that the new body armor has saved lives. In the past 18 months, the Army has purchased about 300,000 full sets of IBA.

The current Army budget buys 50,000 Deltoid Extension sets this fiscal year, all of which will be shipped to selected troops by the end of September, according to Col. John Norwood, program manager for PEO Soldier–Equipment. The Army plans to request enough funding in next year’s budget to equip all 132,000 soldiers in the Central Command area of operations with the extension.

“We have a clever enemy, an adaptable enemy, so we must be clever and adaptable,” Moran said.

Another piece of equipment PEO Soldier showed off is the Microclimate Cooling System now in use by Army aviation flight crews. The system is a liquid-filled vest worn next to the skin that is connected by a flexible tube to a 12-pound box that circulates the coolant. A quick disconnect allows users to move around the aircraft as necessary, and a rheostat allows users to control the coolant temperature.



PEO Soldier tests of the system have demonstrated that flight crews can increase flight times from 1.5 hours in a hot environment to about five hours, Moran said.

The third piece of equipment PEO Soldier demonstrated was the XM8 rifle. While the XM8 still faces four more formal tests before the decision is made whether to buy it, Moran said the special forces soldiers and other troops who have tried it out all said they want it now.

There are three variants of the XM8: a light version with a collapsible stock and a 9.5-inch barrel, a standard version with a 12-inch barrel, and a designated marksman version with a 20-inch barrel. While a longer barrel means greater weight, it also means greater accuracy over greater ranges and a higher rate of fire, Moran explained.

In addition to being lighter than the M16 and M4 rifles, the XM8 has the advantage of being easier to maintain with significantly lower problems with stoppages. The first XM8 tested fired 15,000 rounds without cleaning or lubrication, without a first misfire, said Col. Michael Smith, program manager for PEO Soldier–Weapons.

The last new type of rifle the Army has bought was the M16 in the 1960s, Moran said.

If the XM8 passes its remaining tests and the decision is made to buy it, the Army will likely purchase about 8,000 next fiscal year to equip two units of action, Moran said.

**AMERICAN FORCES PRESS SERVICE
(JUNE 16, 2004)
FUTURE MEDICAL SHELTER PROTOTYPE
SET UP AT FORT DETRICK**

Karen Fleming-Michael

FORT DETRICK, Md., June 16, 2004—A telemedicine test bed here welcomed a new, green neighbor May 25 when a boxy prototype of the Army's Future Medical Shelter System (FMSS) arrived from Tennessee.

Encased in a standard shipping container, the 8 x 8 x 20 foot shelter is essentially a new operating room in a box for a combat support hospital that can be ready for patients in as little as a half hour, said Steve Reichard, program manager for the shelter at the U.S. Army Medical Materiel Development Activity (USAMMDA) here.

"This is a potential replacement for the ISO container portion of the DEPMEDS (Deployable Medical System) for the combat support hospital, which we knew we needed to replace," he said. "The whole concept here is you've got everything packed inside the ISO container, and you push a button, and it opens."

The container really does expand at the push of a button. After the power switch is hooked up to a 24-volt battery—which any standard military vehicle will have—and a green button is pressed, the container geometrically morphs into three shapes: a box to a triangle to a rectangle in one minute and 37 seconds.

"It looks like a cicada coming out," said Mark Arnold, an engineer with USAMMDA who has been working on the FMSS concept for more than two years.

Having a shelter set up that quickly is a real improvement over the current shelter that is contained in two ISO containers, Reichard said.

"[For that system to be operational,] you've got to manually unfold the existing container, which takes a fair amount of time, and then you've got to physically unload all of the stuff from one ISO container into one like this one," he said. "I'm not going to say that you can get everything that's in the support container into this new ISO container, but you can get a whole lot more in here than you can currently."

Prototypers from Y12 National Security Company at the Oakridge Reservation in Tennessee developed the ISO container that Reichard and Arnold, along with others from Detrick, got to see inside and out during a morning demonstration May 26.

"We started with a clean sheet of paper," said Duane Bias, the Tennessee project manager for the prototype since the program started in June 2000. "It wasn't like we could take an original design and modify it to suit our needs [and] then go on and build. We spent quite a bit of time just wrestling with requirements."

The new ISO prototype also offers users protection from chemical and biological agents, something the current DEPMEDS ISO can't offer without extra labor and supplies. "It's pretty tight once you get the environmental control units hooked up to it, and it uses positive air pressure to keep everything out," Bias said.

Though the container's weight is 1,200 pounds over its goal of 15,000 pounds, Bias is certain his team can meet that target.

"We were hoping to be under 15,000. That sounds like a lot, but it's really not when you're talking about the capability you have on the ground and the fact that a stock ISO container alone weighs 6,000 pounds," he said. "When we add equipment and supplies, we'll add more weight, but I think we've identified enough stuff to take out of there that we can be under 15,000."

In addition to the Tennessee company, two others, Mobile Medical in Vermont and EADS Dornier in Germany, have taken on the task of creating their versions of the Army's future mobile operating suite in an ISO container. Reichard said the final ISO container for the Future Medical Shelter System likely will be an amalgam of the three prototypes.

"We plan to evaluate all three of them and will probably end up saying we like A, B, and C from this one and D, E, and F from this one for the final version," he said. Keeping with the theme of three, the improved surgical suite in the ISO container is one of three components that make up the entire Future Medical Shelter System program.

The other two are a vehicle the U.S. Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command is developing that can carry the container, and new tents that use air beam frames and are lighter and easier to set up.

During the morning's demo at Detrick, engineers involved with the shelter strolled around the shelter prototype like auto show attendees, asking its developers, Duane Bias, Lee Bzorgi, and Terry Brown, about the hydraulic system, the air-handling system, and the equipment.

Once the container expanded to three times its initial width, Brown and Bzorgi glided the supply containers across the linoleum floor to their proper places and set up the surgical equipment so users would get accustomed to the process.

“We’re here to show troops how to use it and actually train them on the operation of it,” Bias said.

Curtis Callender, Tony Story, and Neal Batdorf all maintain the Telemedicine and Advanced Technology Research Center’s (TATRC’s) Forward Deployable Digital Medical Treatment Facility. The FD-DMTF, as it’s called, is a medical technology test bed that, for the foreseeable future, will be connected to the new container and serve as its keeper. “They needed a place to store it, and we’re always interested in new equipment. We had the space and they had the equipment, so it worked out perfect for us,” Callender said.

For example, he said, Story has been considering changing the testbed’s lighting to the type of lights the prototype uses to see how they will work with the digital shelter. This adjacent placement of the shelter with the FDDMTF will let the team evaluate the light-emitting diode lights firsthand without having to purchase them first.

The new container is in good hands with Callender, who grilled the Tennessee team on how to take care of it. “It’s always a learning experience. Every new piece of equipment requires new care, so you have to stay flexible,” he said.

Callender especially focused on how well the container would fare during harsh weather, because fierce thunderstorms rolled through the night before the demonstration, prompting a tornado warning for the area. He takes his tents seriously and even drove from Detrick to Pennsylvania to sleep in them during Hurricane Isabel to make sure they weathered the storm.



Army Maj. Gen. Lester Martinez-Lopez, commander of the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command and Fort Detrick, Md., visits the prototype of the Army’s Future Medical Shelter System May 26 and speaks with Steve Reichard, center, and Tony Story about its future. Photo by Drive Rolls

“I’d like to be able to leave it up in the weather,” he said, “because they don’t get to take these things down in Iraq. But since this is a prototype and hasn’t been finalized, I wouldn’t expect the ISO to take it without adaptations.”

Reichard said the prototype’s new home with the TATRC team will help come up with suggestions for the next version of the shelter.

“TATRC is doing a lot of work on future deployable medical systems, so we figured this was a good fit because this is a future medical system,” he said. “Hopefully they can give us a lot of feedback on what they like and what needs improvement.”

As users set up the shelter, their wish lists began to form for the next version they’d like to see. However, Congress initially funded the program, and no additional money has been appropriated for the second prototype. If money does become available, Bias said, his team wants “to get the good, the bad, and the ugly on this one” to make improvements.

Fleming-Michael is a staff writer for The Sentinel at Fort Detrick, Md.

**AIR FORCE PRINT NEWS (JUNE 24, 2004)
HEARING HIGHLIGHTS AIR FORCE CONTRACTING EXPERTISE**

Tech. Sgt. David A. Jablonski, USAF

WASHINGTON—Air Force contracting expertise, deployed worldwide as part of air and space expeditionary force (AEF) packages, significantly contributes to overall success of the Defense Department missions, the service's top acquisition official said.

Dr. Marvin R. Sambur, assistant secretary of the Air Force for acquisitions, testified June 24 before the House Armed Services Committee subcommittee on readiness. Michael W. Wynne, principal deputy undersecretary of defense for acquisition and technology, led the testimony. He was accompanied by Sambur; John J. Young Jr., assistant secretary of the Navy for research, development and acquisition; and Tina Ballard, deputy assistant secretary of the Army for policy and procurement.

"Air Force contingency contracting expertise is in high demand across the department with our officers leading joint contingency contracting operations in the Balkans, Afghanistan, and Iraq," Sambur said. "The Air Force team has a solid track record in this area, one we can all be proud of."

In 2003, the Air Force sent more than 400 contingency contracting officers to 58 locations worldwide. So far this year, 117 have deployed to 24 locations. Contingency contracting officers deploy as part of AEF packages. Once in place, they hire local nationals to provide warfighters with myriad local supplies and services, Sambur said.

This approach significantly reduces the size, or footprint, of the deployed force because the supplies and services along with the infrastructure to support them, do not have to come along for the ride, he said. Within U.S. Central Command alone, Air Force contingency contracting officers have performed more than 11,000 contracting actions worth more than \$120 million through April.

Subcommittee Chairman Rep. Joel Hefley said the focus of the hearing was on the range of services purchased with the \$76.2 billion (for services) and the management and oversight of these services.

"Many of the questions the members have today came to light as the use of contractors in Iraq became apparent," Hefley said. "The subcommittee is interested in how the department procures such services, the policy on management and oversight, and whether the department should change some of these policies."

In fiscal 2003, DoD officials procured about \$209 billion in equipment, items and services. Of this amount, \$90.5 billion was for supplies and equipment, \$76.2 billion for services, \$33.1 billion for research and development, and \$9.2 billion for construction.

The committee focused primarily on the lessons learned from Iraq with respect to the use of contractors on the battlefield. Although the questions were directed toward Wynne and Ballard, Sambur pledged continued support.

"We are committed to work closely with [the secretary of defense's office] and Congress to make whatever corrections are necessary," Sambur said.

Michael Wynne
Acting USD(AT&L)
Before the House Armed Services
Committee-Subcommittee on Readiness
(June 24, 2004)

"Why does the department contract for support? Using the support provided by contractors extends the capability of the DoD civilian and military workforce, and it allows the department to focus upon its primary mission of defending the nation and safeguarding our freedom."

~

"Contracting can enable the department to access technology and capabilities that would have been unavailable, would take an inordinate amount of time to develop internally, or would be prohibitively expensive to develop."

~

"Accessing commercially available capability makes sense and ensures that we stay ahead of our adversaries."

~

"Even as we buy smarter, today's acquisition professionals must work harder than ever to manage rising funding requirements, to execute a growing number of contracting actions, and to administer an expanding range and volume of complex acquisitions, including performance-based contracting and services acquisition."

~

"While the AT&L workforce has been shrinking, we continue to place greater demands on our workforce. To help meet this demand efficiently, we contract for project planning and support as specific needs arise. This is just one example of how the department leverages contractor support to meet mission requirements."

~

"I want to thank the contractors who support us abroad for their courage under fire ... numerous contractor personnel have died for their country, and we appreciate and remember their ultimate sacrifice."



Troops at Eglin AFB, Fla., stand back as the Scout robotic vehicle fires pepper spray during a demonstration June 22. The robot is also armed with an M-16A2 rifle, which is controlled from a remote location.

U.S. Air Force photo by Gary Emery

AIR ARMAMENT CENTER PUBLIC AFFAIRS (JUNE 25, 2004)
ROBOTIC WARRIORS DISPLAY CAPABILITIES

Tammie D. Erazo

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, Fla. (AFPN)—Pentagon officials and guests were treated to a demonstration of the remote detection challenge and response, or REDCAR initiative June 23.

REDCAR uses unmanned robotic platforms to provide perimeter defense of Air Force bases and forward-deployed units.

“With REDCAR we can integrate a family of robots to secure an airfield and take the warfighter out of the initial line of attack,” said Capt. Adolfo Meana, chief of the Force Protection Battlelab’s concepts division at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. “The forces are kept in reserve to tactically move against the enemy. We put the robots in danger first and save troops’ lives.”

Using a laptop computer, operators control the robots from a safe location such as an armored vehicle. They are able to manage many robots at the same time and can even pass control between operators.

Battlelab and Air Force Research Laboratory workers developed the REDCAR family of robotic vehicles.

The proof of concept demonstration included three robotic vehicles. The first was Scout, a rough-terrain vehicle that travels at up to 20 mph using preprogrammed navigation and obstacle avoidance. The Scout controller

can issue voice commands to people it encounters through its Phraselator.

“Scout has up to 57 pre-programmed languages and can issue such police phrases as ‘halt, drop your weapon,’ etc.,” Captain Meana said. “However, we hope controllers will be able to speak directly through the Phraselator in the future.”

The Mobile Detection and Response System

(MDARS) is another robot. It provides area surveillance and detects threats, with Scout acting as an interceptor.

The third robotic vehicle, called Matilda, is a small-scale, tracked vehicle that can be carried on MDARS. Matilda provides reconnaissance in limited-access areas, including under vehicles, aircraft, and inside buildings.

“The challenge is getting all the robots to work together,” said Walt Waltz, the laboratory’s chief of robotics research at Tyndall AFB, Fla. “Communication between the robots is key.”

During the demonstrations here, all three robots demonstrated scenarios. In one scenario, Scout detected and confronted an intruder trying to gain unauthorized access to the flightline. After the intruder refused to obey commands issued by the controller, he was disabled with a pepper spray system mounted on Scout. Another scenario featured Scout and MDARS detecting and defending against a guerrilla force trying to attack the base. During the attack, Scout used a precision-targeted M-16A2 rifle controlled from a remote location. Toward the end of the attack, Matilda was released from MDARS to search for attackers hiding in culverts.

Staff Sgt. Miguel Jimenez, assigned to the 325th Security Forces Squadron at nearby Hurlburt Field, is excited about the new technology.

“It will help out a lot having the robotic platforms alerting us to possible hostilities. It will provide an immediate visual assessment before we get there, and we can use the weapon if necessary,” Sergeant Jimenez said.

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NEWS
RELEASE (JUNE 21, 2004)
2004 TRAINING TRANSFORMATION
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN APPROVED**

The Department of Defense announced today that Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz approved the 2004 DoD Training Transformation Implementation Plan (IP) to better enable joint operations. This replaces the 2003 plan as a result of the department's experience in transforming the force and from lessons learned during operations in the Global War on Terrorism.

This plan updates guidance, direction, and implementing instructions to achieve the secretary's vision of providing dynamic, capabilities-based training for the Department of Defense in support of national security requirements across the full spectrum of service, joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational operations.

The three tenets for a transformed force are the Joint National Training Capability (JNTC)—training for units, staffs, and joint task forces; the Joint Knowledge Development and Distribution Capability—joint training for individuals; and the Joint Assessment and Enabling Capability—the evaluation of our efforts to transform the department's training programs.

"This document was developed using feedback from the initial JNTC event in January; collaborative efforts with the Joint Staff, the Services, U.S. Joint Forces Command, and the combatant commanders; and real world operations and experience from Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom," said Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Readiness) Paul W. Mayberry. "The 2004 IP will ensure that through T2 (Training and Transformation), the combatant commanders (COCOMs)—the ultimate focal point for joint operations—receive better prepared joint forces. In particular, the IP will help us to add the appropriate joint context to tactical and operational level training events and mission rehearsal exercises, supporting COCOM's joint operations."

"This plan updates our path to reach the ultimate goal of training transformation: no individual, no unit, no staff will ever deploy without first having experienced the rigors and stress of their joint duties in a robust and realistic training environment " said Mayberry.

The under secretary of defense for personnel and readiness has overall responsibility for transforming DoD training. Senior department civilian and military leaders of

the T2 Executive Steering Group and T2 Senior Advisory Group assist him.

For more information about T2, refer to <<http://www.t2net.org/>>. The 2004 Training Transformation IP has been posted at the same site.

**AMERICAN FORCES PRESS SERVICE
(JUNE 23, 2004)
BATTLEFIELD METRICS KEY IN
TRANSFORMATION EFFORT**

K.L. Vantran

ARLINGTON, Va.—DoD needs to be organized according to the metrics used on the battlefield, said the director of the Defense Department's Office of Force Transformation here June 22. This includes organizational change as well as change in equipment, retired Navy Vice Adm. Arthur K. Cebrowski told military and industry officials at the Joint Warfare: Transformation and New Requirements conference.

Commanders have always been concerned with three critical areas on the battlefield—communications, intelligence, and logistics—that are key in the military's transformation journey. There must also be a shift in focus, noted Cebrowski. "We have to be more than responsive," he said. "We have to be preventative. We must also realize it's not just stopping an event. Rather, it's a 24-7 job—just ask the troops in Iraq. It's about keeping the world system up and running."

Homeland security, noted the admiral, is not something that should be left for police departments anymore. The United States, he continued, has always been strategically defensive. But by virtue of geography and the types of threats, the nation has been operationally offensive. Change, said Cebrowski, will be "hard for us. We believe in defending ourselves by going on the offense."

"We're the ones who create surprise for others," he added. "Now, the concern is the other way around. How do we avoid strategic surprise?"

Cebrowski said part of the answer lies in taking a look at metrics and ensuring they are both appropriate to the age and relevant for the times.

"We are in rapidly changing times, with an enormous degree of uncertainty," he said. "Because the threat is diverse, there is a great benefit to be able to create and sustain options. This means to give up the notion of the 'one best' system."