ARMY, NAVY BUTT HEADS ON THE GRIDIRON; SHAKE HANDS ON BUSINESS TURF

By Rick Gregory, APEO Business Operations Support Staff

The timing of the month in itself is certainly not by accident. We’re recognizing that we are coming into the 10th anniversary of 9/11. [Terrorism has] been a persistent threat; it will be a persistent enduring threat and that’s why we always have to remain vigilant.”

— Col. Mark S. Inch, Army’s deputy provost marshal general, speaking about August’s 2nd annual Anti-terrorism Awareness Month, an Army sponsored program designed to protect people and information from terrorism.

When Army cadets and Navy midshipmen go head-to-head on the gridiron during the Army-Navy game Dec. 10, the halftime entertainment should be fans from both academies joining hands in midfield and singing, “You’ve Got a Friend,” to each other.

With the signing of the now 61-year-old Army-Navy agreement to collaborate on training and simulation systems, they agreed that during winter, spring, summer or fall, all they had to do was call and they would be there for each other.

Recently, the Army and Navy showed they are doing just that when PEO STRI’s Product Manager for Air and Command Tactical Trainers (PM ACTT) took on the task to procure new Joint High Speed Vessel (JHSV) training devices for both services. The Navy, in turn, bought the actual ships, five of which were to go to the Army. “Were to go,” is the operative part of that statement.

Prior to the first Army JHSV delivery, the two services signed a memorandum of agreement on May 2, transferring custody of all Army JHSV’s being built to the Navy. Under the agreement, all JHSV’s will be operated by the Navy’s Military Sealift Command and crewed by civil service or contract mariners.

Though the JHSV’s are out of the Army’s inventory, PM ACTT hasn’t scuttled the plans to procure and field simulators for the JHSV’s. In fact, they recently awarded a contract for work on additional systems that will also be used in training for vessels remaining in the Army’s inventory.

Besides being used to train and qualify crews to operate the JHSV’s, the simulators will be fully...
Commander, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/
United States Forces Korea

11 Aug 2011

Dear Mr. Blake,

Thank you for your letter dated 22 July. I’m humbled by your kind comments and am honored to be serving as Commander, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea.

I appreciate your kind offer of support and best wishes. I am glad to hear about improvements made to Rodriguez Range Complex.

Our Service members and the Combined Forces Command are doing remarkable things. They are an extremely motivated, highly dedicated team of warfighting professionals who are more than ready to demonstrate their expertise and share their knowledge of the North Korean military threat, and the Alliance’s capability to defend the Korean Peninsula.

Again, thank you for your recent letter and continued modernization efforts to improve training enablers in Korea.

Very respectfully,

James D. Thurman
General, U.S. Army

James T. Blake
Program Executive Office
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12350 Research Parkway
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PM ITTS supports The Army’s network strategy

By William H. Spinks, Jr., and Jim Wood, PM ITTS

PEO STRI provided key support to the Army’s Network Integration Evaluation (NIE) in the summer of 2011 through its Project Manager for Instrumentation, Targets and Threat Simulators (PM ITTS) office.

The NIE had six acquisition programs undergoing formal tests and more than 25 emerging or developmental technologies undergoing informal evaluation. This equipment was evaluated alongside current force equipment and programs. NIE is an essential part of the Army’s network strategy; and therefore, the Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) implemented a test plan necessitating the need for a robust and viable threat force and technically advanced instrumentation equipment.

To satisfy the NIE’s threat needs, PM ITTS established a robust electronic warfare environment. They deployed threat systems to White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) that provided threat signal intelligence, direction finding and jamming representation, consisting of signal analysis systems and a suite of six threat jammer assets. “Our support to NIE represents the largest deployment of threat equipment to a single event in over a decade and is a direct result of several years of successful acquisitions and planning to stay synchronized with Army needs,” Brian Hill, acting director for PM ITTS’ Threat Systems Management Office (TSMO), said.

PM ITTS’ support to NIE is expected to increase with follow-on NIE events. As such, PM ITTS is currently developing solutions that will enable the fielding of the Army’s first Integrated Threat Force (ITF).

The ITF is designed as a test and evaluation solution intended to augment threat mission control, situational awareness, threat fidelity and reporting of threat force portrayal, thereby enabling increased control and visibility of threats during testing and significantly improving threat fidelity. The ITF accomplishes this by seamlessly integrating individual threat-faithful systems into one cohesive threat force capable of providing the following threat battle command capabilities: mission control, communications, situational awareness visualization, and collaboration.

ITF is designed to support various test sizes and constructs using the following threat systems:

- **Networked Electronic Support Sensors:** NESTS is a suite of threat representative electronic surveillance capabilities that includes direction finding, signal collection and signal exploitation. The system provides ITF the ability to detect, locate and identify Blue Force emitters.
- **Threat Signals Injection Jammer:** TSJI is an electronic attack system that allows tactical radios to be jammed and evaluated without conducting disruptive open-air electronic warfare testing. The program develops and procures state-of-the-art threat signal injection jammers with remote control capability. The TSJI program consists of two components, the Control Signal Transmitter (CST) and Remote Jamming Unit (RJU). The CST controls the amplitude of the injected waveform as well as the selection of the jamming waveform. The RJU is a jamming component that is connected directly to the system under test. It can perform jamming on communications and GPS signals.
- **Network Exploitation Test Tool:** NETT is a comprehensive Computer Network Operations tool that delivers an integrated suite of open-source exploitation tools. It is designed to be used by information warfare professionals to conduct live penetration and distribution tests on friendly force systems for vulnerability analysis and system evaluation. The NETT system allows for the security testing of computer network based systems, whether they are enterprise or battlefield focused platforms.
- **Threat Intelligence Electronic Warfare Environment:** TIEW-ENV supports the establishment of a wrap-around threat environment to evaluate, demonstrate and employ the electronic warfare capabilities of enemy forces in simulated real-world test/training events. TIEW-ENV provides the capability to import vignettes, establish virtual entities, connect live assets and interact between the live, virtual and constructive environments.
- **Mobile Commercial Network Infrastructure Test Range:** MCNITR is a closed-loop cellular network infrastructure capable of generating a realistic electromagnetic environment that provides a wireless network capable of supporting voice and data communications across the 2-2.75 Generation Global System for Mobile Communications and 3G Universal Mobile Telecommunication Standard cellular communication standard.
- **CICADA:** CICADA is a highly mobile state-of-the-art communications jamming system capable of jamming numerous active radio nets including frequency hoppers. There are several jamming modes that can be used against frequency hoppers, cell phones and satellite navigation. The jammers may be controlled either by an operator or remotely by an electronic warfare operations center. The system can be programmed to jam only certain signals, scan the environment and/or become active only when those signals are present. Specific signals can also be “blanked out” or blocked from jamming.
- **Threat Unmanned Devices (TUD):** TUD is an intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capability that portrays threat force sensor-to-shooter engagement timelines and linked unmanned ground sensor and aerial sensor capabilities. The TUD program encompasses the integration of aerial sensor packages (electro-optical/infrared sensor and laser designator) and a control signal transmitter onto a low radar cross section aerial platform. Seismic and acoustic ground sensors will also be procured and integrated over the course of this program.

**Wideband Configurable Controlled Jammer:** WCCJ provides a dynamic, flexible, re-programmable open air jamming asset that can be utilized to replicate threat jamming systems with special consideration... Continued on page 10

PM ITTS deployed the Threat Wideband Configurable Communications Jammer at White Sands Missile Range in summer 2011 to test the U.S. Army’s systems under test during the Network Integration Evaluation.
The Army “Leader Development Strategy for a 21st Century Army,” released in November 2009, puts forth an imperative to “replicate the complexity of the operational environment in the classroom and at home station.” Gen. Martin E. Dempsey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has stated that one of the important initiatives underway to ensure that we address this imperative is the Army Training Concept.

In his article “Driving Change Through a Campaign of Learning” in the October 2010 issue of Army Magazine, Dempsey, then commanding general of U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), stated, “The concept of our concurrent integrated training environment is designed to make our training more rigorous and relevant in the schoolhouse, at home station and at the combat training centers.” Dempsey went on to explain that the “Army Learning Concept addresses the learning environment we envision in 2015. Its objective is to improve our learning models by employing technology without sacrificing standards.” TRADOC expands on this objective in the U.S. Army Training Concept 2012-2020. Lt. Gen. Michael Vane, director of the Army Capabilities Integration Center, has stated that the Army Training Concept identifies training requirements and capabilities necessary to build and sustain an Army that is adaptable in full-spectrum operations in 2012-2020.

PEO STRI, through its Project Manager for Training Devices (PM TRADE), has the mission to transform live training to meet the objectives outlined by Dempsey. PEO STRI is in the business of training Soldiers and growing leaders by providing responsive, interoperable simulation, training and testing solutions, and acquisition services. Within these capabilities is a dynamic set of live, virtual and constructive, embedded and interoperable products that are used throughout the world, including the Live Training Transformation (LT2) product line. The LT2 product line consists of open architectures, common components, standards, processes, policies, governance, documentation and other core assets reflecting common standards that promote industry innovation and competition and establish frameworks for developing live training systems in support of the Army’s objectives.

The Common Training Instrumentation Architecture (CTIA), the foundation architecture of the LT2 product line expands on current capabilities by eliminating gaps between current and future weapon systems and the live training systems available to support them. The LT2 product line strategy synergizes training instrumentation, targets and tactical engagement simulation systems to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of training during peacetime, mobilization, mission rehearsal and in theater during deployed military operations.

STRATEGIC BENEFITS

The next generation of products is executing under the new Consolidated Product-Line Management (CPM) contract. The CPM construct is a product line development strategy that will efficiently and effectively address future training system acquisitions by focusing on the shared requirements and automated configuration management of all live training systems. The strategic objectives are to maximize commonality, encourage systematic reuse of software components and ensure interoperability within the Live, Virtual and Constructive Integrated Training Environment (LVC-ITE).

LT2 products provide the means to plan, prepare, execute and provide training feedback for force-on-force and force-on-target training. Further, LT2 products provide plug-ins to virtual and constructive training systems, the Army’s mission command systems and to Joint National Training Capability (JNTC) systems. With initial annual investments, the LT2 product line has achieved approximately $160 million in total system life-cycle cost avoidance and is projected to achieve an additional $40 million in cost avoidance over the next five years.

CUSTOMER VALUE

The Marine Corps Range Modernization/Transformation (RM/T) program is a live training family-of-systems program that supports planning, situational awareness, exercise control and after-action review capabilities. However, due to system complexity, various acquisition strategies had led the Marine Corps to produce stovepipe systems resulting in duplicative capabilities. A requirements analysis determined that the Marine Corps should leverage the Army’s LT2 product line. As a result, the Army’s PM TRADE and the Marine Corps’ Program Manager Training Systems (PM TRASYS) formally signed a
memorandum of agreement to establish a partnership. The primary goal is to promote service acquisition total life cycle cost savings across Marine Corps RM/T and Army LT2 programs by promoting joint interoperability, implementing architectural standardization and maximizing reusability and commonality of existing LT2 product line assets.

The first Marine Corps product to be co-developed was the Marine Corps-Instrumented Training System (MC-ITS). The MC-ITS program was developed reusing 87 percent of existing Army LT2 product line software components and infrastructure. The remaining 13 percent were Marine Corps-specific capabilities that were developed and subsequently extended back into the LT2 product line.

The acquisition cost and schedule for building a new alternative system was quoted at $19 million and nine years. The actual cost and schedule by leveraging the Army’s LT2 product line software common components and infrastructure, and integration with Marine Corps-specific applications was $8 million and completed in two years—realizing in an immediate cost savings of $11 million and seven years in schedule.

**TARGET MODERNIZATION**

The Target Modernization program is a living example of the strengths of the LT2 product line. The core of the Army’s Target Modernization program is the Future Army System of Integrated Targets (FASIT) standard. Leveraging common performance, communication, protocol standards and specifications, FASIT defines an architecture and product line that aligns with the CTIA and LT2 constructs. FASIT will help the Army lower the total ownership and operation costs of its live-fire ranges.

Using the FASIT standard, the Target Modernization program provides a common solution set for range devices including a single, government-owned, common controller for all Army targets; a standard performance specification; a standard set of interfaces; and a methodology for target development and technology insertion.

The FASIT construct is built on the following principles:
- Solutions that allow any vendor’s device to interoperate on the same network at the same time with no unique configuration settings.
- Requirements definition that includes only capabilities that are utilized by all use cases and includes modular solutions for the remaining requirements.
- Strongly controlled interface control documents that define communications between the control system and range devices.
- LT2/CTIA-based components and framework to allow the components to be utilized in other product line products and in products that extend training across the virtual and constructive domains.

The centerpiece of the Target Modernization program has been the successful development and deployment of the single common target control system called Targetry Range Automated Control and Recording (TRACR). TRACR provides a single control system that is usable on all Army live-fire training ranges with implementation of the FASIT interface standards. It has the inherent capability to interface with or control the legacy Enhanced Remote Equipment Target Systems targets.

TRACR is the first PM TRADE product to be 100 percent composed of LT2 components, thus leveraging savings for small-arms ranges. The common usage of TRACR also reduces the burden on ranges by eliminating the unique training and maintenance associated with having multiple control systems. To date, more than 110 ranges (80-plus small-arms ranges and 30-plus maneuver ranges) have been upgraded and use the TRACR control system.

The Target Modernization program includes plans to upgrade an additional 40-plus ranges over the next year. Furthermore, the Army has committed to deploying all future new ranges with TRACR and to using FASIT-based devices.

The technical solutions identified through the Target Modernization program will allow the Army to revitalize existing ranges at a fraction of the cost associated with constructing new ranges. The Target Modernization and FASIT architecture are predicated on lowering life-cycle costs through open standards, leveraging commercial communication frameworks and a tight coupling of the interfaces to the control systems. The decoupling of the ranges from specific vendors and the ability to move targets between ranges create significant savings. The Target Modernization program has documented more than $15 million in value engineering cost avoidance through the deployment of the TRACR program alone.

**THE FUTURE**

PM TRADE is now focusing on establishing interface standards for live, virtual and constructive training that can be partially or fully embedded into weapon systems. While embedded training (ET) has been difficult to define, let alone achieve, TRADOC’s vision, as outlined in the U.S. Army Training Concept 2012-2020, includes training while deployed. Training in a deployed
While the new school year just recently started for Central Florida’s students, PEO STRI welcomed 13 developmental employees July 18 to begin the organization’s fifth Acquisition Academy. 

Graduating its first class in 2008, the Acquisition Academy, a concentrated developmental employee program, attracts and retains new government employees. The coursework over the three-month period develops the essential knowledge and skills to help new civil servants hit the ground running when joining the workforce after graduation Sept. 29.

Along with receiving classroom instruction on the internal functions of the Army and PEO STRI, the class has participated in a teambuilding course and will later enjoy a field trip to Fort Benning, Ga., to experience Army training first hand.

“We are very impressed with the group of individuals who make up our fifth Acquisition Academy,” Jean Burmester, dean of the Academy, said. “They are smart, energetic and inquisitive and will be a great addition to the PEO STRI workforce.”

The new employees are equally impressed with PEO STRI and their experience in the Academy.

“I am impressed with how organized the classroom and cubicles were for the Academy. I’m very happy and excited to be here. PEO STRI has a lot of history and pride within the organization,” Lawrence Green said. “PEO STRI appears to be a close family with a great collection of professionals. Every instructor I have met has deepened my appreciation for our mission and vision, as well as my own personal responsibility to contribute to the Soldier,” Matthew Edson added.
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TMO: The STRI Family’s Long Lost Cousin

By Robbin Finley, Rene Gilliland and Shane McFarlin, PM ITTS

Over the summer, families gather for reunions getting to know relatives they’ve heard about but seldom see. Perhaps you’ve heard of TMO, one of your PEO STRI family members living up in North Alabama. You know that they are housed on Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, put together a great volleyball team for Org Day last year, and, if you’ve ever been to their Triannual reviews, that they are blessed with some great cooks. But have you ever wondered just what they do?

The Targets Management Office (TMO), a division of PM ITTS, provides technically advanced target system development, target system procurement and life-cycle target operations and sustainment support in live and virtual environments for U.S. and allied clients. The target systems encompass three domains: virtual, ground and aerial. While some of these target systems are procured and instantly available for customer use, others have to be designed and fabricated to meet specific user requirements, such as signature fidelity, payload capability and performance.

THE BIG PICTURE

Since the utilization of actual threat systems as ballistic targets is cost-prohibitive, the first step is developing a virtual prototype. Typically, target design efforts emphasize development of threat visual signatures rather than signatures that exploit the detection capabilities of currently available weapon system sensors. Therefore, TMO uses signature prediction codes to supplement the design process, expanding target signature development capabilities through virtual prototyping of both individual components and total target configuration.

TMO first utilized this virtual prototyping process in the development of a BMP-3 Infantry Fighting Vehicle Surrogate. Due to the size of the target and the complex components, cost was a huge concern in the design process. Control of these costs is best accomplished through controlling the required level of design detail thereby reducing both the cost and amount of customized machining and fabrication required to produce the surrogate. Virtual prototyping of the surrogate and evaluation of the resulting signatures using signature prediction codes and weapon system simulations helps affordably answer the question, “How detailed does it have to be to get the job done?”

In addition to ground targets, TMO has worked extensively to provide a variety of off-the-shelf, towed targets as an economical solution to meet numerous scenario requirements. These towed targets are available in a broad range of large and small Radar Cross Section (RCS). Moreover, customer-specified RCS signature towed targets are often designed and built to meet specific signature requirements that cannot be met with in-stock inventory tow targets. The techniques and expertise with ground target modeling and fabrication were transitioned to towed target RCS design by the late 1990s and have been leveraged in custom RCS, tow target developments for the last decade.

THE DESIGN PROCESS

The design process begins with the establishment of radar signature design requirements. These requirements for target RCS may be simple or as complex as recreating existing RCS data from another similar or desired vehicle. These requirements are used to develop target shape concepts that are represented through Computer-Aided Design (CAD) geometry as input to RCS signature prediction codes. In addition to basic RCS signature requirements, aerial target concepts must always consider aerodynamic requirements as well as stability and flight performance characteristics. In other words, it’s not just a computer game; it has to be able to fly in the real world.

Once RCS signature predictions are performed on component designs or full target concepts, predictive results are evaluated against design requirements. At this point, target design may undergo a cyclical refinement loop with multiple RCS predictions and CAD iterations to arrive at the desired signature. As such, many concepts and design iterations may occur before hardware is built.

As predictive signature designs mature, a hardware prototype of the target may be built and sent to an RCS measurement facility for evaluation and design verification. Measurements of the “as-designed” prototype serve as a final check against signature design requirements, in which case the prototype as-designed target becomes the completed as-built target. In other cases with complex design goals or stringent design requirements, measurement of the prototype target may serve as real-world input to the predictive design process. In these cases, small amounts of data (e.g., one day at the test range) may be collected as a cost-effective input to the signature design space. Measurement checks may be used to verify predictive model assumption and gain confidence in the physical implementation of predictive results. Inputs from measurement data checks are fed back to the target concepts for CAD and RCS model refinements where the design loop can be executed once again.

COMPONENT DESIGN TRADES

Once signature baselines are established, RCS predictive analysis and design iterations may be utilized to modify component shapes as necessary to meet overall signature requirements.

So now you know a little more about your TMO cousins and the role they play in providing targets for testing and training. Whether by simple procurement or a complex process of bringing a computer model to life, TMO’s end goal is a target that meets customer requirements and provides successful flight test support or ground target signature fidelity.
CIO Questions:

1. With the technology of network printers being what they are today, can we turn off the cover sheet option to save paper and use the “Hold Print” feature that requires the user to print their jobs while they are in front of the printer?

**Answer:** Yes, ‘hold print’ can be implemented on most of the PEO STRI printers, but not all. This question is also being considered in conjunction with a current Lean Six Sigma project. This is a holistic study that is taking a look at copiers, desk side printers and right sizing of the equipment to the organization’s current requirements; results will be compiled and recommendations will be offered by the end of this year.

2. If we must have the cover sheets, can we have a recycling program at the buildings outside of the de Florez compound?

**Answer:** Yes, when the PEO implements the planned all-shred policy.

3. Is there an anticipated completion date for the remaining personnel who have not been migrated to Windows 7?

**Answer:** The remaining personnel will be migrated after the Procurement Desktop-Defense (PD2) is upgraded to support Windows 7; the supported version is scheduled for release in October 2011.

4. During the workday, starting about 11:30 a.m., there is a drastic slowdown to network and internet connectivity. I heard that there is some kind of back-up or maintenance being conducted at that time. Is this something that can wait to the end of the business day?

**Answer:** The CIO will move the scans to 5 p.m. Any machines that are either turned off, taken home or on travel will be scanned at the next log on.

5. The information in the project locator (PPL) and global address list (GAL) do not match. Which one is correct?

**Answer:** The CIO updates the GAL based on Customer Request System (CRS) inputs. If CRS requests are not submitted for moves, additions, changes or departures, then the GAL doesn’t get updated properly. PPL and Quick Reference will be phased out once the new SharePoint Intranet Portal is deployed, currently scheduled for the end of this year.

6. Why do we have to call the Help Desk to get the Acrobat Connect Add-in installed on our computers?

**Answer:** The Adobe Connect package was installed to everyone on Friday, Aug. 26 2011.

Facilities Questions:

1. Will a sign be built to identify the main gate on Science Drive?

**Answer:** Yes.

2. Please provide an update of the lease renewal for the space in Research Commons.

**Answer:** We signed a 10-year agreement, one base year with 9 options. We received a tenant improvement allowance and are currently working with the building owner on carpet selection and paint.

3. The Research Commons 4th floor is maintained very cold and it is very uncomfortable to work under these circumstances. Is there any way we can get some of our vents closed so that the temperature can be regulated?

**Answer:** We will address this with building maintenance.

4. Can the sidewalk from the Annex to the parking lot by the water tanks be leveled? There is too much of an incline.

**Answer:** We will take the issue to the next DASH II meeting on Sept. 7, 2011.

Miscellaneous Questions:

1. Is there a PEO-wide events calendar online?

**Answer:** Yes, it’s located in the Public Folders of Outlook. It’s under the Bulletin Boards and there is separate folder for CMWRA as well as one for SHAPE events.

2. Why hasn’t the PEO established an organizational software standard for planning, monitoring and executing our programs’ acquisition schedules?

**Answer:** ASA(ALT) is working to determine a suite of software systems to help PEOs/PMs manage acquisition programs than can be standardized for use by all of the different PEOs.

3. Will PEO STRI be offering a government motorcycle safety class? If so, when?

**Answer:** Yes, within a year.

For a complete list of Q&As, reference the area wide message sent Aug. 30, 2011 at 5:05 p.m.
“What’s been the best thing you’ve done this summer?”

“After six years of living in Florida, my family and I finally spent a long weekend at Anna Maria Island. It was so peaceful and serene. The restaurants were excellent and the kids had a blast. We can’t wait to do it again.”

- Ruben Bermudez, PM Field OPS

“I found a wonderful church that I really enjoy attending and now find myself not wanting the services to end. I have gotten my sister and a few friends to attend with me.”

- Donna Carter, PM ITTS

“A friend of mine along with my three children took our first long distance road trip from Huntsville, Ala., to Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. My grandmother celebrated her 88th birthday with family and friends and we had a wonderful time.”

- Coretta Gaines, PM ITTS

“I went to Puerto Rico along with others from our church worship dance group, “Devotion in Motion.” The highlight of the trip was visiting the amazing El Yunque National Rainforest.”

- Mae Hazelton, APEO BO

“My most memorable moment of the summer was attending an Atlanta Braves game for the first time. Since I was a little boy, I have cheered them on from home, so getting to do it in person was very special to me.”

- Ben Robbins, PM ITTS

Want your opinion heard? Answer September’s Question! The question is open to the entire workforce. “In light of the 10th anniversary of 9/11, share your thoughts on perhaps the gravest day in U.S. history.” Send your response to Kristen.McCullough@us.army.mil and put Citizen STRI in the subject line.

PM ITTS: continued from page 3

for video and microwave links. The system makes use of digital waveform generators to replicate waveforms that are threat representative and controllable in power, and of more significant importance, can be tailored to notch out or inhibit transmissions in certain protected radio frequencies, and thereby minimizing any spurious or out-of-band emissions.

Other test support provided by PM ITTS during NIE includes the augmentation of the 1st Information Operations Command (IOC) Red Team. This support was provided as part of an ongoing cooperative relationship between the 1st IOC and the TSMO Threat Computer Network Operations Team (TCNOT). The 1st IOC Red Team emulates adversarial capabilities that target a unit’s information system, mission control system and decision-making process. Red Team missions have a dual purpose—strengthen unit readiness and to verify the effectiveness of countermeasures.

To support future efforts such as NIE and find reuse for capabilities produced under the Operational Test-Tactical Engagement System Communications Upgrade (OT-TES CU) program, PM ITTS has been working with members of ATEC at Aberdeen Test Center and White Sands Missile Range to use the KOV-37s developed under the OT-TES CU program.

The KOV-37 is a ruggedized, electromagnetic compliant, Type I encryption certified device. It is a highly efficient processing/memory system capable of storing and applying digital terrain databases. The KOV-37 could be used in a variety of test and training applications where an in-line encryptor is required to protect classified data transmissions or to meet network security requirements.

Along with the KOV-37s, the Hybrid Network, another product developed under the OT-TES CU program, may also be reused. HyNet is an IP-based, spectrum-efficient network solution. HyNet can be easily adapted to support a variety of test, training and possibly tactical network communications requirements where network coverage and reliability is a priority. Integration tests with the KOV-37s, HyNet, the Advanced Distributed Modular Acquisition System and the Common Range Integrated Instrumentation System Rapid Prototype Initiative radios in May 2011 were successful. The certification event at Aberdeen Proving Ground will be held October 2011 and will involve additional assets from the OT-TES CU program.

PM ITTS’ project manager said he is proud of the support his organization was able to provide to the first phase of the NIE. “As ATEC’s materiel developer, we’re excited to be thoroughly involved in this critical test and evaluation event,” Col. Mike Zarbo said. “Not only do we provide the threat equipment to ensure our systems under test get put through their paces in a realistic, threat-representative operational environment, we also provide the right mix of instrumentation required to determine if these systems are performing up to expectations.”

The capabilities provided by PM ITTS assesses and improves the technology level and reliability of the equipment that is fielded to our Soldiers. While we celebrate the success of the first phase of NIE, we look forward to bringing more advanced test instrumentation elements and integrated threat capabilities to the next phase and beyond, Zarbo said.
integrated and compatible with the Maritime Integrated Training System (MITS) family of maritime simulators that are used in training Soldiers on vessels in the Army’s inventory. The MITS provides the capability to simulate operations between various marine systems that are required to interact in actual missions. The MITS provides a total training solution for primary navigation, seamanship and ship handling.

“When operating in the integrated configuration mode, these simulators use the same virtual environment to enable real-time interaction between the different vessels,” Michael Younce, a project director with PM ACTT, said. “This creates the capability to build realistic scenario-based training events that mirror the actual conditions under which the crews will work.”

For instance, the Full Mission Bridge (FMB) simulator, which is one part of the MITS, simulates the bridge controls and handling characteristics of various watercraft. It simulates deployment scenarios that require vessels to interoperate with other vessels in a variety of strategic and peacetime missions.

Though none of the Army’s watercraft are designed to carry out combat missions, the crews do often find themselves in harm’s way, making defensive training as critical as it is to ground troops. That’s where the Vessel Defense Simulator (VDS), a component of the MITS system, comes into play.

Similar to the Engagement Skills Trainer that provides realistic and effective training to dismounted Soldiers, the VDS will train mariner crew members in defending their particular vessels from an armed threat at close range, generally 50 to 500 yards.

“The premise of the VDS is that it is not sufficient to simply have qualified gunners on the vessels,” Younce said. “It is essential that the entire crew is trained in the skills and knowledge for effective management of their weapons, personnel, communications and ammunition.”

The VDS trainer has four gun positions that represent the actual gun mount locations on the JHSV and other vessels. It is configured to facilitate training scenarios for threat activity while in port or underway and contains training weapons that realistically represent their firing characteristics.

Also critical to meeting mission objectives is training in engine room operations for ships’ crews and officers, from entry level to chief engineer. As part of MITS, the Engine Room Simulator (ERS) is an integral part of the total training solutions being incorporated in the JHSV. The ERS educates and trains marine engineers in the operation of engine room machinery and watch keeping in the engine control room of vessels with a high level of automation.

Though the Navy will be the proud owners of the new JHSV and other vessels, the Army can be equally proud of the proud owners of the new JHSV, who will train mariner crew members with the most realistic simulators available.

So, when the Navy is down and troubled and needs a helping hand, all they have to do is call. They have a friend.

**FUN FACTS: The Army’s Navy**

- The Army has at least 119 vessels, ranging from eight large landing ships to medium-sized and smaller utility landing craft, to a force of tugboats and barges.

- More than 2,100 Soldiers (warrant officers and enlisted personnel) serve the Army’s watercraft with just under a thousand coming from the Reserve component. Another 200 civilians support the effort.

- None of the Army’s watercraft are designed to carry out combat missions.

- The 7th Sustainment Brigade is the “Army’s Navy.” The 7th Sustainment Brigade is the only Composite Sustainment Brigade within the Active component of the U.S. Army. It has a current strength of just over 4,000 Soldiers and operates 59 vessels and in excess of 1,100 ground vehicles.

- On May 10, 2011, an Army watercraft returned to Iraq for the first time in eight years. In a joint effort between U.S. Army Central Command and U.S. Navy Central Command, they reestablished a foothold for Army watercraft in the Iraqi navy’s port in Umm-Qasr, Iraq.

- U.S. Army maritime enlisted occupational specialties include: watercraft operator, seaman, leading seaman, boatswain, mate, watercraft engineer, engineman, senior engineman, junior marine engineer and assistant engineer.

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**HOLIDAYS Events**

**SEPTEMBER 2**
- Colors

**SEPTEMBER 5**
- Labor Day Holiday

**SEPTEMBER 16**
- Col. Wayne Epps’ Assumption of PM ConSim Charter

**SEPTEMBER 29**
- Acquisition Academy Graduation

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**Protocol Tip of the Month**

**WHY IS ETIQUETTE IMPORTANT?**

*If you stay within the flexible bounds of etiquette, you will give relationships a chance to grow. You will also give yourself a chance to grow. Most importantly, you will be able to present yourself with confidence and authority in all areas of your professional and personal lives. Select a good etiquette book or search “etiquette” online when you have a few extra minutes in your day.*

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**INSIDE STRI**

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**SEPTEMBER EVENTS**

**SEPTEMBER 2**
- Colors

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- Labor Day Holiday

**SEPTEMBER 16**
- Col. Wayne Epps’ Assumption of PM ConSim Charter

**SEPTEMBER 29**
- Acquisition Academy Graduation
Florida Governor Rick Scott visits members of Team Orlando, to include PEO STRI's Pete Marion, Aug. 12.

Kim Denver, a PEO STRI alum who is now a member of the Senior Executive Service and the deputy assistant secretary of the Army for procurement, visits the organization Aug. 8.

Heidi Shyu, a member of the Senior Executive Service and the acting assistant secretary of the Army for acquisition, logistics and technology, attends the Orlando Small Business Defense Procurement Summit and visits PEO STRI Aug. 8.

Lt. Col. Mark Bliss (right) assumes the Product Manager for Air and Command Tactical Trainers charter Aug. 12 in a ceremony presided over by Col. Francisco Espaillat.

Dr. Blake thanks Lt. Gen. William N. Phillips, military deputy to the assistant secretary of the Army for acquisition, logistics and technology, for his support of PEO STRI during the Aug. 25 Town Hall Meeting.