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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS SPACE AND MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER (AFSPC)
LOS ANGELES AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

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This letter is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request received by Los Angeles Air Force Base on 11 February 2009. The FOIA control number for this case is SMC-09-020.

This is a second interim response to your request, due to the voluminous amount of information that must be reviewed prior to release. A single document responsive to your request for "a copy of the most recent two internal annual reports from the SMC History Office" has been identified. The introductory material, Chapters 1-4, Chapter 6, and the appendices of the "*History of the Space and Missile Systems Center, October 1998 – September 2001*" are being provided at this time. The remaining chapters are still under review.

Should you decide that an appeal of this decision is necessary, you must write to the Secretary of the Air Force within 60 days from the date of this letter. Include in the appeal your reasons for reconsideration and attach a copy of this letter. Address your letter as follows:

Secretary of the Air Force
Through: SMC/PKX
483 N. Aviation Blvd.
Los Angeles AFB
El Segundo CA 90245

Include in the appeal your reasons for reconsideration and attach a copy of this letter.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. W. Mounkes", written over a white rectangular area.

JAY W. MOUNKES, Colonel, USAF
Staff Judge Advocate
Initial Denial Authority

**HISTORY
OF THE
SPACE AND MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER**

October 1998 - September 2001

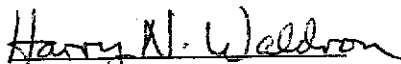
VOLUME I

Assigned to

Headquarters Air Force Space Command

Stationed at

Los Angeles Air Force Base, California


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OFFICE OF ORIGIN: SMC/HO

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**HISTORY OF THE
SPACE AND MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER**

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2001

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CHAPTER 1

MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

During the period fiscal year (FY) 1998 through FY 2001, the Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC) at Los Angeles Air Force Base (AFB), California had been a component of the Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC). The mission of the SMC headquarters was to design and acquire the Air Force, and most of the Department of Defense's, military space systems. SMC also had the responsibility to oversee launches and complete on-orbit checkouts. From the beginning of the military space program in the 1950s, these space systems included satellites for such purposes as communications, navigation, surveillance and weather reporting; launch vehicles to transport the satellites into orbit; and control systems to command them in orbit.¹

At the beginning of the reporting period, two major field units reported to HQ SMC: the Phillips Laboratory and the 377th Air Base Wing (ABW). The 377th ABW was the host wing at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, where the Phillips Laboratory headquarters had also been located. However, both of these units at Kirtland ended their association with SMC as will be discussed below.²

ORGANIZATION

SMC Headquarters

At the beginning of FY 1998, the SMC headquarters carried out its mission through 10 two-letter program offices that developed and acquired space systems. Four of these organizations managed major programs and reported to the Air Force Program Executive Officer (PEO) for Space at the Pentagon. A fifth major program, the Airborne Laser (ABL) System program, reported to the Air Force PEO for Weapons. Five organizations managed non-major programs and reported to the Designated Acquisition

¹ Publication, SMC/MQ, "Organization and Mission Chart Book," October 1998, Publication, SMC/MQ, "Organization and Mission Chart Book," October 1998, (Doc 1-1); E-mail, SMC/CCX CC's Action Office to SMC/CCX All et al., "SMC Unit Mission Description," 24 December 1998, (Doc 1-2); Internet Document, SMC/PA, "Our Mission," 8 February 2000, <http://www.losangeles.af.mil/SMC/PA/mission.htm> (Doc 1-3); Fact Sheet, AFMC, "Air Force Materiel Command," printed 23 June 2000, http://www.af.mil/news/Air_Force_Materiel_Command.html (Doc 1-4); Robert Mulcahy, "Los Angeles Air Force Base," *Private Pilot Magazine*, February 2000, pp. 84-85, 89 (Doc 1-5); Document, William Evans (SMC/AXRX), "SMC Acquisition Programs," December 1997, (Doc 1-6).

² SMC History 1994-1997 (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), SMC/HO, p. 1.

Commander (DAC) who was the SMC commander. The major PEO programs included: Launch Programs (office symbol, SMC/CL), the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) program (SMC/MV), the Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM) (SMC/MC) Joint Program Office (JPO), the Space-Based Infrared System (SBIRS) program (SMC/MT), and the ABL System Program (SMC/TM).³ The five DAC programs included: the Advanced Systems Directorate (SMC/AD), the Meteorological Satellite program (SMC/CI), the Satellite and Launch Control program (SMC/CW), the NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) JPO (SMC/CZ), and the Space and Missile Test and Evaluation Directorate (SMC/TE).⁴

At the beginning of FY 1998, the organizations responsible for acquiring space hardware received support from four functional organizations: Systems Acquisition (SMC/AX), Comptroller (SMC/FM), Contracting (SMC/PK), and Developmental Planning (SMC/XR). Eight staff offices also provided support: Small Business Office (SMC/BC), History Office (SMC/HO), Inspector General (SMC/IG), Intelligence Office (SMC/IN), Staff Judge Advocate (SMC/JA), Manpower and Quality Office (SMC/MQ), Public Affairs Office (SMC/PA), and the Safety Office (SMC/SE) in addition to the 61st Air Base Group (ABG). For a complete list of these support organizations, see the organization charts in Appendix D of this history. For descriptions of the missions as well as the organizational relationships of the program and staff offices, see the 1998 edition of the "Organization and Mission Chart Book" produced by the SMC Manpower and Quality Office numbered as a supporting document in the footnote below.⁵

By the end of FY 2001, SMC altered its organizational and reporting structures. Four SMC organizations reported to the PEO for Space: the GPS JPO, the MILSATCOM JPO (including DSCS, Milstar and WGS), the SBIRS program (including DSP), and the EELV program. The SMC ABL System program reported to the PEO for Weapons. The supporting functional and staff organizations also had some changes, as will be discussed later in the chapter.⁶

³ The Milstar, DSCS, GBS, WGS, and AEHF satellite programs were managed under the MILSATCOM JPO, and the DSP program was managed under the Space-Based Infrared Systems Program Office.

⁴ Organization Chart, SMC/MQ, "Space and Missile Systems Center Directory," October 1997, (Doc 1-7); Publication, SMC/MQ, "Organization and Mission Chart Book," October 1998, (Doc 1-1).

⁵ Publication, SMC/MQ, "Organization and Mission Chart Book," October 1998, (Doc 1-1).

⁶ Organization Chart, "Space and Missile Systems Center Directory," October 2001, (Doc 1-8); Organization Chart, "61 Air Base Group Organization Chart," October 2001, (Doc 1-9).

Larger Field Units

The Phillips Laboratory (headquartered at Kirtland AFB) had directorates at Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts and Edwards AFB, California. The Phillips Laboratory supervised and coordinated the activities of six directorates—Geophysics, Propulsion, Space Experiments, Space and Missile Technology, Lasers and Imaging, and Advanced Weapons and Survivability.⁷

The 377th ABW (who reported directly to SMC) was the host organization that maintained and operated Kirtland AFB.⁸ For the internal organization and activities of the 377th ABW, see the histories produced by the 377th ABW History Office.

Organizational Changes at SMC Headquarters

The SMC headquarters had several organizational changes during the period FY 1998 through FY 2001. The most significant change realigned SMC from AFMC to the Air Force Space Command (AFSPC). This narrative cannot describe all the organizational changes, but it will mention the more significant realignments involving the creation, extinction, redesignation, or reassignment of two-letter offices.

On 30 June 1998, the Security Forces Division of the 61st ABG redesignated its organization title to the "61st Security Forces Squadron (61 SFS)." The squadron also changed its security personnel from contractors to Department of Defense (DoD) police officers. A 1997 memo from AFMC stated that the HQ AFMC/IG rated the Los Angeles AFB security forces' contract operation as "Unsatisfactory" due to conflicts with the California Business and Professions Code that sharply restricted the activities of private security contractors. The JA offices of both AFMC and SMC stated that a contractor could not legally conduct the Performance Work Statement without violating California state law. The JA offices concluded that the law enforcement duties at Los Angeles AFB were inherently government functions and could not be contracted out. Unlike the contractor security forces, the state of California recognized the DoD police personnel as peace officers with the authority to arrest civilians committing crimes in and adjacent to the property of the base. The local crime rate in Los Angeles (especially in San Pedro where Fort MacArthur was located) contributed in the decision to convert to a DoD police force. The contract for the contractor security forces expired on 30 June 1998, and it did not get renewed or recompleted. Special Order GA-7 activated the 61st Security Forces Squadron on 1 July 1998.⁹

⁷ SMC History 1994-1997 (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), SMC/HO, p. 5.

⁸ SMC History 1994-1997 (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), SMC/HO, p. 5.

⁹ Memo, AFMC/CV to HQ USAF/XP, "Los Angeles AFB Security Forces Contract," Faxed 15 October 1997, (Doc 1-10); Memo, SMC/CC to AFMC/CV, "Los Angeles AFB Security Forces Contract (HQ AFMC/XP SSS, 10 Oct 1997)," 17 Oct 1997, (Doc 1-11);

The Directorate of Plans and Programs (SMC/XP) first appeared as a two-letter organization on the January 1999 SMC organization chart. The XP mission provided strategic direction and center integration of all business areas that enabled the Commander to effectively manage the mission. XP included several support organizations: Manpower and Quality Division, the Programs Division, the Plans Division, the Commander's Action Group and the Protocol Office. The realignment of the XP took place as part of an AFMC reorganization plan. SMC/XP eventually received approval to become a two-letter organization on 25 September 2000, and the stand up date occurred on 6 January 2001.¹⁰

The Manpower and Quality Office (SMC/MQ) had its title redesignated and it became a three-letter office. On 22 July 1999, HQ USAF announced its decision to rename all of its "Manpower and Quality Offices" at all levels. The Air Force removed the word "quality" from all the Manpower organization titles on 1 August 1999, because all Air Force organizations should be considered "quality" not just Manpower. MQ

Memo, SMC/CC to HQ AFMC et al., "Request for Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Coverage and Special Pay Pursuant to the Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform Act of 1990," 18 May 1998, (Doc 1-12); John Ryan, SMC/PA, "Los Angeles AFB to reactivate 61st Security Forces Squadron July 1," *Astro News*, 19 July 1998, p. 1 (Doc 1-13); Special Order, HQ AFMC, "Special Order GA-7," 30 June 1998, (Doc 1-14); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1997 – 30 September 1998 (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO, p. 17.

¹⁰ Organization Chart, "Space and Missile Systems Center Directory," January 1999, (Doc 1-15); SMC/PA, "XP becomes two-letter" *Astro News*, 15 January 1999, p. 3 (Doc 1-16); Staff Summary Sheet, SMC/XPM to SMC/CC, "Establishment of SMC Plans and Programs Directorate," 19 March 1999, with attachment Memo, SMC/CC to HQ AFMC/XPM, "Establishment of SMC Plans and Programs Directorate (SMC/XP)," 6 September 2000, (Doc 1-17); Memo, HQ AFMC/XPM to SMC/CC, "Establishment of SMC Plans and Programs Directorate (SMC/XP) (Your Memorandum, 6 Sep 00)," 25 September 2000, (Doc 1-18); E-mail, Alicia Hale (SMC/XPM) to Robert Mulcahy (SMC/HO), "History Report FY00," 24 January 2002, (Doc 1-19); Briefing charts, "SMC/XP Stand Up Activities," No date, (Doc 1-19-1); Memo, HQ AFMC/XPM to SMC/CD et al., "Proposal to Establish a Plans and Programs Directorate (XP) (HQ AFMC/XP Memo, 12 Jan 98)," 14 October 1998, (Doc 1-19-2); Memo, HQ AFMC/XPM to SMC/CC, "Establishment of SMC Plans and Programs Directorate (SMC/XP)," No date, with attachment, Document, "Plans and Programs Directorate Proposed Organization," No date, with attachment, Document, "SMC/XP Mission Statements," No date, with attachment, Colonel Position Description, "Director, Plans and Programs," No date, (Doc 1-19-3); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1997 – 30 September 1998 (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO, pp. 17-18.

became a part of the Directorate of Plans and Programs, and it was designated the "Manpower Office" (SMC/XPM).¹¹

On 31 May 2000, the Space-Based Laser (SBL) project office (SMC/TL) became a two-letter organization. Previously, SBL had been a project within the Advanced Systems Directorate (SMC/AD) on base. SMC gave SBL increased priority to produce a national missile defense system. The SBL project separated from AD because it had progressed to the level where SBL needed to be recognized as a separate project office. Detachment 12 at Kirtland AFB also had an SBL office.¹²

The Human Resources Office (SMC/HR) was created from elements of the Directorate of Plans and Programs on 6 June 2000. SMC established SMC/HR to ensure an integrated corporate approach to managing resources at SMC. This structure provided a link between the center's priorities and the management of personnel resources. The organization provided a focal point for resource issues, it reduced processing time, and it had a more focused approach to meeting senior management goals and objectives.¹³

¹¹ Organization Chart, "Space and Missile Systems Center Directory," July 1999, (Doc 1-20); E-mail, Alicia Hale (SMC/XPM) to Robert Mulcahy (SMC/HO), "History Report FY00," 24 January 2002, (Doc 1-19); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1998 – 30 September 1999 (Secret, extract is not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO, pp. 22-23.

¹² Staff Summary Sheet, SMC/XPM to SMC/CC, "Establish a Space Based Laser (SBL) Project Management Office," no date, with attachment Memo, SMC/XPM to HQ AFMC/XPM, "Establish a Space Based Laser (SBL) Project Management Office," 25 January 2000, (Doc 1-21); SMC/PA, "SMC/TL, new 2-letter, stands up May 1," Astro News, 31 March 2000, p. 3 (Doc 1-22).

¹³ Memo, HQ AFMC/XPM to SMC/CC, "Establishment of HR at SMC (Your Memorandum, 15 May 00)," 6 June 2000, with attachment Memo, SMC/CC to HQ AFMC/XPM, "Organization Change Request – Establishment of Human Resources Office (SMC/HR)," 15 May 2000, (Doc 1-23); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1999 – 30 September 2000 (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO, p. 15.

SMC's Realignment to Air Force Space Command (AFSPC)

Following the recommendations of the Space Commission, Air Force Special Order GD-019 (dated 22 August 2001) relieved SMC and the 61st ABG from their assignments to AFMC and reassigned the two organizations to AFSPC effective 1 October 2001. See below for the reasons for the reorganization. This reassignment to AFSPC included SMC Detachments 3, 8, 9, 11 and 12. It also included all of the squadrons of the 61st ABG: 61st Communications Squadron, 61st Medical Squadron, 61st Mission Support Squadron and the 61st Security Forces Squadron.¹⁴

Organizational Changes in the Field

The SMC Phillips Laboratory was inactivated on 31 October 1997. Phillips Laboratory developed technology for military space systems. SMC Phillips Laboratory realigned into a new, unified Air Force laboratory organization that included the Armstrong Laboratory at Brooks AFB, Texas, Rome Laboratory at Rome, New York, and Wright Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The newly aligned organization was designated the "Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)." The Air Force created the AFRL to streamline the organizational structure of the laboratories, to merge the resources and accountability of the laboratories, to reduce technology fragmentation, and to bring about a more focused laboratory mission.¹⁵

The AFMC Space Systems Support Group (SSSG) at Peterson AFB, Colorado was divided into two separate detachments (Detachments 5 and 11) in order to integrate the space systems between SMC and the Electronic Systems Center (ESC) based at Hanscom AFB. The AFMC commander ordered a review of the SSSG alignment in September 1997 because he "... felt this FOA [field operating agency] was not performing headquarters activities."¹⁶ Special Order GA-5 activated SMC Detachment 11 and ESC Detachment 5 on 1 June 1998. The mission of Detachment 11 was to

¹⁴ SMC/PA, "SMC to realign under AFSPC," Astro News, 18 May 2001, pp. 1, 3 (Doc 1-24); E-mail, Donna Jay (SMC/XPM) to distribution, "Special Orders for SMC realignment to AFSPC," 6 September 2001, with attachments Orders, HQ USAF to AFMC/CC and AFSPC/CC, "Reassignment of Certain Air Force Materiel Command Units," 16 August 2001, and Special Order, HQ AFSPC, "Special Order GD-019," 22 August 2001, (Doc 1-25); Peggy Hodge, SMC/PA, "'It's official!' AFSPC welcomes SMC into family," Astro News, 5 October 2001, p. 1 (Doc 1-26).

¹⁵ Special Order, HQ AFMC, "Special Order GA-2," 29 October 1997, (Doc 1-27); History of the Air Force Research Laboratory October 1997 – September 1998 (FOUO, extracts are not FOUO), AFRL/HO, pp. xxxv (Executive Summary) 8-9.

¹⁶ Staff Summary Sheet, HQ AFMC/DRS to SMC/CC, "Space Systems Support Group (SSSG) Inactivation," 8 April 1998, (Doc 1-28).

acquire and sustain Air Force satellite ground systems for SBIRs, DMSP, Milstar, GPS, the Satellite Control Network (AFSCN), and the Space Launch Range (SLR). Detachment 11 also acted as the AFMC command liaison to the AFSPC commander and HQ AFSPC.¹⁷

The Discoverer II (also known as "Space-Based Radar") JPO was a joint Air Force, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), and National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) program that had been established in February 1998. The three organizations signed a Memorandum of Agreement to work in a partnership to produce and fund the project. The Discoverer II JPO was located in Arlington, Virginia and reported to the PEO for Weapons. The JPO planned to develop, fabricate, and launch two research and development, surveillance satellites in 2005. In July 2000, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees decided to terminate the Discoverer II program for fiscal reasons effective 30 September 2000.¹⁸

Falcon AFB, Colorado (which provided the command and control for DoD military satellites) was renamed "Schriever AFB" on 5 June 1998. The Air Force renamed the base in honor of Gen Bernard A. Schriever who is considered the "father of the U.S. Air Force's space and missile program."¹⁹

¹⁷ Special Order, HQ AFMC, "Special Order GA-5," 20 April 1998, (Doc 1-29); Staff Summary Sheet, SMC/MQ to SMC/CC, "Activation of SMC Detachment 11," 13 May 1998, with attachment Memo, HQ AFSPC to SMC/CC, "Activation of Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC) Detachment (Det) 11," 8 June 1998, (Doc 1-30); Chris McGiveney, "Detachment 11 becomes part of Team SMC," *Astro News*, 2 July 1998, p. 3 (Doc 1-31); Staff Summary Sheet, SMC/AXL to SMC/CC, "AFMC Liaison MOA," 2 December 1998, with attachment Memorandum of Agreement, "Memorandum of Agreement Between the Director of Requirements (HQ AFSPC/DR), the Director of Plans and Programs (HQ AFSPC/XP), the Commander, Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC/CC), and the Director of Requirements (HQ AFMC/DR) For the AFMC Liaison (SMC Det 11/CC) Supporting Air Force Space Command," latest signature dated 24 December 1998, (Doc 1-32); Internet Document, SMC, "Welcome to SMC Det 11," printed August 2000, <http://www.cisf.af.mil/det11/focus/default.htm> (Doc 1-33).

¹⁸ Internet Document, Federation of American Scientists, "Discoverer II (DII) Starlite," 24 January 2000, <http://sun00781.dn.net/spp/military/program/imint/starlight.htm> (Doc 1-34); John Ryan, SMC/PA, "Discoverer II Touts Improved Surveillance," *Astro News*, 31 March 2000, p. 18 (Doc 1-35); Internet Document, InsideDefense.com, "Conferees Terminate Space-Based Radar Project," 14 July 2000, http://www.insidedefense.com/secu.../dalert_sam_reader.asp?FN=DefAlert01.ask&docnum=Dalert2000_36 (Doc 1-36).

¹⁹ Internet Document, Air Force, "Schriever AFB," printed 18 March 2002, <http://www.airforceallotment.com/afbases.html> (Doc 1-37).

The AFMC HQ relieved the HQ 377 ABW at Kirtland AFB from its assignment to SMC on 1 October 1998 by Special Order GA-19. The 377th was reassigned with four other units to the Air Armament Center located at Eglin AFB, Florida. The reassignment took place so the Air Force could have one central point for Air Force armament issues. No personnel changes or location moves took place during the transfer of the 377 ABW.²⁰

The AFMC HQ inactivated SMC Detachment 2 at Onizuka Air Station (AS), California effective 31 July 1998. The detachment's mission (engineering support for satellite control) at Onizuka continued and remained the same, only the organization's name was changed. Detachment 2 was redesignated as the "SMC Operating Location (AO)."²¹

The 1995 Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) directed the 750th Space Group (750 SG) at Onizuka AS to inactivate, and to either relocate its functions or to end them. The 750 SG had been a component of the 50th Space Wing of AFSPC. The BRAC required Onizuka AS to realign its organization - not to close the facilities or end its operation. The inactivation of the 750 SG took place on 25 June 1999. The realignment of the 21st Space Operations Squadron (SOPS) of AFSPC made the 21 SOPS the new host organization, and it assumed all of the Onizuka AS mission responsibilities on 25 June 1999. Various space missions and responsibilities transferred from Onizuka to Schriever AFB between 1999-2001. The 21 SOPS completed all the realignment activities at Onizuka as of 13 July 2001.²²

²⁰ Special Order, HQ AFMC, "Special Order GA-19," 17 September 1998, (Doc 1-38); Leigh Anne Redovian, "Air Force announces realignments," Astro News, 25 September 1998, p. 3 (Doc 1-39); E-mail, MSgt James Gildea (377 ABW/HO) to Robert Mulcahy (SMC/HO), "Transfer of 377 ABW from SMC," 11 December 2001, (Doc 1-40); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1997 - 30 September 1998 (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO, p. 14.

²¹ Special Order, HQ AFMC, "Special Order GA-12," 27 July 1998, (Doc 1-41); A1C Elaine Tarello, "SMC Det. 2 inactivated," Astro News, 14 August 1998, p. 5 (Doc 1-42).

²² Internet Document, Federation of American Scientists, "Onizuka Air Station, California," printed on 30 November 2001, <http://www.fas.org/spp/starwars/offdocs/950301o.htm> (Doc 1-43); Internet Document, California Economic Diversification and Revitalization, "Onizuka Air Station (Realignment)," printed on 30 November 2001, <http://www.cedar.ca.gov/military/currentreuse/onizuka.htm> (Doc 1-44); Internet Document, Western Disaster Center, "Why Onizuka?," printed on 30 November 2001, <http://www.ndin.net/whyonizuka.htm> (Doc 1-45); E-mail, Valerie Joseph (21SOPS/PA) to Robert Mulcahy (SMC/HO), "Onizuka BRAC," 18 March 2002, (Doc 1-46).

On 4 February 2000, AFSPC redesignated all of its "Air Stations" located within the United States to "Air Force Stations." AFSPC changed the designations so it would clearly identify the facilities as Air Force sites. The redesignation affected: Cape Canaveral AFS, Florida, Cape Cod AFS, Massachusetts, Cavalier AFS, North Dakota, Cheyenne Mountain AFS, Colorado, Clear AFS, Alaska, New Boston AFS, New Hampshire, Onizuka AFS, California, El Dorado AFS, Texas, and Pillar Point AFS, California.²³

SMC Detachment 12 at Kirtland AFB became activated on 29 June 2001. The activation of Detachment 12 joined several SMC subordinate units under one local command in preparation for the 1 October 2001 realignment of SMC to AFSPC. The newly aligned programs included the SMC Test and Evaluation (SMC/TE) program, the Rocket Systems Launch (RSLP) program, the DoD Space Test (STP) program, the Research and Development Space and Missile Operations (RDSMO) program, and the SBL program.²⁴ The mission of SMC Detachment 12 was "to serve as the primary provider of launch capability, space flight, and on-orbit operations for the entire DoD space research, development, test, and evaluation community."²⁵

SPACE COMMISSION

Congress established the "Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization," referred to as the "Space Commission," in compliance with Public Law 106-65, National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2000, Section 1622. The purpose of the Space Commission was to make an assessment of the management and organization of space activities that supported U.S. national security. This narrative cannot describe all the details of the Space Commission and its recommendations, but it will cite the most significant ones.²⁶

²³ Internet Document, Air Force News, "Air Force Space Command stateside air stations redesignated," 4 February 2000, <http://www.af.mil/news/Feb2000/n20000204000163.html> (Doc 1-46-1).

²⁴ Special Order, HQ AFMC, "Special Order GA-14," 29 May 2001, (Doc 1-47); Peggy Hodge, SMC/PA, "Det. 12 activates as SMC moves closer to realignment," *Astro News*, 13 July 2001, p. 1 (Doc 1-48); Internet Document, SMC, "History of Detachment 12," printed 30 November 2001, <http://www.te.plk.af.mil/history.html> (Doc 1-49).

²⁵ Internet Document, SMC, "Detachment 12 Mission," printed 1 February 2002, <http://www.te.plk.af.mil/det12.html> (Doc 1-50).

²⁶ Space Commission, "Report of the Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization," 11 January 2001, pp. 1-2 (Doc 1-51); HQ USAF, "Air Force Response Plan to the Space Commission Report," 11 January 2001, pp. 3, 16 (Doc 1-52); E-mail, Col William G. Gardner (SMC/XR) to SMC Deputies; SMC Directors; SMC XOs, "Need Your Help!!!!," 24 May 2000, (Doc 1-53).

By mandate, the Space Commission assessed several space-related proposals that had been designed to strengthen national security. Their report included the following topics. It described how military space assets could be used to support U.S. military operations. It reviewed the interagency coordination process for the operation of national security space assets. They assessed the relationships between intelligence and nonintelligence organizations in national security space, including the possibility of a partial or complete merger of the programs, projects, or activities. The Commission also addressed the military's space training approaches.²⁷

The mandate also required the Space Commission to determine the probable benefits and costs of instituting several proposals. The proposals included the following topics. The Commission researched the possibility of instituting an independent military space department and service. It assessed the concept of forming a corps within the Air Force assigned to the national security space mission. The Commission reviewed the necessity to institute a position as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space within the Office of the Secretary of the Defense. It analyzed the merits of establishing a major force program to manage national security space funding within the DoD. The Commission also researched various changes in the organizational structure of the DoD for national security space management and organization.²⁸

Col William G. Gardner (director of SMC Developmental Planning in 2002) was the SMC point of contact for the Space Commission. The SMC History Office interviewed Colonel Gardner in January 2002. Colonel Gardner described the necessity for the Space Commission.

"Space is broken, and it has been for a very long time. There are many "stovepipes" [different programs not coordinating with each other which leads to similar independent programs and inefficiency], many fiefdoms. Basically, the space business was run by many, many people and it was very fragmented. In Congress, it was not something that occurred overnight. Space has been that way for a long, long time. Congress had asked the Department of Defense to take a look at the management structure and organization of the space business within the Department of Defense. The Commission was asked to take a look at this structure under various sets of guidance by way of the Authorization Bill. The Commission was to come back with the recommendations... The focus of the Commission was purely on the management of space and on how we're organized."²⁹

²⁷ HQ USAF, "Air Force Response Plan to the Space Commission Report," 11 January 2001, p.16 ([Doc 1-52](#)).

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

²⁹ Interview, Col William G. Gardner (SMC/XR) with Robert Mulcahy (SMC/HO) about the Space Commission, 16 January and 1 February 2002, pp. 2-3 ([Doc 1-54](#)).

Several government officials appointed the members of the Space Commission. The government officials included the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the U.S. House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the U.S. Senate, the ranking minority members of the Committee on Armed Services of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Committee on Armed Services of the U.S. Senate, and the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence.³⁰

The Space Commission had 12 members and a chairman. The chairman was Donald H. Rumsfeld. The members of the Space Commission included Duane P. Andrews, Robert V. Davis, Air Force (USAF) Gen Howell M. Estes III (retired), USAF Gen Ronald R. Fogleman (retired), Army (USA) Lt Gen Jay M. Garner (retired), William R. Graham, USAF Gen Charles A. Homer (retired), Navy Admiral David E. Jeremiah (retired), USAF Gen Thomas A. Moorman Jr. (retired), Douglas H. Necessary, USA Gen Glenn K. Otis (retired), and Senator Malcolm S. Wallop (retired). See the 11 January 2001 *Executive Summary of the Report of the Commission To Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization* for the resumes of the Space Commission members.³¹

Colonel Gardner described his assessment about the qualifications of the Space Commission's members.

"There perhaps couldn't have been any finer group of folks pulled together to take a look at this business. They have each brought to the Commission, unique backgrounds with respect to space. Many had already been observed as extremely influential within the space business, both when they were on active duty or in influential civil service positions. Most currently occupy key consultant roles today and continue to be very heavily involved with space. Essentially, the best possible set of minds and intellectual capacity had been assembled."³²

The final appointments for the Space Commission were completed in late May 2000. The official standup of the Space Commission occurred on 1 June 2000, and the Commission had its first meeting on 11 July 2000.³³ On 28 December 2000, Rumsfeld

³⁰ Space Commission, "Report of the Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization," 11 January 2001, Executive Summary (no page number) (Doc 1-51).

³¹ *Ibid*, p. Attachment A.

³² Interview, Col William G. Gardner (SMC/XR) with Robert Mulcahy (SMC/HO) about the Space Commission, 16 January and 1 February 2002, p. 4 (Doc 1-54).

³³ HQ USAF, "Air Force Response Plan to the Space Commission Report,"

resigned as the Space Commission chairman when President-elect George W. Bush nominated him as the Secretary of Defense. David E. Jeremiah became the acting chairman of the Space Commission after Rumsfeld's resignation.³⁴

Prior to 2001, SMC had a major interest in the Space Commission because of SMC's military space-orientated mission. The Space Commission's proposals could have vast, long-term affects to the organization and management of SMC and to the Air Force Space Command (AFSPC), particularly if the proposals recommended a separate, new military space service. The Air Force wanted to continue its role as the central DoD organization in charge of the nation's military space mission.³⁵ As of January 2001, the Air Force had "more than 85% of the DoD personnel, budget, assets, and infrastructure dedicated to space-related assets. On a daily basis, all U.S. military forces depend on the full set of space assets acquired and operated by the Air Force."³⁶ The Air Force welcomed proposals to improve its space organization and priority, but it also wanted to continue its dominant military role in space.³⁷

The Space Commission consulted with senior government leaders while making its assessment. In the DoD, this included the Secretary of Defense and the Deputy Secretary of Defense. Senior military leaders were consulted, including the military Commanders in Chief or their representatives, the Vice Chairman, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force. Meetings were conducted to gain the input of the directors of the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Leaders in industry and previous senior government officials were also consulted. The Space Commissioners had access to classified space information during their research that the DoD and the NRO made available.³⁸

After six months of evaluating, the Space Commission submitted its assessment to Congress in the *Report of the Commission To Assess United States National Security Space Management And Organization*, on 11 January 2001. The report included the

11 January 2001, p.17 (Doc 1-52).

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 3, 10, 28.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

³⁸ Space Commission, "Report of the Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization," 11 January 2001, p. 6 (Doc 1-51).

Space Commission's recommendations for the role of space in future national security affairs. It also stated the challenges the U.S. would likely meet with its commercial, civil, defense, and intelligence interests in space. The objectives assessed the advancement of U.S. interests in space by encouraging the development of policies, technologies, operations, and the personnel needed to maintain U.S. leadership. The Space Commission recommended alternative approaches to the organization and management of U.S. agencies involved in national security space, to include the DoD and the Intelligence Community.³⁹

The Space Commission unanimously agreed on five central conclusions to improve DoD space organization, leadership, and priority. The first major proposal recommended naming the president as the final authority in setting the national space policy. At the time of the report, the responsibility and accountability for space had been widely distributed throughout the government, and it did not provide the needed attention for space matters. The Commission recommended that the president should have the authority to provide specific direction and guidance to senior government officials concerning space policies, and to make space interests a top national security priority. This would allow the president to have the authority to ensure the cooperation of all the space sectors, including commercial, civil, defense, and intelligence.⁴⁰

The second central conclusion recommended realigning various space organizations (especially within the DoD and the Intelligence Community) to meet future national security space requirements. The report emphasized the need to restructure the space organizations within the Air Force. With America's increased dependence on space, more focus was required for national security in this area. The Commission recommended that several different space activities should be joined, chains of command modified, lines of communication opened, and policies adjusted to gain greater responsibility and accountability. The Commission believed that this would lead to better management and prioritization of DoD space.⁴¹

The Space Commission determined that it would be preferable to restructure the Air Force's space organizations rather than create a new military space department.⁴² The report stated that the Air Force was the best organization for implementing future national security space requirements. "... a realigned, rechartered Air Force is best suited to organize, train and equip space forces."⁴³ At the time of the report, the Air Force

³⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 49-50, 99.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 89-90, 99.

⁴² *Ibid.*, pp. 80-81.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 89.

provided most of the bases and facilities for the DoD space missions, it developed and acquired most of the DoD space assets, it launched most of the national security space systems, and it operated most of the DoD space assets.⁴⁴ The NRO continued to be an exception, because it had the responsibility for developing, acquiring, and operating reconnaissance satellites.⁴⁵ Creating a space department did not get recommended, because, "There is not yet a critical mass of qualified personnel, budget, requirements or missions sufficient to establish a new department."⁴⁶

The third conclusion recommended that the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence work more closely and cooperatively together with the space programs that support national security. These two officials had the primary responsibility for the space programs that supported the president in times of war, crises, and peace. If this working partnership could be more successful, the Commission believed it would resolve the disputes that occurred between the two bureaucracies, and it would help provide a more efficient system for gaining national security information.⁴⁷

The fourth conclusion proposed developing a defense against future attacks to U.S. space systems. America depended on space more than any other nation, but its defense of these systems lacked in priority. The loss of its space systems would drastically affect the manner in which the U.S. military could conduct operations and gain intelligence. Potential attacks might destroy satellites, ground stations, or launch capabilities. Other hostile actions could include disrupting satellite functions with jamming equipment or sabotaging computer systems. The report regarded a future attack against space systems as inevitable. To maintain America's dominance in space, the capability to deter or defend against this potential aggression should be a high priority.⁴⁸

The fifth and final central conclusion stated that the U.S. needed to invest in science and technology expertise in order to maintain its space superiority. More military space professionals would be required in the future to develop and master highly complex technology. An improved cadre of space experts needed to be developed with additional

⁴⁴ HQ USAF, "Air Force Response Plan to the Space Commission Report," 11 January 2001, pp.10, 27 (Doc 1-52).

⁴⁵ Space Commission, "Report of the Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization," 11 January 2001, p. 55 (Doc 1-51).

⁴⁶ *Ibid*, p. 80.

⁴⁷ *Ibid*, pp. 51, 100.

⁴⁸ *Ibid*, pp. 17-25, 100; HQ USAF, "Air Force Response Plan to the Space Commission Report," 11 January 2001, p. 9 (Doc 1-52).

focus on education, training, and career development in the field. The Commission stressed that the U.S. government had to take an active role in expanding the pool of military and civilian talent in the areas of engineering, science, and systems operations. The increasing requirement for engineers and scientists should be a national priority. The report stated that the Air Force had to increase its number of officers with space career backgrounds, retain more of its officers who specialized in space, improve space training, and provide better career development in space.⁴⁹

The Space Commission proposed several organization changes in its second conclusion. Among the most significant of these proposals, the Commission recommended that the Air Force should consolidate its space organizations within one command, the AFSPC. This included transferring SMC (space acquisition) from AFMC and realigning it to AFSPC (space operations). The realignment would make AFSPC the single organization to determine and implement the Air Force's space priorities. AFSPC would then gain the responsibility for both space acquisition and operations in a "cradle-to-grave" management system of the Air Force space programs. The Commission believed this realignment would allow space acquisition specialists to gain knowledge and experience in space operations and vice-versa. It would help streamline the space acquisition process by enabling the Air Force to develop and incorporate future space systems in less time. AFSPC would also manage the space career field, and develop a cadre of space professionals who would establish doctrines and accomplish the DoD space requirements. To help make space a greater priority, the Commission also recommended assigning a four-star general to command AFSPC.⁵⁰

The Space Commission recommended designating the Air Force as the DoD Executive Agent for Space, responsible for meeting the space requirements for all of the armed forces. The report stated, "... the Secretary of Defense [should] designate the Air Force formally as the Executive Agent for Space, with department-wide responsibility for planning, programming and acquisition of space systems."⁵¹ The Air Force carried most

⁴⁹ Space Commission, "Report of the Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization," 11 January 2001, pp. 42-47, 100 (Doc 1-51).

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 88-90, 93; SMC/PA, "SMC to realign under AFSPC," Astro News, 18 May 2001, pp. 1, 3 (Doc 1-24); SSgt A.J. Bosker, "Commission calls for single space organization," Air Force Link, 12 January 2001, pp. 1-3, <http://www.af.mil/news> (Doc 1-55); No author, "Air Force begins the transformation of space," Air Force Link, 9 May 2001, pp. 1-3, http://www.af.mil/news/May2001/n20010509_0629.shtml (Doc 1-56).

⁵¹ Space Commission, "Report of the Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization," 11 January 2001, pp. 89, 92-93 (Doc 1-51).

of the burden for providing and financing the necessary space assets for all of the armed forces while lacking the formal Title 10 United States Code (USC) authority of them.⁵² "... although the Army and the Navy represent DoD's largest users of space products and capabilities, their budget activities consistently fail to reflect the importance of space. Their rationale is that space technology projects should be funded by the Air Force."⁵³

The Space Commission recommended that the Army and Navy continue to develop and fund space programs that met their unique requirements, and submit them to the Executive Agent to be included in the joint space program. Making the Air Force the Executive Agent for Space was expected to improve the organization of DoD space programs, improve the budgeting and planning for space, plus increase the priority of space within the Air Force.⁵⁴

The Space Commission made additional significant recommendations for leadership positions and responsibilities in DoD space. The Under Secretary of the Air Force should be designated as both the Air Force Acquisition Executive for Space and as the Director of the NRO - responsible for both Air Force and NRO space acquisition. The Commission recommended that the Air Force should receive the responsibility under Title 10 USC to organize, train, and equip for space. The Commission made several additional leadership recommendations for space that can be found in their report.⁵⁵

The Space Commission proposed that the Air Force and the NRO should align their space programs. "The Department of Defense and the Intelligence Community would benefit from the appointment of a single official within the Air Force with authority for the acquisition of space systems for the Air Force and the NRO based on the "best practices" of each organization. Assign the Under Secretary of the Air Force as the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office."⁵⁶ The Air Force considered the merger proposal with the NRO "conceivable," but not in the near future.⁵⁷

⁵² *Ibid.*, pp. 55, 75-76; HQ USAF, "Air Force Response Plan to the Space Commission Report," 11 January 2001, p.10 (Doc 1-52); SSgt Jason Tudor, "Space doctrine starts from the ground up," Space Observer, 17 August 2001, pp. 1, 3 (Doc 1-57).

⁵³ Space Commission, "Report of the Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization," 11 January 2001, p. 76 (Doc 1-51).

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 93.

⁵⁵ Space Commission, "Report of the Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization," 11 January 2001, pp. 90-92 (Doc 1-51); Memo, Secretary of the Air Force to ASD/C3I, "Air Force Input to SecDef Response to Space Commission Report," 23 February 2001, pp. 1-5, 90-91, (Doc 1-58).

⁵⁶ Space Commission, "Report of the Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization," 11 January 2001, p. 90 (Doc 1-51).

The Air Force reviewed the Space Commission's report, and agreed with its proposals about how to improve national defense in space and give it the necessary priority.⁵⁸ The Acting Secretary of the Air Force, Lawrence J. Delaney, stated in a 23 February 2001 memorandum, "After a thorough review of the Report, the Air Force fully supports all findings and recommendations."⁵⁹

The Space Commission report would significantly affect SMC in the near future as the recommendations are implemented. To begin with, the Air Force realigned SMC from AFMC to AFSPC on 1 October 2001. The organization, training, education, acquisition, and priority for DoD space activities should all be affected as the Space Commission proposals are implemented.⁶⁰

⁵⁷ HQ USAF, "Air Force Response Plan to the Space Commission Report," 11 January 2001, p. 35 (Doc 1-52).

⁵⁸ SSgt A.J. Bosker, "Space Commission calls for consolidation," Air Force Link, 22 January 2001, p. 1, http://www.spacecom.af.mil/hqafspc/news/news.asp/nws_tmp.asp?storyid=01-07 (Doc 1-59); SSgt A.J. Bosker, "Air Force welcomes Space Commission's recommendations," Air Force Link, 8 February 2001, pp. 1-2, http://www.af.mil/news/Feb2001/n20010208_0185.shtml (Doc 1-60).

⁵⁹ Memo, Secretary of the Air Force to ASD/C3I, "Air Force Input to SecDef Response to Space Commission Report," 23 February 2001, (Doc 1-58).

⁶⁰ SMC/PA, "SMC to realign under AFSPC," Astro News, 18 May 2001, pp. 1, 3 (Doc 1-24); Peggy Hodge, SMC/PA, "'It's official!' AFSPC welcomes SMC into family," Astro News, 5 October 2001, p. 1 (Doc 1-26); Gerry Gilmore, "SPACECOM chief: Space must be top national priority," Astro News, 20 April 2001, pp. 1, 2 (Doc 1-61); Tim Dougherty, "SMC commander talks realignment, addresses concerns at town hall," Astro News, 27 July 2001, pp. 1, 3 (Doc 1-62); Cleota Drysdale, SMC/PA, "New career cross-flow between space ops and acquisitions," Astro News, 16 November 2001, pp. 1, 3 (Doc 1-63).

CHAPTER 2 RESOURCES

Year 2000 (Y2K) Computer Rollover

Until the 1990s, the computer industry used only the last two digits (from 00 to 99) to count the current year when they programmed their memory chips. The programmers hard-coded the first two numbers (designating the century) as “19” (as in the 20th century) without a rollover to “20” for the 21st century. Many programmers were shortsighted and did not expect the software programs they produced to continue being used into the 21st century. With this assumption, the programmers did not adjust the time systems to go beyond 1999. At 0000 hours on 1 January 2000, the computers that did not get modified to rollover to the year 2000 (Y2K) would misinterpret the date as 1 January 1900, and potentially cause widespread computer failures for both individual computers and entire computer networks. In the early 1990s, the Y2K situation became a widely publicized concern, as computer experts acknowledged the potential crises and worked to remedy the situation. The Y2K-type concerns also existed for the leap year rollover on 29 February to 1 March 2000, and the rollover from 31 December 2000 to 1 January 2001.¹

To maintain their operational statuses, every Air Force mission depended on its computer systems. The Air Force could potentially have had computer failures for its nuclear weapons systems, space systems, communications networks, command and control infrastructure, and its support systems, among several other disastrous possibilities if Y2K failures became a widespread reality. The Air Force also had concerns about the threat of information warfare by terrorists or foreign governments who might gain military intelligence if potential Y2K problems left the security of Department of Defense (DoD) computer systems vulnerable to espionage.²

¹ 1Lt Yolanda Dozier, “Y2K is coming – what can you do to prepare at home?,” Astro News, 23 April 1999, p. 7 (Doc 2-1); Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC and Space Systems Support Group, Peterson AFB, “Solving the Year 2000 Software Problem,” 16 May 1997, pp. 5-6 and 14 (Doc 2-2); Charter (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC, “AFMC Year 2000 (Y2K) Issue IPTS Charter,” no date (Doc 2-3).

² Dean J. Scouloukas, “Y2K computer glitch to trigger major global crises,” USA Today, 30 July 1998, p. 11A (Doc 2-4); Associated Press, “Pentagon feels confident Y2K bug will be tamed,” Gazette Telegraph, 15 January 1999, p. A7 (Doc 2-5); Memo, HQ AFMC/SC to SMC/CC et al., “Year 2000-Continuity of Operations Readiness Planning,” 2 February 1999, (Doc 2-6); John Diedrich, “Russians get first look at missile warning center,” The Gazette, 22 September 1998, p. 2 (Doc 2-7); Memo (FOUO, info used not FOUO), HQ AFMC/CC to SMC/CC et al., “Homestretch to Year 2000 (Y2K),” 24 November 1999, p. 7 (Doc 2-8); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1998 – 30 September 1999 (Secret, extract is U), HQ AFMC/HO, p. 210.

The Air Force made it a top priority to ensure its computer systems became Y2K-compliant prior to 2000. In June 1997, Gen Ronald R. Fogleman, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, made fixing the Y2K problem the Air Force's top software sustainment issue. The Air Force Communications Agency (AFCA) became the overall focal point for the Y2K resolution effort throughout the Air Force. The HQ Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) became the Y2K focal point for all AFMC units as it supported AFCA in the Y2K effort. SMC reported its Y2K assessments and compliance to HQ AFMC.³

The Air Force established Y2K Working Groups to provide information and directions about Y2K to the various Air Force commands and program offices. These groups assessed the Y2K problems, and relayed instructions about attaining Y2K compliance. The Directorate of Systems Acquisition (SMC/AXE) initiated the Y2K Working Group for SMC in October 1995.⁴

Eric Shulman (SMC/AXEC), a civilian software engineer for the Air Force, managed the Y2K Working Group at SMC. The Directorate of Systems Acquisition assigned him to be the project officer for Y2K issues at SMC from October 1995 until December 1999. A 1997 memorandum initially estimated that SMC managed 50 systems that required a thorough assessment for potential Y2K impacts. In a document he wrote in February 1997, Shulman described the Y2K problems that SMC faced. His introduction provided an informative background of the Y2K issue.⁵

³ E-mail, Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Y2K Working Groups," 26 February 2001, (Doc 2-9); Memo (FOUO, info used not FOUO), AFAA Area Audit Office to SMC/CC and AFMC/CC, "(Draft)... System Assessments for the Year 2000 Program, Space and Missile Systems Center...", November 1997, (Doc 2-10); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1997 – 30 September 1998 (FOUO, info used not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO, pp. 202-203, 210-212.

⁴ E-mail, Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Y2K Working Groups," 26 February 2001, (Doc 2-9); Letter, SMC/CC to SMC/AX, "... thanks for the outstanding support Mr Eric Shulman," 28 January 2000, (Doc 2-11); Charter (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC, "Charter For SMC Year 2000 Working Group," no date, (Doc 2-12).

⁵ Letter, SMC/CC to SMC/AX, "... thanks for the outstanding support Mr Eric Shulman," 28 January 2000, (Doc 2-11); Memo, SMC/AX and SMC/PK to Distribution, "SMC Guidance for Y2K Compliance," 30 September 1998, (Doc 2-13); Memo (FOUO, info used not FOUO), AFAA Area Audit Office to SMC/CC and AFMC/CC, "(Draft)... System Assessments for the Year 2000 Program, Space and Missile Systems Center...", November 1997, (Doc 2-10); Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC and Space Systems Support Group, Peterson AFB, "Solving the Year 2000 Software Problem," 16 May 1997, (Doc 2-2); Document (FOUO, info used not FOUO),

“Y2K is a serious problem. How did we get here? Most of the software that drives SMC and MWSSS [Missile Warning Space Surveillance Sensors] systems was written starting in the [19]70s and was rewritten, fixed, modified, and in some cases replaced. But this was always based on existing code. New systems were brought on line even in the [19]90s without incorporating compliant code. While date processing was critical to the operation of our systems, poor programming practices, reliance on old code, and assumptions that ‘the system won’t be around in the year 2000’ led to a number of date processing problems to include Y2K. Thus, a time bomb had been planted. Complicating the environment is the wide variety of high order languages, such as C, Ada, COBOL, Fortran, Jovial, and PASCAL and real time languages used to support the missions. System specific assembly code such as MAC50, COMPASS, and RTL were used to meet time requirements.

“How real is the problem? A majority of the systems that have been analyzed and tested to date have shown significant Y2K impacts. Some of the systems have ‘compliant code’ where compliant code means the YYYYMMDD [year, month, day] eight-digit date code is used. In all fairness the six digit YYMMDD was mandated by Federal Information Processing Standards beginning in 1970.”⁶

The Y2K Working Group provided compliance strategies and instructions from higher headquarters in addition to information from the computer industry. It also established and maintained a Y2K web site for the latest information and directions. SMC utilized a Y2K database to record the Y2K status for the program offices.⁷

The Y2K Working Group at SMC instituted the Air Force’s “Weapon System Strategy for Year 2000.” SMC used this five-phase strategy (Y2K awareness, assessment, renovation, validation, and implementation) as a guide to assess its Y2K issues, and the steps it would take to make the computer systems Y2K compliant. Phase One focused on promoting Y2K awareness and developing a Y2K Action Plan so an organized Y2K process could be established. The plan directed the two-letter offices to

Eric Shulman, SMC/AXEC, “Solving the Year 2000 Software Problem at SMC and SSSG [Space Systems Support Group],” 7 February 1997, p. 19 (Doc 2-14).

⁶ Document (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXEC, “Solving the Year 2000 Software Problem at SMC and SSSG [Space Systems Support Group],” 7 February 1997, p. 2 (Doc 2-14).

⁷ Charter (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC, “Charter For SMC Year 2000 Working Group,” no date, (Doc 2-12); Memo (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Lt Gen Otto Guenther to distribution, “Use of the Year 2000 (Y2K) Compliance Checklist,” circa June 1997, (Doc 2-15); E-mail (FOUO, info used not FOUO), 61 CS Comm Center Image to SMC/CCA, “AF Year 2000 Database Data Quality,” 4 September 1998, (Doc 2-16).

designate a Y2K point of contact for coordinating the Y2K program. Among other objectives, the Action Plan determined the activities that had to be accomplished, a time estimate of the activities, established goals and objectives, and it provided guidance for the formal testing of the software. Phase One had an AFMC completion deadline of June 1997.⁸

Phase Two consisted of a Y2K assessment of each computer system and its software. The Y2K Action Plan required three-letter programs to prepare and maintain an inventory of their computer systems and software that might have Y2K issues. The Y2K problems first had to be identified, then as the programmer investigated each occurrence, the programmer filtered out the problems until he identified the core problems. Scanning through the source code proved to be the most direct way of identifying Y2K problems. Eric Shulman stated, "Testing is really an iterative process. 'Test a little - Code a little' proved to be a very effective way of analyzing the software and prototypes. As each problem was encountered, a prototype was developed to allow further testing of the system."⁹ A document called the "Y2K Scorecard" provided a summary of the Y2K status at SMC. The SMC program offices had to produce their Y2K status to AXEC on a monthly basis so the information could be incorporated into the Y2K Scorecard to help determine the Y2K priorities and the criticality of the mission. Phase Two had an AFMC completion deadline of October 1997.¹⁰

⁸ Memo (FOUO, info used not FOUO), AFAA Area Audit Office to SMC/CC and AFMC/CC, "(Draft)... System Assessments for the Year 2000 Program, Space and Missile Systems Center...", November 1997, p. 2 (Doc 2-10); Strategy (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC, "(Draft) Weapon System Strategy for Year 2000," 11 August 1997, pp. 1-2 (Doc 2-17); Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC and Space Systems Support Group, Peterson AFB, "Solving the Year 2000 Software Problem," 16 May 1997, pp. 8-9 (Doc 2-2); Document (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman (SMC/AXEC), "Solving the Year 2000 Software Problem at SMC and SSSG [Space Systems Support Group]," 7 February 1997, pp. 4-5 (Doc 2-14); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1997 - 30 September 1998 (FOUO, info used not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO, p. 204; Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), HQ AFMC/DRS, "AFMC Y2K Status Briefing," 9 September 1996, p. 9 (Doc 2-18).

⁹ Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC and Space Systems Support Group, Peterson AFB, "Solving the Year 2000 Software Problem," 16 May 1997, pp. 8 and 11 (Doc 2-2).

¹⁰ Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC and Space Systems Support Group, Peterson AFB, "Solving the Year 2000 Software Problem," 16 May 1997, p. 8 (Doc 2-2); Charter (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC, "Charter For SMC Year 2000 Working Group," no date, (Doc 2-12); Lt Col King (FOUO), "CW Year 2000 (Y2K) Action Plan (Draft)," 15 December 1996, (Doc 2-19); Document (FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXEC, "Solving the Year 2000 Software Problem at SMC and SSSG [Space Systems Support Group]," 7 February 1997, pp. 3-8 (Doc 2-14); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1997 - 30 September 1998 (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO,

Phase Three renovated the computer systems. This phase involved the actual “fixing” of non-compliant system components. Determinations were made about the process of achieving Y2K compliance. After the process was resolved, then the planning, accomplishing, and verifying the corrective actions would be undertaken. The computers had their times forwarded to the Y2K-sensitive dates to test their reactions. If the systems could not be removed from dedicated operation, the programmers simulated the system’s operation using an alternate platform for the testing; this alternative had serious drawbacks because questions remained about whether simulated testing could rigorously test the systems. Phase Three had an AFMC completion deadline of June 1998.¹¹

Phase Four verified and certified the systems for Y2K compliance. The renovated computer systems would be tested prior to putting them into operation. A manager had to sign a document stating that everything in the Y2K certification checklist had been completed. The certification stated that the system would function in an acceptable manner, whether fully Y2K compliant or non-compliant. Phase Four had an AFMC completion deadline of September 1998.¹²

Phase Five implemented the computer systems. This was the final phase of the Y2K compliance strategy. It focused on placing the Y2K compliant systems into operation after they completed all the Y2K tests and had all the Y2K certifications. Phase Five had an AFMC completion deadline of December 1998.¹³

p. 204; Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), HQ AFMC/DRS, “AFMC Y2K Status Briefing,” 9 September 1996, p. 9 (Doc 2-18).

¹¹ Strategy (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC, “(Draft) Weapon System Strategy for Year 2000,” 11 August 1997, p. 2 (Doc 2-17); Document (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman (SMC/AXEC), “Solving the Year 2000 Software Problem at SMC and SSSG [Space Systems Support Group],” 7 February 1997, pp. 8-10 (Doc 2-14); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1997 – 30 September 1998 (FOUO, info used not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO, p. 204; Briefing Charts (FOUO), HQ AFMC/DRS, “AFMC Y2K Status Briefing,” 9 September 1996, p. 9 (Doc 2-18).

¹² Memo (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Lt Gen Otto Guenther to distribution, “Use of the Year 2000 (Y2K) Compliance Checklist,” circa June 1997, (Doc 2-15); Strategy (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC, “(Draft) Weapon System Strategy for Year 2000,” 11 August 1997, p. 2 (Doc 2-17); Document (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXEC, “Solving the Year 2000 Software Problem at SMC and SSSG [Space Systems Support Group],” 7 February 1997, p. 7 (Doc 2-14); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1997 – 30 September 1998 (FOUO, info used not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO, p. 204; Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), HQ AFMC/DRS, “AFMC Y2K Status Briefing,” 9 Sep 1996, p. 9 (Doc 2-18).

¹³ Strategy (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC, “(Draft) Weapon System Strategy for Year 2000,” 11 August 1997, p. 2 (Doc 2-17); History of Air Force Materiel

Y2K compliance within the classified programs at SMC proved to be a problem for the Y2K Working Group. If a program determined that its data was classified, the program could withhold the status of their Y2K compliance from the Y2K database. These programs reported their Y2K status to the SMC commander. At times this situation proved to be difficult for the Y2K experts when they made their overall assessments of the Y2K status at SMC. Out of necessity, the classified programs limited the access to their computer systems, but this sometimes hindered the Y2K experts in their progress to update the classified systems to Y2K compliance.¹⁴

Some of the space programs did not meet the various Y2K-compliance deadlines. Delays were sometimes caused by limited resources, technical difficulties, and the vast amounts of software and code that had to be renovated. The program offices wrote a contingency plan (Continuity of Operations Plan [COOP]) for their mission critical systems that provided alternative measures that could be used to ensure the continuity of their operations in case the Y2K fixes did not get completed or proved to be ineffective. These contingency plans had to be completed by 26 March 1999 and exercised by 30 June 1999.¹⁵

SMC had 60 total systems to make Y2K-compliant, 42 of them were mission critical/essential systems. As of 5 January 1999, 24 of the 42 mission essential systems completed the Y2K processing, one was in decommission, two were in renovation, five were in validation, four were in implementation, and six were in development. The Air Force considered a computer system "Y2K compliant" after it finished all of the Y2K

Command 1 October 1997 – 30 September 1998 (FOUO, info used not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO, p. 204; Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), HQ AFMC/DRS, "AFMC Y2K Status Briefing," 9 Sep 1996, p. 9 (Doc 2-18).

¹⁴ Document (FOUO, info used not FOUO), AFAA to SMC/AXEC, "Y2K Audit Review Comments," 1997, (Doc 2-20); E-mail (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Y2K edits," 9 April 2001, (Doc 2-21).

¹⁵ Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC, "SMC Systems Missing Year 2000 Renovation Date," 29 July 1998, (Doc 2-22); E-mail (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Y2K info," 15 March 2001, (Doc 2-23); E-mail, IMAGE to SMC/CCA et al., "Contingency Plans," 8 January 1998, (Doc 2-24); Plan (FOUO, info used not FOUO), 61 ABG/CC, "Los Angeles Air Force Base Continuity of Operations Plan," 30 March 1999, (Doc 2-25); Memo, HQ AFMC/SC to SMC/CC et al., "Year 2000-Continuity of Operations Readiness Planning," 2 February 1999, (Doc 2-6); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1997 – 30 September 1998 (FOUO, extracts are not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO, pp. 207, 214-217; E-mail (FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Y2K edits," 9 April 2001, (Doc 2-21).

processes; the "Y2K completion date" was when the computer system had finished all of the Y2K processes and had completed the administrative requirements.¹⁶

All the AFMC centers required battle staffs on a 24-hour basis beginning 30 December 1999 in case a Y2K emergency took place. The battle staff operations originally had schedules to continue operations until 15 January 2000, because Y2K problems might have taken several days to develop, depending on when the computer system ran.¹⁷

SMC completed most of its Y2K-compliance renovations prior to 1 January 2000. Two space systems did not complete the Y2K processes. The Titan IV Solid Rocket Motor Upgrade (SRMU) did not finish processing their computer systems by 2000, because the Air Force did not schedule their next launch until June 2000, so they had no urgency to complete it. The Titan IV SRMU computers completed their Y2K compliance prior to June and did not have any problems.¹⁸

The Air Force Satellite Control Network's (AFSCN) Orbital Analysis System (OAS) at Schriever AFB, Colorado did not complete the needed Y2K procedures by 1 January 2000. Development on the AFSCN OAS began in 1998; it was a new capability that had been minimally addressed by other hardware systems. The 50th Space Wing (SW) began developing the OAS prior to Y2K and intended it to accomplish the following tasks: carry out conjunction assessments that warned satellite operators if two satellites were getting too close together; to help determine satellite visibility angles; and to determine if satellites in orbit were in line with each other. During the OAS development, the 50 SW continued to use its baseline systems. Some of the Y2K procedure deadlines for the OAS did not get completed on schedule due to: DoD policy

¹⁶ Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC, "SMC Y2K Status Update," 14 December 1999, p. 9 (Doc 2-26); Document (FOUO, info used not FOUO), "Background Paper On SMC Year 2000 (Y2K) Status," 21 January 1999, (Doc 2-27); Discussion (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE, with Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Y2K Compliancy Date and Y2K Completion Date," 8 May 2002.

¹⁷ Memo, HQ AFMC/XP to ALHQCTR/CC et al., "Y2K Critical Event-CY1999-CY2000 Rollover," 3 December 1999, (Doc 2-28); SSgt Cynthia Miller, Air Force News, "Air Force continues close watch on Y2K," 4 January 2000, http://www.af.mil/news/Jan2000/n20000104_000006 (Doc 2-29).

¹⁸ E-mail (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Y2K info," 15 March 2001, (Doc 2-23); E-mail (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Y2K edits," 9 April 2001, (Doc 2-21); Discussion (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Space systems that did not complete the Y2K process," 8 May 2002; E-mail (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "FW: Y2K," 20 May 2002, (Doc 2-33).

delays; problems integrating several Commercial, Off-The-Shelf (COTS) hardware and software products; and due to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) of Onizuka Air Station, California. Several Onizuka missions moved to Schriever AFB and displaced units of the 22nd Space Operations Squadron from their main operations building where they created the OAS orbital products. The OAS development team identified a schedule slip in August-September 1999 for completing the Y2K processing.¹⁹

The AFSCN OAS became Y2K compliant on 10 September 1999, but the Air Force did not expect the Y2K completion date until March 2000. AFSCN then required the assistance of the 1st Command and Control Squadron (1 CACS) (redesignated the 1st Space Control Squadron on 1 October 2001) of the Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center (CMOC) at Peterson AFB, Colorado. The Air Force established procedures for requesting conjunction assessments on a limited basis beginning 1 January 2000 until the AFSCN OAS had "turned over" (completed development and declared operationally viable) and had accomplished its Y2K completion. The 50 SW practiced the procedures at Schriever AFB in late 1999.²⁰

¹⁹ Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC, "SMC Year 2000 Update to AFSPC/CV," 19 May 1999, pp. 16-18 (Doc 2-30); Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC and SMC/CW, "HQ AFMC/CC Year 2000 Update," 27 September 1999, (Doc 2-31); Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC and SMC/CW, "AFSPC/CC Year 2000 Update," 29 September 1999, pp. 6-8 (Doc 2-32); Discussion (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Space systems that did not complete the Y2K process," 8 May 2002; E-mail (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "FW: Y2K," 20 May 2002, (Doc 2-33); E-mail, Capt Wesley Turner, SMC/Det11/ CWSNC, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "RE: Y2K," 28 May 2002, (Doc 2-34); E-mail, Capt Wesley Turner, SMC/Det 11/CWSNC, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Clarification," 29 May 2002, (Doc 2-35); E-mail, Capt Wesley Turner, SMC/Det 11/ CWSNC, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Another clarification," 29 May 2002, (Doc 2-36).

²⁰ Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC and SMC/CW, "HQ AFMC/CC Year 2000 Update," 27 September 1999, (Doc 2-31); Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/CW to AFMC/CC, "SMC Systems Late in Completing Y2K," 1 March 1999, pp. 12-14 (Doc 2-37); Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC and SMC/CW, "Final Year 2000 Review," 20 December 1999, p. 8 (Doc 2-38); Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/AXEC and SMC/CW, "AFMC/CC Year 2000 Update," 17 December 1999, (Doc 2-39); Fact Sheet, Peterson AFB, "1st Space Control Squadron," printed 22 May 2002, http://www.peterson.af.mil/21sw/library/fact_sheets/1cacs.htm (Doc 2-40); E-mail, SSgt Trisha Morgan, SW/HO, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "1st Space Control Squadron," 28 May 2002, (Doc 2-41); E-mail, Capt Wesley Turner, SMC/Det 11/CWSNC, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "RE: Y2K," 28 May 2002, (Doc 2-34).

On 1 January 2000, the AFSCN implemented the Y2K Contingency Plan for the OAS. The CMOC orbital analysis workshop (a computer operations center) used their OAS computers to do collision avoidance calculations on a limited basis and provided 10 percent to 20 percent of the 50 SW's projected need. The 50 SW continued to use its baseline systems, and it telephoned into the CMOC orbital workshop during business hours. Around April 2000, the AFSCN OAS accomplished its Y2K completion, finished the turnover, and garnered a fully operational status.²¹

A classified reconnaissance satellite system experienced a Y2K failure during the 1 January 2000 rollover. On 4 January 2000, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, John Hamre, announced the failure of a "significant" reconnaissance satellite system to the media. Hamre declined to identify the intelligence system that failed, how many satellite(s) failed, or which government organization (probably the National Reconnaissance Office) operated the system. The space system had been successfully Y2K tested in segments prior to 2000, but it could not be tested altogether because of its operational necessity to national defense. The system crashed after the rollover occurred simultaneously to the entire space system on 2000. It took about four hours for the space operators to determine what happened to the failed system. The operators had control over the satellite(s) after the failure, but they could not process or receive any information from the ground. An unnamed, backup reconnaissance system took over operations for the failed space system after several hours had passed, and provided the majority of the information supplied by the failed space system. Hamre stated that the failure had an "insignificant impact" to national intelligence capabilities, because of the use of the backup system. The failed reconnaissance space system rapidly received repairs for its Y2K problems, and became fully operational again on the afternoon of 2 January 2000.²²

²¹ Briefing Charts (FOUO, info used not FOUO), SMC/CW, "Year 2000 Emergency Response Team Plan," 17 December 1999, (Doc 2-42); Discussion (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Space systems that did not complete the Y2K process," 8 May 2002; E-mail (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "FW: Y2K," 20 May 2002, (Doc 2-33); E-mail, Capt Wesley Turner, SMC/Det 11/ CWSNC, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "RE: Y2K," 28 May 2002, (Doc 2-34); E-mail, Capt Wesley Turner, SMC/Det 11/CWSNC, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "[Y2K] Completion Date," 30 May 2002, (Doc 2-43); E-mail, Capt Wesley Turner, SMC/Det 11 /CWSNC, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "OAS Summary," 31 May 2002, (Doc 2-44).

²² Internet Document, DefenseLink, "DoD News Briefing [Deputy Secretary of Defense John J. Hamre]," 4 January 2000, http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2000/t01042000_t0104asd.html (Doc 2-45); Internet Document, Paul Stone, "DoD Stands Down Y2K Operations Center," 5 January 2000, http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2000/n01052000_20001052.html (Doc 2-46).

Los Angeles AFB did not have any serious Y2K problems. The commander of the 61st Air Base Group (Col David Price) summarized the results of the Y2K effort on base in the 28 January 2000 issue of *Astro News*.

“Base organizations were well prepared for the year 2000 rollover, and it passed without incident. Our communications squadron worked hard to ensure that the base’s comm/computer infrastructure was 100 percent ready—and it was! Nevertheless, the command post, civil engineers and communication squadron had people on duty around the clock over the New Year’s weekend just in case a Y2K emergency surprised us. The senior battle staff was also on-call Dec. 31 through New Year’s Day—just in case. Thanks to a comprehensive base wide planning effort and thorough system testing by our communications squadron, the calendar change we experienced was truly a non-event. Great job everyone!”²³

SMC shut down its Y2K offices in February 2000.²⁴ Eric Shulman summarized the seriousness of Y2K at SMC.

“If SMC had not conducted any Y2K fixes, or had not completed the most important Y2K fixes in time, Y2K at SMC probably would have resulted in several system operational degradations and perhaps failures. As an example, if the IBM 4381s [mainframes] used by DSP, the Ranges, and GPS had not been replaced/patched, the systems would have had some serious problems. If the telephone system at SMC was not replaced, you would have been without phones after December 31, 1999.”²⁵

The DoD spent \$3.5 billion and used thousands of people to prepare the DoD computer systems for Y2K. AFMC had the responsibility of making 2,356 computer systems Y2K compliant, and all but one of them accomplished this goal; the Y2K turnover had almost no effect to AFMC. Overall, the DoD had minimal Y2K problems according to Deputy Secretary of Defense John Hamre.²⁶

²³ Col David Price, “Los Angeles AFB begins the new century,” *Astro News*, 28 January 2000, p. 2 (Doc 2-47).

²⁴ E-mail (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, “Y2K info,” 15 March 2001, (Doc 2-23); E-mail, Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, “RE: Y2K Nice Job,” 12 August 2002, (Doc 2-49).

²⁵ E-mail (FOUO, info used not FOUO), Eric Shulman, SMC/AXE to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, “Re: IBM 4381,” 13 March 2002, (Doc 2-48).

²⁶ Internet Document, SSgt Kathleen T. Rhem, “Computer Security, Y2K Effort Top Hamre Accomplishments,” 22 March 2000, p. 2 (Doc 2-50); Internet Document, Paul Stone, “DoD Stands Down Y2K Operations Center,” 5 January 2000, http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2000/n01052000_20001052.html (Doc 2-46); History of Air Force Materiel Command 1 October 1999 – 30 September 2000 (FOUO, info used not FOUO), HQ AFMC/HO, pp. 177-179.

LAND and FACILITIES

Systems Acquisition Management Support (SAMS) Complex

By the fall of 1997, the Air Force began evaluating a facility modernization initiative for Los Angeles AFB that it designated the "Systems Acquisition Management Support (SAMS) Complex" project. The SAMS project proposed trading base property (including the 41-acre Area A) to a private real estate developer in exchange for the construction of new, seismically-secure Air Force facilities in Area B.²⁷

In 2001, Area A consisted of six two-story buildings and one six-story building (constructed between 1956 and 1959) totaling approximately 835,000 square feet. The Air Force purchased the complex from the Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation in 1960. The older buildings at Area B (mainly built in the mid-1950s) originally supported aircraft production by the Douglas Aircraft Company. Largely due to the numerous base closure evaluations that had been conducted on Los Angeles AFB since the 1970s, no major renovations had been completed on the base facilities since their construction. The outdated buildings at Los Angeles AFB had numerous structural and deterioration problems in 2001. They were particularly susceptible to potential earthquake damage that placed personnel at significant risk.²⁸ Col Dieter Barnes (61 Air Base Group [ABG] Commander) organized and led the "Area A Integrated Product Team (IPT)" that included eight members of SMC/AXF and one from the 61 ABG Civil Engineering. The IPT produced a document on 25 July 1997 entitled, *Area "A" Facilities Assessment* that described the facility conditions on base and initiated SAMS project.²⁹

²⁷ Fact Sheet, SMC, "SAMS Fact Sheet," printed 16 February 2001, p. 1, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/factsheet.html (Doc 2-51).

²⁸ Fact Sheet, SMC, "SAMS Fact Sheet," printed 16 February 2001, p. 1, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/factsheet.html (Doc 2-51); Document, Area A Integrated Product Team (FOUO, info used not FOUO), "Area "A" Facilities Assessment," 25 July 1997, pp. 1 and 5 (Doc 2-52); E-mail, Peggy Hodge, SMC/PA, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "RE: SAMS History Review [this E-mail clears the entire eight-page description of SAMS in this SMC History 1998-2001 for public release]," 18 February 2004, (Doc 2-52-1); Internet Document, SMC, "Facilities to be Demolished," printed 17 November 1999, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/section3.htm (Doc 2-53).

²⁹ Area A Integrated Product Team (FOUO, info used not FOUO), "Area "A" Facilities Assessment," 25 July 1997, (Doc 2-52).

Area "A" Facilities Assessment outlined the many defects within the Area A facilities. The main problem was the facilities' failure to meet earthquake safety design standards for Los Angeles County. On 1 December 1994, President Clinton approved Executive Order 12941 that set the minimum seismic safety standards for existing federally owned or leased buildings. The Interagency Committee on Seismic Safety in Construction established the seismic safety standards. The Air Force Civil Engineering headquarters at the Pentagon issued a memorandum on 18 May 1995 that required Air Force compliance with Executive Order 12941 and directed "... the Air Force to assess the seismic safety of existing buildings constructed without adequate seismic standards and to estimate the cost of mitigation."³⁰

The Area A facilities had two seismic safety evaluations during the 1990s. The first evaluation was completed prior to Executive Order 12941. Wheeler & Gray, Inc. Consulting Engineers accomplished an earthquake evaluation on Buildings 100, 105 and 110 in February 1990. In accordance with the Uniform Building Code (UBC) of 1988, the three buildings were determined to be "structurally inadequate to resist lateral forces." The report stated that shear walls of concrete needed to be added to the facilities, and that seismic bracing should be constructed for the plumbing, air-ducts, and electrical wiring.³¹

In July 1996, the URS Consultants of San Francisco conducted a "rapid" seismic evaluation of Buildings 100, 105 and 120. This analysis determined the ability of the facilities to withstand an earthquake and evaluated their risk to human safety. Buildings 110, 115 and 125 had similar construction to Building 100, so URS Consultants assumed they had the same seismic safety conditions. The evaluation assessed all six buildings to be inadequate for seismic safety both structurally and non-structurally (partition, ceiling, light fixtures, cladding/glazing, mechanical & electrical, piping, and duct). The facilities did not meet the earthquake safety standards stated in the 1994 UBC. To comply with seismic life-safety, the Area A buildings needed to infill the shear walls, construct additional new shear walls, have building columns wrapped to support the floor slabs, and brace the interior subsystems.³²

The facilities within Area A also did not meet the fire protection standards. The guidelines were listed in the Military Handbook (dated 29 April 1994) *Fire Protection for Facilities, Engineering, Design, and Construction* (MIL-HDBK-1008B), the *National Fire Codes* published by the National Fire Protection Association, and sections of the 1994 UBC. The buildings met the fire safety regulations until the mid-1990s; after that,

³⁰ *Ibid* (FOUO, info used not FOUO), pp. 8 and 39-40.

³¹ *Ibid* (FOUO, info used not FOUO), pp. 6-8 and 30.

³² *Ibid* (FOUO, info used not FOUO), pp. 9-11.

the fire sprinklers and egress capabilities in the Area A buildings did not meet the existing standards.³³

By 2001, the Area A facilities were over 40 years old and had numerous deficiencies that the 1997 *Area "A" Facilities Assessment* described. The aging electrical systems in the buildings became a problem to maintain and repair largely due to the insufficient spare parts. The electric wiring continued to deteriorate with age and should have been replaced.³⁴ "The current telephone management system is old, unreliable, and [has a] Single Point of Failure should it fail."³⁵ Most of the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) units and their controls continued to deteriorate and should have been replaced. Major renovation work was recommended for the interior ductwork, the ceilings, and the lighting. Asbestos and lead paint could be found throughout the Area A facilities, but a comprehensive survey had not been accomplished in the buildings. The dominant office layout in the Area A facilities had each person in an individual office, rather than the current Air Force preference for open-bay, cubicles.³⁶ The Executive Summary in the 1997 *Area "A" Facilities Assessment* concluded by stating, "... due to their [Area A facilities] age and lack of previous funding for major renovations, these facilities currently do not provide a quality work environment for Air Force and civilian personnel."³⁷

The predicted cost to bring Area A into safety compliance was prohibitive. An executive summary (dated 3 May 1999) estimated the cost of modernizing the base and bringing Area A up to safety compliance standards. "Fire safety and seismic upgrades alone are estimated to cost \$69 million. Another \$117 million would be required for necessary modernization projects. The cost of new facilities for the SMC work force would be well in excess of \$100 million."³⁸

³³ *Ibid* (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), p. 13; Fact Sheet, SMC, "SAMS Fact Sheet," printed 16 February 2001, p. 2, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/factsheet.html (Doc 2-51).

³⁴ Area A Integrated Product Team (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), "Area "A" Facilities Assessment," 25 July 1997, pp. 7 and 14 (Doc 2-52).

³⁵ *Ibid* (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), p. 14.

³⁶ *Ibid* (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), pp. 7, 15-16, 32-33, 37, 57; Internet Document, SMC, "SAMS Requests for Statements of Interest Los Angeles Air Force Base Consolidation," printed 17 November 1999, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/rsi.html (Doc 2-54).

³⁷ Area A Integrated Product Team (FOUO), "Area "A" Facilities Assessment," 25 July 1997, p. 1 (Doc 2-52).

³⁸ Staff Summary Sheet, SMC/PK to SMC/CC, "Letter of Transmittal to AFMC, Acquisition Management and Support (SAMS) Complex Legislation," 3 May 1999, with



Illustration 2-1 Area A of Los Angeles AFB

The SAMS project proposed that the Air Force trade up to 57 acres of Los Angeles AFB real property to a private real estate developer in exchange for the construction of new, seismically-secure Air Force facilities (totaling approximately 580,000 square feet) within Area B. The Air Force intended to use the best commercial policies in the implementation of the SAMS project. The proposed land the Air Force could exchange included Area A, the 13-acre Lawndale Annex (30,000-square feet) in Hawthorne, California on the east side of Aviation Boulevard between Rosecrans Avenue and Marine Avenue, and the 3.7-acre former Armed Forces Radio and Television Service facility (59,600-square feet) located at 10888 Latuna Canyon Road in Sun Valley,

four attachments: Memo, SMC/CC to AFMC/CE, "Los Angeles Air Force Base Modernization Project Draft Legislation," 12 May 1999, and Executive Summary, "Proposed Legislation: 'Los Angeles Air Force Base Modernization,'" no date, and Draft Legislation, "Sec. __. Los Angeles Air Force Base Modernization," 3 May 1999, and Sectional Analysis For Proposed Legislation, "Los Angeles Air Force Base Modernization," 3 May 1999, (Doc 2-55).

California. Upon the completion of the new facilities in Area B, Los Angeles AFB would relocate all of its personnel from the exchanged sites (Area A and the Lawndale Annex). The real estate contractor would likely demolish the buildings at Area A and have new commercial buildings constructed in their place.³⁹

The SAMS project included the option of a real estate developer offering alternative, local locations for the entirety of Los Angeles AFB. The real estate developer could construct an entirely new Los Angeles AFB, or existing facilities could be provided for the base. The alternate location for a new base had to be within five miles of the Aerospace Corporation's headquarters in El Segundo. The Area B support facilities (medical clinic, fitness center, commissary, base exchange, etc.) would also have to be duplicated at the alternate location. The real estate developer could receive both Area A and Area B from the Air Force if this proposal option was implemented. This alternative had to be cost effective, provide adequate office space, and insure the quality of life for the Air Force.⁴⁰

Los Angeles AFB would gain numerous benefits with the implementation of the SAMS project. The base would have modern facilities that would meet the Los Angeles County seismic safety codes. The government could save an estimated \$100 million if it did not have to fund the construction of new base facilities. Up to 1.1 million square feet of substandard base facilities could be disposed of. Annual maintenance and operating costs for the base could be reduced by millions of dollars. The SAMS project would consolidate all the base personnel in one location (Area B) rather than continuing to split them between Area A, Area B, and the Lawndale Annex. The quality of life for the base personnel would also be improved with the relocation to new facilities.⁴¹

If the Air Force accomplishes the SAMS project and new facilities are constructed in Area B, a new office layout could be implemented for the base personnel in accordance with the Air Force's current standard. The dominant office layout in the Area A facilities in 2001 had most of the personnel in individual offices with floor-to-ceiling

³⁹ Internet Document, SMC, "SAMS Requests for Statements of Interest Los Angeles Air Force Base Consolidation," printed 17 November 1999, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/rsi.html (Doc 2-54); Internet Document, SMC, "Request for Proposal (RFP)," 9 August 2001, pp. 1-2 http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS (Doc 2-56); Fact Sheet, SMC, "SAMS Fact Sheet," printed 16 February 2001, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/factsheet.html (Doc 2-51).

⁴⁰ Internet Document, SMC, "SAMS Requests for Statements of Interest Los Angeles Air Force Base Consolidation," printed 17 November 1999, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/rsi.html (Doc 2-54); Memo, SMC/CC to HQ AFMC/CE, "Proposed Enabling Language, Systems Acquisition Management & Support (SAMS) Complex," 18 October 1999, (Doc 2-57).

⁴¹ Fact Sheet, SMC, "SAMS Fact Sheet," printed 16 February 2001, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/factsheet.html (Doc 2-51).

walls and a door. This situation provided privacy, security, and reduced noise for the employee. The 1997 *Area "A" Facilities Assessment* stressed the Air Force's current standard of using open-bay, cubicle layouts as working spaces for its military and civilian personnel. This design would decrease the amount of office space required and reduce costs. The document also suggested that this office layout could increase productivity while promoting "creativity and innovation" as a result of the communal working areas.⁴²

The Air Force posted a Request for Statements of Interest (RSI) on 24 June 1999 that summarized the SAMS project and solicited the potential interest of real estate developers. The real estate developers who had an interest in the SAMS proposal had to respond to the RSI by the 20 August 1999 deadline. The RSI generated a favorable response from the real estate community.⁴³

On 25 July 2001, the Air Force issued Phase I of the Request for Proposal (RFP) soliciting the formal interest of real estate developers for the SAMS project. The Air Force planned to down-select to no more than five fully qualified developers from the RFP respondents. Submittals for the RFP from the interested developers had a deadline of 10 September 2001 to respond. The 25 July RFP was later amended by a 9 August 2001 RFP.⁴⁴

The method the Air Force used for the SAMS source selection consisted of three phases that were outlined in the RFP. In Phase I the Air Force would evaluate and then choose no more than five fully qualified developers as the finalists for the SAMS project by the end of 2001. In Phase II the selected developers would provide the Air Force with business proposals detailing their plans to conduct the SAMS project. "Phase III consists of resolution of the project's administrative details and the closing."⁴⁵

The SMC Directorate of Plans and Programs evaluated the developers for SAMS with members and advisors from the Staff Judge Advocate, Comptroller, Directorate of Contracting, Directorate of Systems Acquisition, and Civil Engineering. These

⁴² Area A Integrated Product Team (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), "Area "A" Facilities Assessment," 25 July 1997, pp. 15-16, 31, 33, 57 (Doc 2-52).

⁴³ Internet Document, SMC, "SAMS Requests for Statements of Interest Los Angeles Air Force Base Consolidation," printed 17 November 1999, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/rsi.html (Doc 2-54); E-mail, SMC/XPB to 61 ABG/CED, "Congressman Kuykendall's Briefing," 7 July 1999, (Doc 2-58); Fact Sheet, SMC, "SAMS Fact Sheet," printed 16 February 2001, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/factsheet.html (Doc 2-51).

⁴⁴ Internet Document, SMC, "Request for Proposal (RFP)," 9 August 2001, pp. 1-2 http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS (Doc 2-56).

⁴⁵ *Ibid*, p. 3.

organizations provided the SMC commander, Lieutenant General Arnold, with their recommendations. General Arnold would then give his recommendations to the AFMC headquarters.⁴⁶

The 5 September 2001 SAMS timeline provided a tentative schedule for the construction phase of the project. The construction of the new buildings at Area B should begin in July 2003. The first building should be complete in July 2004, and the second building should be complete in July 2005.⁴⁷

In 2001, the SAMS concept had the endorsement of SMC, AFSPC, AFMC, the Pentagon and the local communities of Hawthorne and El Segundo, California. SAMS was not subject to Federal Acquisition Regulations, so enabling legislation from the United States Congress was a necessity for concept approval.⁴⁸ Congress approved the authorizing legislation (Public Law 106-398, Defense Authorization Act for FY 2001, Section 2861) to proceed with the SAMS project in September 2000.⁴⁹

By the end of FY 2001, the SAMS project had not become an absolute certainty of being approved and accomplished, but the process continued to proceed as planned. In October 2001, the Phase I evaluation of the developers had been completed, but the Phase I final down-select to the best-qualified developers remained ongoing.⁵⁰

⁴⁶ Conversation and E-mail, 2Lt Paige Henning, SMC/XPM, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "SAMS History," 18 December 2001, (Doc 2-59).

⁴⁷ Internet Document, SMC, "Estimated SAMS Timeline," 5 September 2001, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS (Doc 2-60).

⁴⁸ Fact Sheet, SMC, "SAMS Fact Sheet," printed 16 February 2001, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/factsheet.html (Doc 2-51); Internet Document, SMC, "SAMS Requests for Statements of Interest Los Angeles Air Force Base Consolidation," printed 17 November 1999, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/rsi.html (Doc 2-54); Conversation and E-mail, 2Lt Paige Henning, SMC/XPM, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "SAMS History," 18 December 2001, (Doc 2-59); Otto Kreisher, "Air Force land swap moves ahead in Senate," *Daily Breeze*, 20 June 2000, p. A3 (Doc 2-61).

⁴⁹ Internet Document, SMC, "SAMS Enabling Congressional Language," printed 16 February 2001, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/language.html (Doc 2-62); Internet Document, SMC, "Request for Proposal (RFP)," 9 August 2001, Appendix F http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS (Doc 2-56); E-mail, 2Lt Paige Henning, SMC/XPM to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "SAMS," 18 December 2001, (Doc 2-63).

⁵⁰ Conversation and E-mail, 2Lt Paige Henning, SMC/XPM to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "SAMS History," 18 December 2001, (Doc 2-59).

BASE REAL ESTATE

Los Angeles AFB had an unusual layout compared to the other Air Force bases in the United States. The base was located within a major urban area, it did not have any flight line facilities or airplanes, and it had separate locations for its program offices, support facilities, and its housing areas. Using various organizational names over the years, the SMC headquarters occupied the same land and buildings in El Segundo, California since 1964. Between 1964 and 1987, the Air Force property had been designated as Los Angeles Air Force Station. In August 1987 the Air Force redesignated the property to Los Angeles AFB.⁵¹

Los Angeles AFB measured 95 acres within its two El Segundo locations at the intersection of El Segundo Boulevard and Aviation Boulevard. The divided base had two separate sections, Area A and Area B. Area A (41 acres), at the southeastern corner of the intersection, contained seven office buildings occupied primarily by program offices and staff offices. Area B (54 acres), at the northwestern corner of the intersection, contained buildings occupied primarily by support facilities such as the Medical/Dental Clinic (Buildings 200, 201, 202, 209), the Commissary (Building 251), the Base Exchange (Building 244), the Child Development Center (Buildings 207 and 208), the Fitness Center (Building 242) and the automobile Gas Station (Building 235).⁵²

The base started a program of replacing its aging facilities. Two of the old buildings at Area B were demolished in 2001 and would later be replaced with new facilities. Area A did not demolish or construct any buildings at this time. The Fitness Center at Building 205 (17,455 square feet) and Building 206 (2,400 square feet) were demolished in January and February 2001. The two buildings had been located at the western central section of Area B where Building 210 would later be built. The Navy constructed Building 205 in 1959. The Air Force used the facility as a fitness center from 1964-2000. Building 206 had been constructed by the Air Force in 1978. The Fitness Center equipment was transferred to Building 242 in Area B. A new Fitness Center

⁵¹ Timothy Hanley and Harry Waldron, Historical Overview Space and Missile Systems Center 1954-1995, June 1997, p. 4 (Doc 2-64); SMC/PA, Newcomers Guide to Los Angeles Air Force Base, 2001, pp. 1, 18-20, and 26-27 (Doc 2-65).

⁵² SMC/PA, Newcomers Guide to Los Angeles Air Force Base, 2001, pp. 1, 18-20, and 26-27 (Doc 2-65); E-mail, Elaine Jewell, 61 ABG/CEZER, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Base Acreage," 30 June 2000, (Doc 2-66).

(Building 286) at Area B would be constructed at the northwest section of the base, and it would have its groundbreaking on 11 October 2001.⁵³



Illustration 2-2 Area B of Los Angeles AFB in 2001

⁵³ Discussion, Elaine Jewell, 61 ABG/CEZER, with Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Square Feet of Buildings 205 and 206," 2 October 2002; Internet Document, SMC, "Facilities to be Demolished," printed 17 November 1999, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/section3.htm (Doc 2-53); Staff Summary Sheet, SMC/AXF to SMC/CC, "Proposed AFMC FY 02-05 Military Construction (MILCON) Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)," 28 October 1998, with attachment: Memo, SMC/CC to AFMC/CE, "Proposed AFMC FY 02-05 Military Construction Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)," 9 November 1998, (Doc 2-67); E-mail, 1Lt Michael Plumb, 61ABG/CEM, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "RE: Buildings 205 and 206," 7 September 2002, (Doc 2-68); No Author, "A ground-breaking workout," *Astro News*, 19 October 2001, p. 3 (Doc 2-69).

On 1 September 2000, the groundbreaking for a new Medical/Dental Clinic (Building 210) took place in Area B. The new facility would be located adjacent to the north side of the current Medical Clinic (Building 200) at the western central section of the base. The new 47,967-square foot clinic would cost about \$12.7 million to construct, and it would replace the old clinic that had been built in 1959. The Air Force used Building 200 as the base medical clinic since June of 1980. The new clinic would be the first significant facility construction on base since the completion of the Child Development Center (Building 207) in 1987 and the Commissary (Building 251) in 1983. Building 210 would be completed in the summer/fall of 2002.⁵⁴

Los Angeles AFB also controlled two annexes, Annex 2 and Annex 3. The Lawndale Facility (Annex 3) measured 13 acres, and it was located a few blocks south of Los Angeles AFB, on Aviation Boulevard between Rosecrans and Marine Avenues in the city of Hawthorne. It had a 19,454-square foot office building (Building 80), a parking lot, and a softball field. Personnel and contractors from the Space-Based Laser Project (SMC/TL) were the main occupiers of Building 80 at this time.⁵⁵

Los Angeles AFB used Fort MacArthur (Annex 2) as a housing area for its military personnel. The fort had been an Army installation since its authorization in 1914, and it was transferred to the Air Force on 1 October 1982. Fort MacArthur measured 96 acres, and it was located on the southwest intersection of Pacific Avenue and West 22nd Street in the city of San Pedro, California (approximately 18 miles southwest of Los Angeles AFB). Fort MacArthur contained housing for officer families, enlisted families, and unaccompanied military personnel. It included 402 housing units (including 34 original structures with historical value), and various support facilities such as a chapel, community center, youth center, child development center, temporary quarters, shoppette, and a gym. The single enlisted personnel had three dormitories (81 units), but no dining facility. Dormitories did not exist for single officers.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ John Ryan, "Pardon our dust: Clinic construction starts," *Astro News*, 8 September 2000, p. 1 (Doc 2-70); Discussion, Elaine Jewell, 61 ABG/CEZER with Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Base construction dates, and the building number for the new medical clinic," 11 September 2002; Internet Document, SMC, "Facilities to be Demolished," printed 17 November 1999, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/section3.htm (Doc 2-53).

⁵⁵ SMC History 1994-1997 (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), SMC/HO, p. 21; E-mail, Elaine Jewell, 61 ABG/CEZER, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "RE: Lawndale Facility, Building 80," 11 September 2002, (Doc 2-71); Fact Sheet, SMC, "SAMS Fact Sheet," printed 16 February 2001, http://www.losangeles.af.mil/Special_Interest/SAMS/factsheet.html (Doc 2-51).

⁵⁶ SMC/PA, Newcomers Guide to Los Angeles Air Force Base, 2001, pp. 16-17 (Doc 2-65); Internet Document, Fort MacArthur Museum Association, "A Brief History of Fort MacArthur," printed 30 June 2000, <http://www.ftmac.org.Fmhist.htm> (Doc 2-72); Internet Document, SMC, "Historical Sketch of Los Angeles AFB and Fort MacArthur,"

In addition to Fort MacArthur, the Air Force had officer family housing at the Pacific Crest (22 acres) and Pacific Heights (12 acres) Housing Areas in San Pedro, located about one mile northwest of Fort MacArthur. Pacific Crest had 91 housing units and Pacific Heights had 79 housing units. Pacific Heights was located southwest of the intersection of West 25th Street and South Western Avenue, and Pacific Crest was located across the street on the north side of 25th Street. The construction of the two housing areas was completed in 1989.⁵⁷

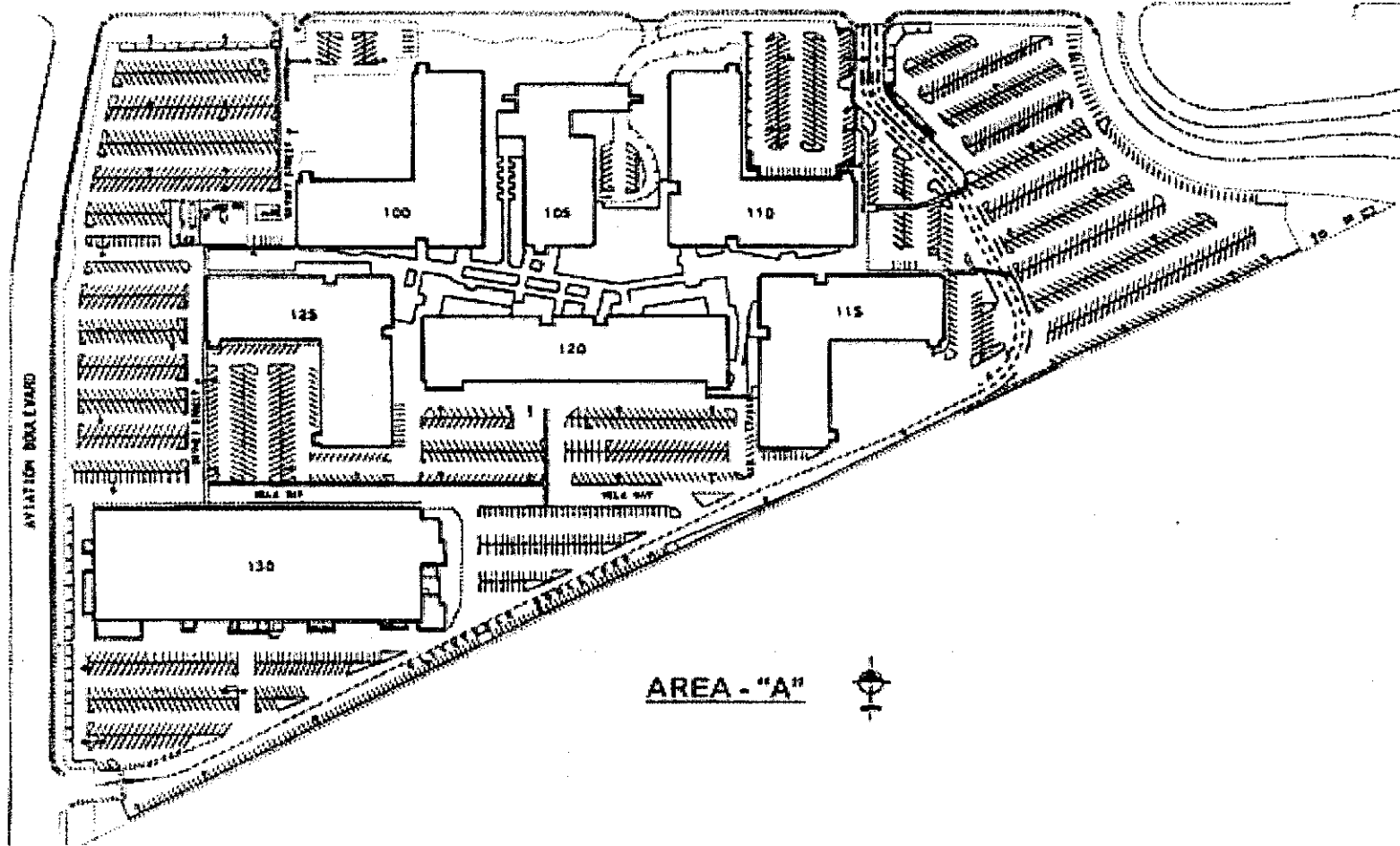
On 7 November 2000, construction was completed on the 24.4-acre Pacific Heights II Housing Area in San Pedro for the senior NCO families at Los Angeles AFB. The 71-unit family housing area began construction in May 1997, and it was completed within its \$13.2 million budget. A ribbon-cutting ceremony took place for the opening of the new housing on 16 November 2000. Gen Lester Lyles (commander of AFMC) and Lt Gen Eugene Tattini (SMC) presided over the ceremony. SMC acquired the site in 1997 from the Navy who formerly called it "White's Point Naval Housing." The name of the housing area was changed by SMC to the "White Point Housing Area" in February 2001. Within in a year, SMC changed the name of the White Point Housing Area to the "Pacific Heights II" Housing Area. At the end of 2001, the Air Force had a combined total of 643 family housing units for the personnel at Los Angeles AFB.⁵⁸

printed 1 February 2002, <http://www.te.plk.af.mil/ABG/history.htm> (Doc 2-73); E-mail, Gabina Perez, 61 ABG/CEH, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "RE: AF Housing units," 26 September 2002, (Doc 2-74); E-mail, Gabina Perez, 61 ABG/CEH to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "RE: Officer & enlisted housing," 26 September 2002, (Doc 2-75).

⁵⁷ E-mail, Elaine Jewell, 61 ABG/CEZER to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Base Acreage," 30 June 2000, (Doc 2-66); E-mail, Gabina Perez, 61 ABG/CEH, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "RE: AF Housing units," 26 September 2002, (Doc 2-74); E-mail, Gabina Perez, 61 ABG/CEH, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "RE: Officer & enlisted housing," 26 September 2002, (Doc 2-75).

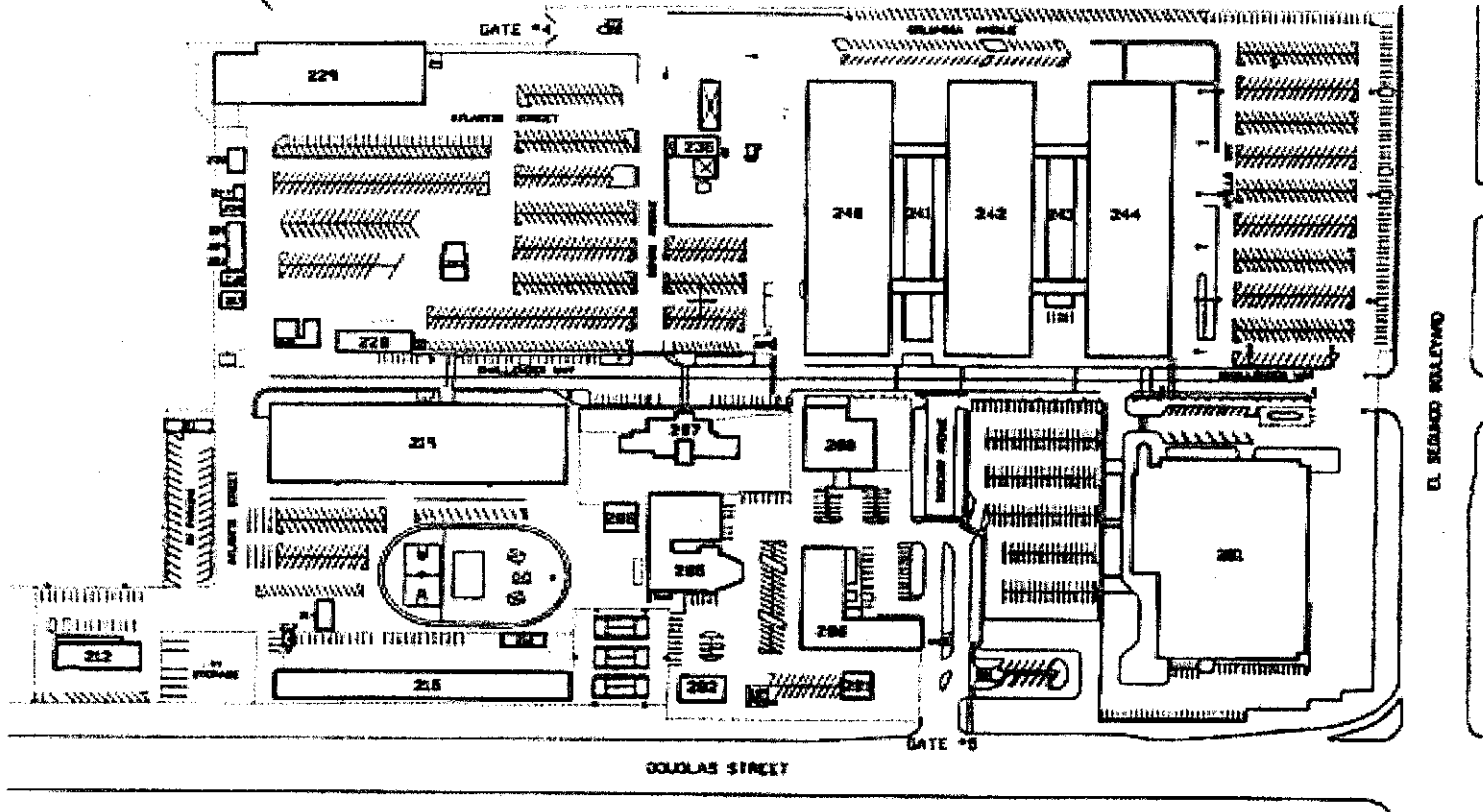
⁵⁸ SMC History 1994-1997 (FOUO, extract is not FOUO), SMC/HO, p. 21; SMC/PA, Newcomers Guide to Los Angeles Air Force Base, 2001, pp. 16-17 (Doc 2-65); E-mail, Elaine Jewell, 61 ABG/CEZER, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "Base Acreage," 30 June 2000, (Doc 2-66); E-mail, Gabina Perez, 61 ABG/CEH, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "RE: AF Housing units," 26 September 2002, (Doc 2-74); E-mail, Gabina Perez, 61 ABG/CEH, to Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, "RE: Officer & enlisted housing," 26 September 2002, (Doc 2-75); Summary, Robert Mulcahy, SMC/HO, for Brig Gen William Wilson, SMC/CV, "Housing at White Point," 23 February 2001, (Doc 2-76); John Ryan, "Base opens new military housing," Astro News, 17 November 2000, p. 3 (Doc 2-77); Script, 61 CS/SCSV, "Space and Missile Systems Center Today," January 2001, pp. 20-21 (Doc 2-78).

EL SEGUNDO BOULEVARD

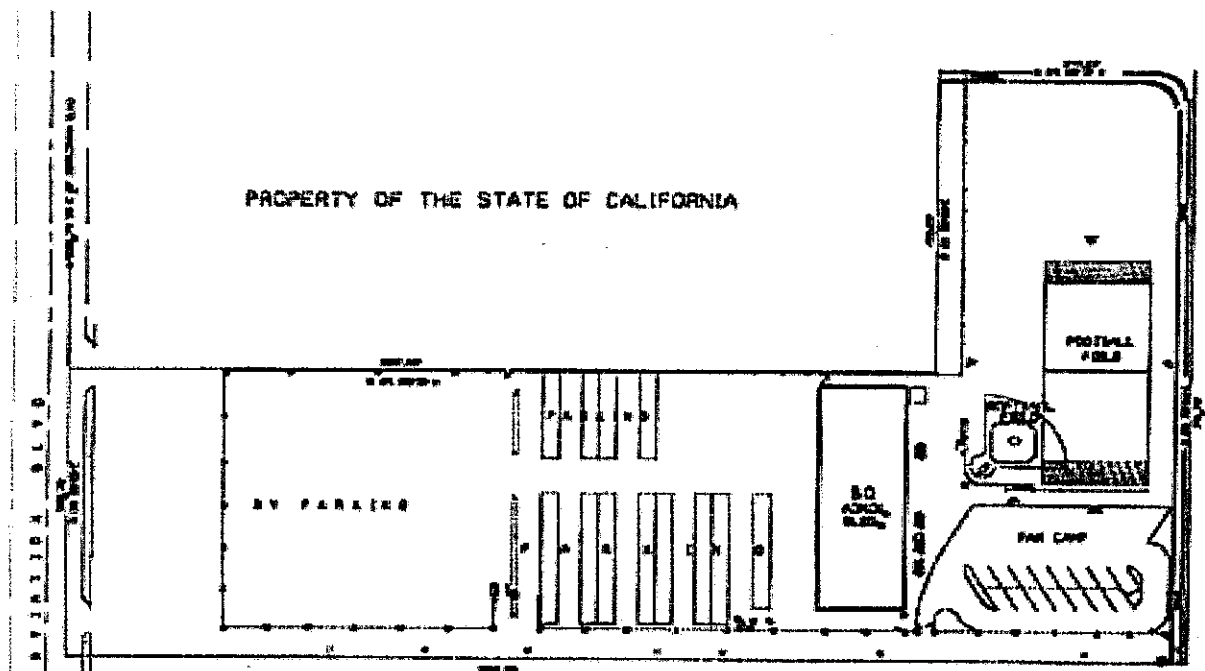


AREA - "A"





AREA - "B"



PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOOTBALL FIELD

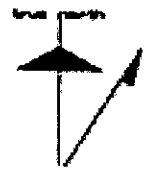
BY PARKING

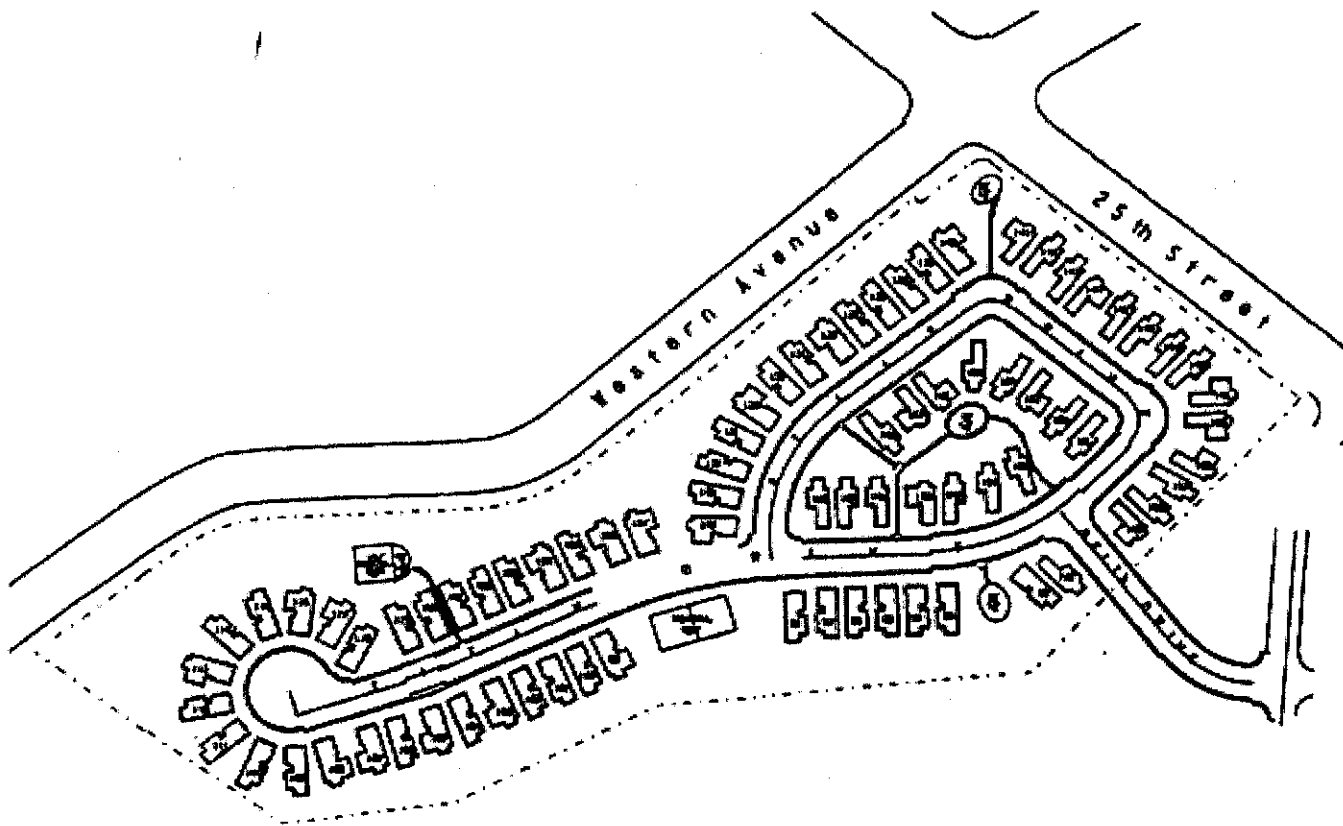
REST ROOM

PAVILION

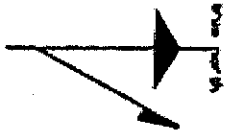
U.S. FEDERAL BUILDING PROPERTY

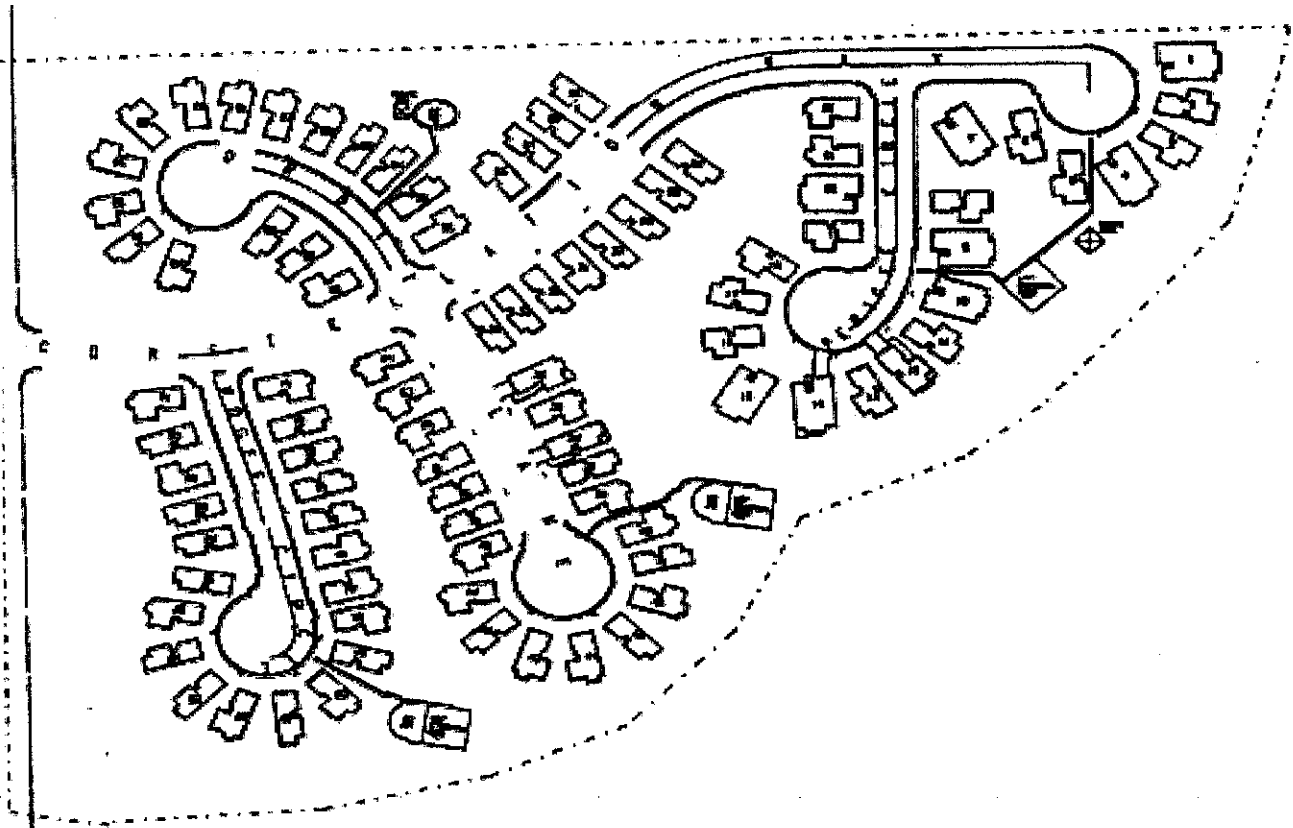
LOS ANGELES ANNEX





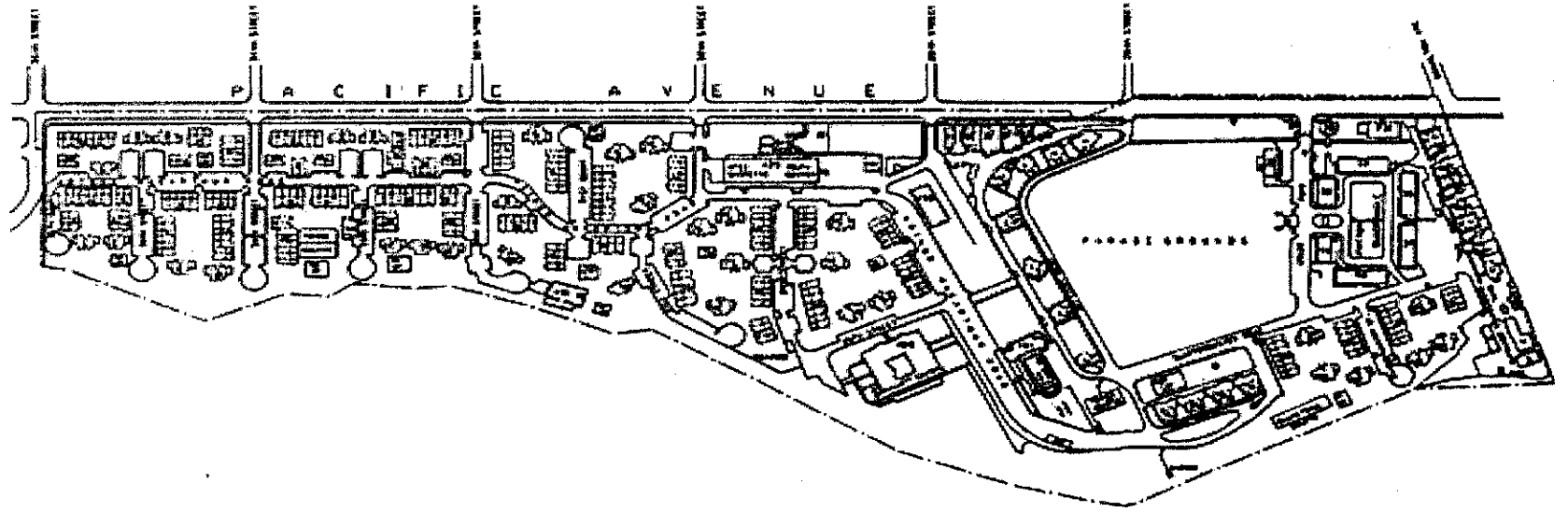
PACIFIC HEIGHTS ANNEX





PACIFIC CREST ANNEX





Fort MacArthur Family Housing

Data about SMC's other resources at Los Angeles AFB during fiscal years 1998 through 2001 can be found in the appendices to this history. Appendix F contains SMC's budget by year and program element. Appendix C contains personnel statistics by six-month intervals about assigned and authorized manning and personnel reductions by office, rank, and specialty. Appendix E contains descriptions by fiscal year of SMC's construction projects at Los Angeles AFB and elsewhere. Information about new contracts issued during this period has been tabulated in Appendix I.

CHAPTER 3

LAUNCH VEHICLES

During FY 1998 through FY 2001, SMC's Launch Programs office was managing the acquisition of four major kinds of launch vehicles for SMC's medium and heavy payloads as well as payloads from other agencies. Those vehicles were the Atlas II, the Delta II, the Titan II, and the Titan IV. The organization also managed the acquisition of upper stages such as the Centaur and the Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) for those vehicles. SMC's Space Test and Experimentation Program (STEP) also manifested relatively small, experimental payloads on NASA's Space Shuttle and on small launchers such as the Pegasus, the Taurus, and the Minotaur.¹

The table below lists Air Force launches of military payloads on these systems during the period under consideration. Air Force Space Command was responsible for launching operational boosters. SMC was responsible for developing, acquiring, and modifying the launch systems, certifying their readiness for launch, and providing technical assistance.²

The pace of launch activities during this period was very rapid, approaching the most rapid U.S. launch activity on record, that of the early and middle 1960s. Indeed, the frequency of military launches from 15 October to 7 November 1997 was the highest for such a short span of time since 1962. During those 23 days, the Air Force launched three Titan IV rockets, an Atlas IIA, and a Delta II, each of which carried a military payload of major importance.³

¹ The Pegasus was a commercially developed, air-launched, three-stage booster which could place about 400 to 600 pounds into a low orbit. The Taurus was a ground-launched booster consisting of the Pegasus added to the first stage of a Peacekeeper missile, and it could place about 1,000 pounds into a low polar orbit. The Minotaur was a ground-launched booster consisting of modified first and second stage segments of Minuteman II missiles added to Pegasus upper stages and avionics. It could place about 1,400 pounds into a low orbit.

² Program Management Directive (FOUO), SAF/AQS, "PMD 2138(47)/PE 35119F: Program Management Directive for Medium Launch Vehicles Program," 15 March 2000 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 3-1); Program Management Directive (FOUO), SAF/AQS, "PMD 2138(48)/PE 35119F: Program Management Directive for Medium Launch Vehicles Program," 18 September 2001 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 3-2).

³ News Release (U), SMC/PA, "Air Force Closes 1997 With Space Launch Frenzy," 15 January 1998 (Doc 3-3).

**Table 3-1
Space Payloads Launched for DOD During FY 1998 - 2001⁴**

DATE	SITE	VEHICLE	PAYLOAD	LAUNCHER PERFORMANCE
22 Oct 97	Air-launched	Pegasus XL F-18	STEP M4 (USAF)	success
24 Oct 97	VAFB SLC-4E	Titan IVA 403 4A-18/K-18 NUS	classified (NRO)	success
24 Oct 97	CCAFS SLC-36A	Atlas IIA AC-131	DSCS IIIB-13 (USAF)	success
5 Nov 97	CCAFS SLC-17A	Delta II 7925 D-249	GPS IIA-28 SVN-38 [last Block IIA] (USAF)	success
8 Nov 97	CCAFS SLC-41	Titan IVA 401 4A-17/K-20 + Centaur TC-16	classified (NRO)	success
29 Jan 98	CCAFS SLC-36A	Atlas IIA AC-109	classified (NRO)	success
16 Mar 98	CCAFS SLC-36A	Atlas II AC-132 [last launch of original Atlas II]	UHF Follow-On F-8 (USN)	success
9 May 98	CCAFS SLC-40	Titan IVB 401 4B-25/K-25 + Centaur TC-18 + Centaur	classified (NRO)	success

⁴ Abbreviations: ARGOS = Advanced Research and Global Observation Satellite; AteX = Advanced Tether Experiment; CCAFS = Cape Canaveral Air Force Station; DSP=Defense Support Program; DMSP=Defense Meteorological Satellite Program; DSCS = Defense Satellite Communications System; GPS=Global Positioning System; LC = Launch Complex; NRO = National Reconnaissance Office; NUS=no upper stage; SLC = Space Launch Complex; STEX = Space Technology Experiments; STEP=Space Test Experiments Platform; STP = Space Test Program; UHF FO= UltraHigh Frequency Follow-On; USAF = U.S. Air Force; USN = U.S. Navy; VAFB = Vandenberg Air Force Base.

Sources: Jonathan McDowell, Master Launch Log, August 2001, accessible from <http://hea-www.harvard.edu/~jcm/space/>; Mark Wade, Encyclopedia Astronautica, accessible from <http://www.astronautix.com/>; The Aerospace Corporation, "Table of All Launches," accessible from <http://ax.losangeles.af.mil/~gowerj/ssed/corporatelaunchlog/corpll.html>.

DATE	SITE	VEHICLE	PAYLOAD	LAUNCHER PERFORMANCE
12 Aug 98	CCAFS SLC-41	Titan IVA 401 4A-20/K-17 + Centaur TC-9	classified (NRO)	failure [Titan wiring. See note 36 below.]
2 Oct 98	VAFB SLC-576E	Taurus F3 1110-2	STEX + AteX [DARPA experiments]	success
20 Oct 98	CCAFS SLC-36A	Atlas IIA AC-130	UHF Follow-on F-9	success
29 Oct 98	CCAFS SLC-17A	Space Shuttle STS-88	Mightysat I [4 USAF experiments]	success
23 Feb 99	VAFB SLC-2W	Delta II 7920-10 D-267	ARGOS (STP P91-1) (USAF)	success
9 Apr 99	CCAFS SLC-41	Titan IVB 402 4B-27/45K-32 + IUS-21	DSP F-19 (USAF)	failure [IUS]
30 Apr 99	CCAFS SLC-40	Titan IVB 401 4B-32/45K-26 + Centaur TC-14	Milstar II F-1 [aka Milstar-3] (USAF)	failure [Centaur]
22 May 99	VAFB SLC-4E	Titan IVB 404 4B-12/45K-26 NUS	classified (NRO)	success
7 Oct 99	CCAFS SLC-17A	Delta II 7925 D-275	GPS IIR-3 SVN-46 (USAF)	success
23 Nov 99	CCAFS SLC-36B	Atlas IIA AC-136	UHF Follow-On F-10 (USN)	success
12 Dec 99	VAFB SLC-4W	Titan II 23G-8	DMSP Block 5D-3 S-15 (USAF)	success
20 Jan 00	CCAFS SLC-36A	Atlas IIA AC-138	DSCS III B-8 (USAF)	success
27 Jan 00	VAFB CLF	Minotaur [Minuteman II and Pegasus stages; 1 st flight]	JAWSAT [10 experiments, including Picosat 1 and 2 comm. tether by Aerospace Corp.]	success
12 Mar 00		Taurus F5 1110-3	Multispectral Thermal Imager experiment	success
8 May 00	CCAFS SLC-40	Titan IVB 402 4B-29/45K-28 + IUS-22	DSP F-20 (USAF)	success

DATE	SITE	VEHICLE	PAYLOAD	LAUNCHER PERFORMANCE
10 May 00	CCAFS SLC-17A	Delta II 7925 D-278	GPS IIR-4 SVN-51 (USAF)	success
7 Jun 00	VAFB RW30/1	Pegasus XL F29 M029	TSX-5 + STEP M5 (BMDO + USAF)	success
16 Jul 00	CCAFS LC-17A	Delta II 7925 D-279	GPS IIR-5 SVN-48 (USAF)	success
19 Jul 00	VAFB CLF	Minotaur F3	Mightysat 2.1 + (DARPA/Aerospace Corp. Picosat tether experiment)	success
17 Aug 00	VAFB SLC-4E	Titan IVB 403 4B-28/45K-29 NUS	classified (NRO)	success
19 Oct 00	CCAFS LC-36A	Atlas IIA AC-140 [Last USAF Atlas IIA launched]	DSCS III B-11 + IABS-8 (USAF)	success
10 Nov 00	CCAFS LC-17A	Delta II 7925 D-281	GPS IIR-6 SVN-41 (USAF)	success
5 Dec 00	CCAFS LC-36A	Atlas IIAS AC-157 [First DOD Atlas IIAS launched]	classified (NRO)	success
30 Jan 01	CCAFS LC-17A	Delta II 7925 D-283	GPS IIR-7 SVN-54 (USAF)	success
27 Feb 01	CCAFS LC-40	Titan IVB 401 4B-41/K-30 + Centaur TC-22	Milstar 2 F-2 [aka Milstar-4] (USAF)	success
18 May 01	CCAFS LC-17B	Delta II 7925 D-285	GeoLITE experiment (NRO)	success
6 Aug 01	CCAFS LC-40	Titan IVB 402 4B-31 + IUS-16	DSP F-21 (USAF)	success
8 Sep 01	VAFB SLC-3E	Atlas IIAS AC-160 [First DOD Atlas IIAS from west coast]	classified (NRO)	success

Launch Broad Area Review

Just before this period, the Delta II launch vehicle suffered its first ever launch failure with a military payload on 17 January 1997. During 1998 and 1999, U.S. space programs experienced a series of additional launch failures with their most powerful and hitherto most reliable launch vehicles. The Titan IV launch vehicle and its upper stages failed during three attempted launches of important military satellites, causing an estimated loss of over \$3 billion. The Delta III launch vehicle, based on the Delta II used by the Air Force, failed in two attempts to launch commercial satellites during the same period, and the less-commonly-used Athena II also failed in a commercial launch. The table below provides more details about these launch attempts.

Table 3-2
Launch Failures Leading to Broad Area Review⁵

Date of Failure	Launch Vehicle	Payload	Failure Mode
12 August 1998	Titan IVA-20	Classified (NRO)	Electrical cable short
26 August 1998	Delta III	Galaxy 10 (commercial)	Vehicle roll instability
9 April 1999	Titan IVB-27/ IUS-21	DSP 19 (USAF)	IUS Stage 1-2 separation
27 April 1999	Athena II	IKONOS (commercial)	Fairing failure to separate
30 April 1999	Titan IVB-32/ Centaur 14	Milstar II F-1 (USAF)	Centaur guidance software
4 May 1999	Delta III	ORION III (commercial)	RL10-B2 engine system

The accident investigation boards for the launch failures identified some specific failure modes and hardware deficiencies, but none that were common to more than one of the failures. They did identify a number of technical and process changes to make in manufacturing and preparing the vehicles for launch to lessen the chances of future anomalies.⁶

The prime contractor for the Delta—Boeing Space and Communications—and the prime contractor for the Titan—Lockheed Martin Corporation—began independent investigations of the anomalies that had affected their respective launchers. Boeing's review was chaired by Dr. Sheila Widnall, former Secretary of the Air Force, and

⁵ Briefing Charts (U), "Enhancing Launch Mission Assurance," 18 October 1999 (Doc 3-4).

⁶ Briefing Charts (U), Gen Les Lyles (Vice CSAF), "DoD Assessment of Space Launch Failures," no date (Doc 3-5).

Lockheed Martin's review was cochaired by Thomas Young, former CEO of the corporation, and retired General Thomas Moorman, former Air Force Vice Chief of Staff.⁷

The government reacted to the launch failures on several levels. Congress' Conference Committee for FY 2000 Authorizations directed Secretary of Defense Cohen to submit a report on the launch failures to the President and to a number of Congressional oversight committees. President Clinton on 19 May 1999 directed Secretary Cohen to investigate the failures and to issue reports on their causes and the actions necessary to ensure access to space in the future. Secretary Cohen delegated the investigation to Acting Secretary of the Air Force Whitten Peters and Air Force Chief of Staff General Michael Ryan. General Ryan directed Air Force Space Command and the National Reconnaissance Office to jointly conduct a "broad area review" of the causes of the failures and to recommend changes in practices, procedures, and operations.⁸

The Air Force had already formally begun its Launch Broad Area Review (BAR) under a charter issued by its headquarters on 3 May 1999. It set up a Senior Steering Group for the review chaired by retired General Larry Welch, former Air Force Chief of Staff, and consisting of major figures in the space launch industry from both government and private industry. The BAR examined a wide range of concerns, but it concentrated on two "overarching issues." It defined the first of those issues as "mission success in fly-out of current (Atlas, Delta, Titan) systems—approximately \$20 billion in launch vehicle and spacecraft assets—includes critical systems with no spares." It defined the second overarching issue as "transition to the future system—Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV)—building confidence in launch success." The BAR issued its report and recommendations in the form of a briefing on 1 November 1999. Its 19 major recommendations, arranged under the two overarching issues, are summarized below.⁹

⁷ Briefing Charts (U), Gen Les Lyles (Vice CSAF), "DoD Assessment of Space Launch Failures," no date (Doc 3-5).

⁸ Briefing Charts (U), Gen Les Lyles (Vice CSAF), "DoD Assessment of Space Launch Failures," no date (Doc 3-5); Report (U), no author, "Department of Defense Assessment of Space Launch Failures: Executive Summary," no date (Doc 3-6), accessible at <http://www.af.mil/lib/misc/spacebar99b.htm> on 25 January 2000.

⁹ Briefing Charts (U), "Space Launch Vehicles Broad Area Review Report," 1 November 1999 (Doc 3-7); Letter (U), CSAF to AFMC/CC, AFSPC/CC, and Distribution C, "Launch Broad Area Review Follow-on Actions," 18 November 1999, with attachment: "Launch Broad Area Review (BAR) Recommendations and Action Assignments" (Doc 3-8).

SUMMARY OF LAUNCH BAR RECOMMENDATIONS¹⁰**Fly-Out Programs**

1. Air Force track contractor actions to focus program management on disciplined systems engineering and processes and to implement corrective actions resulting from failures and Contractor Independent Reviews.
2. SECAF and CSAF assign clear responsibility, accountability and authority to the acquisition command for all launch vehicle activities through delivery of spacecraft on orbit (separation from the launch vehicle).
 - Make Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC) responsible for assembly and certifying readiness to launch (on the pad)—engineering responsibility retained through delivery on orbit. (SMC/CC names Mission Director for DoD missions; DNRO names mission director for NRO missions.)
 - AFSPACECOM supports SMC in launch base activities and retains launch decision authority, safety, and range responsibilities—conducts the launch after SMC certification. SECAF direct that AFSPACECOM and SMC produce a realistic launch schedule and funding profile.
4. Air Force institutionalize a formal launch risk management program.
 - Develop and manage a risk management plan for all fly-out systems.
 - Emphasize identifying and mitigating risks.
 - Formalize systems engineering and quality policies, practices and procedures.
 - Re-institute a comprehensive post-flight analysis program.
5. Air Force make SMC/CC responsible for timely, formalized mechanism to capture and disseminate lessons learned across programs and contractors. Reverse the draw-down in engineering support now.
 - SMC/CC identify engineering support needs (SPO, FFRDC, DCMC), consistent with the realities of the special nature of the fly-out programs and report requirements to the SECAF within 30 days.
 - SMC/CC return to full Independent Reviews vice current approach of sampling identified risk areas.
7. Air Force request DCMC increase in-plant technical support. Air Force increase launch base technical manpower commensurate with fly-out risk and maintain through transition period of EELV program.
9. SECAF direct SMC/CC to identify remaining opportunities and resources needed for value added government Independent Review.
10. Use straightforward mission performance incentives designed to properly balance the pervasive cost pressures. **Transition to EELV**
11. SECAF assign clear government responsibility, accountability and authority to SMC/CC for delivery of spacecraft on orbit.
 - Maintain an empowered program office with a clear reporting chain.
 - Ensure adequate engineering resources are made available.

¹⁰ Briefing Charts (U), "Space Launch Vehicles Broad Area Review Report," 1 November 1999 (Doc 3-7): Appendix A: Summary of Recommendations.

12. Air Force complete and widely disseminate an end state and transition plan that lays out the management approach and the approach to building confidence on the front end of the EELV program.
 - Ensure lessons learned from heritage programs are applied to EELV.
13. SAF/AQ and AFMC program resources, including engineering and other support staff to meet needs of transition. SECAF provide direction to develop and implement a joint government-industry plan for a "value-added" government role as a smart and involved customer that addresses:
 - Technical participation during the development of EELV configurations.
 - Building confidence in launch reliability.
15. SECAF direct SMC/CC to identify opportunities and resources needed for value added government Independent Review.
16. Air Force formulate a formal EELV launch risk management program.
 - Develop and manage a risk management plan for EELV systems.
 - Formalize systems engineering and quality policies, practices and procedures.
 - Develop and implement an improved mission assurance process based on the best attributes of SMC, NASA and NRO mission assurance practices. SECAF ensure robust engineering support until launch reliability is demonstrated.
 - Task SMC/CC to provide a revised estimate of government engineering support requirements within 30 days.
18. USD(A&T) and SECAF consider investment to accommodate needed reliability confidence-building (both contractors) to provide:
 - Added launch vehicle redundancy and built-in-test diagnostics.
 - Heavily instrumented early verification flights of medium and heavy lift configurations to verify models and simulations.
 - Use new micro-technologies to enhance instrumentation.
 - Government verification of qualification levels and design analyses at the component level for early launches.
 - Additional system level testing to reduce "qualification by similarity" and interaction risks.
 - Captive test firing of appropriate EELV configurations. SECAF direct a reassessment of the EELV contracts for benefit of:
 - Adding provisions (incentives or penalties) for mission success.
 - Early use of options for performance guarantee and mission assurance add-ons.
 - Examine the benefit of incorporating a cost-plus feature for the reliability confidence building investment.

In addition to its 19 recommendations, the Launch BAR defined five "BAR Bottom Lines" toward which the recommendations were directed.¹¹ They are listed below.

¹¹ Briefing Charts (U), "Space Launch Vehicles Broad Area Review Report," 1 November 1999 (Doc 3-7): Appendix A: Summary of Recommendations.

1. Government ensure industry acts to correct causes of recent failures and improve systems engineering and process discipline.
2. Government establish clear accountability for mission success for fly-out systems and transition to EELV.
3. Enhance government-industry partnership with needed management, engineering support and emphasis on mission success.
4. Provide a well-defined, coordinated, disseminated transition plan to EELV.
5. Government invest to build confidence in EELV reliability with enhancements and increased oversight.

It is apparent from the details of the Launch BAR's 19 recommendations that increased oversight and authority for SMC's commander was a large part of the solution as far as the members of the BAR were concerned. Some of the recommendations were aimed at broadening SMC's responsibility for each launch from the acquisition of the hardware through delivery of the spacecraft on orbit. Although Air Force Space Command was to retain responsibility for conducting the launch, SMC's responsibility for certifying that the hardware was ready for launch and for exercising engineering responsibility throughout the launch were to be made clear, explicit, and formal. Some other recommendations were aimed at obtaining enough engineering support for SMC so that it could adequately exercise its increased responsibilities.

Delta II

SMC (then named Space Division) awarded a contract (FO4701-87-C-0005) to McDonnell Douglas in January 1987 for an upgraded version of the Delta booster. The new version was called the Delta II. It was developed primarily to launch the Global Positioning System's NAVSTAR Block II satellites, and it successfully launched 18 of them under this first contract, the last (NAVSTAR II-18) on 3 February 1993.

During the period under discussion (FY 1998-2001), the Delta II was manufactured in a variety of configurations to fit a variety of missions, both military and commercial. The newer configurations were known collectively as the 7900 series. The types most used by the Air Force were the 7925 configuration for GPS launches from the east coast and the 7920-10 configuration for launches from the west coast.¹² The 7925 configuration had three stages, and the 7920-10 had two stages. (An earlier series, known as the 6925 configuration, was used to launch the first nine GPS Block II satellites.) Vehicles in the 7925 series were 125.9 feet long and weighed 511,190 pounds at lift-off. The first stage was powered by one Rocketdyne RS-27A main engine and two LR-101-NA-11 vernier engines for roll and attitude control. At lift-off, the first stage was

¹² Each digit in the numerical designations referred to an element of the Delta's basic configuration: 1st digit 7 = RS-27A first-stage engine with strap-on solid rocket motors; 2nd digit 9 = nine solid rocket motors; 3rd digit 2 = Aerojet AJ 10-11 second-stage engine; 4th digit 5 = Star-48B third-stage motor; suffix -10 = payload fairing 10 feet in diameter and 29.1 feet in length. (The Boeing Company, Delta II Payload Planner's Guide, October 2000)

surrounded by a cluster of nine solid-fuel, graphite-epoxy motors (GEMs) made by Alliant Techsystems. The entire vehicle generated 699,250 pounds of thrust at lift-off. The second stage used a restartable, liquid-fuel Aerojet AJ 10-11 8K engine. The optional third stage used a Star-48B solid rocket motor deployed from a spin table. Air Force Space Command's 45th Space Wing managed the launch operations for the Delta II at Cape Canaveral Air Station, Florida, using Launch Complexes 17A and 17B. Space Command's 30th Space Wing managed the launches from Vandenberg AFB, California, using Space Launch Complex 2W.¹³

The contract for the follow-on procurement (FO4701-91-C-0031) was awarded to McDonnell Douglas in August 1991. It provided launches for the next 14 GPS Block IIA satellites, including the launch that provided a fully operational constellation of 24 GPS satellites on 9 March 1994. The last of these launches occurred on 5 November 1997, when GPS IIA-28 was placed into a nominal orbit. The contract also included production of the launch vehicle for the Space Test Program's ARGOS satellite, which was delayed many times and finally launched successfully on 23 February 1999. The contract therefore remained active until the end of February 1999.

On 9 April 1993, SMC awarded a contract (FO4701-93-C-0004) to McDonnell Douglas for the third procurement of Delta IIs. This contract was also known as the MLV III procurement. The newest Delta IIs had to satisfy a threshold payload-weight requirement of 4,480 pounds to the GPS transfer orbit (10,988 by 100 nautical miles), with an objective of 4,704 pounds. The MLV III contract ran from 1993 through FY 2002, and it provided for a maximum of 36 launches through six annual procurement options, each of which could buy from one to six launches. SMC exercised the last production option in January 1999 for five more Delta II boosters. After these were expended, GPS satellites would be launched on one of the varieties of Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) under development.¹⁴

¹³ National Security Space Road Map, "Delta II," 5 November 1997, accessible at <http://fas.org/spp/military/program/nssrm/initiatives/deltaii.htm> (Doc 3-9); The Boeing Company, "Delta" [and related web pages], 2002 (Doc 3-10); Fact Sheets (U), SMC/PA, AFSPC/PA, and HQ USAF/PA, "Delta II," (Doc 3-11).

¹⁴ Briefing Charts (U), Lt Col Scott Swanson (SMC/CL) to SMC/CC, "Delta Program Management Review," 30 October 2001; Staff Summary Sheet (U), SMC/CLPM to SMC/CC, "Request Reviewing Official Signature for Delta Program Contractor Performance Assessment Report (CPAR)," 2 June 1999 (Doc 3-12); RDT&E Budget Item Justification Sheet (U), HQ USAF/AQS, "305119F Medium Launch Vehicles," February 2000 (Doc 3-13).

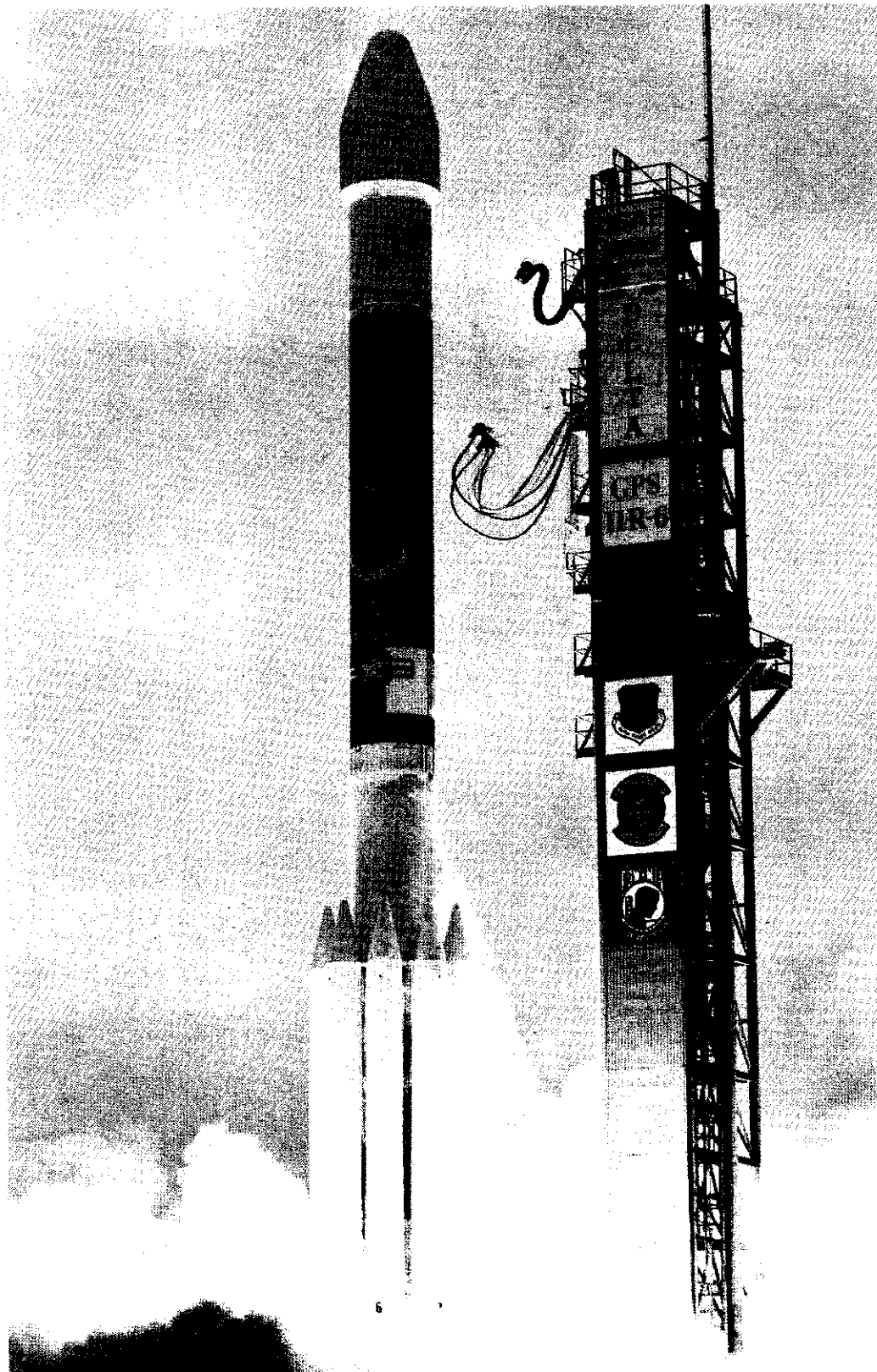


Illustration 3-1: Launch of GPS IIR-6 on 10 November 2000
(Photo Courtesy The Boeing Company)

Twenty-one of the launches on this contract were for GPS replenishment (Block IIR) satellites, for which Boeing would provide both hardware and launch services. (The launch services for the ARGOS satellite, though not the production of the Delta II, were also provided under this contract.¹⁵) Launching the replenishment satellites involved a basic change in planning and timing. The first 24 GPS satellites were launched according to a schedule designed to build the operational constellation rapidly but safely. After that, the replenishment satellites had to be launched only when GPS satellites failed or were about to fail. The new launch requirement was called Launch on Need (LON). A contractual modification to the MLV III contract required McDonnell Douglas to provide launches for GPS replenishment satellites within 40 days of a launch call from Air Force Space Command. They had to be provided at a rate of four launches, plus or minus two, per year.¹⁶

By early 2000, it was becoming obvious that GPS satellites were even healthier than launch planners had expected and that their Delta II launch vehicles therefore were not being expended as fast as they were being produced. To deal with the problem, SMC first issued a modification to Boeing's Delta II production contract (F04701-93-C-0004) on 28 September 2000. The modification provided for long-term storage of the waiting Delta II vehicles during 2001-2002. The modification was valued at \$10,651,480. A longer-term solution would involve extending the Delta II contract from FY 2002 to FY 2006, but the unbudgeted costs of launch operations, spares, sustainment and obsolescence would create budget shortfalls for those years. SMC issued a request for proposal (RFP) for the extension in August 2001 while continuing to request the additional funding.¹⁷

SMC awarded only one major new Delta II contract during this period. On 23 June 1998, it issued a firm-fixed-price commercial contract (F04701-98-C-0012) to Boeing to provide for the launch of the National Reconnaissance Office's Geosynchronous Lightweight Technology Experiment (GeoLITE) satellite on a Delta 7925 vehicle. The launch took place successfully on 18 May 2001.¹⁸

¹⁵ See note 14 above.

¹⁶ National Security Space Road Map, "Delta II," 5 November 1997, accessible at <http://fas.org/spp/military/program/nssrm/initiatives/deltaii.htm> (Doc 3-9); The Boeing Company, "Delta" [and related web pages], 2002 (Doc 3-10); Fact Sheets (U), SMC/PA, AFSPC/PA, and HQ USAF/PA, "Delta II," (Doc 3-11).

¹⁷ News Release (U), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), "Contracts," 28 September 2000 (Doc 3-14); Monthly Activity Reports (U), SMC/CL, "Delta II Monthly Activity Report" [package of available FY 98-01 reports], October 1997-March 2001 (Doc 3-15). See especially portions of activity reports entitled "Delta (ACAT II—P/S)" (FOUO), 3 April 2000, 31 March 2001, 30 June 2001 (information used not FOUO).

The Delta II was heavily employed by both military and civilian payload organizations during this period (FY 1998-2001). It successfully launched eight military satellites. Six of these were GPS satellites provided by SMC's Global Positioning System Joint Program Office. On 23 February 1999, a Delta II 7920-10 successfully launched the Space Test Program's ARGOS satellite from Vandenberg AFB. On 18 May 2001, a Delta II 7925 vehicle successfully launched the GeoLITE experiment from Cape Canaveral AFS for the National Reconnaissance Office. Delta launches contributed to some additional significant milestones. On 5 November 1997, Delta II-249 successfully launched the last GPS Block IIA satellite. During 1999, the Delta set a new record for the largest number of satellites (both military and civilian) launched within the shortest period of time (68 days).¹⁹

Atlas

Atlas rockets had been used to launch space payloads since 18 December 1958. The first Atlas boosters were ICBMs, and excessed or retired Atlas ICBMs were used as space launchers for over 36 years. The last Atlas space launch to use a refurbished ICBM occurred on 24 March 1995. Over the years, the Atlas had also been modified into a wide variety of vehicles that were especially configured for space launches. During the period under consideration (FY 1998-2001), four recent varieties of Atlas boosters were used for space launches: the Atlas II, Atlas IIA, Atlas IIAS, and Atlas III. The prime contractor for all Atlas boosters during this period was Lockheed Martin Space Systems Company, which acquired General Dynamics, the original Atlas manufacturer, in December 1993. Some of the major subcontractors for the Atlas are listed below.²⁰

- Rocketdyne: MA-5A booster and sustainer engines for Atlas IIA and IIAS
- Pratt & Whitney: liquid rocket engines for Centaur RL10A-4 upper stage
- Thiokol Propulsion Division of Cordant Technologies, Inc.: solid rocket motors for IIAS
- Honeywell: inertial navigation unit
- BF Goodrich: digital acquisition system
- NPO Energomash: RD-180 main engines for Atlas III
- SAAB: payload adapter separation systems
- Marconi Integrated Systems, Inc.: avionics boxes

¹⁸ Report (U), SMC/CL, "Launch Programs Monthly Acquisition Report, June 1998," 9 July 1998 (included in Doc 3-15); SMC/PK, List of New Contracts Issued During FY 1998-2001, attached to this history as Appendix I. The acquisition was funded by the National Reconnaissance Office.

¹⁹ See Table 3-1 above. See also The Boeing Company, "Delta" [and related web pages], 2002 (Doc 3-10).

²⁰ Lockheed Martin, "Atlas Facts," copyright 2000, accessible at http://www.ast.lmco.com/launch_atlasFacts.shtml on 11 March 2002 (Doc 3-16).

Like the older Atlas/Centaur boosters on which its design was based, the Atlas II launch vehicle was configured with a version of the Centaur upper stage.²¹ The Atlas vehicle as a whole was modified by lengthening the propellant tanks a total of 12 feet, replacing the MA-5 main engines built by Rocketdyne with the larger MA-5A engines also built by Rocketdyne, eliminating the booster's vernier engines and substituting a roll-control module fueled by hydrazine, insulating the Centaur's tanks of cryogenic propellants (liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen) with a fixed layer of foam, and improving the booster's avionics and guidance systems, pre-eminently by adding a technologically advanced inertial navigation unit. The unmodified, basic Atlas II could place a payload weighing 6,050 pounds into a geosynchronous transfer orbit.²²

During the period under consideration, acquisition and launch of Atlas rockets was authorized by the Air Staff's Program Management Directives for Medium Launch Vehicles, which dealt with the acquisition programs known as MLV I, II, and III. The Atlas II was the product of a procurement originally known as the Medium Launch Vehicle II (MLV II), the earlier procurement of the Delta II being considered the MLV I, and the later procurement of the Delta II being considered the MLV III. The primary mission of the new vehicle was to place satellites of the Air Force's Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) and the Navy's UHF Follow-On (UFO) satellite system into their correct orbits. The program achieved initial launch capability from the east coast on 28 October 1991, when modifications to SLC-36A at Cape Canaveral AFS were completed. The first Atlas II vehicle was actually launched from SLC-36A on 10 February 1992.²³

In 1995, SMC began using a further modification of the Atlas II known as the Atlas IIA, which had already begun to launch commercial satellites in 1992. The major difference was an upgraded RL-10 Pratt & Whitney engine for the Centaur upper

²¹ Standardized Atlas space boosters, built specifically for space application rather than as ICBMs, had been in use since the early 1960s. The Atlas/Centaur series was launched during 1962-1989. The Atlas I, a modification, was launched during 1990-1997. See Fact Sheets (U), Atlas/Centaur, Atlas I, and Atlas General Fact Sheets.

²² Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL (Maj Chuck Williamson) to SMC/CC, "Atlas Program Management Review," 30 October 2001; Fact Sheets (U), Atlas II Fact Sheets (Doc 3-17).

²³ Program Management Directive (FOUO), SAF/AQS, "PMD 2138(47)/PE 35119F: Program Management Directive for Medium Launch Vehicles Program," 15 March 2000 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 3-1); Program Management Directive (FOUO), SAF/AQS, "PMD 2138(48)/PE 35119F: Program Management Directive for Medium Launch Vehicles Program," 18 September 2001 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 3-2). The Navy used the last vehicle of the Atlas II configuration on 16 March 1998 to launch a UFO satellite. The Navy procured this launch through its own satellite contractor. For other information about Atlas launches, see Table 3-1 below.

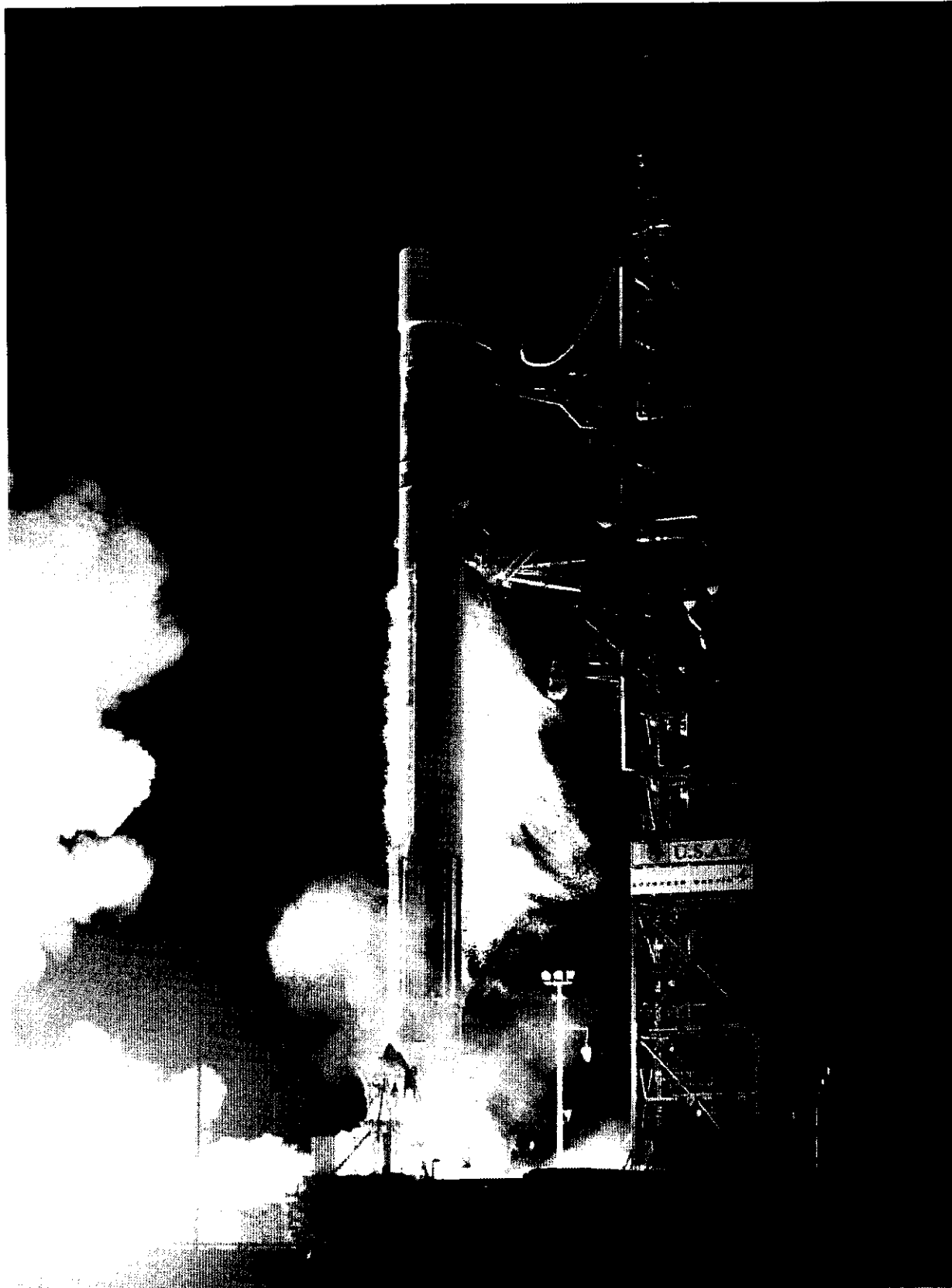


Illustration 3-2: Atlas IIA Launch of DSCS III B-8 on 20 January 2000
(Photo Courtesy Lockheed Martin Corporation)

stage, allowing the Atlas IIA to place a payload of about 6,125 pounds into a geosynchronous transfer orbit.²⁴ Lockheed Martin also developed—originally for the commercial market—another modification, known as the Atlas IIAS, that added four strap-on solid rocket motors, firing two at a time, to raise the vehicle's actual performance payload weight to geosynchronous orbit to about 8,075 pounds.²⁵ The first commercial payload for the IIAS was launched at the end of 1993.

As a result of the source selection known as MLV II, SMC awarded a firm-fixed-price contract (F04701-88-C-0042) for Atlas II launches to General Dynamics Corporation's Space Systems Division in June 1988. This contract covered the procurement and launch of nine Atlas II and IIA vehicles for Air Force payloads, primarily satellites of the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS). Two of these were primary vehicles, and seven were contractual options, all of which were exercised. The contract was originally scheduled to end in December 1997, but SMC extended the MLV II contract in March 1997 because DSCS satellites, which were one of the primary payloads for Atlas II, were lasting longer on orbit than expected. Some Atlas launches to replenish the DSCS constellation therefore were delayed. The contract now covered launches through the year 2000. The Atlas vehicles and associated hardware had to be stored, and the contractor's services at the launch site (SLC-36A) were reduced or changed until the required launch dates. The contract ended on 1 July 2000 with a final value of about \$550 million.²⁶

²⁴The Atlas IIA was therefore operating slightly above its required performance threshold of 6,025 pounds to geosynchronous transfer orbit. See Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL (Maj Chuck Williamson) to SMC/CC, "Atlas Program Management Review," 30 October 2001. See also International Launch Services, "Atlas Launch System Mission Planner's Guide," December 1998 (filed in archives of SMC/HO); and International Launch Services, "Atlas Launch System Mission Planner's Guide," September 2001 (filed in archives of SMC/HO).

²⁵ The Atlas IIAS was therefore operating considerably above its required performance threshold of 7,000 pounds to geosynchronous transfer orbit. See Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL (Maj Chuck Williamson) to SMC/CC, "Atlas Program Management Review," 30 October 2001. See also Lockheed Martin Fact Sheets (U), Atlas IIA and Atlas IIAS Fact Sheets (Doc 3-16); and Atlas mission planner's guides cited in note 24 above.

²⁶ Staff Summary Sheet (U), SMC/CLM to SMC/CC, "1999 Atlas Contractor Performance Assessment Reports," 29 November 1999, with attachments (FOUO) (information used not FOUO) (Doc 3-18); Staff Summary Sheet (U), SMC/CLM to SMC/CC, "Request Reviewing Official Signature for Atlas Program Contractor Performance Assessment Report (CPAR)," 18 February 1999, with attachment (FOUO) (information used not FOUO) (Doc 3-19); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL to SAF/AQ, "DAC Portfolio Review," 10 February 2000 (Doc 3-20).

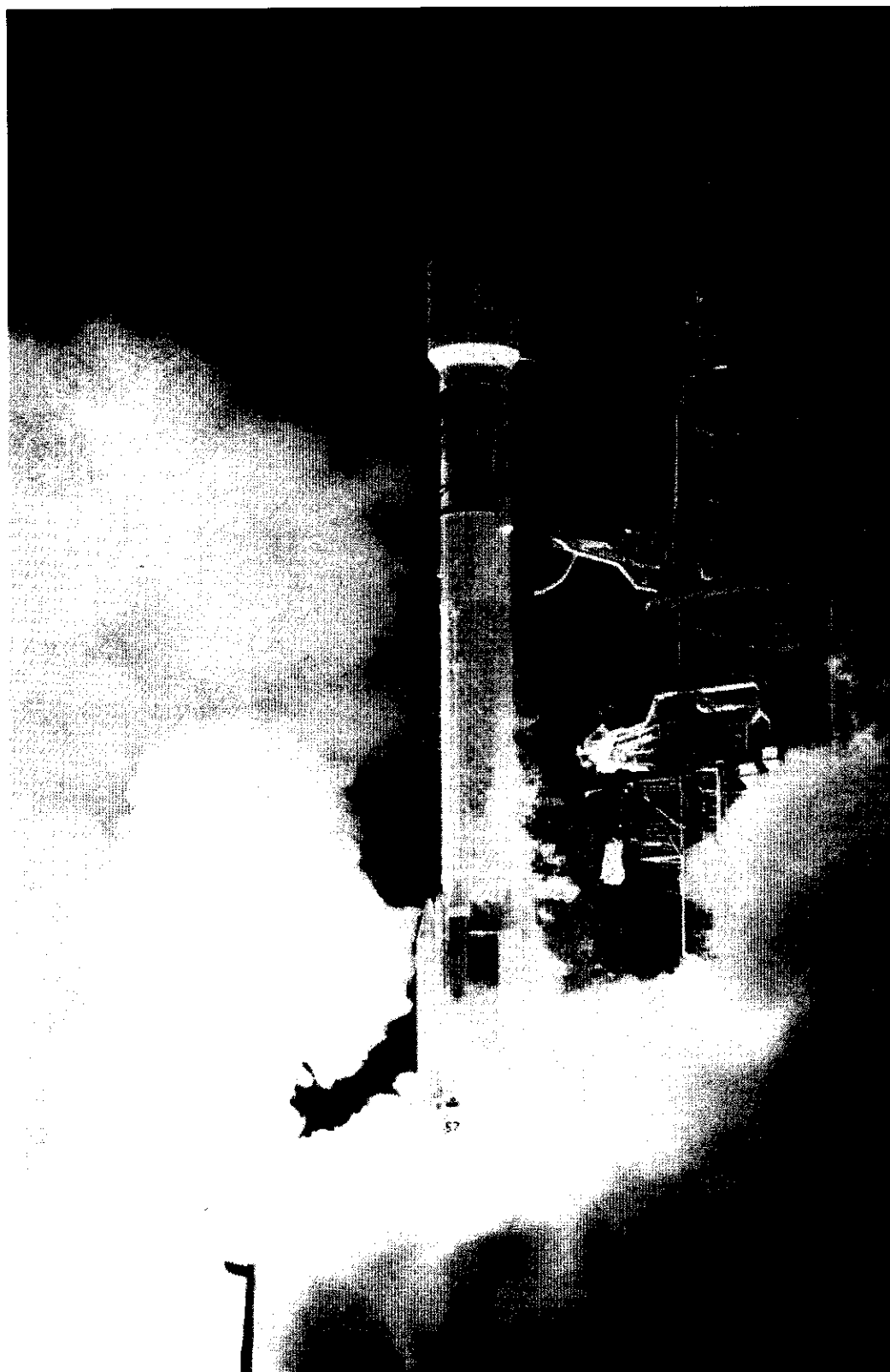


Illustration 3-3: Atlas IIAS Launch on 5 December 2000
(Photo Courtesy Lockheed Martin Corporation)

SMC also undertook a new procurement to add Atlas IIAS launches for DOD payloads from both Cape Canaveral AS and Vandenberg AFB beginning in 1998. Originally, the procurement was to consist of one firm Atlas IIAS launch with options for five more. During 1998, however, one of the options was dropped (see paragraphs below). The contract now covered five Atlas IIAS launch vehicles with associated storage, logistics, and management of non-commercial launches. Launches from Cape Canaveral would be conducted under commercial launch procedures, and launches from Vandenberg would be non-commercial. The actual launch operations at Vandenberg (that is, non-commercial launches), however, were removed from the provisions of the new contract and combined instead with the follow-on contract (F04701-95-C-0012) for Titan launch operations to form a new Launch Base Operations contract discussed below in the section dealing with the Titan IV. The new Atlas IIAS procurement contract (FO4701-96-C-0002) was awarded to Lockheed Martin Commercial Launch Services on 30 August 1996. The first and second DoD payloads for the IIAS—both of them classified spacecraft from the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO)—were launched on 6 December 2000 (see Illustration 3-3) and 8 September 2001.²⁷

In 1998 and 1999, SMC and the NRO both placed orders with Lockheed Martin for a newer type of Atlas booster known as the Atlas III. Lockheed Martin had developed it for the commercial market in two variations, known as the IIIA and the IIIB. Both of these variations departed from the traditional Atlas stage-and-a-half configuration by using a more powerful, two-chamber liquid rocket engine known as the RD-180 as the single-stage main propulsion unit. The RD-180 engine was a throttleable engine using liquid oxygen and kerosene propellants. It was designed and built by the Russian firm of NPO Energomash. The Atlas IIIA used a new Centaur upper stage with dual RL-10A engines, and the Atlas IIIB used a new Centaur with a single RL-10A engine. The Atlas IIIA was 170.2 feet in total length with a large payload fairing, and the IIIB was 174.2 feet in total length with a large payload fairing. Both retained the Atlas' traditional diameter of 10 feet. The Atlas IIIA could place a payload weighing 9,200 pounds into a geosynchronous transfer orbit, and the IIIB could do the same with a payload weighing 9,920 pounds.²⁸

²⁷ See Table 3-1 below. See also note 7 above and Staff Summary Sheet (U), SMC/CLM to SMC/CC, "Request Reviewing Official Signature for Atlas Program Contractor Performance Assessment Report (CPAR)," 27 January 1999, with attachment (FOUO) (information used not FOUO) (Doc 3-21).

²⁸ Lockheed Martin, "Atlas Facts," copyright 2000, accessible at <http://www.ast.lmco.com/lauchatlasFacts.shtml> on 11 March 2002; International Launch Services, "Atlas Launch System Mission Planner's Guide," September 2001 (filed in archives of SMC/HO); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL, "Atlas Program Management Review," 15 July 1999; Press Release (U), Lockheed Martin, "Lockheed Martin Unveils New Atlas III Launch Vehicle Family," 8 April 1998, accessible at <http://www.lmco.com/ILS/txtnews/n980408a.htm> (Doc 3-22). The payload weights for the Atlas IIIA and IIIB in the last sentence of this paragraph were corrected from the weights provided in the original version of this history.

The six vehicles originally planned for procurement under the IIAS contract (FO4701-96-C-0002) were numbered MLV-10 through MLV-15. Early in 1998, the NRO notified SMC that it would not exercise the option for MLV-13. To replace MLV-13, the NRO entered directly (without SMC's involvement) into a commercial type of contract with Lockheed Martin to buy on-orbit delivery of its classified payload using an Atlas IIIA launch vehicle. The NRO's Atlas IIIA mission had not yet been launched at the end of FY 2001. However, the very first Atlas IIIA mission, a commercial launch of a satellite for the European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Eutelsat), took place successfully at Cape Canaveral on 24 May 2000.²⁹

SMC purchased the second Atlas III launch vehicle to be used for a military payload in February 1999, but it contracted for the more powerful configuration, the Atlas IIIB. SMC procured the new vehicle under the Atlas IIAS contract (FO4701-96-C-0002) in place of MLV-15. Therefore, the contract still covered five vehicles (four Atlas II-AS and one Atlas IIIB). On 25 February 1999, SMC awarded the additional work to Lockheed Martin for an additional value of \$70.7 million on the contract. At the end of September 2001, the Air Force's launch of its first Atlas IIIB was scheduled to take place in September 2003.³⁰

²⁹ Press Release (U), NRO, "National Reconnaissance Office Awards Launch Contract," 11 June 1998 (Doc 3-23); Press Release (U), Lockheed Martin, "NRO Selects Atlas III For Satellite Launch," 11 June 1998 (Doc 3-24); Internet Document (U), Lockheed Martin, "Launch Archives," no date [after 8 March 2002], accessible at <http://www.ilslaunch.com/launches/prebody.html>; Mark Wade, "Atlas IIIA," Encyclopedia Astronautica, accessible at <http://www.astronautix.com/lvs/atlsiiia.htm>.

³⁰ Press Release (U), OSD/PA, "Contracts: Air Force," 25 February 1999 (Doc 3-25); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL to SMC/CC, "SMC Launch Programs DAC Program Manager Review," 9 March 2000; Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL to SMC/CC, "SMC Commander's Program Management Review for Launch Programs," 30 October 2001; Monthly Activity Reports (FOUO), SMC/CL, "Atlas IIA/IIAS Monthly Activity Report" [package of available FY98-01 reports], October 1997 - June 2000 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 3-26).

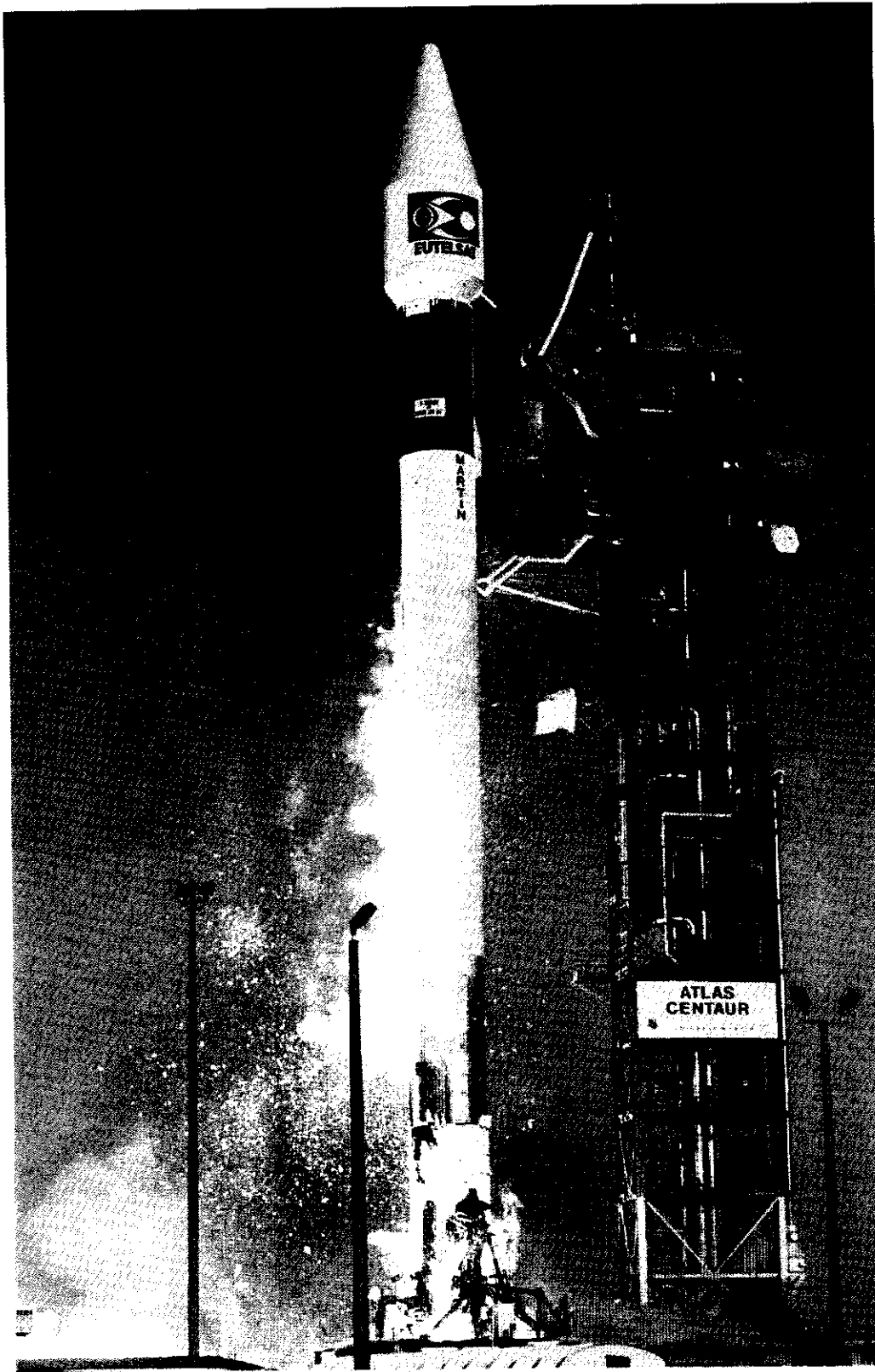


Illustration 3-4: First Atlas III Launch, 24 May 2000
(Photo Courtesy Lockheed Martin Corporation)

Titan

Two major varieties of Titan launch vehicles were in use during FY 1998-2001: the Titan II and the Titan IV. Titan II launch vehicles were inactivated Titan II ICBMs, individually refurbished and modified to launch space payloads. They were capable of placing 4200 pounds into a low earth orbit and were therefore classed as medium launch vehicles. Titan IIs had been used during the 1960s as launch vehicles for the Gemini Program, but the most recent program to modify obsolete Titan II missiles had launched its first space payload in September 1988.

Lockheed Martin refurbished, modified, and launched the vehicles under SMC's contract F04701-85-C-0085. The seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth launches of these Titan IIs took place during the period FY 1998-2001. The ninth launch successfully placed the first Block 5D-3 satellite (F-15) of SMC's Defense Meteorological Satellite Program into a nominal suborbital trajectory from which the Star 37S upper stage inserted the satellite into its correct operational orbit. The seventh and tenth launches successfully placed civilian weather satellites from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) into their proper orbits. The seventh was the first time that NOAA used the Titan II. The eighth launch carried a satellite (QuickScat) for NASA to track ocean winds.³¹

As the reader may infer, the primary customers of the Titan II were meteorological satellites. However, the Air Staff's last official program directive for this period called for funding for Titan II launches to end on 30 September 2002. The remaining Titan II ICBMs would be returned to storage.³² At the end of FY 2001, there were 38 Titan II first stages and 39 second stages in storage in the Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center (AMARC) at Davis Monthan AFB, Arizona. The only existing plan

³¹ For further information about launches, see Table 3-1 earlier in this chapter. See also Fact Sheet (U), SMC/PA, "Titan II," March 1997 (Doc 3-27); Fact Sheet (U), National Security Space Road Map, "Titan II," 4 November 1997, <http://fas.org/spp/military/program/nssrm/initiatives/titanii.htm> (Doc 3-28); Mark Wade, "Titan II," *Encyclopedia Astronautica*, accessible from <http://www.astronautix.com/> (Doc 3-29); Table (U), NASA, "Worldwide Space Launches" tables for 1998-2001, accessible from <http://www.hq.nasa.gov/osf/>.

³² Program Management Directive (FOUO), SAF/AQ, "PMD 0938(8)/PE 35144F, Program Management Directive (PMD for Titan Space Launch Vehicle Program," 18 September 2001 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 3-30). See also Program Management Directive (FOUO), SAF/AQ, "PMD 0938(7)/PE 35144F, Program Management Directive (PMD for Titan Space Launch Vehicle Program," 15 March 2000 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 3-31).

for using the missiles was as spare parts for Lockheed Martin's Titan integrated logistics and Titan IV production contracts (see below).³³

The Titan IV was the largest and most powerful expendable launch vehicle produced in the United States since the Saturn family of boosters used in the Apollo program. In design, it was fundamentally an enlargement of the Titan III (34)D vehicles, the last of which was launched in September 1989. Compared to the dimensions of the 34D, the Titan IV's first stage was a few feet longer (86.5 feet compared to 78.6 feet), its second stage was a little shorter (32.6 feet compared to 37.0 feet), its strap-on solid rocket motors were considerably longer (seven segments or 112.9 feet compared to five and a half segments or 90.4 feet), and its payload fairing was much wider (16.7 feet in diameter compared to 9.5 feet in diameter). In its original design, known as the Titan IVA, it was capable of placing 39,100 pounds into a low-Earth orbit from the Eastern Test Range without an upper stage, 10,000 pounds into geosynchronous orbit (22,300 nautical miles at the equator) using the Centaur upper stage, and 38,780 pounds into low earth orbit (5,200 nautical miles) using the Inertial Upper Stage. The Titan IVA was developed and manufactured by Lockheed Martin Corporation. The vehicle was launched from Cape Canaveral AFS's Launch Complexes 40 and 41 by the 5th Space Launch Squadron of Air Force Space Command's 45th Space Wing. It was launched from Vandenberg AFB's Space Launch Complex 4E by the 4th Space Launch Squadron of Space Command's 30th Space Wing. The first Titan IV launch took place on 14 June 1989 from Cape Canaveral, and its first launch with a Centaur upper stage took place on 7 February 1994 from Cape Canaveral.³⁴

The Titan IVA was launched three more times during this period, all of them carrying classified payloads for the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO). The first two of these launches—on 24 October and 8 November 1997—helped to set a new record for the most rapid rate of Titan launches when added to the launch of NASA's Cassini mission on a Titan IVB on 15 October 1997.³⁵ Unfortunately, the last IVA launch, that of

³³ Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL, "SMC Commander's Program Management Review for Launch Programs," 30 October 2001.

³⁴ Fact Sheet (U), SMC/PA, "Titan IV," September 1995 (Doc 3-32); Lockheed Martin, "Titan IV Facts," copyright 2000, accessible at http://www.ast.lmco.com/launch_titan.shtml on 11 March 2002 (Doc 3-33); National Security Space Road Map, "Titan IVA," 23 October 1997 (Doc 3-34); Mark Wade, "Titan 4," *Encyclopedia Astronautica*, accessible from <http://www.astronautix.com/> (Doc 3-35).

³⁵ The new record, therefore, was three Titan launches within a span of only 23 days. See Howard Antelis, "Air Force Rewrites Record Book with Five Successful Payload Launches in 23 Days," *Astro News*, 14 November 1997, p. 1; "Three Launches in 23 Days Sets New Record," *Space and Missile Times*, 14 November 1997, p. 4. The first two of these launches, combined with an Atlas IIA launch on 25 October 1997, also contributed to a new record for rapidity of mixed vehicle launches: three launches within

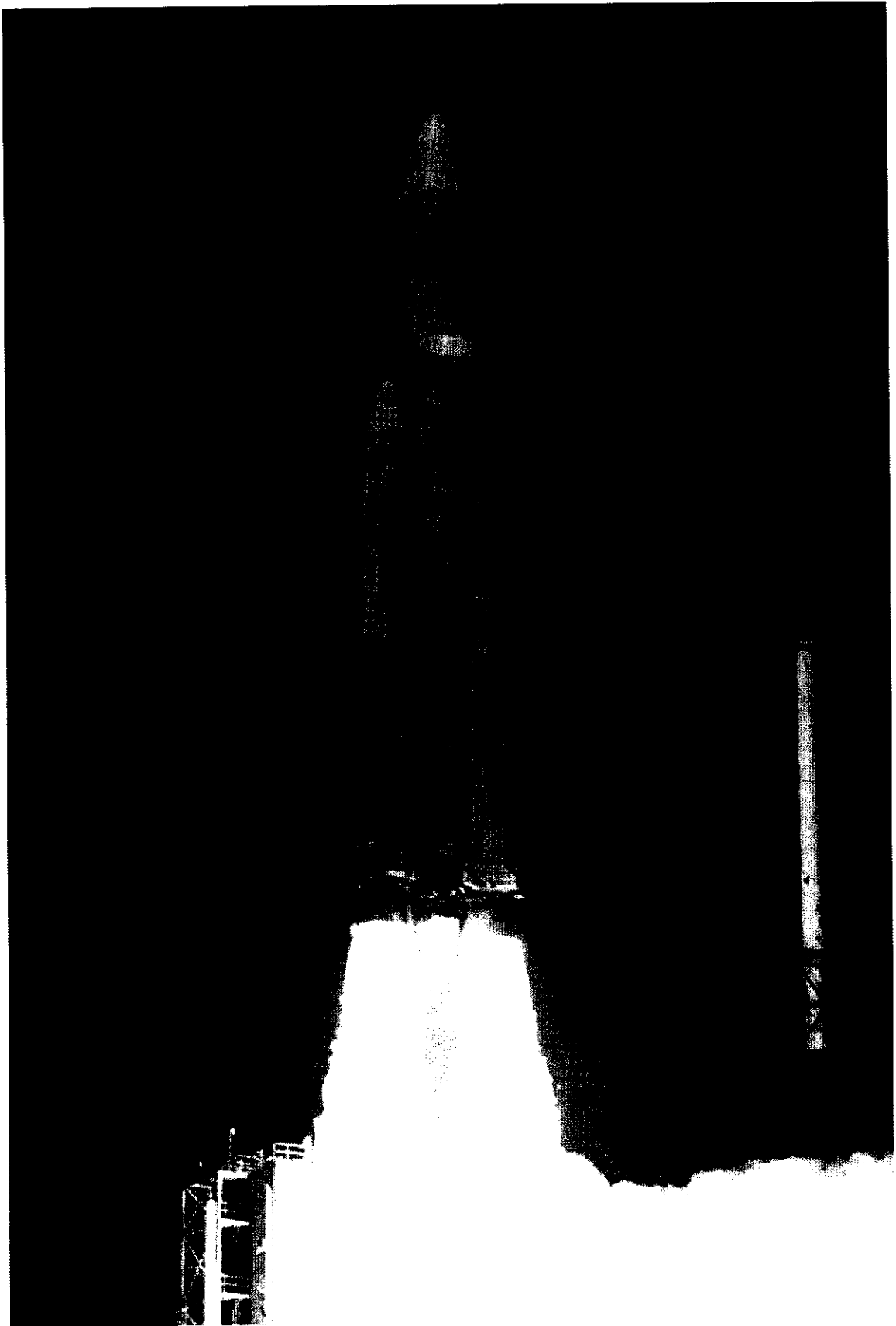


Illustration 3-5: Attempted Launch of Titan IVB-27 on 9 April 1999
(Photo Courtesy of Lockheed Martin Corporation)

Titan IVA-20 on 12 August 1998, failed to reach orbit and was the first of the major launch vehicle failures which ultimately led to the Launch Broad Area Review (BAR). (For the Launch BAR, see the earlier section in this chapter.) Titan IVA-20 was destroyed by internal self-destruct mechanisms as well as the range safety officer's destruct command when it veered out of its planned trajectory. Investigators finally decided that the cause was electrical shorts in the wiring for the second stage power supply which affected the vehicle's guidance computer and inertial measurement unit. The root cause of the electrical shorts was nicks in the wire harness. There were no more scheduled launches of the Titan IVA after this one.³⁶

SMC and Lockheed Martin also developed an upgraded version of the Titan IV known as the Titan IVB. Using the lighter and more powerful solid-rocket motors developed by the Solid-Rocket Motor Upgrade (SRMU) program, the Titan IVB used with a Centaur could place 12,700 pounds into geosynchronous orbit. The IVB also featured improved guidance and avionics as well as shorter processing times. The first Titan IVB successfully launched a satellite for SMC's Defense Support Program on 23 February 1997 from Cape Canaveral.³⁷

10 days. See Howard Antelis, "Launch Programs Helps Meet Hectic Spacelift Schedule," *Astro News*, 31 October 1997, p. 1.

³⁶ "Remarks by Maj Gen Robert C. Hinson, Accident Investigation Board President" at Press Conference, Cape Canaveral AS, Florida, 2 September 1998, available at <http://www.fas.org/spp/military/program/launch/nr98-09-02.htm> (Doc 3-40); "Titan IVA-20 Accident Investigation Board Summary," 15 January 1999, available at http://www.fas.org/spp/military/program/launch/titan_iv-20_sum.htm (Doc 3-41); Janene Scully, "Report: Frayed Wire Led to Billion-Dollar Titan 4A Mishap," *Los Angeles Times*, 16 January 1999 (Doc 3-42); David Atkinson, "Air Force Blames Titan IVA Explosion on Faulty Wiring," *Defense Daily*, 19 January 1999 (Doc 3-43); Air Force News Service, "Titan IVA-20 Accident Investigation Board Releases Results," 19 January 1999 (Doc 3-44); Air Force News Service, "Air Force Clears Way for Titan Rockets to Return to Flight," 2 February 1999 (Doc 3-45); E-mail, William M. Evans to SMC Directors, et al., "RE: CSAF/SecAF Media Breakfast - 26 Apr 99," 21 April 1999, with attachment (Briefing Charts: "What is the status of the Titan IV A-20 failure investigation and its impact on the Titan program? (AQS)")

(Doc 3-46). See also remarks written by the program office for a review of this history during March 2005: "The root cause of the failure was nicks in the wire harness. This condition impacted the guidance system, but the guidance system was not the root cause."

³⁷ Fact Sheet (U), SMC/PA, "Titan IVB Launch Vehicle," April 1999 (Doc 3-36); Fact Sheet (U), SAF/PA, "Titan IV Expendable Launch Vehicle," 20 July 2001 (Doc 3-37); Fact Sheet (U), SAF/PA, "Titan IVB," March 2002 (Doc 3-38); National Security Space Road Map, "Titan IVB," 12 July 1999 (Doc 3-39).

Nine more Titan IVBs were launched during FY 1998-2001, and all but one of these (NASA's Cassini mission to Saturn) carried DoD payloads: three classified payloads for the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), three for SMC's Defense Support Program (DSP), and two for SMC's Milstar satellite communications program. Unfortunately, the DSP launch attempt on 9 April 1999 and the Milstar launch attempt on 30 April 1999 were failures that led directly to the Launch Broad Area Review of 1999. Ultimately, both failures were attributed to the upper stages rather than the Titan IVB's core stages. The launch failure involving DSP 19 on 9 April 1999 was caused by the failure of the second stage of the Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) to separate from its first stage. The launch anomaly of 30 April 1999, which placed the Milstar II F-1 satellite into an unusable orbit, was caused by software errors in the Centaur upper stage.³⁸

SMC (then called Space Division) awarded the development contract (F04701-85-C-0019) for the Titan IV to Martin Marietta Denver Aerospace on 28 February 1985. Beginning in 1989, the contract also provided for the production of 41 Titan IV vehicles. However, it was restructured in 1993 because of declining launch requirements and the resulting necessity of slowing down the rate of production and stretching out the period of production. In 1996, the program office carried out a sweeping contractual restructuring intended to achieve efficiencies by combining the Titan II and Titan IV contracts and dividing the contractor's responsibilities by function. SMC closed out the original development and production contract and phased in a new contract with Lockheed Martin (F04701-95-C-0012) for Titan II and IV launch operations and integrated logistics. The Center awarded a new contract (F04701-96-C-0001) for production and a new contract (F04701-96-C-0035) covering new research and development as well as resolution of major anomalies to Lockheed Martin. Finally, it awarded a new Unified Payload Integration Follow-on (UPIF) contract (F04701-98-C-0005) for Titan II and IV payloads on 1 October 1997. (For a description of these contracts as of October 2001, see the table below.)³⁹

³⁸ For the Launch Broad Area Review, see the section with that title earlier in this Titan section. For more details about Titan launches and failures, see Table 3-1 and Table 3-2 earlier in this section. For published details about launch failures, see Marc Strass, "Next Titan IVB Launch Hits Snag Due to Flight Stability Concerns," Defense Daily, 9 November 1999 (Doc 3-47); "Milstar Accident Board Results," Astro News, 30 July 1999, p.4 (Doc 3-48); "Lockheed May Face Penalty Over Launch," Baltimore Sun, 23 July 1999 (Doc 3-49); Aaron Renenger, "Wayward Milstar II Satellite Challenges SMC Controllers," Astro News, 2 July 1999, p. 1 (Doc 3-50); "Milstar Launch a Mission Failure," Astro News, 7 May 1999, p. 1 (Doc 3-51).

³⁹ History of SMC, October 1994-September 1997, p. 40; Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL to SMC/CC, "SMC Commander's Program Management Review for Launch Programs," 30 October 2001.

**Table 3-3
Titan Contracts in Effect During October 1997 – September 2001⁴⁰**

Contract	Contractor	Period	Value	Purpose
F04701-96-C-0001	Lockheed Martin Co.	1 Oct 95 – 30 Sep 02	\$2.7 B	Titan IV production, storage, final assembly
F04701-95-C-0012	Lockheed Martin Co.	1 Oct 95 – 30 Sep 02	\$2.0 B	Titan launch operations, integrated logistics
F04701-96-C-0035	Lockheed Martin Co.	1 Jul 96 – 30 Sep 02	\$255 M	Research and develop- ment, studies, anomalies
F04701-98-C-0005	Lockheed Martin Co.	1 Oct 97 – 30 Sep 02	\$321 M	Payload Integration Follow-on

The new Titan contracts were based on production of only 40 Titan core vehicles and the actual launching of only 39 missions. Program management direction from the Air Staff continued to specify that remaining Titan IVB launches would be limited to 39 launches, and that subsequent payloads in the Titan IV class would move to the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV—see below). At the end of September 2001, SMC was planning to complete the assembly of the last Titan IVB core vehicles by April 2002. Seven potential missions remained. They consisted of four launches for the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), two launches of SMC's Milstar communications satellites, and one launch for SMC's Defense Support Program (DSP).⁴¹

Inertial Upper Stage and Centaur

Two varieties of upper stages were used with the Titan IV to transfer payloads to higher orbits: the Centaur and the Inertial Upper Stage (IUS). The Centaur upper stage was used in fourteen launches of military payloads during FY 1998 – 2001. In nine of those launches it was used with an Atlas II or IIA, and in five it was used with a Titan IVA or IVB. However, it was considered to be the cause of failure in the attempted launch of Milstar II F-1 on 30 April 1999. The IUS was used in three Titan launches of

⁴⁰ Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL, "DAC Portfolio Review," 10 February 2000; Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL, "SMC Commander's Program Management Review for Launch Programs," 30 October 2001.

⁴¹ Program Management Directive (FOUO), SAF/AQ, "PMD 0938(8)/PE 35144F, Program Management Directive (PMD for Titan Space Launch Vehicle Program," 18 September 2001 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 3-30); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL, "SMC Commander's Program Management Review for Launch Programs," 30 October 2001.

military payloads during that period, and it was considered to be the cause of failure in the attempted launch of DSP F-19 on 9 April 1999.⁴²

The Centaur was manufactured by Lockheed Martin under its Titan and Atlas production contracts. Each Centaur was driven by two RL10 liquid rocket engines manufactured by Pratt and Whitney. These engines used liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen as propellant and were capable of multiple restarts in space. Earlier versions of the Centaur were used on Atlas and Titan boosters, and newer versions were used with the Atlas II and Titan IV boosters. The Centaur configurations used with the Atlas II were called Centaur II and IIA, and the configuration used with the Titan IV was called the Titan IV Centaur. Their characteristics are given in the table below.⁴³

Table 3-4
Types of Centaur Upper Stages In Use During October 1997 – September 2001⁴⁴

Configuration	Length	Diameter	Engines	Total Thrust
Centaur II	33 feet	10 feet	two RL 10A-3A	41,000 pounds
Centaur IIA and IIAS	33 feet	10 feet	two RL 10A-4-1	44,600 pounds
Titan IV Centaur	29.1 feet	14.2 feet	two RL 10A-4 or two RL 10A-4-1	41,600 pounds 44,600 pounds

The IUS could be used as an upper stage on either the Titan IV or the Space Shuttle. It was a two-stage, solid propellant vehicle manufactured by Boeing Space and Communications. The solid motors were manufactured by Chemical Systems Division and developed thrusts of 45,600 lbs (first stage) and 18,500 lbs (second stage). It was capable of placing payloads weighing up to 5,300 pounds into geosynchronous orbit from either the Titan IV or the Space Shuttle. It featured totally redundant avionics and was therefore considered one of the most reliable space vehicles ever developed. Unfortunately, it failed to deliver its payload to a useable orbit on 9 April 1999, when its first and second stages failed to separate properly. Fortunately, it successfully launched

⁴² See the section entitled Launch Broad Area Review earlier in this chapter. See also Table 3-1 earlier in this chapter.

⁴³ National Security Space Road Map, "Inertial Upper Stage (IUS)" (U), accessible at <http://fas.org/spp/military/program/nssrm/initiatives/ius.htm> on 30 May 2002; Fact Sheet (U), SMC/CL, "Titan IV Centaur Upper Stage," accessible at <http://www.laafb.af.mil/SMC/CL/cltcent.htm> on 1 February 1999.

⁴⁴ See note above.

the next two DSP satellites, F-20 and F-21, from Titan IVB boosters on 8 May 2000 and 6 August 2001.⁴⁵

Table 3-5
IUS Contracts in Effect During October 1997 – September 2001⁴⁶

Contract	Contractor	Period	Value	Purpose
F04701-91-C-0011	Boeing Co.	1 Oct 91 – 31 Dec 99	\$191.3 M	Fourth IUS production contract (23 vehicles)
F04701-97-C-0004	Boeing Co.	1 Jul 97 – 30 Sep 03	\$207.7 M	IUS Integration and launch support
F04701-97-C-0038	Lockheed Martin Co.	1 Jun 97 – 31 Dec 01	\$12.8 M	Independent validation and verification

Contractual activity in the IUS program during this period was primarily involved with closing out the last production cycle, integration, and launch activity. The fourth and last IUS production contract (F04701-91-C-0011) was closed out at the end of 1999 after producing 23 IUS vehicles. After the launch of DSP F-21 on 6 August 2001, only two IUS vehicles remained in the inventory. One of these (IUS-10) was scheduled to launch another DSP satellite in 2003. The remaining one (IUS-23) was requested by NASA for an interplanetary mission, but it might be needed for yet another DSP satellite. In 1999, the Air Staff placed all of the remaining funding for the IUS under the Titan program element, and the IUS was thereafter managed by the Titan program office.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ See Table 3-1 earlier in this chapter. See also Fact Sheet (U), USAF, "The Inertial Upper Stage," 20 July 2001; Fact Sheet, SMC/CL, "Titan IV Inertial Upper Stage (IUS)," accessible at <http://www.laafb.af.mil/SMC/CL/cltius.htm> on 1 February 1999; Fact Sheet (U), Boeing Space Systems, "Inertial Upper Stage," accessible at <http://ww.boeing.com/defense-space/space/ius/> on 22 September 1998.

⁴⁶ Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL, "DAC Portfolio Review," 10 February 2000 (Doc 3-20); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL, "SMC Commander's Program Management Review for Launch Programs," 30 October 2001.

⁴⁷ Staff Summary Sheet (U), SMC/CLTO to SMC/CV, "IUS-23 Requirements From NASA," 18 August 1999, with attachment (Doc 3-52); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CLTO, "Program Management Review: Inertial Upper Stage," 22 September 1999; FY98 USAF Military Space RDDS, "0305138F Upper Stage Space Vehicles (Space)," accessible at http://www.fas.org/spp/military/budget/peds_98f/0305138f.htm on 1 February 1999; Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL, "DAC Portfolio Review," 10 February 2000; Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CL, "SMC Commander's Program Management Review for Launch Programs," 30 October 2001.

CHAPTER 4

EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE (EELV) PROGRAM

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 directed the Secretary of Defense to develop and submit to Congress a plan for the “modernization of space launch capabilities for the Department of Defense (DoD) or, if appropriate, for the government as a whole.” In response, the Air Force initiated the Space Launch Modernization Plan, commonly known as the “Moorman Study,” which identified options for modernizing the current fleet of expendable launch vehicles, milestones for each option, and associated development and operations costs.¹ President Clinton issued a National Space Transportation Policy on 5 August 1994, based on one of those options. It directed that “the Department of Defense will be the launch agent for the national security sector and will maintain the capability to evolve and operate those space transportation systems, infrastructure, and support activities necessary to meet national security requirements.”² DoD’s objective was to improve and evolve current expendable launch vehicles to reduce costs while improving reliability, operability, responsiveness, and safety.³

EELV Acquisition

The initial phase of the EELV program was known as Low Cost Concept Validation (LCCV). For this first phase, SMC awarded four 15-month study contracts, each with a face value of \$30 million, for preliminary design, trade analyses, and risk reduction demonstrations of an EELV concept. (See table 4-2 below.) The first phase

¹ DoD, “Space Launch Modernization Plan: Executive Summary,” April 1994 (SMC historical archives).

² National Science and Technology Council, “National Space Transportation Policy (NSTC-4),” signed by William J. Clinton, President of the United States, 5 August 1994, <http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/nstc4.htm>.

³ History of SMC (U), 1994-1997, pp. 45-50. For other descriptions of the program’s goals, see Program Management Directive (FOUO), SAF/AQ, “Program Management Directive (PMD) for the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Program,” 30 May 2000 (information used is not FOUO) (Doc 4-2); SMC/MV, “EELV Strategic Plan,” November 2000, <http://www.losangeles.af.mil/SMC/MV/eelvhome.htm> (Doc 4-3); Fact Sheets (FOUO), Office of the National Security Space Architect, “Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Medium Lift Vehicle (MLV),” 24 September 1997, and “Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Heavy Lift Vehicle (HLV),” 24 September 1997, accessible from <http://www.wslfweb.org/docs/roadmap/irm/initlist.htm> (information used is not FOUO) (Doc 4-4); Fact Sheet (U), AFSPC/PA, “Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle,” no date [2000] (Doc 4-6); Peter L. Portanova (Doc 4-4); Fact Sheet (U), SMC/PA, “Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle,” October 1998 (Doc 4-5); Peter L. Portanova (Aerospace Corporation), “Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicles (EELV),” no date [October 2001] (Doc 4-7).

was successfully completed in November 1996. After receiving Milestone I approval from the Defense Acquisition Executive in November 1996, SMC awarded two 17-month Pre-Engineering and Manufacturing Development (Pre-EMD) contracts for the second phase on 20 December 1996, one to Lockheed Martin and the other to McDonnell Douglas. (McDonnell Douglas was later acquired by The Boeing Company.) Each contract was valued at \$60 million. This phase involved refining the concepts developed in Phase One, producing detailed system designs, and preparing for the next phase, Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD).⁴

The original acquisition strategy called for awarding one cost-type contract for EMD, worth about \$1.6 billion, to the winner of the Pre-EMD competition. During the third and final phase, the winning contractor would complete full-scale engineering and development, leading up to two demonstration flights. The medium-lift EELV was to have a first launch in 2001, and the heavy-lift EELV was to be launched in 2003. The EELV was to reach full operational capability (FOC) in 2004.⁵

In 1997, representatives of the Air Force, the Department of Transportation, and private industry conducted a six-month cooperative review of the program's objectives and the potential market. The review found that the commercial satellite market was projected to grow much faster than had been expected when the EELV's acquisition plan was written early in 1995, based on the recommendations of the SLMP. Instead of dominating the launch market during the EELV's first decade of operation, government payloads would be outnumbered by commercial payloads at an estimated ratio of three to one. The U.S. market, therefore, would be large enough to support two EELV providers instead of one. Those providers could diversify their customer base and be competitive in the international market place by capitalizing on their EELV development efforts with the same government investment that was originally planned for just one.⁶

⁴ History of SMC (U), 1994-1997, pp. 48-49.

⁵ History of SMC (U), 1994-1997, pp. 49-50.

⁶ Peter L. Portanova (Aerospace Corporation), "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicles (EELV)," no date [October 2001] (Doc 4-7); News Release, SAF/PA, "New Acquisition Strategy for Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle," 6 November 1997 (Doc 4-9); Chet DelSignore, "New EELV Strategy: A Significant Change," Astron News, 26 November 1997; SMC/MV, "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Product Support Management Plan (PSMP)," 27 February 2002 (Doc 4-10); Col Richard W. McKinney, Peter L. Portanova, et al., "EELV Meets CAIV," Aerospace America, May 1999, pp. 68-74 (Doc 4-11); R.W. McKinney, P.L. Portanova, et al., "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle: The Competitive New Launcher," 49th International Astronautical Congress, September 28-October 2 (Doc 4-12); J Knauf, L. Drake, and P. Portanova, "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle System: The Next Step in Affordable Space Transportation," 52nd International Astronautical Congress, 1-5 October 2001 (Doc 4-13).

The EELV Program Office was thus in a position to negotiate and place both Boeing and Lockheed Martin under contract for a lower combined price than it had originally estimated for only one contractor. By developing two EELV systems, the government would be able to maintain competition and obtain lower individual launch costs throughout the program's life cycle. This new approach was anticipated to reduce the government's overall launch costs by 25 percent or more. In addition, DoD could simply buy launch services from the contractors without ever having to acquire the hardware.⁷ The program office contrasted the original and new acquisition strategies as in table 4-1.

Table 4-1
Change in Acquisition Strategy for EELV EMD Phase⁸

1995 Strategy	1997 Strategy
Cost-type contract for EMD phase	Fixed government investment for development in addition to contractor investment
Two system flight tests	No system flight tests
Down-select to one contractor for EMD phase	Two contractors compete over the life of the program
Government pays for production effort	Government pays for launch services only

The innovative features and mutual advantages of this procurement were striking. The EELV Program Office and its contracting contingent won several prestigious acquisition and technical awards for their work. The awards included the 1998 John Welch Award for Excellence in Acquisition Management, the 1998 Secretary of the Air Force and Air Force Materiel Command Strategic Acquisition Reform Awards for Contracting Excellence, the 1999 Defense Standardization Program National Honorary

⁷ Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Program Overview," 20 November 1997 (Doc 4-8a); Briefing Charts (U), "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Briefing to 1998 National Space Symposium, Catching a Ride to Orbit Session," no date [1998] (Doc 4-8b); Peter L. Portanova (Aerospace Corporation), "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicles (EELV)," no date [October 2001] (Doc 4-7); News Release, SAF/PA, "New Acquisition Strategy for Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle," 6 November 1997 (Doc 4-9); SMC/MV, "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Product Support Management Plan (PSMP)," 27 February 2002 (Doc 4-10).

⁸ Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Program Overview," 20 November 1997 (Doc 4-7); Briefing Charts (U), "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Briefing to 1998 National Space Symposium, Catching a Ride to Orbit Session," no date [1998] (Doc 4-8).

Award, the 1999 David Packard Excellence in Acquisition Award, the 1999 DOD Value Engineering Achievement Award, and many others.⁹

The acting Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, Noel Longuemare, approved the new acquisition strategy on 3 November 1997.¹⁰ Boeing and Lockheed Martin completed the Pre-EMD contracts in May 1998. SMC filed the required Final Environmental Impact Statement for the EELV with the Environmental Protection Agency on 1 May 1998, and the Air Force's Assistant Secretary for Science, Engineering and Technology signed a Record of Decision on 8 June 1998 that permitted the development and launch of both contractors' proposed vehicles. SMC issued a final request for proposals (F04701-97-R-0008) on 14 July 1998. On 16 October 1998, SMC awarded four EELV Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 12 commercial-type contracts, two development agreements, called Other Transaction Agreements (OTA), and two contracts for the Initial Launch Services (ILS). They are described at the bottom of Table 4-2.¹¹

⁹ SMC/MV, "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle System Program Office Achievements," no date, accessible at http://www.losangeles.af.mil/SMC/MV/intro_files/public/awards/awards.htm on 5 July 2002; SSgt Jeff Capenos, "EELV Garners Air Force Awards," *Astro News*, 18 June 1999, p. 1; News Release, SMC/PA (1st Lt Tonya Summerall), "EELV Program Saves Billions, Honored With Top Award," 3 July 2000, accessible at http://www.af.mil/news/Jul2000/n20000703_001010.html on 12 July 2002; Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "PEO Portfolio Review," 1 September 1999 (SMC historical archives).

¹⁰ SMC/MV, "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Product Support Management Plan (PSMP)," 27 February 2002 (Doc 4-10); News Release, SAF/PA, "New Acquisition Strategy for Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle," 6 November 1997 (Doc 4-9); Chet DelSignore, "New EELV Strategy: A Significant Change," *Astro News*, 26 November 1997.

¹¹ Memo (U), SMC/MVK to All Potential Offerors, "RFP F04701-97-R-0008, Request for Proposal (RFP) F04701-97-R-0008, Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) – Development and Initial Launch Services (ILS) Amendment 0003," 14 July 1998, with attachment; News Release, SMC/PA, "EELV Gets the Environmental Green Light," 8 June 1998 (Doc 4-14); Record of Decision, Air Force Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (Science, Technology and Engineering), "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV)," 8 June 1998 (Doc 4-15); Finding of No Practicable Alternative, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health), "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Program," 10 June 1998 (Doc 4-16); Final Environmental Impact Statement, HQ USAF/ILEVP, "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Program," 30 April 1998.

Table 4-2
Major EELV Contracts Through FY 2001¹²

Contractor	Contract	Award Date	End Date at Award	Value at Award
Preliminary Design, Trade Analyses, and Risk Reduction				
Alliant Techsystems, Inc.	F04701-95-C-0032	24 Aug 1995	6 Feb 1997	\$30 M
The Boeing Company	F04701-95-C-0033	24 Aug 1995	10 Jun 1997	\$30 M
Lockheed Martin Corp.	F04701-95-C-0034	24 Aug 1995	24 Nov 1996	\$30 M
McDonnell Douglas Corp.	F04701-95-C-0035	24 Aug 1995	17 Jan 1997	\$30 M
Pre-Engineering and Manufacturing Development				
Lockheed Martin Corp.	F04701-97-C-0003	20 Dec 1996	May 1998	\$60 M
McDonnell Douglas Corp.	F04701-97-C-0005	20 Dec 1996	May 1998	\$60 M
Engineering and Manufacturing Development				
Lockheed Martin Corp.	F04701-98-9-0004	16 Oct 1998	30 Sep 2002	\$500 M
The Boeing Company	F04701-98-9-0005	16 Oct 1998	30 Sep 2002	\$500 M
Initial Launch Services				
Lockheed Martin Corp.	F04701-98-D-0001	16 Oct 1998	30 Sep 2006	\$649 M
Boeing Launch Services	F04701-98-D-0002	16 Oct 1998	30 Sep 2006	\$1,378 M

The OTA contracts, which awarded \$500 million each to both Boeing and Lockheed Martin for the EMD phase, required each contractor to make large capital investments which they were expected to recover in profits from launch services for both DoD and commercial companies. Launch services were awarded to the ILS contractors competitively for launches expected during the period FY 1999-FY 2006. Boeing's Delta IV launch vehicle won 19 missions worth \$1.38 billion, while Lockheed Martin's Atlas V won 9 missions worth \$650 million. Additional competitions would be held for future government payloads.

The OTA contracts included the key performance parameters and other operational requirements laid out by Air Force Space Command in its Operational Requirements Document (ORD) of 15 September 1998, the most important features of which are reproduced in table 4-3.

¹² Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), news releases dealing with contracts, 18 May 1998 (No. 685-96), 18 May 1998 (No. 469-95), 6 April 1998 (No. 054-M), 16 October 1998 (No. 538-98), 16 October 1998 (No. 536-98), 13 December 2000 (No. 742-00), 14 December 2000 (No. 745-00), accessible at <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/archive.html> (Doc 4-1).

Table 4-3
EELV Operational Requirements Document of 15 September 1998¹³

REQUIREMENT	THRESHOLD	OBJECTIVE
MASS TO LEO*	17,000 LBS	+15%
MASS TO POLAR 1*	4,400-7,000 LBS	+15%
MASS TO POLAR 2*	41,000 LBS	+5%
MASS TO SEMI-SYNC*	2,500-4,725 LBS	+15%
MASS TO GTO*	6,100-8,500 LBS	+15%
MASS TO MOLNIYA*	7,000 LBS	+15%
MASS TO GEO*	13,500 LBS	+5%
VEHICLE DESIGN RELIABILITY *	98%	>98%
STANDARD LAUNCH PADS*	ABLE TO LAUNCH ALL CONFIGURATIONS	SAME
STANDARD PAYLOAD INTERFACE *	STANDARD PAYLOAD INTERFACE FOR EACH VEHICLE CLASS	ONE STANDARD PAYLOAD INTERFACE
COST SAVINGS: REDUCTION OVER CURRENT SYSTEMS	25%	50%
TIMELINESS: PROBABILITY OF LAUNCH WITHIN 10 DAYS	80%	90%
RESPONSIVENESS	45 DAYS (MLV) 90 DAYS (HLV)	30 DAYS (MLV) 60 DAYS (HLV)
LAUNCH RATE DURING A 12 MONTH PERIOD	14	26

* DENOTES KEY PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

EELV Configurations

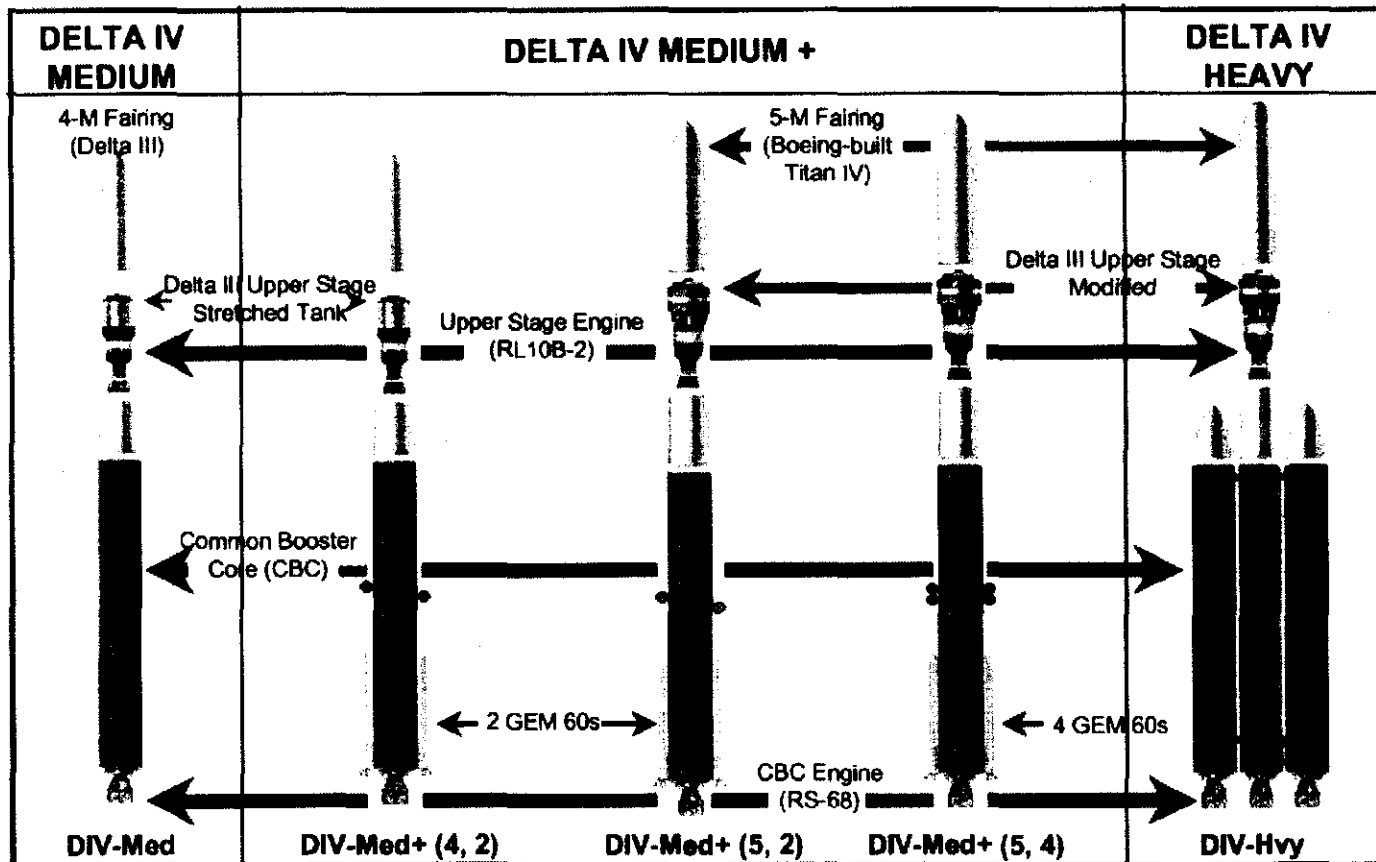
Both contractors originally planned to develop a small-, medium-, and heavy-lift version of their EELVs in response to SMC's mission requirements as identified in the request for proposals for the OTA and ILS contracts. These original concepts would have used common core liquid boosters to meet all the government mission requirements and no solid-rocket motors for government launches, although Boeing's concept included small solid-rocket motors for some commercial launches. However, between October

¹³ AFSPC/DRSV, "Air Force Space Command Operational Requirements Document (ORD) II, AFSPC 002-93-II, for the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) System," 15 September 1998, SMC historical archives.

Delta IV Launch Vehicle Family

Delta IV EELV Family of Vehicles as of June 2000

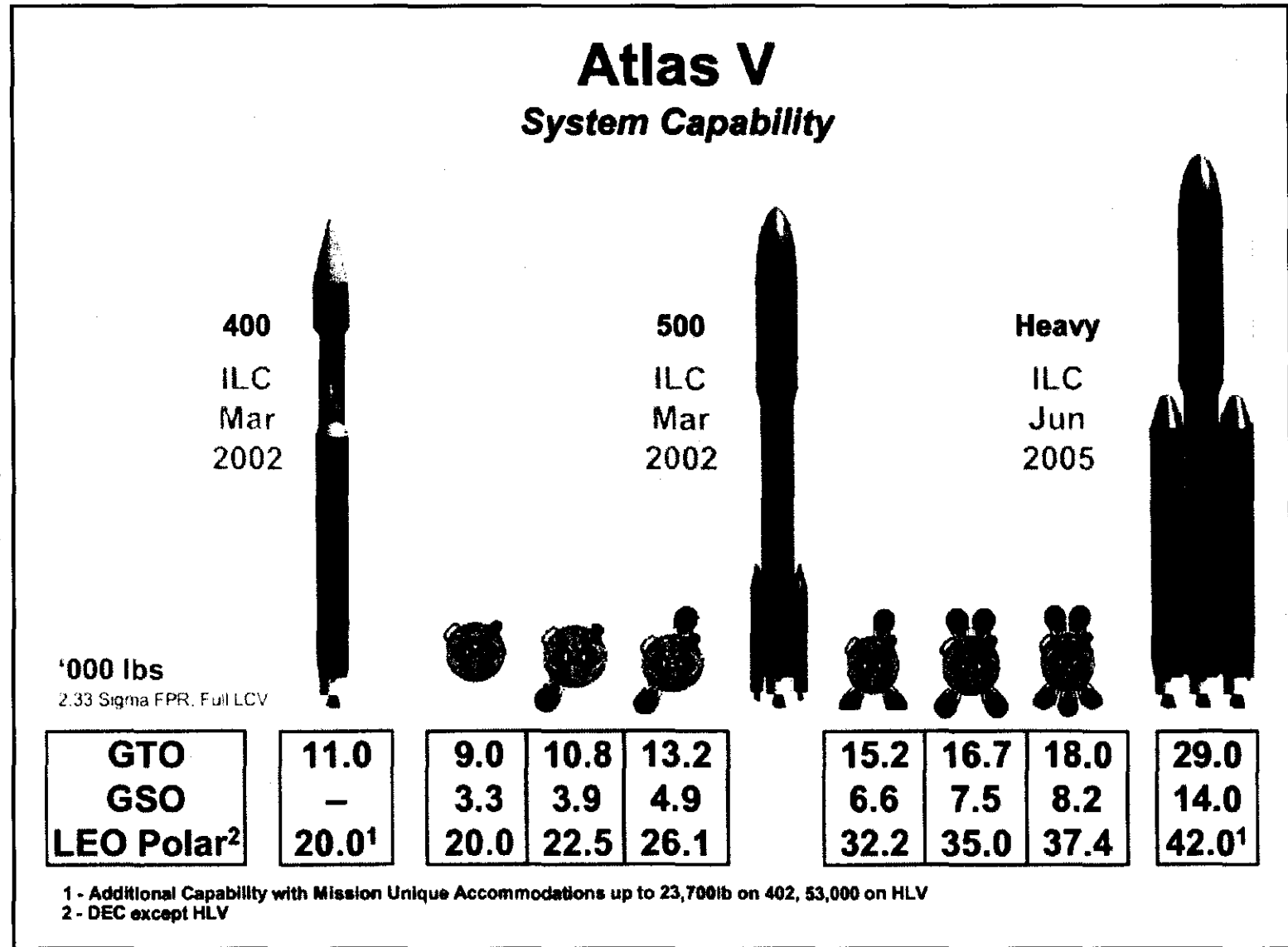
Illustration 4-1



Performance: 9,200 11,700 9,600 13,500 27,400
GTO (lbs)

Atlas V System Capability

Illustration 4-2
Atlas V EELV Family of Vehicles as of June 2000



1998 and April 1999, both contractors proposed adding large solid-rocket auxiliary motors to their medium-lift core vehicles to create an intermediate (also referred to as a "medium-plus") class of EELVs, and to eliminate the need for a small system. These proposals responded to forecast increasing demand for launch vehicles in this payload range from both the commercial and government sectors. The augmented versions of the medium-lift vehicles would enhance flexibility and be less expensive than the heavy-lift versions. Environmental studies for EELV had been based on the earlier concepts; therefore additional studies were conducted, and the results were published in a supplemental environmental impact statement in March 2000. The Air Force Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Acquisition signed the Record of Decision on 25 May 2000, approving the addition of up to five solid rocket motors on the Atlas V medium-lift and Delta IV medium-lift vehicles. By early 2000, therefore, the new concepts and their capabilities looked like illustrations 4-1 and 4-2.¹⁴

DELTA IV

Boeing's concept for the Delta IV family of launch vehicles used a first-stage common booster core (CBC) and a cryogenic second-stage for each configuration. The CBC was 16.4 feet in diameter and about 173 feet in length. It included a structurally stable airframe, propellant tanks, and a main engine known as the RS-68. The RS-68 was a new engine developed and manufactured by Rocketdyne, now a division of The Boeing Company. The engine, based on Rocketdyne's Space Shuttle expertise, used liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen to produce a thrust of 650,000 pounds. Rocketdyne had designed it to be environmentally friendly (producing few waste products besides water), easier to manufacture with fewer parts, and 30 percent more efficient than the liquid oxygen and kerosene engines used in earlier Delta vehicles.¹⁵

¹⁴ SMC/MV, "Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Program," March 2000, accessible from <http://ax.losangeles.af.mil/axf/eaapgs/eis.htm> on 1 July 2002; Record of Decision, HQ USAF/AQR, "Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) for the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV), May 2000," signed 25 May 2000 (Doc 4-20); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "Program Status Briefing," 29 June 2000 (SMC historical archives).

¹⁵ SMC/MV, "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Product Support Management Plan (PSMP)," 27 February 2002 (Doc IV-10); Boeing Launch Services, "Delta IV Launch Vehicles" and associated world-wide web pages, copyright 2002, accessible from <http://www.boeing.com/defense-space/space/delta/delta4/delta4.htm> on 2 July 2002 (Doc IV-21); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "PEO Portfolio Review," 1 September 1999 (SMC historical archives); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "Program Status Briefing," 29 June 2000; The Boeing Company, "Delta IV Payload Planner's Guide," October 2000 (SMC historical archives).

The Delta IV medium-lift configuration consisted of one CBC plus a second-stage, payload accommodations, and payload fairing. The second-stage engine for the medium-lift and medium-plus versions of the Delta IV was Pratt & Whitney's restartable RL-10B-2 cryogenic liquid oxygen/liquid hydrogen engine—the same engine used in the second-stage of the Delta III, but with longer fuel tanks. (It was a variant of the RL-10 engine used in the Centaur upper stage for Titan IV and Atlas systems.) The RL-10B-2 could produce a thrust of 24,750 pounds for 700 seconds. Together, the first- and second-stages of the medium-lift configuration could place a payload of about 9,200 pounds into a geosynchronous transfer orbit (GTO). The payload fairing was 13.1 feet in diameter.¹⁶

By the year 2000, Boeing was developing three configurations of the medium-plus Delta IV, distinguished primarily by the number of solid-rocket motors employed at liftoff. Boeing referred to these motors as graphite-epoxy motors (GEMs). The first medium-plus variant employed a 4-meter (13.1-foot) diameter payload fairing with two GEMs, and hence was designated the "Delta IV medium-plus 4,2." It could place a payload weighing about 11,700 pounds into GTO. The second variant employed a 5-meter (16.7-foot) fairing with 2 GEMs and was designated the "5,2." It could launch 9,600 pounds to GTO. The third variant employed a 5-meter (16.7-foot) fairing with 4 GEMs and was designated the "5,4." It could launch 13,500 pounds to GTO. The 5,2 and the 5,4 also had larger second-stage fuel and oxidizer tanks.¹⁷

The Delta IV heavy-lift vehicle had three CBCs mated together. The center CBC was mated to the same RL-10B-2 second stage engine—but with larger tanks than the medium 5,2 and 5,4 variants had—and employed a 5-meter (16.7-foot) diameter payload fairing. It could place a payload weighing about 27,400 pounds into GTO.¹⁸

ATLAS V

Lockheed Martin's Atlas V family of launch vehicles also used a first-stage common core booster (CCB) and a second-stage. The CCB was 12.5 feet in diameter by 106.6 feet in length. It included a structurally stable airframe, propellant tanks, and a main engine known as the RD-180. The RD-180 engine was developed and manufactured by NPO Energomash of Khimky, Russia. This engine was also used on the Atlas III commercial launch vehicle, which was first launched in May 2000. The RD-180 had two thrust chambers and could be throttled in flight. It used liquid kerosene (RP-1)

¹⁶ See note above.

¹⁷ See note above.

¹⁸ See note above.

as a fuel and liquid oxygen as an oxidizer to generate 860,200 pounds of thrust at sea level with relatively little environmental contamination.¹⁹

The Atlas V medium-lift vehicle design, which was also known as the Atlas V 400 series, was almost identical to the Atlas III. It consisted of the CCB plus a Centaur second stage. The Centaur could be configured with either one or two RL-10A-4-2 engines from Pratt & Whitney. Each of the restartable, cryogenic liquid oxygen/ liquid hydrogen Centaur engines could generate 22,300 pounds of thrust. The performance of the medium-lift vehicle could be further tailored to the payload by adding from one to three solid rocket boosters (SRBs), each of which generated about 306,000 pounds of thrust. The various configurations of the Atlas 400 series could place payloads weighing about 11,000 to 13,200 pounds into GTO. The payload fairings, which were also used on the Atlas II and III, could accommodate payloads up to 13.2 feet in diameter and 17.7 feet in length.²⁰

The other Atlas V intermediate configuration was known as the Atlas V 500 series. It consisted of the CCB plus the dual-engine Centaur second stage and up to five solid rocket boosters. The payload fairings for the Atlas 500 series were developed and manufactured by Contraves Space of Zurich, Switzerland. They were 5 meters (16.4 feet) in diameter and 68 or 77 feet in length, enclosing both the Centaur and the payload. The 500 series could launch about 15,200 pounds (using three SRBs) to 18,000 pounds (using five SRBs) to GTO.²¹

The Atlas V heavy-lift vehicle design consisted of three CCBs mated together. The center CCB was mated to the dual-engine Centaur second stage. It used a longer Contraves fairing, 5.4 meters (17.7 feet) in diameter and 26.4 meters (86.6 feet) in length, enclosing both the Centaur and the payload. The Atlas V heavy-lift vehicle could launch approximately 29,000 pounds to GTO.²²

¹⁹ SMC/MV, "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Product Support Management Plan (PSMP)," 27 February 2002 (Doc IV-10); Lockheed Martin Space Systems Company, "Atlas" and associated world-wide web pages, copyright 2000, accessible from http://www.ast.lmco.com/launch_atlas.shtml on 2 July 2002 (Doc IV-22); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "PEO Portfolio Review," 1 September 1999 (SMC historical archives); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "Program Status Briefing," 29 June 2000 (SMC historical archives); International Launch Services, "Atlas Launch System Mission Planner's Guide, Atlas V Addendum (AVMPG)," Rev 8, December 1999 (Doc IV-24).

²⁰ See note 19 above.

²¹ See note 19 above.

²² See note 19 above.

EELV Launch Services and Facilities

The OTA contract covered not only launch vehicle development, but also the development of new launch pads, satellite interfaces, and other support infrastructure, and demonstrations that the launch systems satisfied all of the government's requirements. A key requirement was the standard payload interfaces for each EELV launch vehicle class. This included mechanical connections, services, ground support equipment, and environmental conditions. The payloads and approximate launch periods for the two EELV systems at first looked like the estimates in table 4-4 below.

Table 4-4
Launches Awarded Under Launch Services Contracts in October 1998²³

	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
Boeing 19 missions	DSCS	DSP A/B-1 DSCS SBR/MTI GPS IIF	A/B-4 Mission C WGF SBR/MTI GPS IIF (2)	WGF GPS IIF STP (TSX)	SBIRS-G GPS IIF (3)	
Lockheed Martin 9 missions		DMSP GPS IIF	A/B-2 SBIRS-G GPS IIF	DMSP WGF SBIRS-G GPS IIF		

However, as new satellite programs encountered development issues, the launch profile covered by the ILS contracts gradually changed also, until by February 2000 it resembled the estimates in table 4-5.

²³ Acronyms: DSCS = Defense Satellite Communications System; DSP = Defense Support Program; SBR/MTI = Space-Based Radar/Moving Target Indicator; GPS = Global Positioning System; WGF = Wideband Gap-Filler; STP = Space Test Program; SBIRS = Space-Based Infrared System; DMSP = Defense Meteorological Satellite Program. Table 4-4 is taken from Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "PEO Portfolio Review," 1 September 1999 (SMC historical archives).

**Table 4-5
Launches Under Launch Services Contracts in February 2000²⁴**

	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
Boeing 19 missions	DSCS	DSP A/B-1 DSCS	A/B-4 Mission C WGF	WGF GPS IIF STP (TSX) SBR/MTI	SBIRS-G GPS IIF (2)	
Lockheed Martin 9 missions		DMSP	A/B-2 SBIRS-G	DMSP WGF SBIRS-G	GPS IIF (2)	GPS IIF

The original contracts were modified in late 2000 when Lockheed Martin requested a change in scope to relieve them from their west coast Atlas V launch capability requirement. With a limited number of west coast missions, two launch providers were no longer needed. Furthermore, commercial market demand was far below the anticipated robust levels. In December 1999, a team of government experts examined the alternatives for restructuring the contracts. The team decided that Lockheed Martin's remaining west coast launches, which consisted of two satellites for the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP), could be shifted to Boeing's Delta IV, eliminating the need for Lockheed Martin to construct a launch pad on the west coast. The Atlas V would launch only from the east coast. Lockheed Martin would have to bring the development of a heavy-lift version of their vehicle only to a Critical Design Review until a launch order was made. Boeing's ILS contract was revised to add the missions cited above, and the OTA contract was changed to include funding for a demonstration launch of their heavy-lift variant.²⁵

²⁴ Six additional GPS IIF missions were delayed to FY09 and FY10. Acronyms: DSCS = Defense Satellite Communications System; DSP = Defense Support Program; SBR/MTI = Space-Based Radar/Moving Target Indicator; GPS = Global Positioning System; WGF = Wideband Gap-Filler; STP = Space Test Program; SBIRS = Space-Based Infrared System; DMSP = Defense Meteorological Satellite Program. Table 4-5 is taken from Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "Program Status Briefing," 29 June 2000 (SMC historical archives).

²⁵ SMC/MV, "EELV Program Overview & Status," November 2000, accessible at <http://www.losangeles.af.mil/SMC/MV/eelvhome.htm> on 28 June 2002 (Doc IV-17); "De Leon: EELV Restructure Is Complete, Congress Has Been Notified," *Inside the Air Force*, 22 September 2000, accessible from <http://www.insidedefense.com/secure/> on 31 October 2000 (Doc IV-18); Frank Sietzen, Jr., "Spacelift Washington: Air Force Will Buy Test Flight of First Heavy Lift EELV," *SpaceRef.Com*, 8 October 2000, accessible at <http://www.spaceref.com/news/viewnews.html> on 13 June 2002 (Doc IV-19); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "EELV Update to General Lyles," 9 June 2000 (SMC historical archives); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "Program Status Briefing," 29 June 2000 (SMC historical archives).

By early June 2000, the EELV Program Office had completed and negotiated the contractual modifications and had written the Justification and Approval statement for the Air Force's Assistant Secretary for Acquisition to approve the changes. In September 2000, after approving the revised acquisition strategy, Assistant Secretary of Defense Rudy de Leon announced the restructuring of the contracts. The demonstration launch of Boeing's heavy-lift Delta IV was added to the company's OTA contract (F04701-98-9-0005) on 13 December 2000 for \$141 million.²⁶

Technical Progress FY 1998 – FY 2001

DELTA IV

Development efforts and launch preparations were driven by the projected launch schedules. By the end of the period under discussion, the first government payload for Boeing's Delta IV, Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) III B-6 was scheduled to launch from the east coast in June 2002. It had also contracted for its first commercial payload for the Delta IV, a telecommunications satellite for Eutelsat S.A. of France, to be launched from the east coast in April 2002. After the contractual amendment of December 2000, the demonstration launch of its Delta IV heavy-lift configuration from the east coast was planned for late 2002.²⁷

Boeing's greatest challenges in meeting this schedule were the development and qualification of the Delta IV's RS-68 main engine, the construction of its two launch complexes, and the delivery of the flight hardware. The Rocketdyne RS-68 liquid oxygen/liquid hydrogen engine was the first large, liquid-fueled rocket engine to be developed in the U.S. since the Space Shuttle Main Engine, which Rocketdyne also developed. It required a significant amount of testing to achieve flight certification, first as an independent subsystem and then integrated with a CBC test article. Development testing for the engine started in January 1998 at the Air Force Research Laboratory's test site.²⁸

²⁶ Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "EELV Update to General Lyles," 9 June 2000 (SMC historical archives); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "Program Status Briefing," 29 June 2000 (SMC historical archives); News Release, OASD/PA, "No. 742-00, Contracts: Air Force," 13 December 2000 (Doc IV-24).

²⁷ Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "Program Status Briefing," 29 June 2000 (SMC historical archives); "U.S. Air Force Funds First Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Mission," SpaceDaily, 11 June 2000, SMC historical archives; "Boeing Delta IV Stands Ready On Launch Pad," SpaceDaily, 6 May 2002, accessible from <http://www.spacedaily.com> on 6 July 2002; "Boeing Delta IV Program Progresses On West Coast," SpaceDaily, 17 October 2001, accessible from <http://www.spacedaily.com> on 6 July 2002.

²⁸ Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "PEO Portfolio Review," 1 September 1999 (SMC historical archives); News Release, Boeing, "Boeing Rocketdyne RS-68 Engine

By April 2001, three test engines had accumulated 11,639 seconds of static firing. Despite the engine's encountering some significant delays in its development schedule related to its turbo machinery, its first commercial and military launches had slipped only a few months by the end of FY 2001. At that time, the development testing was scheduled to end with certification of the engine in December 2001.²⁹

While the development testing of the RS-68 was under way, the first CBC was assembled at Boeing's factory in Decatur, Alabama. From there, the CBC frame went to NASA's Stennis Space Center, Mississippi, where an RS-68 main engine was integrated with the CBC, and the whole core stage was prepared for hot-fire qualification. The first test occurred on 17 March 2001, when the CBC was successfully fired for 15 seconds. During the third test, on 3 April 2001, the engine was fired for 145 seconds and tested various operations, including depletion of its hydrogen fuel, gimbaling of the engine, and manipulation of the throttle settings from 58 to 101 percent of power. The final hot fire test of the CBC occurred on 6 May 2001 and simulated a Delta IV heavy-lift mission for 303 seconds. All of the integrated CBC tests were successful.³⁰

Having successfully completed qualification testing, the CBC was transported from Decatur to Florida on the Delta Mariner (a custom designed cargo ship), to be used as a pathfinder in testing the newly constructed Delta IV launch processing facilities at Space Launch Complex 37 (SLC-37). On 25 September 2001, the first CBC production

Triumphs In 10K Run," 23 April 2001, accessible at http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/2001/q2/news_release_010423s.html on 2 July 2002.

²⁹ A program schedule for the Delta IV from September 1999 shows development engine testing as originally scheduled to end with certification in about June 2000, but as having already slipped about four months. See Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "PEO Portfolio Review," 1 September 1999 (SMC historical archives). See also Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV to HQ USAF, "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV)," 14 September 2001 (SMC historical archives). According to this briefing, the RS-68's "turbo machinery issues slipped development schedule 18 mos;" however, those "issues now resolved; on track for Apr 02 first launch." This proved to be optimistic: halfway through FY 2002, the first (commercial) launch was scheduled for August 2002, although the additional delay was not necessarily the fault of the RS-68 ("U.S. Air Force Funds First Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Mission," *SpaceDaily*, 11 June 2000, accessible from <http://www.spacedaily.com> on 6 July 2002). See also News Release, Boeing, "Rocketdyne RS-68 Engine Certified for Boeing Delta IV," 19 December 2001, accessible at http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/2001/q4/nr_011219s.html on 2 July 2002.

³⁰ News Release, Boeing, "Boeing Delta IV Solid Rocket Motor Qualification Testing Completed," 23 June 2000, accessible at http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/2000/news_release_000622h.html on 2 July 2002.

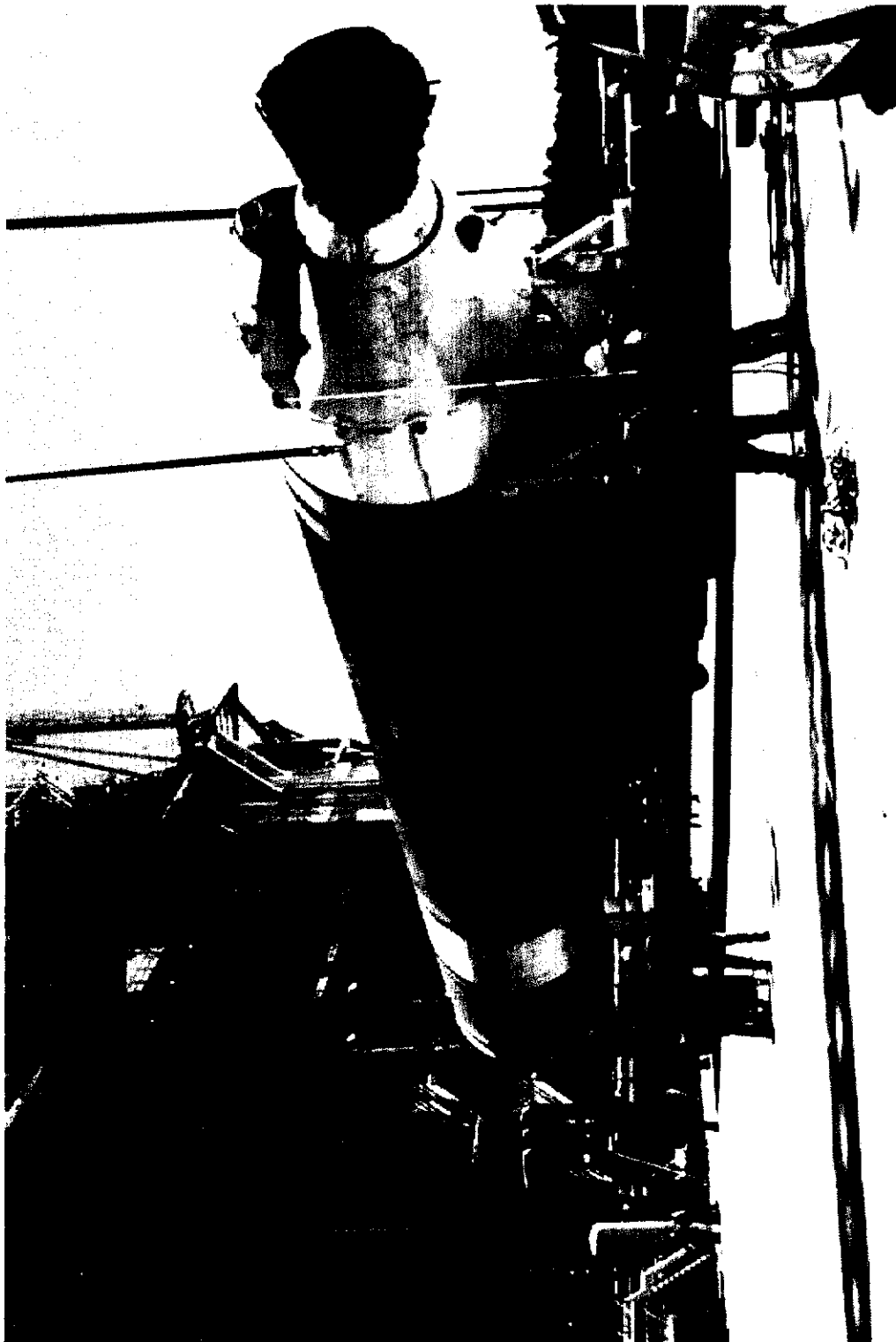


Illustration 4-3

A Delta IV CBC is removed from test stand at Stennis Space Flight Center, Mississippi, in May 2001 (Boeing Company photograph)

unit was rolled out of the factory. At the end of the fiscal year, it was in transit to the launch processing facilities to be prepared for the first launch of the Delta IV, the Eutelsat commercial communications satellite.³¹

Other major components had already completed qualification testing. The solid rocket motors, known as graphite epoxy motors (GEMs) because of their lightweight casings, were built by Alliant Techsystems. GEMs were manufactured in various sizes for various configurations of Delta launch vehicles. The GEM motors to be used with the Delta IV Medium-Plus EELVs were 60 inches in diameter (the largest manufactured) and therefore were called GEM-60s. The GEM-60 successfully completed its qualification testing on 22 June 2000 at Alliant Techsystems' facilities in Utah.³²

As mentioned previously, Boeing was under contract to develop launch facilities and conduct launches for the Delta IV at both major coastal launch sites: Vandenberg AFB for polar launches and Cape Canaveral AFS for geosynchronous and other easterly launches. Since the first Delta IV launches would take place from Cape Canaveral, those facilities were started earlier. On 27 July 1998, Boeing announced plans to completely rebuild the existing, inactive, Space Launch Complex 37 (SLC-37) at Cape Canaveral AFS.³³ Boeing awarded a subcontract for the effort to Raytheon Engineers & Constructors, a subdivision of Raytheon Company, on 30 September 1998.³⁴ Some of the major facilities under construction were the launch pad, the fuel tanks for liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen, the Mobile Service Tower (MST), the Horizontal Integration Facility (HIF), the Delta IV Operations Center, Hangar E, and the Common Support Building.³⁵ Boeing and Raytheon completed the construction of the MST on 2 March

³¹ News Release, Boeing, "First Flight Delta IV Heads to Launch Site," 26 September 2001, accessible at http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/2001/photorelease/q3/pr_010926h.html on 2 July 2002.

³² See note 30 above.

³³ SLC-37 had been built in 1962 to launch the earlier, unmanned Apollo missions using Saturn 1 launch vehicles. See Wayne Tomkins, "Boeing Lays Out Its Plan to Resurrect Complex 37 for Delta 4 Rocket," *Florida Today Space Online*, 28 July 1998, accessible at <http://www.flatoday.com/space/explore/stories/1998b/072898f.htm> on 11 July 2002; and News Release, Boeing, "Boeing Unveils Plan to Develop Delta IV Launch Facilities," 27 July 1998, accessible at http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/1998/news_release_980727a.html on 2 July 2002.

³⁴ News Release, Raytheon, "Raytheon Engineers & Constructors Awarded Turnkey Contract by Boeing," 30 September 1998, accessible at <http://www.raytheon.com/press/1998/sep/eelv3.html> on 11 July 2002.

³⁵ For detailed descriptions of these facilities, see The Boeing Company, "Delta IV Payload Planner's Guide," October 2000, SMC historical archives, and updated

2000. At the end of September 2001 (the end of the period under discussion), Air Force and Boeing officials were preparing for a ceremony to be held on 9 October 2001 to mark the completion of construction on the whole launch complex.³⁶

The most innovative component of these facilities was the HIF, where prelaunch integration and testing for Delta IV launches would take place. It would be a six-story building of 75,000 square feet, including two processing bays measuring 250 feet by 100 feet. The HIF would enable the contractors to assemble and test Delta IV vehicles horizontally, then transport them a short distance to the launch pad, rather than assembling them vertically on the pad, as with earlier vehicles and launch facilities. This improvement would reduce processing time, and therefore costs, a great deal. Boeing estimated that Delta IV vehicles could be completely assembled within 30 days after arrival from the factory. With other efficiencies built into the launch complex, the vehicles' time on the pad could be reduced to 10 days. On 28 January 1999, Boeing announced that it had signed an agreement with the Spaceport Florida Authority by the terms of which the State of Florida would finance and build the HIF, then allow Boeing to operate it under a long-term lease. The construction of the HIF was completed in September 2000, and it was dedicated in a ceremony on 11 September 2000.³⁷

Boeing also had to construct launch facilities at Vandenberg AFB—the only EELV launch facilities at Vandenberg—to support the government's mission manifest. It

descriptions in The Boeing Company, "Delta IV Payload Planner's Guide Update," April 2002, SMC historical archives.

³⁶ News Release, Boeing, "Boeing, Raytheon Top Off Nation's Newest Launch Tower," 2 March 2000, accessible at http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/2000/news_release_000302h.html on 2 July 2002; News Release, 45th SW/PA (2nd Lt Eric Badger), "Cape Completes New Launch Facility," 15 October 2001, accessible at http://www.af.mil/news/Oct2001/n20011015_1465.shtml on 28 June 2002.

³⁷ News Release, 45th SW/PA (2nd Lt Eric Badger), "Cape Completes New Launch Facility," 15 October 2001, accessible at http://www.af.mil/news/Oct2001/n20011015_1465.shtml on 28 June 2002; News Release, Boeing, "Boeing Signs Agreement for Delta IV Integration Facility," 28 January 1999, accessible at http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/1999/news_release_990128b.html on 2 July 2002; News Release, Florida Space Authority, "State Completes Delta IV Facility for Boeing," 12 September 2000, accessible at <http://www.spaceportflorida.com/NewsReleases3qtr2000.html> on 11 July 2002. The Florida Space Authority was a state government space agency created by Florida in 1989 to support and regulate space industry within the state (Internet document, Spaceport Florida Authority, "Background," no date, accessible at <http://www.spaceportflorida.com/Background.html> on 11 July 2002.



Illustration 4-4
Launch Complex 37 under construction at Cape Canaveral, February 2001,
Delta IV Launch Tower at center (Boeing Company photograph)

planned to modify the old SLC-6 launch facilities³⁸ on Vandenberg, adding a Horizontal Integration Facility (HIF) similar in design and operation to the HIF at Cape Canaveral. Construction began on some of these facilities before the end of FY 2001. In October 2000, Boeing placed The Clark Construction Group, Incorporated, under contract to retrofit SLC-6, and completion of the launch complex was scheduled for about March 2002. An enormous new launch table, weighing 65 tons and measuring 86 feet by 46 feet, was scheduled for arrival by ocean-going barge in the middle of October 2001. Other alterations to SLC-6 involved enlarging the existing Mobile Service Tower. The HIF was placed under contract to A.J. Diani Construction Company, which completed the design in May 2001.³⁹

ATLAS V

At the end of FY 2001, Lockheed Martin's Atlas V was scheduled to launch its first government payload in 2005. However, it was also designated as the backup vehicle for the launch of DSCS III B-6 on the Delta IV in June 2002. The Atlas V's first commercial launch was to be Eutelsat's Hot Bird 6 TV and data broadcasting satellite, then scheduled for May 2002. Its next commercial launch, Telesat Canada's Nimiq 2 TV broadcasting satellite, was scheduled for later in 2002.⁴⁰

³⁸ Space Launch Complex 6 had been constructed in the late 1960s to launch the Manned Orbiting Laboratory (MOL) on the Titan IIIM launch vehicle. Neither the MOL nor the Titan IIIM had been completed, however, and SLC-6 had been mothballed until the early 1980s, when it was heavily modified to launch the Space Shuttle into polar orbits. This purpose had also been rendered obsolete by design changes in the Space Shuttle following the Challenger disaster in 1986, and the launch complex had been mothballed again. (See SMC History Office, "Historical Overview of the Space and Missile Systems Center, 1954-2003," 2003, p. 27.)

³⁹ News Release, Boeing, "Boeing Delta IV Program Progresses on West Coast," 17 October 2001, accessible at http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/2001/q4/nr_011017h.html on 6 July 2002; News Release, 30th SW/PA (SSgt Andrew Leonhard), "New Launch Table Arrives at Vandenberg," 29 October 2001, accessible at http://www.af.mil/news/Oct2001/n20011029_1544.shtml on 28 June 2002; News Release, Boeing, "NASA Orders Additional Launch from Boeing Delta Rocket Program Anniversary Year of Achievements, Orders, Launches Paves the Way for Boeing Delta IV," 21 December 2000, accessible at <http://www.pressi.com/us/release/24902.html> on 12 July 2002; News Release, Clark Construction Group, "Clark Construction Awarded Contract for Boeing's New Space Launch Complex," 27 October 2000, accessible at http://www.clarkus.com/wn_reel/001030b.shtml on 12 July 2002; Newsletter, Diani Construction Co., "Building Division Highlights," July 2001, accessible from <http://www.diani.com/newsletter.htm> on 12 July 2002.

⁴⁰ News Release, International Launch Services, "Air Force Funds ILS & Lockheed Martin to Plan for First EELV Launch," 27 March 2001, accessible at <http://www.ilslaunch.com/newsarchives/newsreleases/rec150/> on 12 July 2002; News

Like Boeing's Delta IV, the Atlas V was constrained in its progress toward launch primarily by the development and qualification of a new main engine—in this case the Russian-developed and -built RD-180 rocket engine—the construction of a launch site at Cape Canaveral, and the delivery of the flight hardware. The RD-180 was also the main engine for Lockheed Martin's Atlas III launch vehicle, a commercial variant that was scheduled for a first launch during FY 2000. If the Atlas III launch were successful, the RD-180 could be considered flight-qualified two years before the first Atlas V launch was attempted. The engine was the first variable-thrust (i.e., throttleable) main engine ever used in a U.S. launcher, a capability that a series of static firing tests were designed to thoroughly verify.⁴¹

During 1996-2001, the RD-180 underwent a lengthy series of development, qualification, and certification firing tests in Khimky, Russia, at the facilities of NPO Energomash. The first development firing was conducted on 15 November 1996, and the last certification firing on 6 December 2001. By then, the engine had completed 91 tests

Release, International Launch Services, "ILS Adds Telesat's Nimiq 2 Launch to Atlas V Roster," 28 June 2001, accessible at <http://www.ilslaunch.com/newsarchives/newsreleases/rec157/> on 12 July 2002; News Release, International Launch Services, "Inmarsat, ILS Sign Contract for Atlas V to Launch Inmarsat I-4 Satellite," 25 July 2001, accessible at <http://www.ilslaunch.com/newsarchives/newsreleases/rec159/>; News Release, International Launch Services, "Lockheed Martin's First Atlas V Rocket Stacked Vertically, Capping Period of Highly Successful Milestones On the Way to First Launch," 27 March 2001, accessible at <http://www.ilslaunch.com/newsarchives/newsreleases/rec167/> on 12 July 2002.

⁴¹ SMC/MV, "Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Product Support Management Plan (PSMP)," 27 February 2002 (Doc IV-10); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "PEO Portfolio Review," 1 September 1999 (SMC historical archives); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/MV, "Program Status Briefing," 29 June 2000 (SMC historical archives); News Release, Lockheed Martin, "Lockheed Martin Tests Russian Rocket Engine at NASA Facility in Ala.," 30 July 1998, accessible at <http://www.fas.org/spp/military/program/launch/980730-eelv.htm> on 12 July 2002; News Release, Lockheed Martin, "RD-180 Rocket Engine Launches Into Another Milestone," 27 March 1998, accessible at <http://www.fas.org/spp/military/program/launch/980327-astro-180.htm> on 12 July 2002; News Release, Lockheed Martin, "Atlas III RD-180 Successful Test Firing," 29 July 1998, accessible at <http://www.ilslaunch.com/newsarchives/newsreleases/rec77/prebody.html> on 12 July 2002; News Release, Lockheed Martin, "Lockheed Martin Receives Three More RD-180 Engines for Atlas III Rockets," 7 January 2000, accessible at <http://www.ast.lmco.com/2000pressReleases/den001.shtml> on 12 July 2002; News Release, Lockheed Martin, "First Atlas V Flight Engine Arrives at Lockheed Martin," 30 November 2000, accessible at <http://www.ast.lmco.com/2000pressReleases/den001.shtml> on 12 July 2002; News Release, Lockheed Martin, "Lockheed Martin's Atlas V RD-180 Engine Successfully Completes Testing Program," 19 December 2001 <http://www.ast.lmco.com/2001pressReleases/den031.html> on 12 July 2002.



Illustration 4-5

The RD-180 engine undergoes a static firing test for the Atlas IIIA at Marshall Space Flight Center, November 1998 (Lockheed Martin photograph)

designed to replicate the flight regime and power levels of an Atlas III, 30 designed for an Atlas V medium-lift launch vehicle, and 14 for an Atlas V heavy-lift vehicle. During the total 25,449 seconds of firing tests, the engine performed well. It also performed well during the first Atlas IIIA (AC-201) launch, which placed the Eutelsat W4 satellite into a nominal orbit on 24 May 2000.⁴²

Lockheed Martin awarded the subcontract for the solid rocket motors (SRMs) to Aerojet on 4 February 1999. Three SRBs would be added to the Atlas V 400 series, and up to five SRBs would be added to the Atlas V 500 series to launch increasingly heavier payloads with the Atlas V medium-lift vehicle. Aerojet began its qualification test firings of the new 67-foot-long motors on 30 August 2001, achieving thrust levels for the motor of 285,000 to 390,000 pounds. At the end of the reporting period (30 September 2001), more static firing tests were scheduled for FY 2002.⁴³

By the terms of the contract restructuring of September 2000, Lockheed Martin agreed to build launch facilities for the Atlas V at only the east coast launch site. The company announced on 9 June 1998, even before the EMD contracts were awarded, that its east coast launch site would be Launch Complex 41, then used for Titan IV launches and earlier used for Titan III launches. One of the first steps in the new construction was to lay a large concrete foundation for the vertical integration facility (VIF) on 27 March 1999. The last beam in the VIF structure was put in place on 6 March 2000. Delays in the Titan IV's launch schedule caused construction on the pad to start about six months late. On 14 October 1999, the builders demolished the existing Titan launch towers with explosives; they began to erect new structures two months later. The last steel section of the new Mobile Launch Platform (MLP), on which Atlas V vehicles would be erected and launched, was put in place on 4 June 2001. In a test during 7-9 September 2001, two control vans moved the completed MLP about 2,600 feet to the launch pad for fit checks, and then moved the MLP from the pad into the VIF for further fit checks and component testing. After the successful conclusion of these tests, the MLP and VIF were considered to have attained operational status. The 60-ton bridge crane that would lift and handle

⁴² See note 41 above.

⁴³ News Release, Aerojet, "Aerojet Wins \$500 Million Solid Rocket Motor Contract for Lockheed Martin's Atlas V Launch Vehicle," 4 February 1999, accessible at http://www.aerojet.com/program/news/nr_atlasv_0299_04.htm on 12 July 2002; News Release, Aerojet, "Aerojet Awarded \$8.8 Million Contract to Build Nose Fairings for Atlas V Solid Rocket Motors," 4 May 2000; accessible at http://www.aerojet.com/program/news/nr_050400_aerojet_awarded_8.8m_atlasv_nose_fairing_co.htm on 12 July 2002; News Release, Aerojet, "Aerojet Successfully Test Fires World's Largest Monolithic Solid Rocket Motor," 30 August 2001, accessible at http://www.aerojet.com/program/news/nr_083001_aerojet_successfully_test_fires_worlds_largest.htm on 12 July 2002; News Release, International Launch Services, "Aerojet Successfully Tests Strap-on Motor, 30 August 2001, accessible at <http://www.ilslaunch.com/newsarchives/newsreleases/rec163/prebody.html> on 12 July 2002.

Atlas V vehicles completed its installation in the VIF, underwent validation testing, and achieved operational status on 17 September 2001.⁴⁴

The flight components for the first Atlas V launch (Eutelsat's Hot Bird 6) arrived at the launch site for integration during 2000 and 2001. The first flight conical interstage adapter, manufactured by Construcciones Aeronauticas S.A. of Spain, arrived at Cape Canaveral AFS on 10 February 2000. Lockheed Martin delivered the first flight Centaur upper stage to Cape Canaveral on 3 May 2001. After a rollout ceremony at the Final Assembly Building near Denver, Colorado, on 30 April 2001, it delivered the first flight common booster core (CBC), designated AV-001, to Cape Canaveral on 5 June 2001, using an An-124-100 Russian transport aircraft. The CBC and the Centaur were then placed in the Atlas Spaceflight Operations Center (ASOC) to test the support systems in that facility. In preparation for moving the CBC and Centaur to the VIF, a booster simulator was erected in the VIF on 18 September 2001 to test the handling mechanisms. The CBC and Centaur were scheduled to be moved to the VIF in October 2001, where they would be used for validation testing of the VIF and MLP.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ "Lockheed Announces EELV Launch Sites," *SpaceDaily*, 9 June 1998, accessible at <http://www.spacedaily.com/news/eelv-98a.html> on 12 July 2002; News Release, Lockheed Martin, "Lockheed Martin Meets Milestone for New Atlas V Launch Facility," 27 March 1999, accessible at http://www.ast.lmco.com/1999_pressReleases/den019.shtml on 12 July 2002; News Release, Lockheed Martin, "Lockheed Martin Demolishes Old Launch Towers in Spectacular Fashion for Future Atlas V," 14 October 1999, accessible at <http://www.ast.lmco.com/1999pressReleases/den048..shtml> on 12 July 2002; News Release, Ken Warren, 45th SW/PA, "Cape Canaveral Launch Gantry Toppled," 20 October 1999, accessible at http://www.af.mil/news/Oct1999/n19991020_991933.html on 12 July 2002; Justin Ray, "Lockheed Martin Building Atlas 5 Rocket Launch Site," *Spaceflight Now*, 6 March 2000, accessible at <http://spaceflightnow.com/news/0003/06slc41/index.html> on 12 July 2002; News Release, Lockheed Martin, "Lockheed Martin Successfully Performs First Power-On Test in New Atlas V Spaceflight Operations Center," 6 June 2001, accessible at <http://www.ast.lmco.com/2001pressReleases/den060601.shtml> on 12 July 2002; News Release, Lockheed Martin, "Lockheed Martin's First Atlas V Rocket Stacked Vertically, Capping Period of Highly Successful Milestones on the Way to First Launch," 18 October 2001, accessible at <http://www.ilslaunch.com/newsarchives/newsreleases/rec167/> on 12 July 2002; News Release, Lockheed Martin, "Atlas V Updates," 4 June 2002, accessible at <http://www.ilslaunch.com/stories/AtlasVUpdates/prebody.html> on 12 July 2002.

⁴⁵ 1st Lt Colleen Lehne, "EELV Celebrates Tank Rollout," *Astro News*, 17 December 1999, p. 3; News Release, Lockheed Martin, "Lockheed Martin Processes First Atlas V Interstage Adapter," 11 February 2000, accessible at <http://www.ast.lmco.com/2000pressReleases/den002.shtml> on 12 July 2002; Ken Warren, 45th SW/PA, "Atlas Booster Arrives at Cape Canaveral," 8 June 2001, accessible at http://www.af.mil/news/Jun2001/n20010608_0772.shtml on 12 July 2002; News Release, Lockheed Martin, "Atlas V Updates," 4 June 2002, accessible at <http://www.ilslaunch.com/stories/AtlasVUpdates/prebody.html> on 12 July 2002.



Illustration 4-6
Launch Complex 41 at Cape Canaveral, March 2002,
AV-001 in Mobile Launch Platform at left (International Launch Services photograph)

CHAPTER 6

METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAMS

The mission of the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) was to generate terrestrial and space weather data for operational U.S. military forces worldwide. The space segment of the system nominally consisted of two satellites in 458-nautical mile, sun-synchronous, near-polar orbits. Sensors aboard these satellites collected meteorological, oceanographic, and space environment data in the visible and infrared spectra, and readout stations and terminals around the globe received the data and made it available to users throughout the Department of Defense and other agencies. With a constellation of two satellites functioning nominally, weather data could be refreshed every six hours. Dedicated DMSP ground facilities exercised command and control of the satellites. At the beginning of the period under discussion (October 1997 – September 2001) Air Force Space Command operated these ground facilities and exercised operational command and control of DMSP satellites.¹

However, the command and control of all government weather satellites was already in the process of transition to an Integrated Program Office reporting to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (See the section entitled National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) later in this chapter.) That Integrated Program Office actually assumed operational command and control of DMSP as well as NOAA satellites on 29 May 1998. The Air Force Weather Agency and the Navy's Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center continued to analyze, evaluate, and disseminate the data. SMC's DMSP Program Office continued to procure hardware and software and to perform sustaining engineering functions for the system's space and ground segments.²

¹ History of SMC (FOUO), October 1994 –September 1997, p. 79 (information used not FOUO) (HO archives). See also Fact Sheet, SMC/PA, "Defense Meteorological Satellite Program," 27 July 2000 (Doc 6-1); Fact Sheet, SAF/PA, "Defense Meteorological Satellite Program," May 2002 (Doc 6-2); Fact Sheet, AFSPC/PA, "Defense Meteorological Satellite Program," no date (Doc 6-3); SMC/CI, "DMSP Overview," 3 July 1997, accessible from <http://www.losangeles.af.mil/SMC/CI/overview/index.html> (Doc 6-4); Office of the National Security Space Architect (NSSA), National Security Space Road Map, "Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP)" and related articles, accessible from <http://www.wslfweb.org/docs/roadmap/irm/internet/emonitor/init/html/dmsp.htm> (Doc 6-5).

² History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994-September 1997, pp. 79, 96-100 (HO archives); News Release, SAF/PA, "Air Force Turns Over Weather Satellite Control to NOAA," 2 June 1998 (Doc 6-6).

Space Segment

Each DMSP satellite consisted of a spacecraft and its sensor payloads. The spacecraft began to function at liftoff during launch, when it monitored the ascent phase guidance of the booster. After separation from the booster, an apogee kick motor propelled the satellite to its nominal altitude, and, as it did so, the spacecraft provided ascent guidance, electrical power, and telemetry. A trim burn by the hydrazine propulsion system inserted the satellite into its final orbit. Once the satellite was in orbit, the spacecraft carried out the necessary housekeeping functions, including thermal control, attitude determination and control, generation and distribution of electrical power, communication with ground stations, processing of commands from ground stations, and monitoring and control of spacecraft equipment. All spacecraft activities, from launch through orbital operations, were controlled by on-board computers that were reprogrammable from the ground.³

The satellite's payload was made up of a primary sensor and several mission (secondary) sensors. The unclassified primary and mission sensors being flown on DMSP satellites in operation during FY 1998-2001 are listed in Table 6-1. The primary sensor was called the Operational Linescan System (OLS). It used a telescope to scan the earth's surface, moving back and forth along a swath 1600 nautical miles wide and covering the entire globe in about 12 hours. Visible and infrared optical detectors inside the sensor picked up imagery of cloud cover on the earth's surface. This imagery could be downlinked to the ground immediately or stored in the sensor's four tape recorders for transmission at a later time.⁴

The DMSP satellites in orbit during FY 1998 were of the Block 5D-2 configuration.⁵ However, a somewhat different DMSP satellite designated F-15 was already in storage awaiting launch at the beginning of this period. It had been produced under a separate procurement, contract FO4701-86-C-0038 with RCA, and had been delivered in FY 1992. F-15 was sometimes considered a prototype of the later model Block 5D-3 spacecraft, although it was sometimes considered the last Block 5D-2

³ See note 1 above.

⁴ History of SMC (FOUO), October 1994 –September 1997, p. 84 (information used not FOUO) (HO archives); NOAA/National Geophysical Data Center, "DMSP Data Availability," accessible at <http://dmsp.ngdc.noaa.gov/html/availability.html> (1 August 2002) and HO archives.

⁵ The 5D-2 satellites weighed between 1400 and 1700 pounds in orbit and measured 5 feet in diameter by 14 feet in length.

TABLE 6-1

**DMSP Satellites and Unclassified Sensors
Operational between 1 October 1997 and 30 September 2001¹**

DMSP Satellites=>	F-10 (S-10) Block 5D-2	F-11 (S-12) Block 5D-2	F-12 (S-11) Block 5D-2	F-13 (S-13) Block 5D-2	F-14 (S-14) Block 5D-2	F-15 (S-15) Block 5D-3
Launch Date	1 Dec 90	28 Nov 91	29 Aug 94	24 Mar 95	4 Apr 97	12 Dec 99
Satellite Declared Operational	10 Jan 91	17 Dec 91	25 Sep 94	24 Apr 95	28 Apr 97	24 Jan 00
Satellite Became Non-operational	14 Nov 97	22 Apr 95 and 16 May 00 ²				
OLS (Operational Linescan System) ³	10 Jan 91 (Failed 8 Feb 95)	17 Dec 91 (Failed 22 Apr 95) ²	25 Sep 94	24 Apr 95	28 Apr 97	15 Aug 00

¹ Sources: NOAA/National Geophysical Data Center, "DMSP Data Availability," accessible at <http://dmsp.ngdc.noaa.gov/html/availability.html> (1 August 2002); History (S), History of Space Systems Division, 1 Oct 91-30 Sep 92. Information used is unclassified. For descriptions of these sensors, including the processing and application of their data, see NOAA/National Geophysical Data Center, "Satellite and Sensor Descriptions," accessible at http://ngdc.noaa.gov/dmsp/descriptions/dmsp_sensors.html and linked Internet sites. Each DMSP satellite carried classified sensors in addition to the unclassified sensors listed in this table. See History of SMC, 1 Oct 92-30 Sep 93, pp. 195-197.

² Satellite F-11 was turned off 22 April 1995, turned on again 21 April 1997 (although without the use of the OLS), and turned off again 16 May 2000.

³ Dates in these rows are dates data was available from sensors indicated.

TABLE 6-1 (continued)

**DMSP Satellites and Unclassified Sensors
Operational between 1 October 1997 and 30 September 2001**

DMSP Satellites=>	F-10 (S-10) Block 5D-2	F-11 (S-12) Block 5D-2	F-12 (S-11) Block 5D-2	F-13 (S-13) Block 5D-2	F-14 (S-14) Block 5D-2	F-15 (S-15) Block 5D-3
SSM/I (Microwave Imager) ³	10 Jan 91 (Failed 14 Nov 97)	17 Dec 91 (Failed 16 May 00) ²	Failed	24 Apr 95	28 Apr 97	15 Aug 00
SSM/T (Atmospheric Temperature Profiler) ³	10 Jan 91 (Failed 14 Nov 97)	17 Dec 91 (Failed 16 May 00) ²	25 Sep 94 (Failed 25 Nov 95)	24 Apr 95	28 Apr 97 (Failed 24 Jul 97)	15 Aug 00
SSM/T2 (Atmospheric Water Vapor Profiler) ³	Not Equipped	17 Dec 91 (Failed 16 May 00) ²	25 Sep 94	Not Equipped	28 Apr 97	15 Aug 00
SSJ/4 (Precipitating Electron and Ion Spectrometer) ³	10 Jan 91 (Failed 14 Nov 97)	17 Dec 91 (Failed 16 May 00) ²	25 Sep 94	24 Apr 95	28 Apr 97	15 Aug 00
SSIES (Ion Scintillation Monitor) ³	10 Jan 91 (Failed 14 Nov 97)	17 Dec 91 (Failed 16 May 00) ²	25 Sep 94	24 Apr 95	28 Apr 97	15 Aug 00
SSM (Magnetometer) ³	Not Equipped	Not Equipped	25 Sep 94	24 Apr 95	28 Apr 97	15 Aug 00

instead. In configuration and capabilities, it fell between these two standard DMSP spacecraft blocks. It had a larger, more advanced bus, but its suite of sensors and overall capabilities were similar to the Block 5D-2 satellites.⁶ F-15 was also equipped with two digital tape recorders and two solid state recorders (SSRs).

The F-15 spacecraft was shipped to Vandenberg AFB on 19 March 1998 to await launch, but it was affected by some problems during the wait. As we have seen, each DMSP satellite had four recorders to store data that could not be downlinked immediately, a situation that usually occurred when the satellite was not within sight of a ground station. Block 5D-3 satellites beginning with F-16 would be equipped with four solid state recorders (SSRs) that would not be subject to the mechanical failures that had shortened the operational lifespans of earlier DMSP satellites. However, two recorders on F-15 were digital tape recorders (DTRs)—storing data in digital format but operating with mechanical moving parts and tapes—as the recorders on F-14 had been. DTRs were, of course, subject to the same kinds of mechanical failure that had plagued DMSP Block 5D-2 spacecraft. This became more of an issue when three of the four DTRs on F-14 failed during its second year on orbit.⁷ The program office decided to request funding for early acquisition of SSRs for F-15 and F-16, despite their approaching launch dates. Ultimately, it decided to replace two of the DTRs on F-15 and all four of the DTRs on F-16 with SSRs. SEAKR Engineering, Incorporated, which manufactured the SSRs under subcontract to Northrop Grumman's contract (F04701-95-C-0014) with SMC, delivered two SSRs for F-15 on 26 March 1999 and four SSRs for F-16 around April 2000. The SSRs for F-17 through F-20 would be delivered during CY 2002.⁸

The launch of F-15, scheduled near the beginning of this period for August 1999, slipped somewhat because of several anomalies that the spacecraft experienced during processing for launch. First, a 50 Ah nickel-cadmium battery exploded during post-shipment testing of the spacecraft at Vandenberg AFB on 1 July 1998. The explosion caused collateral damage to hydrazine thruster number four. The program office estimated that total repair costs could reach \$1 million. During August 1998, the contractors replaced the 50 Ah batteries with 40 Ah batteries designed by SAFT Battery

⁶ History of SMC (FOUO), October 1994 –September 1997, p. 86 (information used not FOUO) (HO archives).

⁷ F-14 was launched on 4 April 1997, and the three recorders failed on 24 February 1998, 13 October 1998, and 20 November 1998. See Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CI, "DMSP S15/Titan II 23-G8 Executive Mission Readiness Review," 17 August 1999 (HO archives).

⁸ Monthly Activity Reports (MARs) (FOUO), SMC/CI, October 1997 – June 2001 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 6-15); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CI, "Program Management Review: DMSP," 23 July 1998, 19 July 2000 (HO archives); DefenseLink, "Contracts," 5 May 1999, http://www.defenselink.mil/news/May1999/c05051999_ct214-99.html.

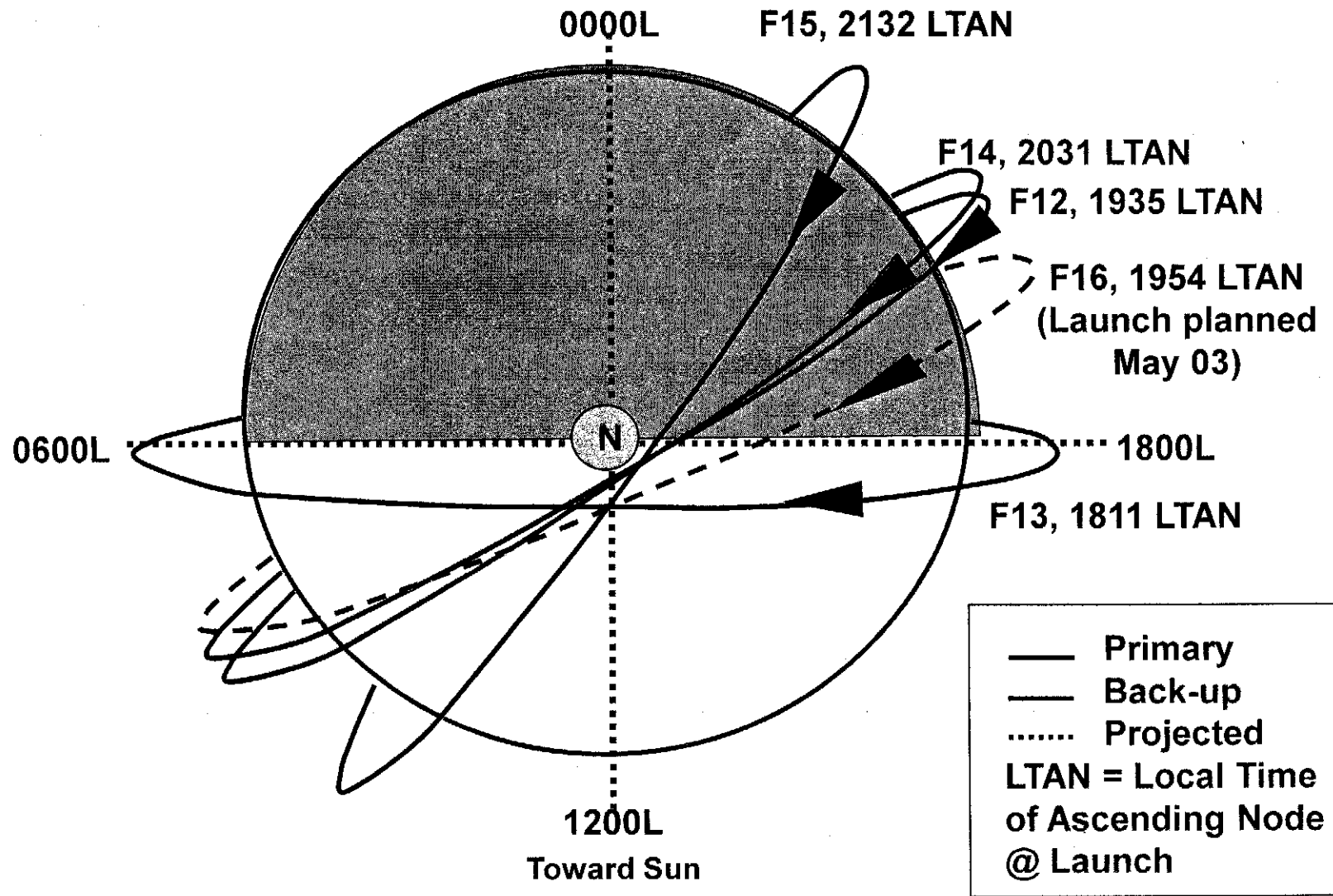


Illustration 6-1: DMSP Constellation as of 1 October 2001

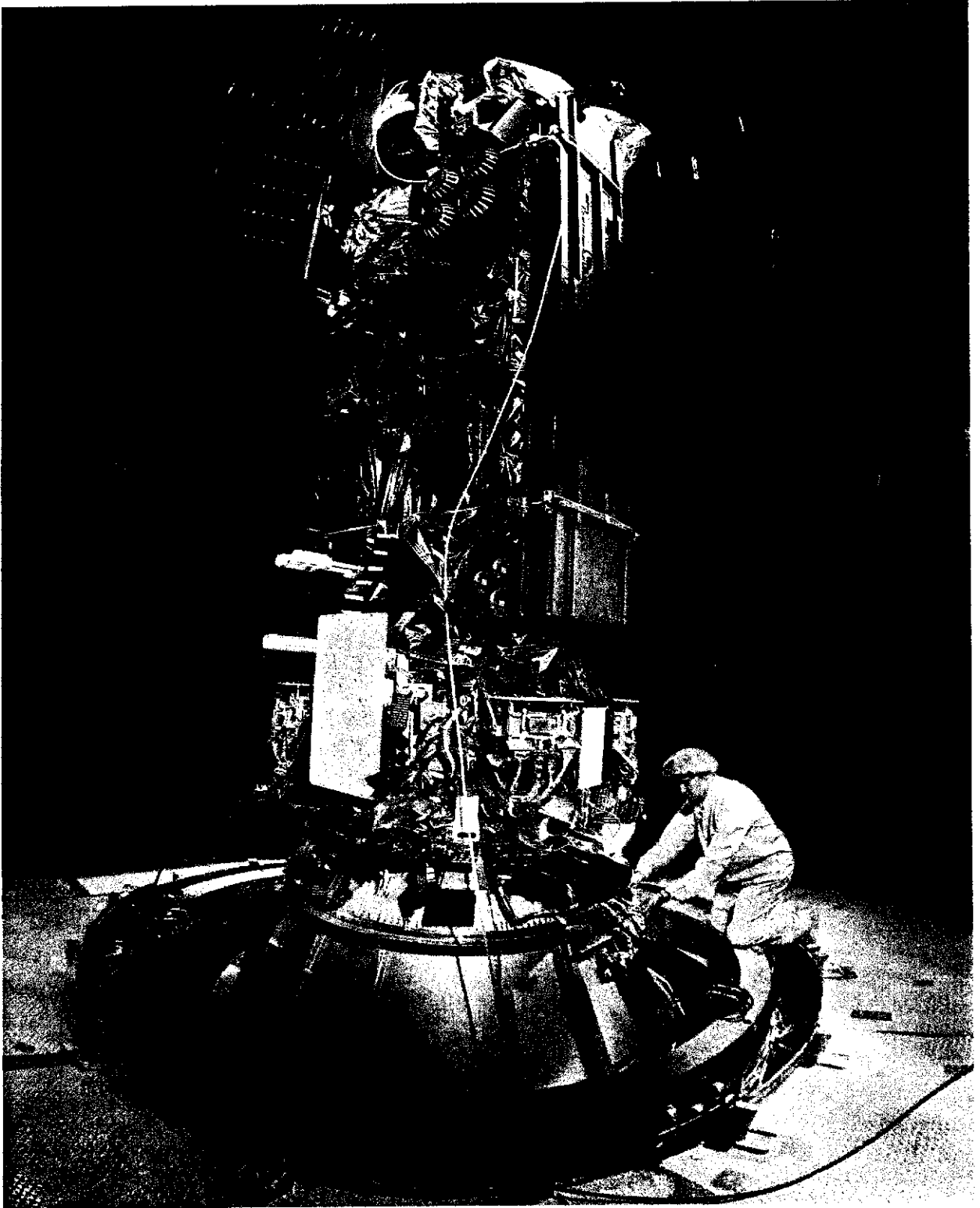


Illustration 6-2:
DMSP Satellite F-16 mated to Titan II Launch Vehicle 12 January 2001
(photograph courtesy Lockheed Martin)

Company, replaced the hydrazine thruster, and repeated the tests. The costs were met by a reprogramming action from Air Force headquarters (SAF/AQSS) and delayed procurement of seven Small Tactical Terminals (see Tactical Terminals later in this chapter).⁹

Some other anomalies in the spacecraft were found before launch. A faulty inertial measurement unit (IMU) in the spacecraft had to be replaced, and the new unit had to be tested during June 1999. An electrical short in the spacecraft's solar array caused a complete drain in battery power and had to be repaired during August 1999. During October 1999, a random variation in a clock signal occurred at the SSR interface, and the spacecraft had to be demated from the Titan II booster for replacement of parts and retesting. Shortly before launch, final testing of the reaction wheel assembly revealed that one reaction wheel did not meet specifications, requiring replacement and retesting of the assembly during November and December 1999.¹⁰

F-15 was launched successfully from Vandenberg AFB on 12 December 1999, using Titan II vehicle 23G-8. The on-orbit checkout was completed successfully on 23 December 1999, and satellite control authority was transferred to the Integrated Program Office (IPO) of the National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) on 23 December 1999. (See the section entitled "Command and Control Segment" later in this chapter.) The primary sensor, the Operational Linescan System (OLS), was successfully calibrated early in January 2000, and satellite F-15 was declared operational on 19 January 2000, with all sensors operating nominally.¹¹

To replenish the constellation after F-15, the DMSP Program Office was procuring a new type of satellite called the Block 5D-3. While generally similar to the Block 5D-2, the 5D-3 incorporated a larger solar array and a third battery pack, which would increase its ability to generate and store power and would help to lengthen its mean mission duration to 42 months. To accommodate the extra battery and larger solar array, the spacecraft structure had been enlarged and strengthened, and modifications had

⁹ Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CI, "Program Management Review: DMSP," 23 July 1998 (HO archives); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CI, "DMSP S15/Titan II 23-G8 Executive Mission Readiness Review," 17 August 1999 (HO archives).

¹⁰ Monthly Activity Reports (MARs) (FOUO), SMC/CI, October 1997 – June 2001 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 6-15); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CI, "Program Management Review: DMSP," 23 July 1998, 19 July 2000 (HO archives).

¹¹ See note 10 above. Additional information about the launch is contained in Table 3-1 in Chapter 3 of this history. See also News Release, AFSPC/PA, "Titan II Launch Delayed," 9 December 1999 (Doc 6-7); News Release, AFSPC/PA, "Titan II Launched," 13 December 1999 (Doc 6-8); Justin Ray, Spaceflight Now, "Mission Status Center: December 12, 1999," 12 December 1999 (Doc 6-9).

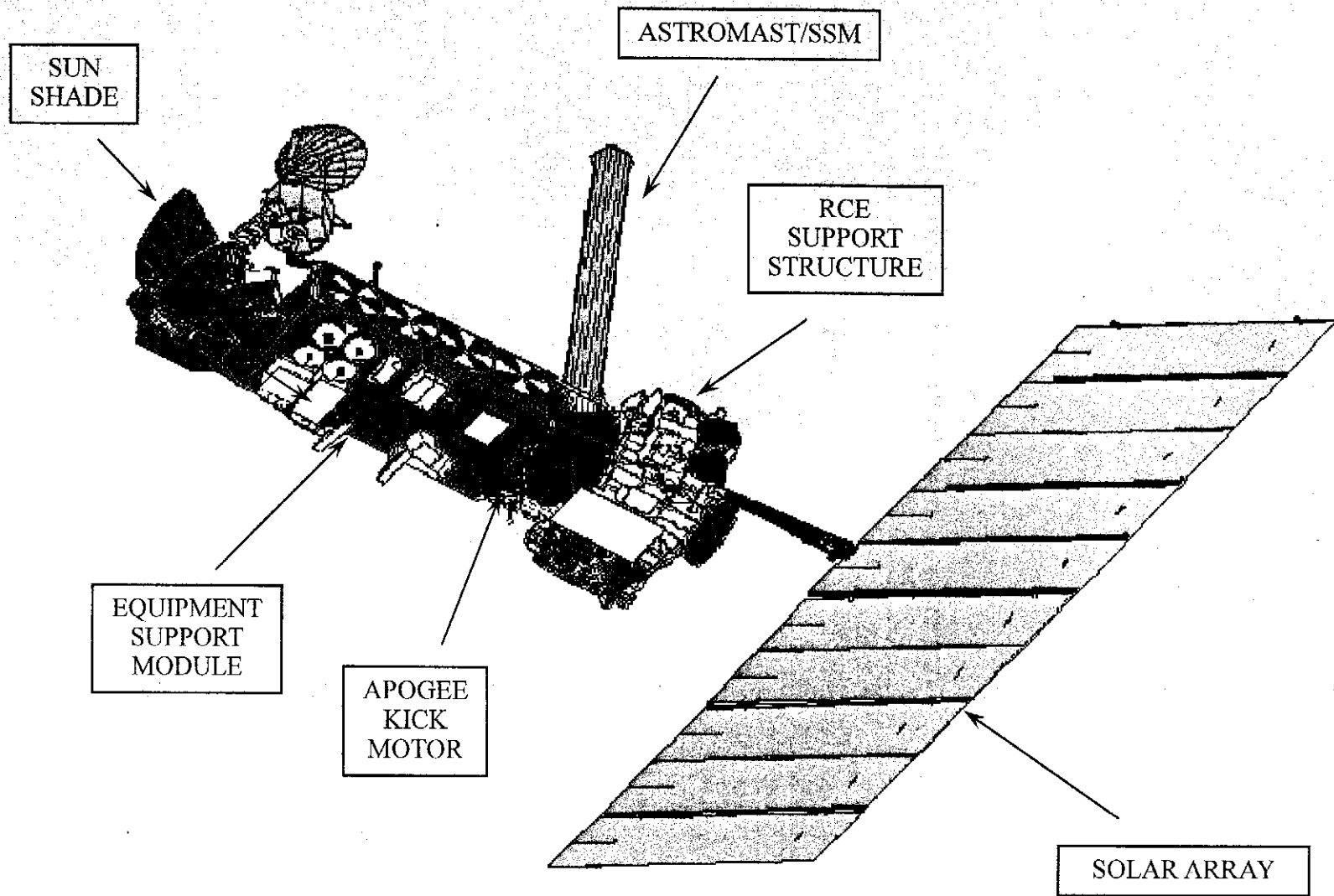


Illustration 6-3:
Drawing of Block 5D-3 Spacecraft in Orbit

been made in the attitude control and thermal control subsystems. The spacecraft also would be equipped with four solid-state recorders instead of the two solid-state recorders used on F-15. As another improvement, the spacecraft would use a higher commanding rate: 10 Kbs for F-16 compared to 2 Kbs for F-15 and prior satellites. They would also incorporate a new deployable UHF antenna system. Several of the sensors would also be changed. The new OLS incorporated upgraded bearings and a 66 kbps downlink modification retrofitted into the sensors of the later Block 5D-2 satellites. Finally, 5D-3 satellites would be equipped with four new sensors, designated in Table 6-2 below as SSMIS, SSUSI, SSULI, and SSF.¹²

Table 6-2
Comparison of Sensor Suites on F15 and F16¹³

Sensors	F15 ¹⁴	F16 ¹¹
Operational Linescan System (OLS)	5D-2 Configuration	5D-3 Configuration
Microwave Imager	SSMI	SSMIS
Microwave Temperature Sounder	SSMT1	SSMIS
Microwave Water Vapor Sounder	SSMT2	SSMIS
Ultraviolet Limb Imager	not equipped	SSULI
Ultraviolet Spectrographic Imager	not equipped	SSUSI
Survivability	SSZ	SSF
Precipitating Electron Spectrometer	SSJ4	SSJ5
Triaxial Fluxgate Magnetometer	SSM	SSM
Scintillation and Plasma Monitor	SSIES2	SSIES3

¹² The mechanical wearing out of tape recorders on orbit had been one of the primary causes of degradation for all DMSP satellites. The tape recorders were to be replaced in the newer satellites with solid-state recorders to enhance the reliability, life span, and worldwide data quality of the units. See History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994–September 1997, p. 86 (HO archives); and Briefing Charts, Aerospace Corporation, “Aerospace President’s Review: DMSP F-16/Titan II,” 16 January 2002 (HO archives).

¹³ Briefing Charts, Aerospace Corporation, “Aerospace President’s Review: DMSP F-16/Titan II,” 16 January 2002 (HO archives).

¹⁴ Acronyms: SSMI = Special Sensor Microwave Imager, SSMIS = Special Sensor Microwave Imager Sounder, SSMT = Special Sensor Microwave Temperature Sounder, SSULI = Special Sensor Ultraviolet Limb Imager, SSUSI = Special Sensor Ultraviolet Spectrographic Imager, SSZ = Special Sensor Laser Threat Detector, SSF = Special Sensor F, SSJ = Special Sensor Electron/Ion Spectrometer, SSM = Special Sensor Fluxgate Magnetometer, SSIES = Special Sensor for Ions and Electrical Plasma Drift/Scintillation.

Five Block 5D-3 satellites were being procured under a contract awarded to General Electric's Astro Space Division in 1989. They were designated F-16 through F-20. As with earlier DMSP satellites, the sensors were being acquired from a variety of contractors and government agencies and provided to the spacecraft contractor for integration into the spacecraft. Table 6-2 above shows the suite of sensors to be flown on F-16 in comparison to the sensors used on F-15 for the same missions.¹⁵

Plans had originally called for further system upgrades for satellites 18-20. The OLS was to be upgraded with additional data channels to improve snow and cloud detection, detection of low clouds, and measurements of sea surface temperatures. A new GPS occultation sensor was supposed to improve worldwide location and pointing and to measure electron densities. Unfortunately, these plans had to be canceled.¹⁶

Table 6-3¹⁷
DMSP Development and Production Contracts
for Blocks 5D-2 and 5D-3

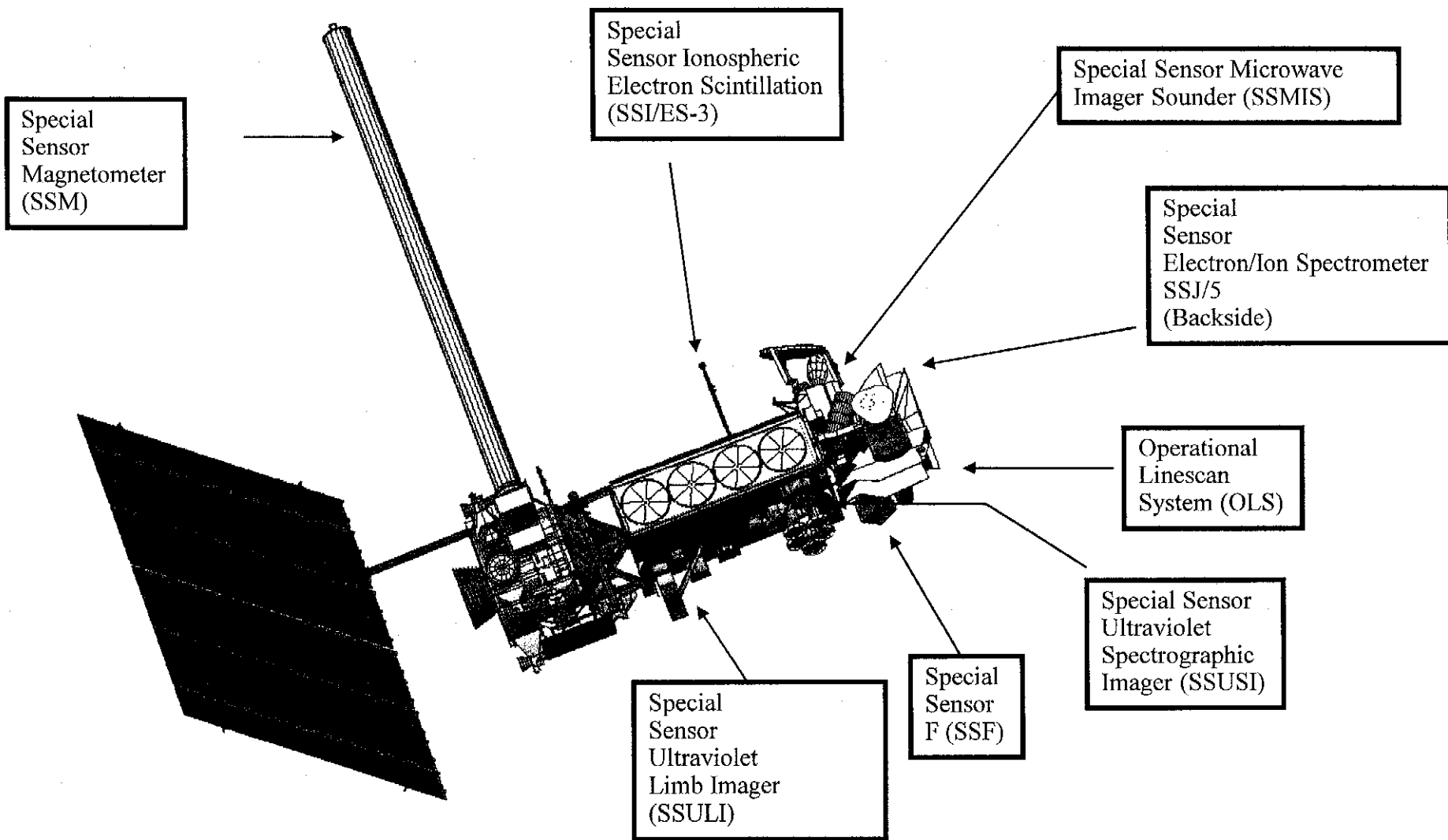
Contract Number	Contractor	Block Number	Satellite Numbers	Start Date	Completion Date	Value at Award
F04701-75-C-0182	RCA	5D-2	F-6 > F-7	30 Jun 75	30 Apr 86	\$228,227,076
F04701-78-C-0063	RCA	5D-2	F-8 > F-10	26 Sep 79	14 Nov 86	
F04701-83-C-0030	RCA	5D-2	F-11 > F-14	2 Aug 83	31 Mar 90	
F04701-86-C-0038	RCA	5D-2/3	F-15	7 Jul 86	30 Oct 91	
F04701-89-C-0029	GE (acquired by Lockheed Martin)	5D-3	F-16 > F-20	10 Jul 89	12 Jun 99	

¹⁵ For additional information about the contract, see Table 6-3 below. In 1993, GE Astro Space was absorbed by Martin Marietta, later part of Lockheed Martin as a result of a merger. See History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994 – September 1997, pp. 87-88 (HO archives).

¹⁶ Notes provided by Mr. John Bohlson, Aerospace Corporation, 4 December 2001 (HO archives); History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1993 – September 1997, p. 89 (HO archives).

¹⁷ History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994 – September 1997, pp. 86-87 (HO archives); contract listings in appendices of SMC histories for 1986-1997 (HO archives); various Contractor Performance Assessment Reports (CPARS) (FOUO—information used not FOUO) in HO archives.

**Illustration 6-4:
DMSP Block 5D-3 Sensor Suite**



Lockheed Martin began production of the 5D-3 satellite vehicles in January 1996. The contractor delivered F-16 and F-17 during FY 1997, F-18 and F-19 during FY 1998, and F-20 early in FY 1999. These vehicles went into long-term storage to await production of the sensors, integration, and delivery to the launch site closer to their scheduled launch dates. F-20, the last 5D-3, was to be launched around February 2009.¹⁸ Satellites F-17 through F-20 would be launched on a new type of launch vehicle, the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle. (For information about the EELV, see Chapter III of this history.) On 3 June 1999, SMC awarded a modification to Lockheed Martin's existing contract (F04701-97-C-0024) to design changes to the satellites that would allow them to be launched on EELVs. Lockheed Martin was carrying out the integration efforts under contract F04701-96-C-0023.¹⁹

Table 6-4
Major DMSP Component (Spacecraft and Sensor) Contracts
in Effect During FY 1998-2001²⁰

Contract Number	Contractor	Efforts²¹	Start Date	Completion Date	Value at Award
F04701-89-C-0036	Aerojet Elec. Systems Div.	SSMIS	27 March 1989	31 March 2003	
F04701-92-C-0020	Aerojet Elec. Systems Div.	SSM/TW/IS S&S	1 April 1992	30 April 1998	
F04701-95-C-0014	Northrop Grumman	OLS S&S; SSRs	1 May 1995	30 September 2000	\$32,766,604
F04701-96-C-0026	Raytheon	SSM/I S&S	1 April 1996	31 March 2001	
F04701-00-C-0001	Northrop Grumman	Consolidated Sensor S&S	3 May 2000	30 November 2004	\$99,156,144

¹⁸ Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, "Portfolio Review to Ms Darleen Druyun, SAF/AQ," 3 December 1998 (HO archives); Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, "Program Management Review," 27 November 2001 (HO archives).

¹⁹ Defenselink, "Contracts," 3 June 1999, http://www.defenselink.mil/news/May1999/c06031999_ct276-99.html, and 6 August 1999, http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Aug1999/c08091999_ct370-99.html.

²⁰ Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, "Portfolio Review to Ms Darleen Druyun, SAF/AQ," 3 December 1998 (HO archives); Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, "Program Management Review," 27 November 2001 (HO archives); Contract Listing in Appendix G of this history and preceding history.

²¹ Acronyms: CDFS = Cloud Depiction and Forecast System; OLS = Operational Linescan System; S&S = Support and Services; SSM/I = Special Sensor Microwave Imager; SSMIS = Special Sensor Microwave Imager/Sounder; SSM/TW/IS = Special Sensor Microwave Temperature Sounder/Water Vapor Profiler/Imager Sounder; SSRs = Solid State Recorders; STT = Small Tactical Terminal.

As we have seen, DMSP satellites carried many specialized sensors, and SMC's program office had to manage many contracts to procure and support them. It was becoming increasingly difficult to manage a large number of contracts as the program office's manpower declined with the buildup of the National Polar Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) under the Department of Commerce. (See the NPOESS section below). In 1999, the program office undertook an initiative to combine the major sensor contracts under one contract for Consolidated Mission Sensor Support and Services that would be simpler to manage. These efforts culminated in the award of such a contract (F04701-00-C-0001) to Northrop Grumman on 1 May 2000. By the terms of this contract, Northrop Grumman would provide support and services to upgrade, prepare, sustain, integrate, and operate a maximum of 13 sensors on DMSP satellites. It would also manage the sensor-related efforts of a number of subcontractors and government laboratories. (See Table 6-4 above.)²²

Early in 1998, F-16 (the first Block 5D-3) was scheduled for launch about February 2001, but it encountered various fiscal and technical delays. By June 1999, the program office was planning to launch F-16 in September 2000 to support weather forecasting for operations in Kosovo, to conduct a "fast track" procurement of four SSRs for F-16 (along with the two for F-15 mentioned above), and to refurbish four DTRs for F-16 to provide a contingency backup capability in case the aging satellite F-13 were to fail. Although an early contingency launch proved to be unnecessary, the launch had to be delayed twice in late CY 2000. In January 2001, the launch encountered a third, more significant delay when the spacecraft's inertial measurement unit (IMU) failed during testing on the launch pad. The spacecraft had to be demated from the booster and taken back to the Payload Integration and Test Facility (PITF) at Vandenberg AFB. This delay brought it into conflict with a higher priority Titan IV launch at Vandenberg and ensured an additional delay past August 2001. Further inspection of the spacecraft revealed some breaks in the electrical lines for clocks, and the engineers for Lockheed Martin decided that the spacecraft's controls interface unit (CIU) for distribution of the clock signals would have to be replaced. The replacement was no sooner accomplished than inspecting technicians discovered a crack in the bond between the solar array panel and an assembly

²² Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CI, "Program Management Review: DMSP," 27 April 2000 (HO archives); DefenseLink, "Contracts," 1 May 2000, http://www.defenselink.mil/news/May2000/c05012000_ct220-00.html; Staff Summary Sheet (U), SMC/CIKE to SMC/CC, "Required coordination and approval of Justification Review Document (JRD) for Other Than Full and Open Competition for DMSP Consolidated Mission Sensor Support and Services (Ref SMC/CI-JRD-99-07)," 30 June 1999, with attachments (FOUO—information used not FOUO) (Doc 6-34); Staff Summary Sheet (U), SMC/CIKE to SMC/CC, "Fee Determining Official and Clearance Delegation for the DMSP Sensor Support and Services Consolidated Contract," 22 October 1999, with attachments (Doc 6-35); Staff Summary Sheet (U), SMC/CIK to SMC/CD, "CPAR for Contract F04701-00-C-0001, Consolidated Sensor Support and Services Contract," 23 July 2001, with attachments (FOUO—information used not FOUO) (Doc 6-36).

that supported its hinge to the to the deployment boom. Consequently, the solar array was also replaced while the spacecraft was in the PITF. Further delays in the Titan launch queue at Vandenberg, combined with additional testing of F-16's IMU, delayed the launch into the next fiscal year. Engineers were especially concerned about the performance of F-16's IMU because by then F-15 was experiencing failures in the gyroscopes of its IMU on orbit. By the end of FY 2001, launch projections called for F-16 to be launched no earlier than 20 December 2001.²³

Table 6-5
Major DMSP System Support Contracts
in Effect During FY 1998-2001²⁴

Contract Number	Contractor	Efforts²⁵	Start Date	Completion Date	Value at Award
F04701-97-C-0007	Integral Systems, Inc.	IV&V Flight Software	16 February 1997	15 February 1999	\$1,192,900
F04701-97-C-0024	Lockheed Martin	Spacecraft S&S	26 June 1997	July 2002	\$308,500,000
F04701-98-C-0006	Aerojet Elec. Systems Div.	S&S	4 May 1998	30 April 2003	

Command and Control Segment

At the beginning of FY 1998, the DMSP command and control segment was in the process of transition from its old Command and Control Segment to a new Command and Control Segment as part of the Presidentially directed convergence of the military and civilian meteorological satellite programs. (See the section about the National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) later in this chapter.) The old segment had relied upon two dedicated ground facilities—the Fairchild Satellite Operations Center (FSOC), located at Fairchild AFB, Washington, and the Multi-Purpose Satellite Operations Center (MPSOC), located at Offutt AFB, Nebraska. The FSOC and the MPSOC generated commands for transmission to the satellites and processed

²³ Monthly Activity Reports (MARs) (FOUO), SMC/CI, October 1997 – June 2001 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 6-15); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CI, “Program Management Review: DMSP,” 23 July 1998, 19 July 2000 (HO archives); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CI, “Program Management Review: SMC/CI Portfolio,” 5 September 2001, 27 November 2001 (HO archives).

²⁴ Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, “Portfolio Review to Ms Darleen Druyun, SAF/AQ,” 3 December 1998 (HO archives); Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, “Program Management Review,” 27 November 2001 (HO archives); Contract Listing in Appendix G of this history and preceding history.

²⁵ Acronyms: IV&V = Independent Validation and Verification; S&S = Support and Services.

telemetry received from them. The FSOC could use its own antennas to transmit commands and receive telemetry, and it could also send commands and receive telemetry through the Thule and New Hampshire tracking stations of the Air Force Satellite Control Network (AFSCN). These two tracking stations had been specially modified to communicate directly with the FSOC and the MPSOC and function as part of the DMSP command and control segment. Finally, the FSOC and the MPSOC could send commands and receive telemetry through the other tracking stations of the AFSCN, although there were not yet any direct communication links between the FSOC and the MPSOC and the other tracking stations.²⁶

However, Presidential Decision Directive NSTC-2 of May 1994 had directed the phasing out of the two separate polar-orbiting environmental satellite programs, DMSP for military users and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (POESS) for civilian users. The Departments of Defense and Commerce were to "converge" their systems into a single integrated program. As part of that convergence, the command and control systems would have to become a single system. Under the direction of a joint National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) Integrated Program Office (IPO), DMSP satellite operations would be transferred to a command and control system known as the Integrated Polar Acquisition and Control Subsystem (IPACS). IPACS would have ground facilities in the Satellite Operations Control Center (SOCC) at Suitland, Maryland, (the site of the existing ground facilities for POESS) and at Falcon AFB (the site of the AFSCN's ground facilities).²⁷

As the first significant step in combining the military and civilian meteorological programs, the SOCC successfully took over satellite control authority (SCA) as well as actual operational control of the DMSP system in addition to POESS on 29 May 1998, one month ahead of schedule. On 11 June 1998, Air Force Space Command's 6th Space Operations Squadron at Offut AFB, Nebraska, closed down the MPSOC, and in October 1998, an alternate POES control facility opened at Falcon AFB, Colorado, staffed by Air Force reservists.²⁸ The SOCC at Suitland—staffed by personnel from NOAA, the Air Force, and contractors—successfully supported the launch of DMSP satellite F-15 on 12

²⁶ History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994 –September 1997, pp.90-92 (HO archives).

²⁷ History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994 –September 1997, pp.91-92 (HO archives).

²⁸ News Release, Air Force News Service, "Air Force Turns Over Weather Satellite Control to NOAA," 2 June 1998 (Doc 6-10).

December 1999 and successfully assumed operational control of the new satellite on 23 December 1999.²⁹

User Segment

Weather data collected by the sensors on DMSP satellites was downlinked in real time and was also stored in tape recorders (or, beginning with F-15, solid state recorders) on board the satellites. The real time data, which covered local weather conditions only, was received by tactical terminals deployed in numerous locations worldwide and was made available to field commanders to support tactical military operations. The stored data, which covered weather conditions all over the globe, was downlinked to the FSOC and to the AFSCN tracking stations at Thule, New Hampshire, and Hawaii. From those sites, it was relayed to the Air Force Weather Agency (AFWA) at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, and to the Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center (FNOC) at Monterey, California. There, it was reconstructed and processed to support strategic missions.³⁰

Table 6-6
Major DMSP User Equipment Contracts in Effect During FY 1998-2001³¹

Contract Number	Contractor	Efforts³²	Start Date	Completion Date	Value at Award
F04701-94-C-0019	Harris Corporation	STT	15 June 1994	30 November 2004	\$53,752,085
F04701-95-C-0013	Sterling Software	CDFS II	2 June 1995	30 September 2005	

TACTICAL TERMINALS

The DMSP Program Office had completed the global deployment of a new, improved tactical weather terminal called the Mark IVB in 1995, and it had brought the

²⁹ Background Paper, NOAA, "The National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS)," 12 August 2002, accessible at <http://www.ipo.noaa.gov/backgroundunderAugust2002.html> (Doc 6-11).

³⁰ History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994 –September 1997, p. 93 (HO archives).

³¹ Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, "Portfolio Review to Ms Darleen Druyun, SAF/AQ," 3 December 1998; Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, "Program Management Review," 27 November 2001; Contract Listing in Appendix G of this history and preceding history.

³² Acronyms: CDFS = Cloud Depiction and Forecast System; STT = Small Tactical Terminal.

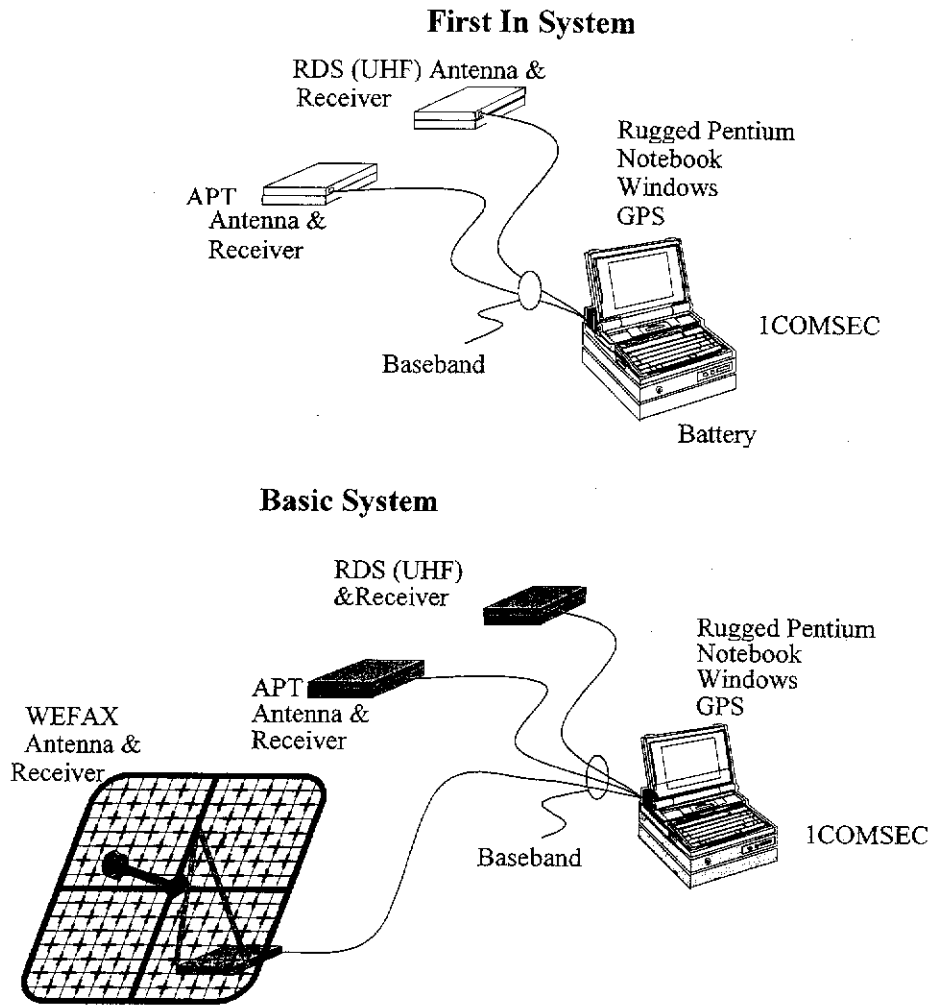


Illustration 6-5:
Initial Configurations for Tiny Tactical Terminal

system to full operational capability in 1997. The Mark IVB was significantly more capable than earlier terminals, but it was large and heavy, weighing 26,000 pounds and requiring a C-130 to transport it to, or within, the theater of operations. Tactical forces often needed weather satellite data in situations where the use of a large terminal with a ten-foot antenna and associated processing equipment was not practical. To meet that need, the DMSP Program Office was procuring a ruggedized and highly portable Small Tactical Terminal (STT). Three versions of the STT were being procured. The basic version would ingest, process, store, and display low-resolution, real-time data from DMSP and other US and foreign meteorological satellites. The enhanced version (known as the High Resolution STT or H-STT) would do that as well as doing so with high-resolution, real-time data from DMSP and NOAA satellites. A version known as the Joint Task Force Satellite Terminal (JTFST) would provide the capabilities of the enhanced version as well as ingesting, processing, storing, and displaying high-resolution data from additional US and foreign meteorological satellites.³³

SMC had awarded a production contract (FO4701-94-C-0019) for STT units to Harris Corporation in June 1994, and the Air Force had declared initial operational capability for the basic version of the STTs in 1997. By the beginning of FY 1998, Harris was under contract to deliver a total of 183 units. Deliveries of the L-STTs and JTFSTs were completed early in calendar year 1999, bringing the total number of STT units delivered up to 143. Harris also received a delivery order to provide sustaining systems engineering support for STTs. During FY 2000, the program office managed the successful delivery of software upgrades which would allow users in the field to access data from European meteorological satellites.³⁴

However, the program office negotiated a production change in July 1998 in response to a requirement from the Air Force Weather Agency. Production plans called for the last 40 units of the total 183-unit production of STTs to be a specially configured, miniature version known as Lightweight STTs (L-STTs). Instead, the user wished to convert the last 40 units to an even smaller version of the tactical terminal known as

³³ History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994 –September 1997, p. 94 (HO archives); Internet Documents, Harris Corporation, “Small Tactical Terminal (STT),” copyright 2002, accessible at http://www.govcomm.harris.com/solutions/marketindex/product.asp?ccsource=alpha&product_id=275 (Doc 6-12).

³⁴ RDT&E Budget Item Justification Sheets (R-2 Exhibits), HQ USAF, “0305160F Def Meteorological Satellite Prog (Space),” Sheets dated February 1998, February 1999, February 2000, June 2001, February 2002 (Doc 6-13); Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, “Program anagement Review,” 27 November 2001 (Doc 6-14); Monthly Activity Reports (MARs) (FOUO), SMC/CI, October 1997 – June 2001 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 6-15); News Release, Harris Corporation, “U.S. Air Force Awards Harris Corporation \$2.3 Million Engineering Support Contract for Small Tactical Weather Terminal,” 3 July 2001, accessible at http://www.govcomm.harris.com/view_pressrelease.asp?act=lookup&prid=772 (Doc 6-16).

Workstation STTs (W-STTs). W-STTs would have no satellite antennas of their own, but would ingest and display data from satellites when the data was transmitted by the planned Global Broadcast Service (GBS). Since GBS was not yet fully developed, the W-STTs would use common-user communications installed ahead of time in buildings rather than in the field.³⁵

In 1997, SMC issued Phase I of a type of contract known as a small business innovative research (SBIR) contract, designed to encourage technological breakthroughs by private industry, for an even smaller DMSP tactical terminal known as the Tiny Tactical Terminal (T3) to the ViaSat Corporation. The T3 featured a ruggedized, commercially available notebook computer powered by a battery and solar cells. It could be connected to physically separate programmable receivers and antennas for reception and display of three types of weather data features: Automatic Picture Transmission (APT), Real-time Data Smooth (RDS), and Weather Facsimile (WEFAX). It would receive and display both high-resolution and low-resolution images from satellites in low earth orbit and geosynchronous orbit. The basic version of the T3 weighed only 75 pounds, and the enhanced version only 132 pounds.³⁶ Phase 2 began in 1998, but in 2000 the program office decided not to proceed to Phase 3. During FY 2000, SMC held discussions with Harris about the T3. The DMSP program office participated in a mid-term planning meeting during 28 February – 3 March 2000 and decided to use the Harris W-STT concept rather than the T3. Harris produced two prototypes in June 2000, and they were used in a Joint Warrior Interoperability Demonstration during 3-28 July 2000 as well as a Joint Contingency Force Advanced Warfighter Experiment in September 2000.³⁷

³⁵ See note 26 above. See also Staff Summary Sheet, SMC/CISB, "Request for authority to Issue an Unfinalized Contract Action (UCA) to Purchase Workstation Small Tactical Terminals (W-STTs), Contract F04701-94-C-0019, 8 July 1998 (Doc 6-17); Staff Summary Sheet, SMC/CIK, "CPAR for Contract F04701-94-C-0019, Small Tactical Terminal (STT) Production, 15 December 1998, with attachment (FOUO—information used not FOUO) (Doc 6-18); Staff Summary Sheet, SMC/CISB, "Y2K Memorandum for CINC Approval of Configuration Change to STT (AN/TMQ-43)," 30 November 1999 (Doc 6-19); Contractor Performance Assessment Report (FOUO—information used not FOUO), SMC/CI, "Meteorological Satellite (METSAT) Small Tactical Terminal (STT) Production," 5 January 2001 (Doc 6-20); Staff Summary Sheet, SMC/SDDM, "Contractor Performance Assessment Report (CPAR) on Harris Corporation, Contract Number F04606-92-C-0457-P00004, CPAR 98-95," no date (ca. August 1997), with attachment (FOUO—information used not FOUO) (Doc 6-21).

³⁶ Monthly Activity Reports (MARs) (FOUO), SMC/CI, October 1997 – June 2001 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 6-15); Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, "Program Management Review: Defense Meteorological Satellite Program Office," 12 January 2000 and 27 April 2000 (HO archives).

³⁷ Comments from reviewer, John S. Bohlson, Aerospace Corporation, SMC/WX, April 2005.

The upgrade to H-STTs still had to be placed under contract. SMC began negotiations with Harris during August 2000 and issued the definitized contract (that is, the written contract containing the negotiated cost) in September 2000. Initial operational capability for the H-STT was scheduled for February 2002. Beginning in 2001, funding for tactical terminals would be transferred from the DMSP program element (35160F) to the Air Force Weather Agency's program element (35111F).³⁸

CLOUD DEPICTION AND FORECAST SYSTEM II

The DMSP program office was also upgrading the hardware and software capability known as the Cloud Depiction and Forecast System (CDFS), located within the Air Force Weather Agency's facilities at Offutt AFB, Nebraska. The original CDFS system was "task saturated" and limited in its ability to support software upgrades. The upgraded data processing system was known as CDFS II, and it was designed to meet an increasing demand for cloud analysis and forecasts at higher resolutions in theaters of combat.³⁹

SMC had awarded a contract for the effort to Sterling Software in 1995. Sterling was to develop a system to replace the existing CDFS capabilities that were resident on three mainframe computers—known as systems 3,5, and 6—at Offutt. With the new CDFS II capability, the computers would be able to process data simultaneously from nine meteorological satellites in polar and geosynchronous orbits (including the four DMSP satellites transmitting sensor data) to provide a new three-dimensional cloud analysis model and a worldwide cloud forecast model. The new system would be able to provide hourly, worldwide cloud analyses. By comparison, the original CDFS system could use data from only four polar-orbiting satellites and provide regional cloud updates only every three hours. Furthermore, CDFS II would provide cloud forecasts with a resolution of 24 kilometers, while the original system provided a resolution of only 48 kilometers.⁴⁰ Late in 1997, the program office reported that Sterling's progress in developing CDFS II had been slow and that efforts to recover schedule in the design of one of the fundamental software increments (Build 1C) had led to cost growth.⁴¹

³⁸ Monthly Activity Reports (MARs) (FOUO), SMC/CI, October 1997 – June 2001 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 6-15); Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, "Program management Review," 27 November 2001 (Doc 6-14).

³⁹ History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994–September 1997, p. 96.

⁴⁰ Aerospace Corporation, "Annual Report to the Commander, Space and Missile Systems Center," 1 April 1999–30 September 1999, 1 April 2001–30 September 2001 (HO archives).

⁴¹ Monthly Activity Reports (MARs) (FOUO), SMC/CI, October 1997 – June 2001 (information used not FOUO) (Doc 6-15). See MAR for December 1997.

In 1998, the Director of Weather under the Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Air and Space Operations asked for development of a capability to produce weather images with higher resolutions than the existing resolutions of 48 kilometers. In response the Aerospace Corporation undertook a feasibility study aimed at using their CDFS II prototype to produce cloud images for analysis and forecast with resolutions of only 6 kilometers (a resolution for weather imagery known as 64th mesh). Such a resolution would be an important achievement because it was not only eight times better than the resolution produced by the existing system, but also four times better than the resolution that the CDFS II program was required to achieve. Early in 1999, Aerospace successfully demonstrated a working prototype of its 64th mesh CDFS II product, using high-resolution data from DMSP satellites only. The Air Force Weather Agency asked the program office to make the capability (known then as the CDFS II Risk Reduction Prototype) operational as soon as possible, using the existing CDFS II contract. Indeed, such a capability was rapidly becoming a critical operational goal as NATO's air campaign against Serbian forces in Kosovo—soon named Operation Allied Force—got under way on 24 March 1999 and lasted until 10 June 1999. Cloud cover was a potential problem for Air Force bombers during much of the operation. The initial operational deployment of the prototype provided vastly superior weather imagery to Allied forces in Kosovo, including 48-hour cloud forecasts at 3-hour intervals.⁴²

To provide and fund for incremental improvements in the prototype, the Air Staff authorized the creation of a Combat Mission Need Statement (CMNS), sponsored by the commander of U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), which was providing much of the fighting force for Allied operations in Kosovo. SMC's DMSP Program Office began work on the CMNS on 7 May 1999, with a maximum of 60 days to provide the required target scale weather forecast improvements. This portion of the CMNS was called the Integrated Weather Information Nephanalysis 64th Mesh (IWIN 64) effort. The program office coordinated the efforts of its own personnel, the Aerospace Corporation's scientists, and Sterling Software's technical experts, meeting all of the milestones required by the CMNS. The team improved the prototype by incorporating data from the two available NOAA satellites as well as the four available DMSP satellites, by improving on the merging and display of cloud data with wind modeling, and by improving quality control for the system. The first products of this process were available to USAFE in only 30 days. The team provided 24-hour, 7-day support to the system's users through the end of September 1999. After Operation Allied Force, the

⁴² SMC/CI, "Talking Paper on Combat Mission Needs Statement (C-MNS) For Target Scale Weather Forecast," no date (1999) (Doc 6-22); SMC/CI, "Operation Allied Force Appreciation Event Nomination for Contributions," no date (Doc 6-23); Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, "DMSP Kosovo Support to The Honorable F. Whitten Peters, Secretary of the Air Force," 5 August 1999 (Doc 6-24); Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, Program Management Review: DMSP," 15 July 1999 (HO archives); Aerospace Corporation, "Annual Report to the Commander, Space and Missile Systems Center," 1 April 1999-30 September 1999 (HO archives).

improved prototype system was used and maintained as a forecasting tool by the Air Force Weather Agency.⁴³

During the remainder of the period under discussion (FY 1998-2001), Sterling Software continued with its program of incremental software "builds" designed to achieve an initial operational capability for the overall CDFS II system by 29 December 2000. However, by April 2000, the program office was reporting that Sterling would not be able to adhere to that schedule and that a cost increase would accompany the delay. On 9 November 2000, the Air Force Weather Agency approved additional funding and a new schedule for CDFS II, and the program was officially rebaselined on 12 January 2001. The new schedule called for initial operational capability on 12 October 2001. AFWA would pay for a cost increase of \$4.285 million with funds from other weather development programs, one of which was the Small Tactical Terminal (see above). At the end of September 2001, it appeared that Sterling would exceed the new schedule by about a month.⁴⁴

SPACE WEATHER ANALYSIS AND FORECAST SYSTEM

Although DMSP was concerned primarily with monitoring and forecasting terrestrial weather, it was also involved in efforts to monitor and forecast environmental conditions in space—conditions such as solar activity which could heavily affect spacecraft. Some of the sensors on DMSP satellites monitored the space environment, and the program office also became involved in upgrading the Air Force Weather Agency's equipment and sensors which monitored the space environment from the ground.

The Air Force Weather function underwent a great deal of restructuring during 1997-1999. To draw weather analysis and forecasting more tightly into the operational

⁴³ SMC/CI, "Talking Paper on Combat Mission Needs Statement (C-MNS) For Target Scale Weather Forecast," no date (1999) (Doc 6-22); SMC/CI, document (no title, subject DMSP support to operations in Kosovo), no date (ca. late 1999) (Doc 6-25); Aerospace Corporation, "Aerospace Corporation Team Helps Improve Weather Forecasting for Yugoslavia Operations," 16 May 1999, accessible at <http://www.aero.org/news/current/weather.html> (Doc 6-26); Schirite Zick (SMC/PA), "New Weather System to Aid Warfighter," 27 May 1999, accessible at http://www.af.mil/news/May1999/n19990527_991074.html (Doc 6-27); Schirite Zick, "Product Team Accelerates Acquisition for Warfighters," *Astro News*, no date (ca. July 1999) (Doc 6-28); Aerospace Corporation, "Annual Report to the Commander, Space and Missile Systems Center," 1 April 1999-30 September 1999 (HO archives).

⁴⁴ Briefing Charts, SMC/CI, Program Management Review: DMSP," 27 April 2000, 19 July 2000, 15 November 2000, 28 March 2001, 5 September 2001, 27 November 2001 (HO archives).

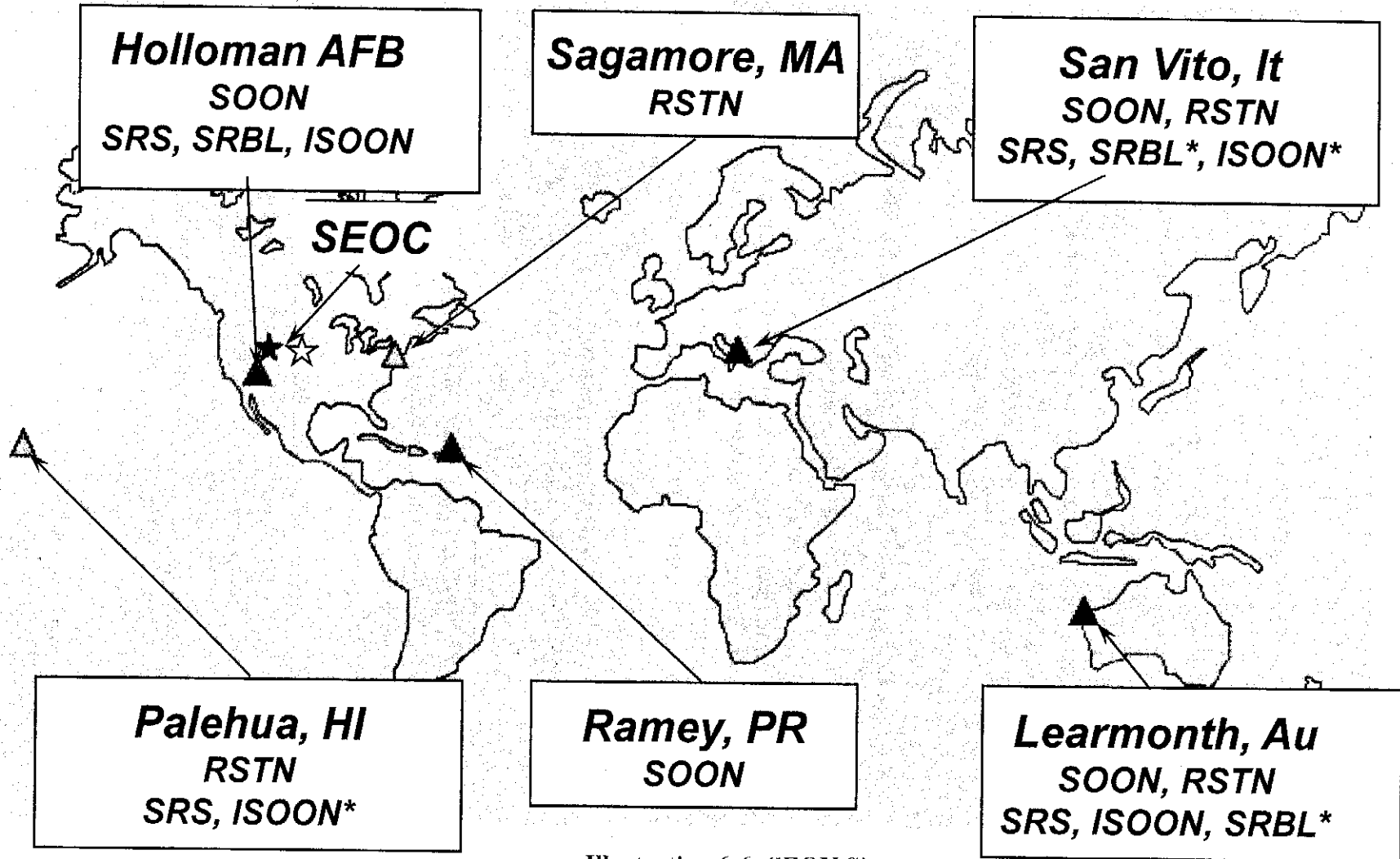


Illustration 6-6: SEON Sites

community, the Weather Agency's 50th Weather Squadron became Air Force Space Command's 55th Space Weather Squadron, with headquarters at Schriever AFB. In March 1997, SMC's DMSP program office inherited the responsibility for acquisition and development of new equipment to monitor the space environment from Air Force Materiel Command's Electronic Systems Division. Despite inadequate funding for the overall program known as the Space Environment Support System (SESS), the program office planned to upgrade the 55th Space Weather Squadron's Control Center with a modernized system known as the Space Weather Analysis and Forecast System (SWAFS). At the same time, it would upgrade and modify associated ground sensors and monitoring equipment for solar activity known collectively as Solar Electro-Optical Network (SEON). These modifications included a work station in the Control Center to monitor solar emissions known as the Solar Analyst Work Station (SAWS) and ground sensors to monitor solar activity. The ground sensors included a radio telescope called the Solar Radio Burst Locator (SRBL) to provide the location of solar radio bursts, an upgraded sensor called the Swept Frequency Interferometric Radiometer (SFIR), and a more advanced optical telescope system called the Improved Solar Observing Optical Network (ISOON). When combined, these upgraded sensors would replace the old sensor system known as the Radio Solar Telescope Network.⁴⁵

However, these efforts were complicated by two external changes. One was a reduction in the budget for SESS caused, at least in part, by the cost of war efforts in Kosovo. The other was a decision—requested by the Air Force Weather Agency (AFWA) and endorsed by the Air Staff—to consolidate all space weather functions and terrestrial weather functions at AFWA's headquarters at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, beginning in 1999. The Air Staff's Program Action Directive 99-04, "Restructuring Space Environmental Support Operations," called for placing sustainment contracts for both CDFS (see preceding section) and SWAFS under the Air Force Weather Agency after the system's deployment, and the Air Force Weather Agency requested the transfer of all sustainment activity in a letter dated 2 October 2000. However, this schedule was gradually delayed by the difficulty of developing SWAFS at the Air Force Weather Agency's headquarters in time to allow it to take over the weather functions performed by the 55th Space Weather Squadron.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ HQ USAF/XOW, "Concept of Operations for Reengineered Air Force Weather," 20 April 1998 (HO archives); HQ USAF, "PMD 2326 (4)/PE0604707F/0305111F/0305117F, Program Management Direction for the Weather System (WXSYS)-IWSM," 6 October 1995 (Doc 6-29); Briefing Charts (FOUO—information used not FOUO), SMC/CI, "Space Environmental Support System (SESS)," Space Day Senior Management Review, 12 November 1997 (Doc 6-30); HQ USAF, "RDT&E Budget Item Justification Sheet: 0305111F Weather Service," February 1997, February 1998, February 1999, February 2000, June 2001 (HO archives); Memo (U), SAF/AQ to ESC/CC and SMC/CC, subj: "Air Force Weather Study," 2 April 1999 (Doc 6-33).

⁴⁶ Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CI, "Program Management Review: Defense Meteorological Satellite Program Office," 31 March 1998, 23 July 1998, 15 July 1999 (HO archives); SMC/CI, "SESS Monthly Acquisition Report," (FOUO—information used not FOUO)

SWAFS was being developed in three phases referred to as spirals. Each spiral was built up from a number of different capabilities called threads. Spiral 1, for example, would give AFWA an initial operational capability in space weather monitoring and analysis and would allow it take over the mission of the 55th Space Weather Squadron. Spiral 2 would consist of near term technology improvements, and Spiral 3 would consist of far term technology improvements. Spiral 1 would be completed in eight threads. Thread 1 was delivered in November 2000; threads 2 and 3 were delivered in March 2001; threads 4 through 8 had been scheduled for delivery near the end of FY 2001, but by then the delivery date had slipped to about April 2002, causing the initial operational capability for SWAFS (and the closure of the 55th Space Weather Squadron's facilities at Schriever AFB) to slip as well.⁴⁷

The National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System

The civilian space-based meteorological system was known as the Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite (POES) System. Its satellites were procured by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and operated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), an agency of the Department of Commerce. The DMSP satellites and the NOAA satellites were produced by the same contractor, and both were injected into low altitude polar orbits. Given the similarity between the two satellite systems, various government agencies from time to time had advocated merging the two meteorological systems into a single system that would serve both military and civilian users and would be less expensive to operate than two parallel systems. The idea of merging DMSP and POES took flight during FY 1993-1994 when both Congress and the White House began to advocate it simultaneously. In 1993, Congress had mandated studies of a combined system, and Vice President Al Gore had recommended consolidation of the military and civilian polar-orbiting remote sensing satellite systems in his "National Performance Review" calling for government efficiencies, issued in September 1993.⁴⁸

June 1999-March 2001 (Doc 6-31); Staff Summary Sheet (U), SMC/CI, "Commander's Action Item Suspense #11484, HQ USAF Program Action Directive (PAD) 99-04, Restructuring Space Environmental Support Operations," 10 September 1999, with attachments (Doc 6-32).

⁴⁷ SMC/CI, "SESS Monthly Acquisition Report," (FOUO—information used not FOUO) June 1999-March 2001 (Doc 6-31); Briefing Charts (U), SMC/CI, "Program Management Review: Defense Meteorological Satellite Program," 5 September 2001 (HO archives).

⁴⁸ History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994–September 1997, p. 96-97; Craig S. Nelson and John D. Cunningham (NPOESS IPO), "The National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System: Future U.S. Environmental Observing System," no date [2002], (Doc 6-40).

On 5 May 1994, President William J. Clinton issued Presidential Decision Directive/NSTC-2 through the National Science and Technology Council. It ordered the convergence of the two systems under the management of an Integrated Program Office (IPO) to be created by a memorandum of understanding among DOD, NASA, and the Department of Commerce by 1 October 1994. The three agencies sketched out their planned sharing of roles and responsibilities in an "Implementation Plan for a Converged Polar-orbiting Environmental Satellite System," issued on 2 May 1994, and they signed a formal agreement on roles and responsibilities on 26 May 1995. All three agencies began to use the converged system in their budget requests for FY 1996.⁴⁹

The IPO was officially established on 3 October 1994 in Silver Spring, Maryland, the location of NOAA's Satellite Operations Control Center. (See COMMAND AND CONTROL SEGMENT above.) Although the IPO's membership was drawn from all three agencies, as was the department-level executive committee for the converged system, the IPO reported directly to NOAA, which appointed the System Program Director, had overall responsibility for the converged system, and would also operate it. By design, therefore, the new system—soon named the National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS)—would have a predominantly civilian character.⁵⁰

The NPOESS program planned to obtain 54 types of environmental data from the system. To generate the data, the NPOESS spacecraft would carry at least 14 major kinds of instruments. At least eight of these instruments would be new sensors (four of them considered critical) that would have to be developed for the program using major contracted efforts. The NPOESS IPO decided to manage seven of the sensor development efforts. NASA would manage the eighth. The major sensor efforts and the purposes of the instruments are listed in Table 6-7 below.

⁴⁹ History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994–September 1997, p. 97; Craig S. Nelson and John D. Cunningham (NPOESS IPO), "The National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System: Future U.S. Environmental Observing System," no date [2002], (Doc 6-40).

⁵⁰ History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994–September 1997, p. 98; Craig S. Nelson and John D. Cunningham (NPOESS IPO), "The National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System: Future U.S. Environmental Observing System," no date [2002], (Doc 6-40).

Table 6-7⁵¹
Sensors Under Development for NPOESS Satellites

Sensors in Development	Purposes
Ozone Mapping and Profiler Suite (OMPS)	To collect data to permit the calculation of the vertical and horizontal distribution of ozone in the Earth's atmosphere. (Development managed by IPO)
Cross-track Infrared Sounder (CrIS)	To measure Earth's radiation to determine the vertical distribution of temperature, moisture, and pressure in the atmosphere. (Development managed by IPO)
Global Positioning System Occultation Sensor (GPSOS)	To measure the refraction of radiowave signals from GPS and Russia's Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS) to characterize the ionosphere. (Development managed by IPO)
Visible/Infrared Imager Radiometer Suite (VIIRS)	To collect visible and infrared radiometric data of the Earth's atmosphere, ocean, and land surfaces. Data types include atmospheric, clouds, Earth radiation budget, land/water and sea surface temperature, ocean color, and low light imagery. (Development managed by IPO)
Conical-scanning Microwave Imager Sounder (CMIS)	To collect global microwave radiometry and sounding data to produce microwave imagery and other meteorological and oceanographic data. (Development managed by IPO)
Space Environment Sensor Suite (SESS)	To collect data related to the neutral and charged particles, electron and magnetic fields, and optical signatures of aurora. (Development managed by IPO)
Aerosol Polarimeter Sensor (APS)	To retrieve specified aerosol and cloud parameters using multispectral photopolarimetry. The APS will need to simultaneously measure scene radiance in orthogonal polarizations over a range of viewing angles in order to make these retrievals. (Development managed by IPO)
Advanced Technology Microwave Sounder (ATMS)	In conjunction with CrIS, to conduct global observations of temperature and moisture profiles at high temporal resolution ~ daily. (Development managed by NASA)

SMC remained closely involved in the new program and had the specific responsibility of carrying out major systems acquisitions, including launch vehicles. The program office merged its two existing contracts with RCA (FO4701-91-C-0066) and Lockheed (FO4701-91-C-0068) for concept studies of the now-superseded DMSP Block 6 into the NPOESS program's Phase 0 activities. On 10 March 1997, the NPOESS Executive Committee approved the program's acquisition strategy and major milestone

⁵¹ National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, "NPOESS Background Detail," 12 August 2002, accessible at <http://www.ipo.noaa.gov/About/backgrounderAugust2002.html> (Doc 6-37); National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, "Sensor Summary," 12 November 2002, accessible at <http://www.ipo.noaa.gov/Technology/sensors.html> (Doc 6-38).

decision documents produced during Phase 0, thereby authorizing NPOESS to enter Phase I, Program Definition and Risk Reduction. SMC issued contracts on 31 July 1997 for preliminary design concepts for a new group of sensors for the NPOESS spacecraft, and those contracts are summarized in Table 6-8 below. Preliminary design reviews of the sensor efforts took place during the following months: CrIS in April 1999, OMPS in January 1999, GPSOS in November 1998, VIIRS in May 2000, and CMIS February 2001. Critical design reviews were scheduled for 2002-2004.⁵²

Table 6-8⁵³
Phase I Development Contracts for NPOESS Sensors

Contract Number	Contractor	Efforts⁵⁴	Start Date	Completion Date	Value at Award
F04701-97-C-0028	Hughes Santa Barbara Remote Sensing	NPOESS CrIS & VIIRS sensors	30 Jul 97	30 Jun 00	\$36,772,433
F04701-97-C-0029	ITT Aerospace Communications Division	CrIS & VIIRS sensors	30 Jul 97	30 Jun 00	\$35,740,180
F04701-97-C-0032	Ball Aerospace and Technologies Corporation	NPOESS OMPS & CMIS sensors	30 Jul 97	28 Apr 00	\$35,509,941
F04701-97-C-0033	Hughes Space and Communications	NPOESS CMIS sensor	30 Jul 97	28 Apr 00	\$32,000,000
F04701-97-C-0034	Orbital Sciences Sensor Systems Division	NPOESS OMPS sensor	30 Jul 97	2 Sep 00	\$4,874,570
F04701-97-C-0036	Saab Ericsson Space (Sweden)	GPS Occultation Sensor (GPSOS)	30 Jul 97	2 Jun 00	\$4,000,000

The joint agency planning for the evolution of NPOESS called for NOAA and DOD to continue launching the POES and DMSP spacecraft acquired under their existing contracts until they ran out. Each agency would continue to maintain two fully operational satellites in orbit until the European Organization for Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) launched its new Metop satellite into a polar orbit in 2005. Presuming that EUMETSAT signed the final agreements for cooperation, the constellation would then consist of one Metop, one POES, and two DMSP satellites

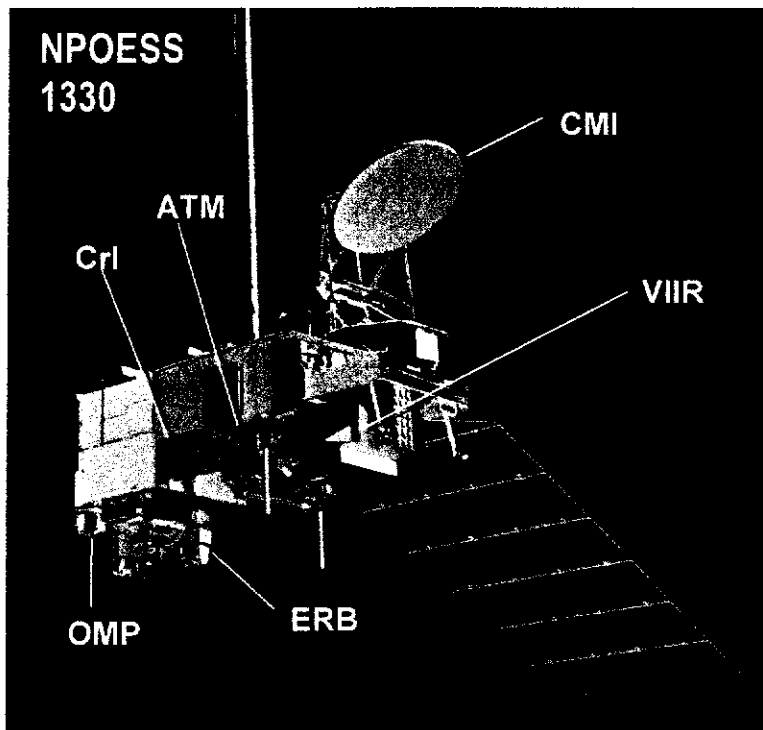
⁵² Briefing Charts (U), NOAA, et al., "National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS), The Nation's Tri-Agency Environmental Satellite Program," 22 July 2002 (Doc 6-39); History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994–September 1997, pp. 98-99.

⁵³ History of SMC (FOUO—information used not FOUO), October 1994–September 1997, pp. 86-87; contract listings in appendices of SMC histories for 1991-1997.

⁵⁴ Acronyms: CMIS = Conical Microwave Image Sounder; OMPS = Ozone Mapping and Profiler Suite; CrIS = Cross-track Infrared Sounder; VIIRS = Visible/Infrared Imager Radiometer Suite; GPS = Global Positioning System.



Illustration 6-7 (top): Artist's Concept of NPOESS Satellite in Orbit
Illustration 6-8 (bottom): Locations of Sensors on NPOESS Satellite



for several years. After that, the newly developed NPOESS spacecraft would be launched beginning about 2009, and a fully operational NPOESS constellation would be in orbit by about 2013. The final NPOESS constellation would consist of three operational satellites in circular orbits of 833 kilometers at an inclination of 98.7 degrees. All of the satellites would be sun-synchronous, crossing the equator at the hours of 0530, 0930, and 1330 local time. However, the spacecraft would not have identical configurations. The early morning (0530) and afternoon (1330) NPOESS spacecraft would each have a full set of environmental sensors, but the mid-morning (0930) spacecraft, known as NPOESS Lite, would host only the most important sensors for national data requirements, such as the Visible/Infrared Imager Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) and the Conical-scanning Microwave Imager Sounder (CMIS).⁵⁵

The Phase I sensor contracts described in Table 6-8 above were followed after about two years by Phase II sensor contracts under which a single contractor for each sensor would complete the follow-on development and fabrication of the first flight units. By the end of the period under consideration (FY 1998-2001), the final designs had been completed, and development of prototypes was well under way. Most of the Phase II sensor efforts were being conducted under contracts awarded by SMC and described in Table 6-9 below.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, "NPOESS Background Detail," 12 August 2002, accessible at <http://www.ipnoaa.gov/About/backgrounderAugust2002.html> (Doc 6-37).

⁵⁶ National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, "NPOESS Background Detail," 12 August 2002, accessible at <http://www.ipnoaa.gov/About/backgrounderAugust2002.html> (Doc 6-37).

Table 6-9⁵⁷
Phase II Development Contracts for NPOESS Sensors

Contract Number	Contractor	Efforts⁵⁸	Start Date	Completion Date	Value in 2002
F04701-99-C-0044	Ball Aerospace Corporation	NPOESS OMPS Phase II	14 May 99	30 Sep 07	\$74.8M
F04701-99-C-0061	ITT Corporation	NPOESS CrIS Phase II	30 Aug 99	31 Aug 07	\$74.1M
F04701-99-C-0311	SAAB Ericsson Space AB	NPOESS GPSOS Phase II	27 Aug 99	31 Mar 03	\$6.7M
F04701-01-C-0500	Raytheon Systems Company	NPOESS VIIRS Phase II	20 Nov 00	30 Sep 07	\$297.6M
F04701-01-C-0502	Boeing Satellite Systems, Incorporated	NPOESS CMIS Phase II	30 Jul 01	30 Sep 07	\$298.0M
NASA Contract	Northrop Grumman	NPOESS ATMS	Dec 00	Mar 07	\$206.6M

In December 1999, the NPOESS program entered a new phase that it labeled Program Definition and Risk Reduction (PDRR). The vehicles for doing so were two competitive contracts for PDRR awarded to Lockheed Martin and TRW on 13 December 1999. Table 6-10 below contains additional information about the two contracts. During the next two years, the contractors were to define the system requirements for NPOESS, conduct system architecture trades, carry out the preliminary design of the four major NPOESS segments (the space segment; the command, control, and communications segment; the launch support segment, and the integrated data processing segment). Additionally, each contractor was to demonstrate its ability to provide the data processing segment in incremental builds. In the course of the efforts, each contractor would undergo system requirements reviews, system functional reviews, four ground demonstrations, and a priced, optional preliminary design review. At the end of this phase, the NPOESS IPO would select one of the two contractors for to carry out the next phase, known as Acquisition and Operations (A&O). During A&O, the winner would

⁵⁷ DefenseLink, "Contracts," 14 May 1999, 30 August 1999, 13 December 1999, 21 November 2000, 31 January 2001, accessible from <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/>; News Release, Boeing, "Boeing to Build Next-Generation Weather Instrument Under Potential \$300 Million Contract," 31 July 2001, accessible at http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/2001/q3/nr_010731s.html; Briefing Charts (U), NPOESS IPO, , "National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS): The Nation's Tri-Agency Environmental Satellite Program," 22 July 2002 (Doc 6-39); contract listings in Appendix G of this history.

⁵⁸ Acronyms: CMIS = Conical Microwave Image Sounder; OMPS = Ozone Mapping and Profiler Suite; CrIS = Cross-track Infrared Sounder; GPSOS = Global Positioning System Occultation Sensor; VIIRS = Visible/Infrared Imager Radiometer Suite.

exercise a high degree of trusted oversight in a contractual relationship that the IPO called Shared System Performance Responsibility.⁵⁹

Table 6-10⁶⁰
NPOESS Program Definition and Risk Reduction Contracts

Contract Number	Contractor	Efforts ⁶¹	Start Date	Completion Date	Value at Award
F04701-00-C-0500	TRW Space and Defense Sector	NPOESS PDRR (+ System PDR)	14 Dec 99 (31 Jan 01)	30 Mar 02 (31 Dec 02)	\$20,650,000 (+\$25,600,000)
F04701-00-C-0501	Lockheed Martin Corporation	NPOESS PDRR (+ System PDR)	14 Dec 99 (31 Jan 01)	30 Mar 02 (31 Dec 02)	\$20,650,000 (+\$25,600,000)

The overall development would also include a separately contracted flight demonstration of the most critical new sensor technology for the purpose of risk reduction. The IPO planned to competitively select a contractor in 2002 to build a spacecraft for on-orbit testing of at least the VIIRS, CrIS, and ATMS sensors. The project and spacecraft were both referred to as the NPOESS Preparatory Project (NPP). The NPP would be launched in 2005.⁶²

⁵⁹ NPOESS IPO, "Program Definition and Risk Reduction," 22 July 2001, accessible at http://www.ipo.noaa.gov/prog_def.html (Doc 6-41); National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, "NPOESS Background Detail," 12 August 2002, accessible at http://www.ipo.noaa.gov/About/backgrounder_August2002.html (Doc 6-37); News Release, NOAA, "Contracts Awarded for Preliminary Design of Environmental Satellite System of the Future, NOAA Announces," 13 December 1999 (Doc 6-42); Briefing Charts (U), NPOESS IPO, "National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS): The Nation's Tri-Agency Environmental Satellite Program," 22 July 2002 (Doc 6-39).

⁶⁰ Defenselink, "Contracts," 13 December 1999, accessible from <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/>; contract listings in Appendix G of this history.

⁶¹ Acronyms: PDR = Preliminary Design Review; PDRR = Program Definition and Risk Reduction.

⁶² National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, "NPOESS Background Detail," 12 August 2002, accessible at http://www.ipo.noaa.gov/About/backgrounder_August2002.html (Doc 6-37); Briefing Charts (U), NPOESS IPO, "National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS): The Nation's Tri-Agency Environmental Satellite Program," 22 July 2002 (Doc 6-39).

APPENDIX A
LINEAGE AND HONORS

LINEAGE AND HONORS DATA

APPENDIX A-1

Unit Designation

Space and Missile Systems center (SMC)

Previous Designation

System Systems Division

Authority

Redesignated on Jul 92 per AFR 26-2, DAF/MO 162r ltr, Redesignation of Certain Air Force Systems Command Units, 23 August, 1991, and AFSC SO GA-12, 3 Apr 92

Higher Headquarters

Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC)

(Reassigned on 1 Jul 92 per DAF/MO 338r, DAF/CS ltr, 5 Jun 92)

Commander

Maj Gen E. L. Tattini 12 Aug 1998 – 25 May 2001

Lt Gen Brian A. Arnold 25 May 2001 - Present

Vice Commander

Brig Gen M.A. Hamel 20 Aug 1998-1 Jan 2000

Brig Gen W.M. Wilson 19 Aug 1999 - 19 Oct 2001

Brig Gen Cooning 20 Oct 2001- 23 Jun 2004

Assigned Units

<u>Assigned Units</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Authority</u>
Detachment 3	Det 3	1 Oct 2001, Colorado Springs CO, DAF/XPM ltr 250s dtd 16 Aug 01, AFI 38-101, GD-019, 22 Aug 01
Detachment 8	Det 8	1 Oct 2001, Patrick AFB FL, DAF/XPM ltr 250s dtd 16 Aug 01, AFI 38-101, GD-019, 22 Aug 01
Detachment 9	Det 9	1 Oct 2001, Vandenberg AFB, DAF/XPM ltr 250s dtd 16 Aug 01, AFI 38-101, GD-019, 22 Aug 01
Detachment 11	Det 11	1 Oct 2001, Peterson CO, DAF/XPM ltr 250s dtd 16 Aug 01, AFI 38-101, GD-019, 22 Aug 01
Detachment 12	Det 12	1 Oct 2001, Kirtland AFB NM, DAF/XPM ltr 250s dtd 16 Aug 01, AFI 38-101, GD-019, 22 Aug 01
61st Air Base Group	61 ABG	1 Oct 2001, El Segundo CA, DAF/XPM ltr 250s dtd 16 Aug 01, AFI 38-101, GD-019, 22 Aug 01
61 st Communications Squadron	61 st CS	1 Oct 2001, El Segundo CA, DAF/XPM ltr 250s dtd 16 Aug 01, AFI 38-101, GD-019, 22 Aug 01

<u>Cont Assigned Units</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Authority</u>
61 st Medical Squadron	61 st MS	1 Oct 2001, El Segundo CA, DAF/XPM ltr 250s dtd 16 Aug 01, AFI 38-101, GD-019, 22 Aug 01
61 st Mission Support Squadron	61 st MSS	1 Oct 2001, El Segundo CA, DAF/XPM ltr 250s dtd 16 Aug 01, AFI 38-101, GD-019, 22 Aug 01
61 st Security Forces Squadron	61 st SFS	1 Oct 2001, El Segundo CA, DAF/XPM ltr 250s dtd 16 Aug 01, AFI 38-101, GD-019, 22 Aug 01

Assigned Units Reassigned

Detachment 12 Kirtland AFB NM Det 12

Assigned Units Lost

HQ 377th AB W 1 Oct 98 Kirtland AFB NM, AFI 38-101, GA-19, 17 Sept 98 (relieved)

Internal Reassignments

0L-AW00 to Det 12 realigned 29 May 01, Houston TX, AFI 38-101, GA-14, 29 May 01
(L.B. Johnson Space Center)

Activated

SMC Logistics 1 Sept 04, Peterson AFB CO, DAF/DPM ltr 539s, 19 Aug 04, AFI 38-101, GD-001, 16 Nov 04

HQ SMC-Loc A 1 Sept 04, Peterson AFB CO, AFI 38-101, amended GD-001, 16 Nov 04

SMC Center Log 1 Sept 04, Schriever AFB CO, AFI 38-101, *amended* GD-001, 16 Nov 04

Det 12 -A, HQ SMC 1 Jul 03, Vandenberg AFB CA, AFI 38-101, GD-017, 27 Jun 03

Det 3 HQ SMC-Loc 20 Nov 02, Peterson AFB CO, AFI 38-101, GD003, 20 Nov 02

Loc C Det 12 HQ SMC 4 June 02, Camp Parks Communication Annex, Ca, AFI 38-101, GD-011, 3 June 02

Loc D HQ SMC 4 June 02, Hanscom AFB MA, AFI-38-101, GD-011, 3 June 02

Loc E HQ AFSPC 4 June 02, Moffett Field CA, AFI 38-101, GD-011, 3 June 02

61 SFS/SMC 1 Jul 98, Los Angeles CA, DAF/XPM ltr 012s, 29 Jun 98 AFI 38-101, GA-7, 30 Jun 98

Det 5 -Loc 1 Jun 98, Peterson AFB, CO, AFI 38-101, GA-5, 30 Apr 98
(Electronic System Center)

Det 11 SMC 1 Jun 98, Peterson AFB, AFI 38-101, GA-7, 30 April 98

Inactivated

Loc HA, Det 11 HQ 1 Sept 04, Schriever AFB CO, AFI 38-101, GD-001, 16 Nov 04

Det 11 HQ SMCC 1 Sept 04, Peterson AFB CO, AFI 38-101, GD-001, 16 Aug 04

Loc C HQ AFSC 13 Jun 03, Pentagon ADM Virginia, AFI 38-101, GD-016, 13 Jun 03

Loc A HQ SMC 13 Jun 03, Hill AFB UT, AFI 38-101, GD-016, 13 Jun 03

Loc AH HQ SMC 1 Jul 03, Huntsville City AL, AFI 38-101, GD-014, 23 May 03

Det 3 HQ SMC-Loc 20 Nov 02, Colorado Springs City CO, AFI 38-101, GD-003, 20 Nov 02

HQ SMC-AFMC 1 Oct 2001, El Segundo CA, DAF/XPM ltr 250s dtd 16 Aug 01, AFI 38-101, GD 019, 22 August 2001 (*relieved of assignment*)

LINEAGE AND HONORS DATA

Station

Los Angeles Air Force Base, Los Angeles

Aircraft Flown

None

Decorations

Advanced Systems Directorate (Space and Missile Systems Center) Air Force Organizational Excellence Award (AFMCSO GB-121, 22 June 1999) for the period 1 May 1997 – 30 April 1999

SMC Operating Location AW [Space Test Program, Space and Missile Test and Evaluation Directorate] (Space and Missile Systems Center) Air Force Organizational Excellence Award (AFMCSO GB-173, 29 February 2000) for the period 1 March 1998 – 29 February 2000

Defense Meteorological Satellite SPO (Space and Missile Systems Center) Air Force Organizational Excellence Award (AFMCSO GB-173, 29 February 2000) for the period 1 January 1998 – 31 December 1999

Military Satellite Communications Joint Program Office (Space and Missile Systems Center) Air Force Organizational Excellence Award (AFMCSO GB-173, 29 February 2000) for the period 1 January 1999 – 31 December 1999

61st Air Base Group (Space and Missile Systems Center) Air Force Outstanding Unit Award (AFMCSO GB-164, 20 July 2000) for the period 1 January 1999 – 31 December 1999

SMC Detachment 9 [Vandenberg AFB] (Space and Missile Systems Center) Air Force Organizational Excellence Award (AFMCSO GB-134, 2002) for the period 1 October 1999 – 30 September 2001

Emblem:

Description: Azure, three bendlets coupé or issuant from triangle in chief of the like voided of the field surmounted by an annulet of the second, all within a diminished bordure or.



The SMC emblem represents the cooperation of science, industry, and the military in advancing the defense technology of the United States, and the role of the Center in unifying and directing this effort. It also symbolizes the major elements of the mission—space and missile booster power and satellites in orbit.

LINEAGE AND HONORS DATA

In the first symbolism, the diagonal lines represent the role of science, industry, and the military, respectively, in advancing defense technology, and the triangle depicts the function of the Center in directing and managing the work of these elements in the pursuit of desired military objectives. The circle surrounding the diagonal lines represents the total integrating role of the Center in planning, developing, and testing military systems, and in acquiring them for the national defense.

In the second symbolism, the triangle joined by the three lines symbolizes rocket booster power payloads as the basis for both space and ballistic missile systems, while the circle represents both satellites and their orbital traces.

APPENDIX B
ROSTER OF KEY PERSONNEL

Org	Title	Position	Name	Begin Tenure	End Tenure
SMC/CC	Commander	Commander	Lt Gen Roger G. DeKok	19-Aug-96	12-Aug-98
SMC/CC	Commander	Commander	Maj Gen E.L. Tattini	12-Aug-98	25-May-01
SMC/CC	Commander	Commander	Lt Gen Brian A. Arnold	25-May-01	
CV	Vice Commander	Vice Commander	Brig Gen John L. Clay	22-Jul-96	20-Aug-98
CV	Vice Commander	Vice Commander	Brig Gen (Sel) M.A. Hamel	20-Aug-98	1-Jan-00
CV	Vice Commander	Vice Commander	Brig Gen W.M. Wilson	1-Jan-00	20-Oct-01
CV	Vice Commander	Vice Commander	Brig Gen Craig R. Cooning	20-Oct-01	
CD	Executive Director	Executive Director	Mr. William Maikisch	7-Mar-94	
TM	Airborne Laser System Program Office	System Program Director	Col Michael W. Booen	8-Jan-97	1-Apr-00
TM	Airborne Laser System Program Office	System Program Director	Col E. Pawlikows ki	1-Apr-00	12-Oct-01
TM	Airborne Laser System Program Office			12-Oct-01	
MC	MILSATCOM JPO	System Program Director	Col Joseph B. Sovey	30-Apr-96	1-Dec-98
MC	MILSATCOM JPO	System Program Director	Brig Gen Craig R. Cooning	Dec 1998-Jan 2001	1-Jan-01
MC	MILSATCOM JPO	System Program Director	Ms. Christine M. Anderson	1-Jan-01	
MT	Space Based Infrared Systems Program Office	Program Director	Col Daniel L. Burkett, II	4-Jul-97	17-Apr-00
MT	Space Based Infrared Systems Program Office	Program Director	Col Michael W. Booen	17-Apr-00	1-Jun-01

MT	Space Based Infrared Systems Program Office	Program Director	Col Mark S. Borkowski	25-Jun-01	
MV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Program Office	System Program Director	Col Richard W. McKinney	1-Jul-95	7-May-99
MV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Program Office	System Program Director	Col R.K. Saxer	7-May-99	
CL	Launch Programs	System Program Director	Col Jeffery J. Norton	25-Jan-97	14-May-99
CL	Launch Programs	System Program Director	Col M.J. Dunn	14-May-99	
BC	Small Business Office	Chief	Mr. Charles R. Willett	1-Oct-93	
HO	History Office	Chief	Dr. Harry N. Waldron	1-Dec-95	
IG	Inspector General	Chief	Lt Col Stephen Marchitelli	3-Jul-95	1-Jul-99
IG	Inspector General	Chief	Ms. D. Brown (Acting)	1-Jul-99	1-Oct-99
IG	Inspector General	Chief	Lt Col J. Woodcock	1-Oct-99	
IN	Intelligence Office	Chief	Lt Col John D. Davidson	29-Apr-96	1-Jan-99
IN	Intelligence Office	Chief	Maj L.J. Harambasic (Acting)	1-Jan-99	1-Apr-99
IN	Intelligence Office	Chief	Lt Col (Sel) J.L. Hollett	1-Apr-99	1-Jul-01
IN	Intelligence Office	Chief	Lt Col J.P. Johanson	1-Jul-01	
JA	Staff Judge Advocate	Chief	Col William M. Henabray	1-Aug-95	1-Jul-98
JA	Staff Judge Advocate	Chief	Col S.S. Bagley	1-Jul-98	

MQ	Manpower and Quality Office	Chief	Ms. Sandra C. Semrod	25-Nov-96	1-Oct-00
HR	Human Resources Office	Chief	Ms Sandra C. Semrod	1-Oct-00	
PA	Public Affairs Office	Chief	Maj Alton G. Cherney	7-Jun-96	1-Jul-99
PA	Public Affairs Office	Chief	Lt Col R. Potter	1-Jul-99	1-May-01
PA	Public Affairs Office	Chief	Lt Col (Sel) J.E. Cherry	1-May-01	
SE	Safety Office	Chief	Lt Col Homer L. Tackett	1-Jun-96	1-Apr-00
SE	Safety Office	Chief	Dr. L.C. Huang	1-Apr-00	1-May-01
SE	Safety Office	Chief	Mr. P. Rodriguez	1-May-01	
AX	Systems Acquisition	Director	Mr. Leslie L. Bordeion	14-Jun-96	1-Oct-00
AX	Systems Acquisition	Director	Col T.A. Fitzgerald (Acting)	1-Oct-00	1-Jan-01
AX	Systems Acquisition	Director	Ms. K.L. Gaskins	1-Jan-01	
FM	Comptroller	Director	Col Roy E. Smoker	27-Sep-97	1-Jun-00
FM	Comptroller	Director	Col Andrew E. Notestine III	1-Jun-00	
PK	Contracting	Director	Mr Milton C. Ross	1-Oct-96	12-Aug-98
PK	Contracting	Director	Col J.F. Thumser (Acting)	12-Aug-98	1-Oct-98
PK	Contracting	Director	Ms. P. Kirk-McAlpine	1-Oct-98	
TE	Space and Missile Test & Evaluation Directorate	Director	Col Craig S. Martin	10-Mar-95	16-Jan-98

TE	Space and Missile Test & Evaluation Directorate	Director	Col James E. Ford	16-Jan-98	1-Jul-00
TE	Space and Missile Test & Evaluation Directorate	Director	Col Ralph D. Monfort	1-Jul-00	1-Jun-01
XR	Developmental Planning	Director	Col Robert B. Preston	3-Aug-96	1-Jun-98
XR	Developmental Planning	Director	Col Robert S. Cox	1-Jun-98	1-May-00
XR	Developmental Planning	Director	Col William G. Gardner	1-May-00	
AD	Advanced Systems Directorate	System Program Director	Col Douglas L. Loverro	24-Mar-97	1-Nov-99
AD	Advanced Systems Directorate	System Program Director	Col E.T. Alexander, Jr.	1-Nov-99	
CI	Defense Meteorological Satellite SPO	System Program Director	Col Norton B. James, III	18-Dec-95	1-Jan-98
CI	Defense Meteorological Satellite SPO	System Program Director	Col J.A. Quirk	1-Jan-98	30-Jun-00
CI	Defense Meteorological Satellite SPO	System Program Director	Col R.T. Odle	1-Jul-00	
CW	Satellite & Launch Control SPO	System Program Director	Col Barry G. Morgan	15-Aug-97	1-May-01
CW	Satellite & Launch Control SPO	System Program Director	Col M. Mantz	1-May-01	
CZ	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System JPO	System Program Director	Col James B. Armor, Jr.	26-Jul-96	1-Nov-99
CZ	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System JPO	System Program Director	Col D. L. Loverro	1-Nov-99	
XP	Plans and Programs	Director	Col J.F. Thumser	18-Jan-99	1-May-01

XP	Plans and Programs	Director	Mr. E.M. Salem (Acting)	1-May-01	1-Oct-01
XP	Plans and Programs	Director	Col D.J. Murphy	1-Oct-01	
TL	Space Based Laser Project Office	Director	Col W.N. McCasland	1-Jul-00	9-Aug-01
TL	Space Based Laser Project Office	Director	Col I. Falto-Heck	9-Aug-01	
MT3	SBIRS Low Program Office	SBIRS Program Manager	Col R.S. Weidenheimer	1-Oct-01	
LM	OO-ALC/LM ICBM System Program Office	System Program Director	Col R.P. Fisher	1-Oct-01	
ESC/NW	2nd Space C2 System Program Office	System Program Director	Col J.T. Corley	1-Oct-01	
DS	Director of Staff	Director of Staff	Col D.J. Murphy	1-Oct-01	
61 ABG/CC	61 Air Base Group	Commander	Col Dieter Barnes	12-Sep-97	18-Jun-99
61 ABG/CC	61 Air Base Group	Commander	Col D.E. Price	18-Jun-99	15-Sep-00
61 ABG/CC	61 Air Base Group	Commander	Col P.W. Parker, Jr.	15-Sep-00	
377 ABW	377 Air Base Wing, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico	Commander	Col Gary D. Dills	21-Nov-96	
Det 2	Det 2, Onuzuka AFS, California	Commander	Lt Col Randy T. Odle	20-Jun-97	
Det 8	Det 8, Cape Canaveral AFS, Florida	Commander	Lt Col Mike J. Dunn	10-Dec-96	1-Jul-98
Det 8	Det 8, Cape Canaveral AFS, Florida	Commander	Col G. Muntzner	1-Jul-98	1-Aug-00
Det 8	Det 8, Cape Canaveral AFS, Florida	Commander	Col Michael T. Baker	1-Aug-00	
Det 9	Det 9, Vandenberg AFB, California	Commander	Col John Pesapane	6-Jun-96	19-Jun-98
Det 9	Det 9, Vandenberg AFB, California	Commander	Col (Sel) J.F. Wagner	19-Jun-98	

Det 11	Det 11, Peterson AFB, Colorado	Commander	Col M.C. Dickerson	1-Jul-98	21-Oct-98
Det 11	Det 11, Peterson AFB, Colorado	Commander	Col R.A. Hayes	21-Oct-98	1-Jul-01
Det 11	Det 11, Peterson AFB, Colorado	Commander	Col L.M. Johnson	1-Jul-01	
Det 12	Det 12, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico	Commander	Col James A. Neumeiste r	29-Jun-01	
61 CS/CC	61 Communications Squadron	Commander	Lt Col Mark D. Hall	8-May-97	
61 MDS/CC	61 Medical Squadron	Commander	Mr. Mark P. Wisniewski	5-Oct-98	

APPENDIX C
PERSONNEL STATISTICS

		18-Sep-98			
		CIV	ENL	OFF	Grand Total
SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER (SMC) COMMAND					
CC	Command Section (CC/CD)	12	9	12	33
	<u>COMMAND SECTION TOTAL</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>33</u>
SMC STAFF					
BC	Small Business Office	4			4
HO	History Office	2			2
IG	Inspector General	1	2	2	5
IN	Intelligence Office	4	11	8	23
JA	Staff Judge Advocate	16	5	12	33
MQ	Manpower and Quality	14	4	3	21
PA	Public Affairs Office	7	2	4	13
SE	Safety Office			1	1
SF	Security Forces	88	15	1	104
	<u>SMC STAFF TOTAL</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>206</u>
BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (BOS) ORGANIZATIONS					
	61 Air Base Group	66	55	16	137
	61 Communications Squadron	43	53	15	111
	61 Medical Squadron	16	83	28	127
	61 Mission Support Squadron	57	40	10	107
	<u>BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (BOS) ORGANIZATIONS TOTAL</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>482</u>
SMC FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
AX	Systems Acquisition	145	12	77	234
FM	Comptroller	164	32	90	286
PK	Contracting	186	14	71	271
TBXM	Matrix	2		14	16
XR	Developmental Planning	30	8	77	115
	<u>SMC FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TOTAL</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>922</u>
PROGRAM OFFICES*					
AD	Advanced Systems Directorate	15	5	26	46
CI	Defense Meteorological Satellite SPO	12	3	32	47
CW	Satellite & Launch Control SPO	17	5	79	101
CZ	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System JPO	30	5	78	113
TE	Space and Missile Test & Evaluation Directorate	2		6	8
	<u>PROGRAM OFFICES TOTAL</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>315</u>
PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICER (PEO) ORGANIZATIONS					
CL	Launch Programs	17	9	82	108
MC	MILSATCOM JPO	20	5	80	105
MT	Space Based Infrared Systems	42	8	91	141
MV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle P	5	2	26	33
	<u>PEO ORGANIZATIONS TOTAL</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>387</u>
SMC OPERATING LOCATIONS (OIs)**					
	Arlington, VA (AX, CI, PK, TE, XR)	3	1	6	10
	Aurora City, CO (CW)			1	1

	Buckley AGB, CO (MT)		2	4	6
	Crystal City, VA (MC)			2	2
	Falcon AFS, CO (AD, AX, CW, CZ, TE)	15	3	40	58
	Huntsville, AL (TE, MT)			2	2
	Kirtland AFB, NM (AX, PK, TE, TM)	89	32	128	249
	LB Johnson Space Center, TX (TE)	2		8	10
	Onizuka AFS, CA (CW)	7	1	11	19
	Unknown Exst. (AD)	8	26	74	108
	Washington, DC (QP)			10	10
	SMC OPERATING LOCATIONS TOTAL	124	65	286	475
	SMC DETACHMENTS				
DET 8	Cape Canaveral AFS, FL (AX, CC, CL, CW, CZ, PK)	37	5	25	67
DET 9	Vandenberg AFB, CA (CC, CL, CW, PK, TE)	53	23	36	112
DET11	Peterson AFB, CO (AP, AX, CC, CI, CW, CZ, MT, PK, RM, SD)	139	38	41	218
	SMC DETACHMENTS TOTAL	229	66	102	397
	377 AIR BASE WING (ABW) ORGANIZATIONS				
	HQ 377 ABW, Kirtland AFB, NM	92	66	30	188
	Comptroller Squadron	20	38	4	62
	Medical Group	76	277	113	466
	Logistics	182	1	2	185
	Transportation Squadron	49	113	2	164
	Support Group	1	1	3	5
	Mission Support Group	61	56	4	121
	Communications Squadron	89	142	3	234
	Services Squadron	82	55	2	139
	Security Police Squadron	6	347	7	360
	Civil Engineering Squadron	318	181	5	504
	896 Munitions Squadron, Nellis AFB, NV	3	97	3	103
	898 Munitions Squadron, Kirtland AFB, NM	12	140	4	156
	377 ABW ORGANIZATIONS TOTAL	991	1514	182	2687
	SMC GRAND TOTAL	2361	2032	1511	5904

* The proper nomenclature is not known

** The list of OL may include Phillips Laboratory locations (data did not specify)

		31-Jul-99			
		CIV	ENL	OFF	Grand Total
SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER (SMC) COMMAND					
CC	Command Section (CC/CV)	11	11	13	35
	<u>COMMAND SECTION TOTAL</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>35</u>
SMC STAFF					
BC	Small Business Office	4			4
HO	History Office	3			3
IG	Inspector General	2	1	2	5
IN	Intelligence Office	4	11	9	24
JA	Staff Judge Advocate	16	5	12	33
PA	Public Affairs Office	7	3	4	14
SE	Safety Office			1	1
XP	Plans and Programs	18	6	11	35
	<u>SMC STAFF TOTAL</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>119</u>
BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (BOS) ORGANIZATIONS					
	61 Air Base Group	66	52	17	135
	61 Communications Squadron	57	51	15	123
	61 Medical Squadron	16	83	28	127
	61 Mission Support Squadron	59	36	10	105
	61 Security Forces Squadron	88	7	1	96
	<u>BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (BOS) ORGANIZATIONS TOTAL</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>586</u>
SMC FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
AX	Systems Acquisition	158	11	74	243
FM	Comptroller	163	32	85	280
PK	Contracting	195	14	62	271
TBXM	Matrix		3	2	5
XR	Developmental Planning	22	8	67	97
	<u>SMC FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TOTAL</u>	<u>538</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>896</u>
PROGRAM OFFICES*					
AD	Advanced Systems Directorate	16	5	27	48
CI	Defense Meteorological Satellite SPO	12	3	30	45
CL	Launch Programs	15	9	72	96
CW	Satellite & Launch Control SPO	17	5	79	101
TE	Space and Missile Test & Evaluation Directorate	2		6	8
	<u>PROGRAM OFFICES TOTAL</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>298</u>
PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICER (PEO) ORGANIZATIONS					
CZ	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System JPO	33	5	78	116
MC	MILSATCOM JPO	20	5	80	105
MT	Space Based Infrared Systems	41	8	88	137
MV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Program Office	6	2	26	34
	<u>PEO ORGANIZATIONS TOTAL</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>392</u>
SMC OPERATING LOCATIONS (OLs)**					
	Aurora City, CO (CW)			1	1
	Buckley AGB, CO (MT)		2	4	6

	Crystal City, VA (MC)			2	2
	Holloman AFB, NM (CI)		1		1
	Huntsville, AL (TE, MT)			2	2
	Kirtland AFB, NM (AX, PK, TE, TM)	89	32	129	250
	LB Johnson Space Center, TX (TE)	2	1	6	9
	Onizuka AFS, CA (CW)	6	1	8	15
	Pentagon, DC (CI, MT, PK, TE, TR, XR)	2	1	7	10
	Schriever, CO (AD, AX, CW, CZ, TE)	15	5	40	60
	Unknown Exst. (AD)	9	26	74	109
	Washington, DC (QP)			10	10
	SMC OPERATING LOCATIONS TOTAL	123	69	283	475
	SMC DETACHMENTS				
DET 8	Cape Canaveral AFS, FL (AX, CC, CL, CW, CZ, PK)	33	6	24	63
DET 9	Vandenberg AFB, CA (AX, CC, CL, CW, PK, TE)	49	23	36	108
DET11	Peterson AFB, CO (AP, AX, CC, CI, CW, CZ, FM, MC, MT, PK, RM)	207	61	43	311
	SMC DETACHMENTS TOTAL	289	90	103	482

SMC Grand TOTAL***

1463 535 1285 3283

* The proper nomenclature has not been verified

** The list of OL may include Phillips Laboratory locations (data did not specify)

		EOM Sep 00			
		CIV	ENL	OFF	Grand Total
SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER (SMC) COMMAND					
CC	Command Section (CC/CV)	11	11	13	35
<u>COMMAND SECTION TOTAL</u>		<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>35</u>
SMC STAFF					
BC	Small Business Office	4			4
HO	History Office	3			3
HR	Human Resources	3	1		4
IG	Inspector General	2	1	2	5
IN	Intelligence Office	4	10	9	23
JA	Staff Judge Advocate	17	5	12	34
PA	Public Affairs Office	9	3	4	16
SE	Safety Office			1	1
XP	Plans and Programs	16	5	12	33
<u>SMC STAFF TOTAL</u>		<u>58</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>123</u>
BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (BOS) ORGANIZATIONS					
61 Air Base Group (TB +2 CIV)		67	46	21	134
61 Communications Squadron		69	3	2	74
61 Medical Squadron		15	76	34	125
61 Mission Support Squadron		59	36	10	105
61 Security Forces Squadron		106	9	2	117
<u>BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (BOS) ORGANIZATIONS TOTAL</u>		<u>316</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>555</u>
SMC FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
AX	Systems Acquisition	164	9	116	289
FM	Comptroller	169	26	82	277
PK	Contracting	207	4	61	272
TBXM	Matrix			10	10
XR	Developmental Planning	27	8	61	96
<u>SMC FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TOTAL</u>		<u>567</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>944</u>
PROGRAM OFFICES*					
AD	Advanced Systems Directorate	3	6	16	25
CI	Defense Meteorological Satellite SPO	12	3	28	43
CL	Launch Programs	12	9	76	97
CW	Satellite & Launch Control SPO	17	5	79	101
TE	Space and Missile Test & Evaluation Directorate	2		6	8
<u>PROGRAM OFFICES TOTAL</u>		<u>46</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>274</u>
PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICER (PEO) ORGANIZATIONS					
CZ	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System JPO	33	3	97	133
MC	MILSATCOM JPO	19	4	81	104
MT	Space Based Infrared Systems Program Office	39	6	95	140
MV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Program Office	5	2	26	33
<u>PEO ORGANIZATIONS TOTAL</u>		<u>96</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>410</u>
SMC OPERATING LOCATIONS (OIs)**					
Aurora City, CO (CL, CW)				2	2

	Buckley AGB, CO (MT, AX)	2	2	6	10
	Crystal City, VA (MC)	1		2	3
	Edwards AFB, CA (TM)			1	1
	Huntsville, AL (TE, MT)			3	3
	Kirtland AFB, NM (AX, PK, TE, TL, TM)	90	31	135	256
	LB Johnson Space Center, TX (TE)	2	1	6	9
	Onizuka AFS, CA (CW)	5	1	8	14
	Patrick AFB, FL (AX, CW)	26		8	34
	Pentagon, DC (CI, MT, PK, TE, TR, XR)	1	1	10	12
	Schriever, CO (CZ, RM, TE)	5		7	12
	Unknown Exst. (AD)	14	26	76	116
	Washington, DC (QP)			10	10
	SMC OPERATING LOCATIONS TOTAL	143	60	260	463
	SMC DETACHMENTS				
DET 8	Cape Canaveral AFS, FL (AX, CC, CL, CZ)	4	6	29	39
DET 9	Vandenberg AFB, CA (AX, CC, CL, CW, TE)	46	23	44	113
DET11	Peterson AFB, CO (AD, AP, AX, CC, CI, CW, CZ, FM, MC, MT, PK, RM, XR)	217	63	63	343
	SMC DETACHMENTS TOTAL	267	92	136	495

SMC GRAND TOTAL

1504 443 1352 3299

* The proper nomenclature has not been verified

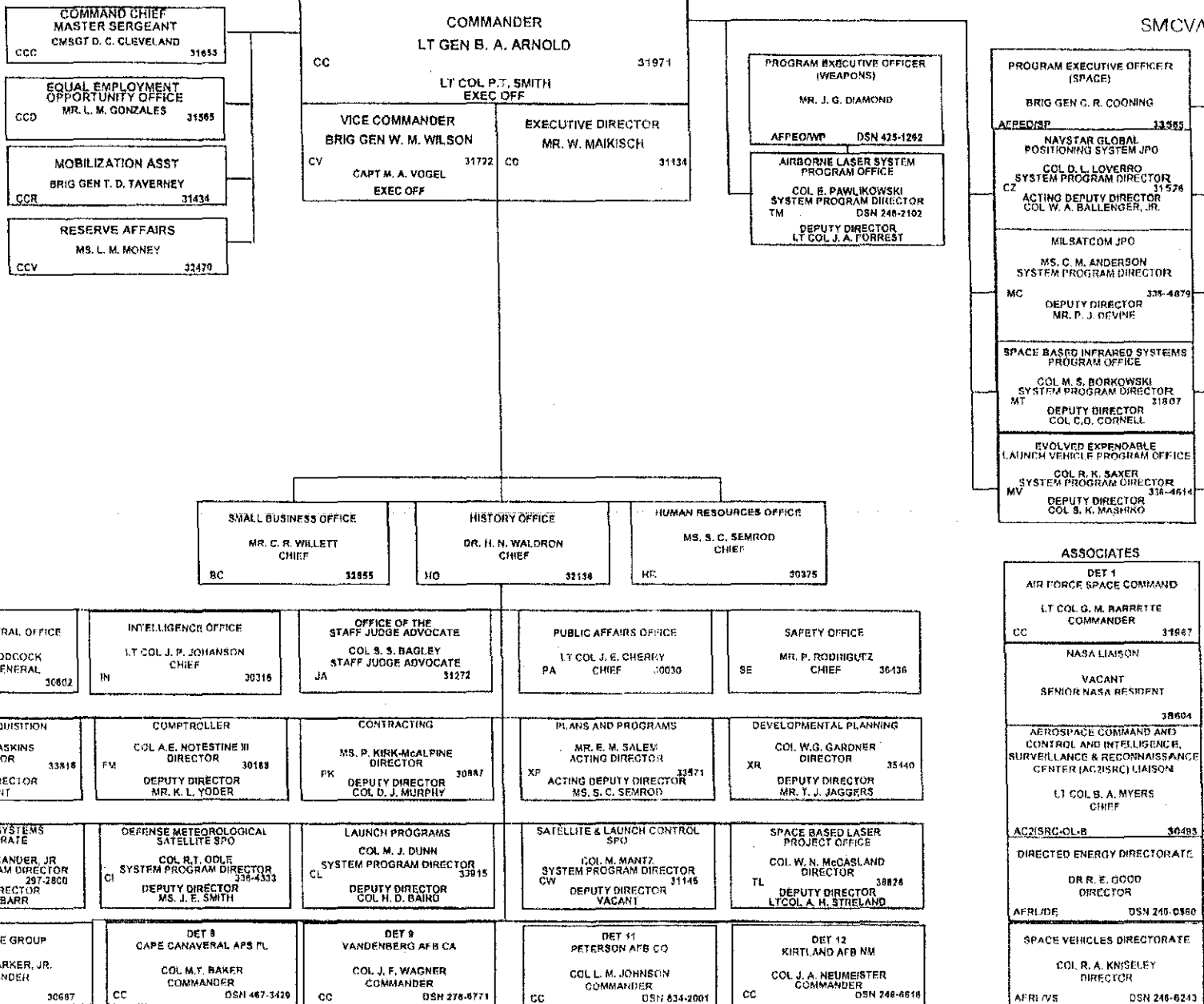
** The list of OL may include Phillips Laboratory locations (data did not specify)

APPENDIX D
ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS



**SPACE & MISSILE
SYSTEMS CENTER
DIRECTORY
JULY 2001**

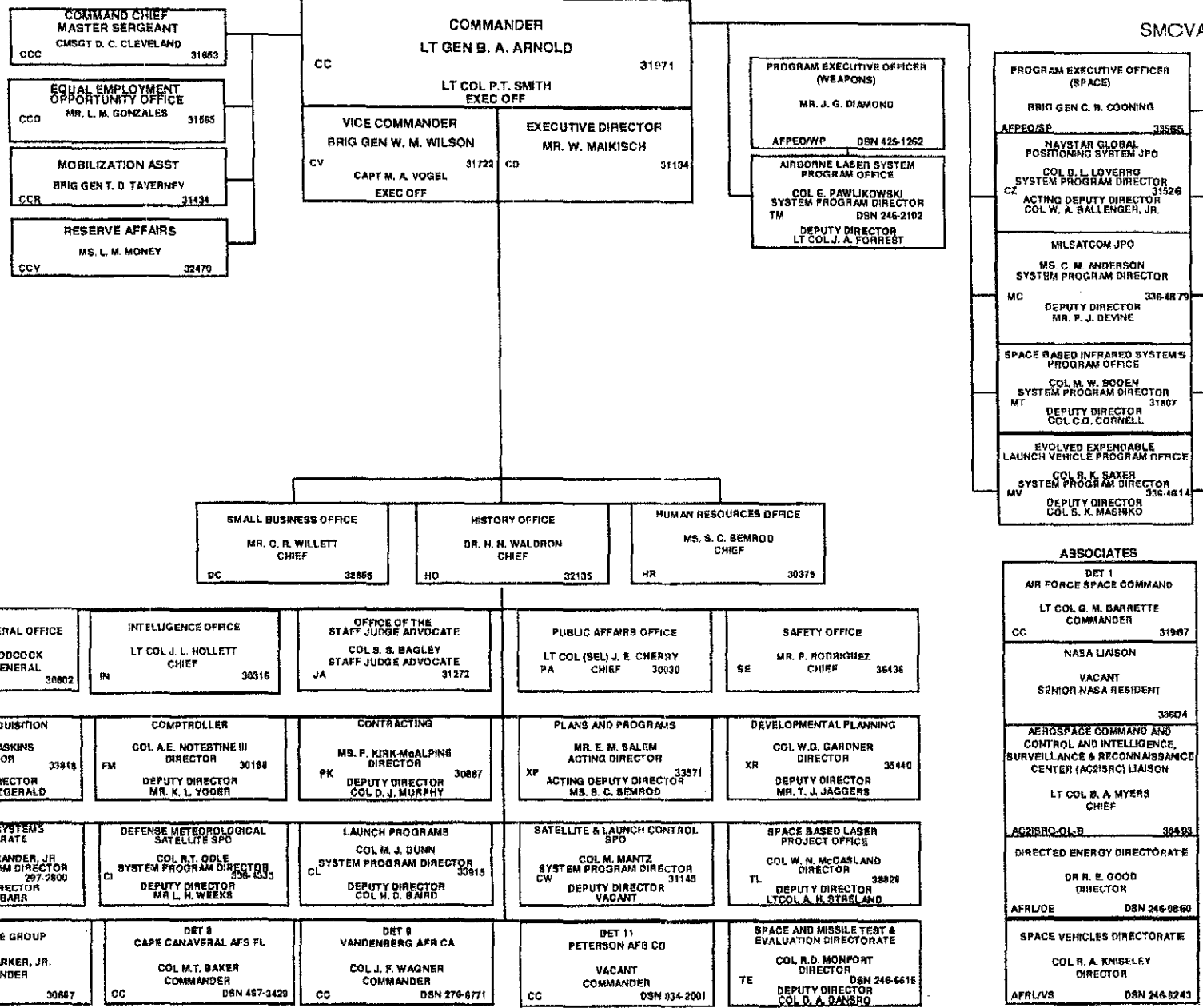
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**SPACE & MISSILE
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DIRECTORY
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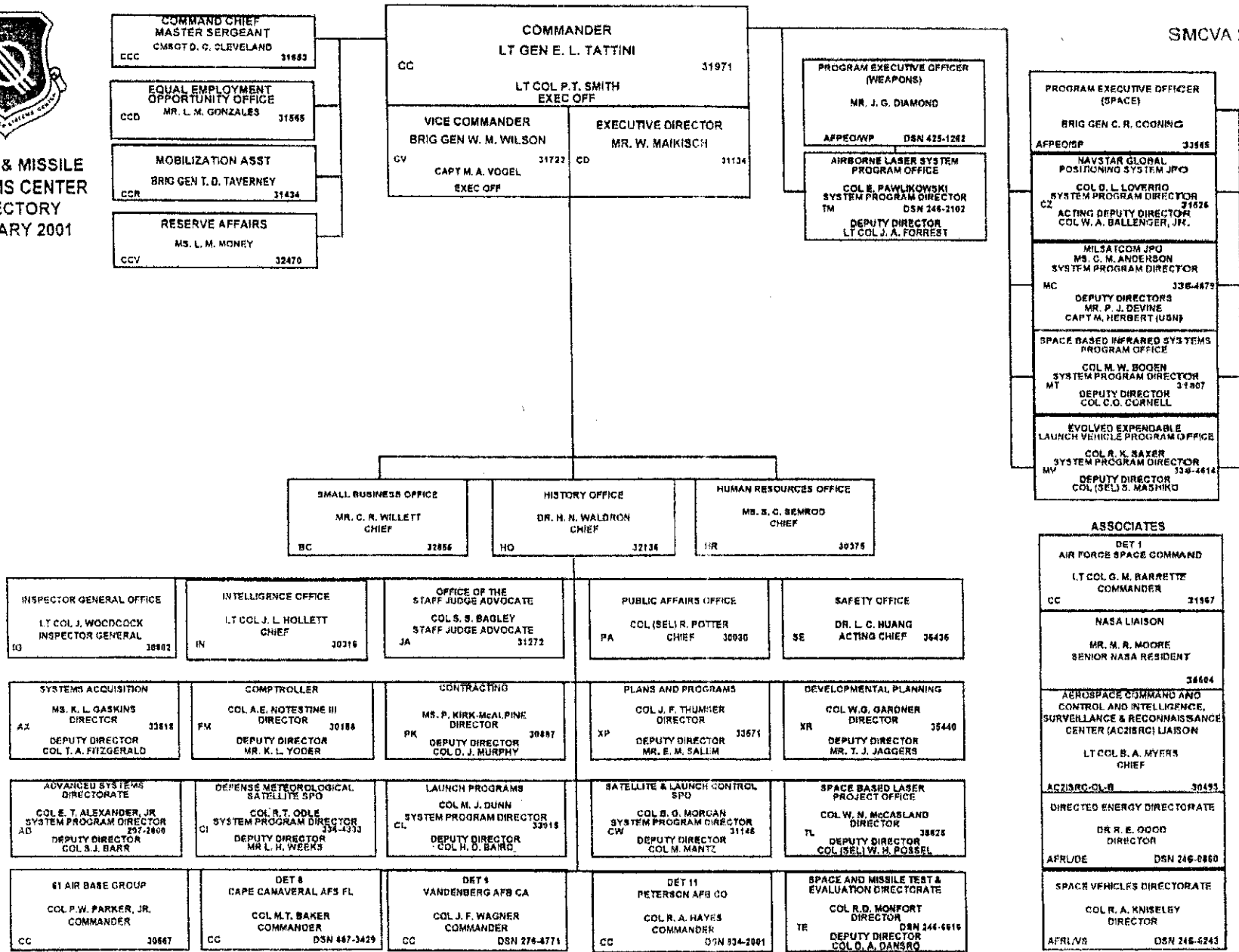
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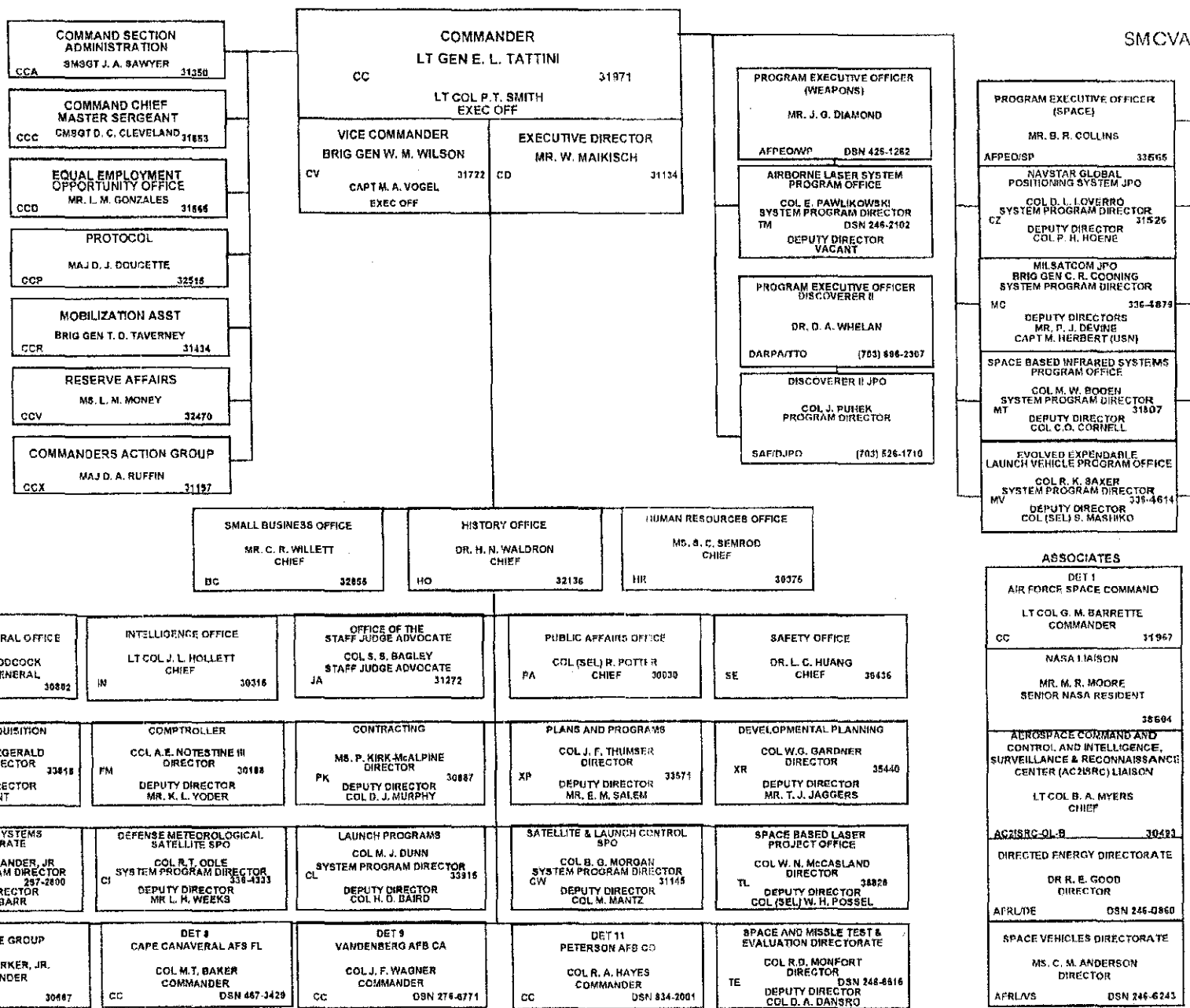
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SYSTEMS CENTER
DIRECTORY
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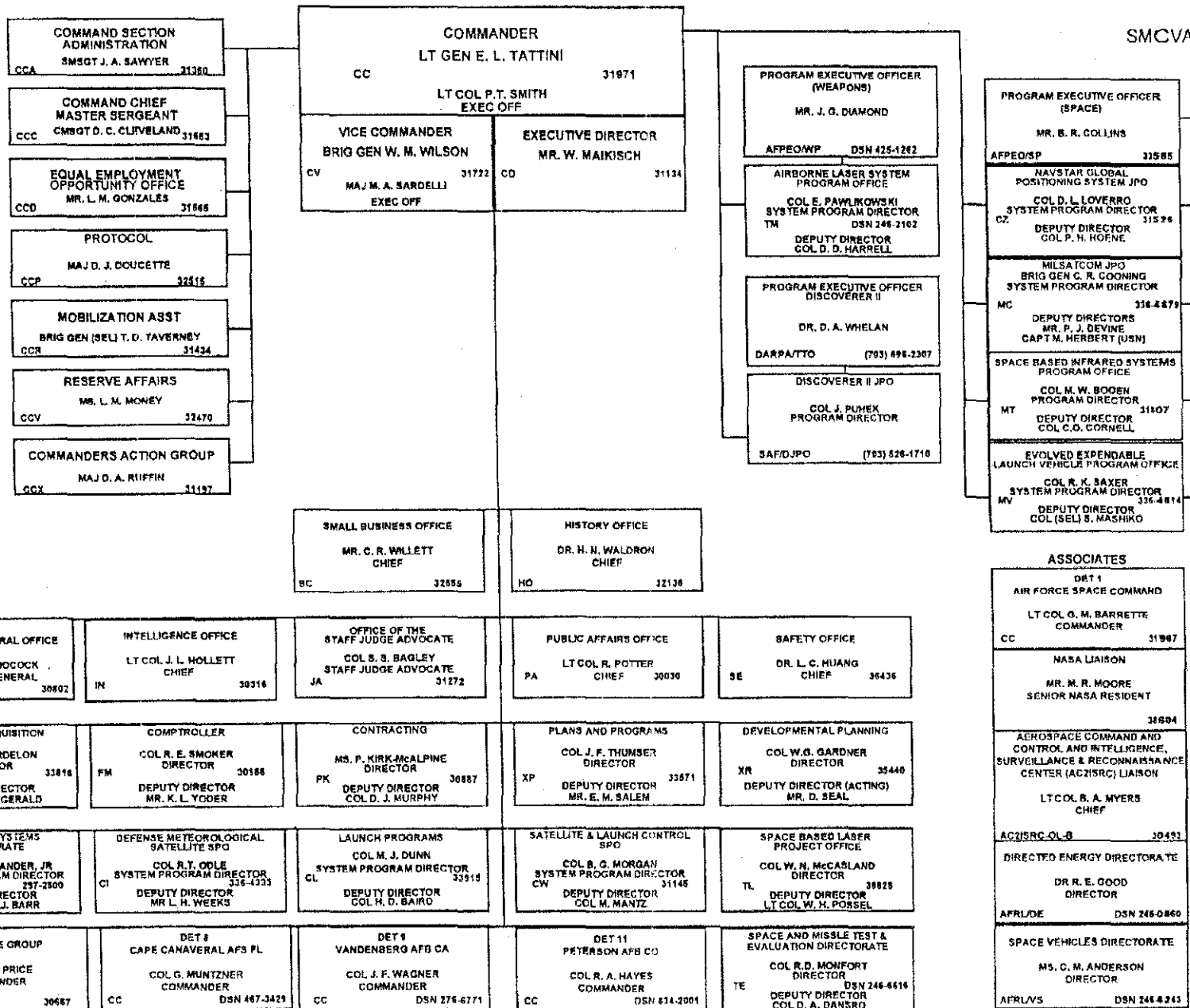
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SYSTEMS CENTER
DIRECTORY
OCTOBER 2000





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SYSTEMS CENTER
DIRECTORY
JULY 2000**

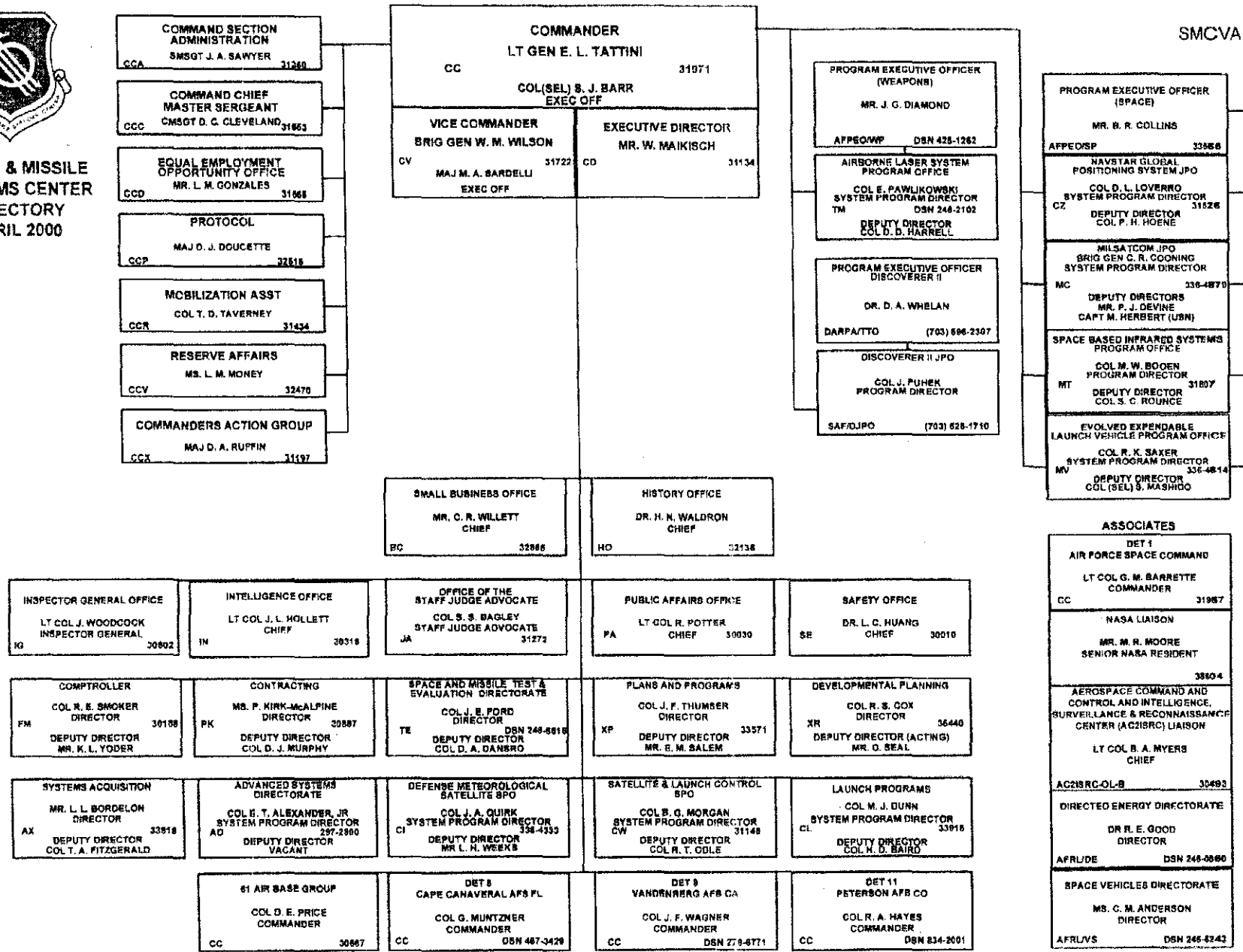
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SYSTEMS CENTER
DIRECTORY
JANUARY 2000**

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COMMAND SECTION
ADMINISTRATION
CCA
SMSGT J. A. SAWYER 31350

COMMAND CHIEF
MASTER SERGEANT
CCC
CMSGT D. C. CLEVELAND 31853

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITY OFFICE
CCD
MR. L. M. GONZALES 31585

PROTOCOL
MAJ D. J. DOUCETTE
CCP
32515

MOBILIZATION ASST
COL T. D. TAVERNEY
CCR
31424

RESERVE AFFAIRS
MS. L. M. MONEY
CCV
32470

COMMANDERS ACTION GROUP
MAJ D. A. RUFFIN
CCX
32593

COMMANDER
LT GEN E. L. TATTINI 31971
CC
LT COL W. H. POSSEL 31971
EXEC OFF

VICE COMMANDER
BRIG GEN W. M. WILSON
CV
CAPT M. A. SARDELLI 31722
EXEC OFF

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MR. W. MAIKISCH
CD
31134

PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICER
(WEAPONS)
MR. J. G. DIAMOND
AFPEOWP DSN 425-1262

AIRBORNE LASER SYSTEM
PROGRAM OFFICE
COL M. W. BOOEN
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR
TM DSN 246-2102
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL D. D. HARRELL

PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICER
DISCOVERER II
DR. D. A. WHELAN
DARPA/ITO (703) 696-2307

DISCOVERER II JPO
COL J. PUHEK
PROGRAM DIRECTOR
SAFIDJPO (703) 526-1710

PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICER
(SPACE)
MR. B. R. COLLINS
AFPEOSP 33585

NAVSTAR GLOBAL
POSITIONING SYSTEM JPO
COL D. L. LOVERRO
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR
CZ 31526
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL P. H. HOENE

MILSATCOM JPO
BRIG GEN C. R. COONING
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR
MC DEPUTY DIRECTOR 336-4879
MR. P. J. DEVINE (ACTING)

SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEMS
PROGRAM OFFICE
COL D. L. BURKETT II
PROGRAM DIRECTOR
MT 31807
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL S. C. ROUNCE

EVOLVED EXPENDABLE
LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM OFFICE
COL R. K. SAXER
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR
MV 336-1614
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL C. ZAKRZEWSKI

SMALL BUSINESS OFFICE
MR. C. R. WILLETT
CHIEF
BC 32855

HISTORY OFFICE
DR. H. N. WALDRON
CHIEF
HO 32136

INSPECTOR GENERAL OFFICE
LT COL J. WOODCOCK
INSPECTOR GENERAL
IG 30802

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
LT COL J. L. HOLLETT
CHIEF
IN 30318

OFFICE OF THE
STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE
COL S. S. BAGLEY
STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE
JA 31272

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
LT COL R. POTTER
CHIEF
PA 30030

SAFETY OFFICE
LT COL H. L. TACKETT
CHIEF
SE 30010

COMPTROLLER
COL R. E. SMOKER
DIRECTOR
FM 30188
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
MR. K. L. YODER

CONTRACTING
MS. P. KIRK-McALPINE
DIRECTOR
PK 30887
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL D. J. MURPHY

SPACE AND MISSILE TEST &
EVALUATION DIRECTORATE
COL J. E. FORD
DIRECTOR
TE DSN 246-6616
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL D. A. DANRO

PLANS AND PROGRAMS
COL J. F. THUMSER
DIRECTOR
XP 33571
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
MR. E. M. SALEM

DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING
COL R. S. COX
DIRECTOR
XR 35440
DEPUTY DIRECTOR (ACTING)
MR. D. SEAL

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION
MR. L. L. BORDELON
DIRECTOR
AX 33818
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL T. A. FITZGERALD

ADVANCED SYSTEMS
DIRECTORATE
COL E. T. ALEXANDER JR
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR
AD 297-2800
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL C. L. REA-DIX

DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL
SATELLITE SPO
COL J. A. QUIRK
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR
CI 336-4333
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
MR L. H. WEEKS

SATELLITE & LAUNCH CONTROL
SPO
COL B. G. MORGAN
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR
CW 31145
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL R. T. ODLE

LAUNCH PROGRAMS
COL M. J. DUNN
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR
CL 33915
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL H. D. BAIRD

81 AIR BASE GROUP
COL D. E. PRICE
COMMANDER
CC 30667

DET 8
CAPE CANAVERAL AFS FL
COL G. MUNTZNER
COMMANDER
CC DSN 467-3429

DET 9
VANDENBERG AFB CA
COL J. F. WAGNER
COMMANDER
CC DSN 276-6771

DET 11
PETERSON AFB CO
COL R. A. HAYES
COMMANDER
CC DSN 634-2061

ASSOCIATES
DET 1
AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND
LT COL G. M. BARRETTE
COMMANDER
CC 31967

NASA LIAISON
MR. M. R. MOORE
SENIOR NASA RESIDENT
38504

AEROSPACE COMMAND AND
CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE,
SURVEILLANCE & RECONNAISSANCE
CENTER (AC2ISRC) LIAISON
LT COL B. A. MYERS
CHIEF

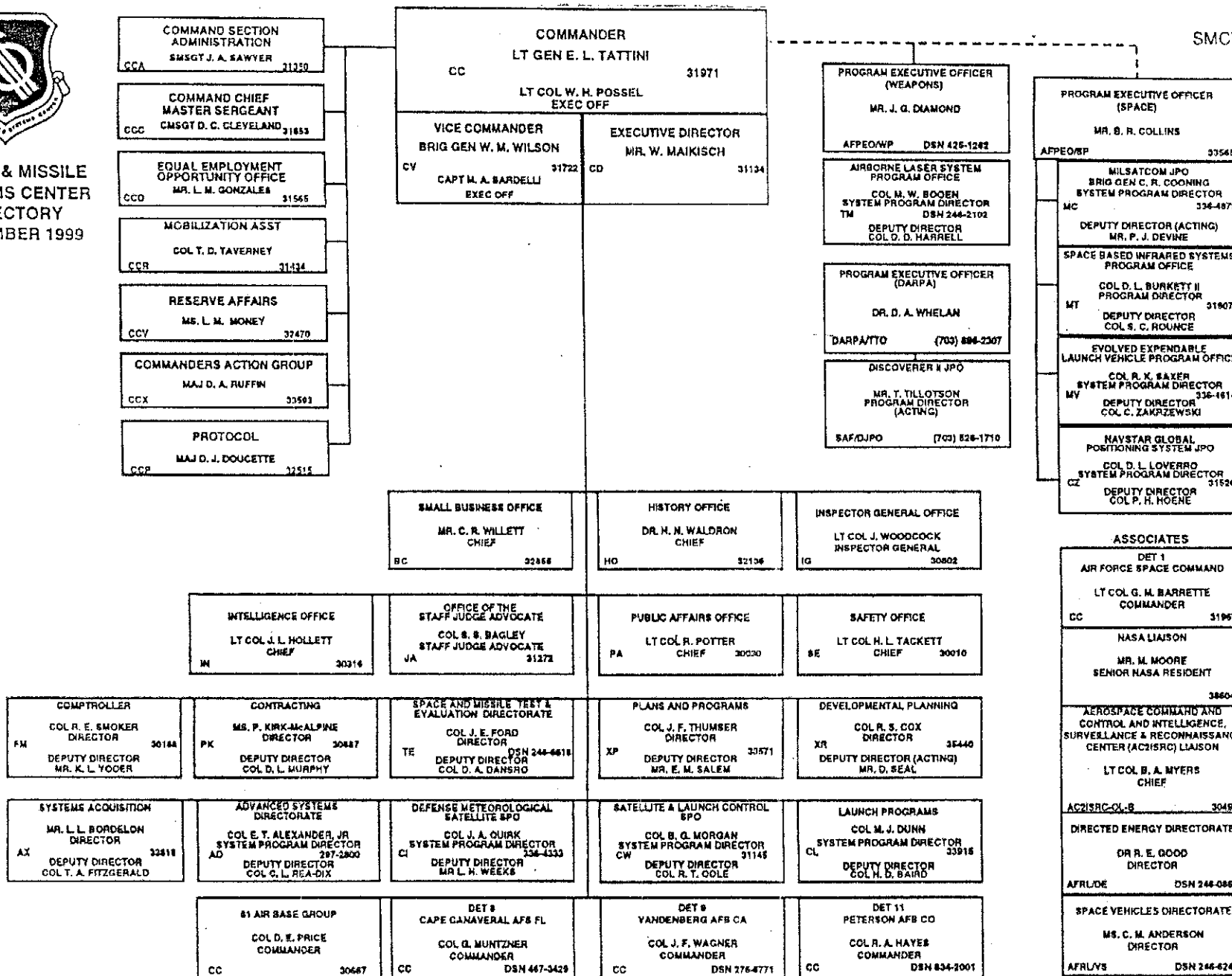
AC2ISRC-OL-B 30493
DIRECTED ENERGY DIRECTORATE
DR R. E. GOOD
DIRECTOR

AFRLDE DSN 246-0860
SPACE VEHICLES DIRECTORATE
MS C. M. ANDERSON
DIRECTOR
AFRLVS DSN 246-6243



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SYSTEMS CENTER
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NOVEMBER 1999**

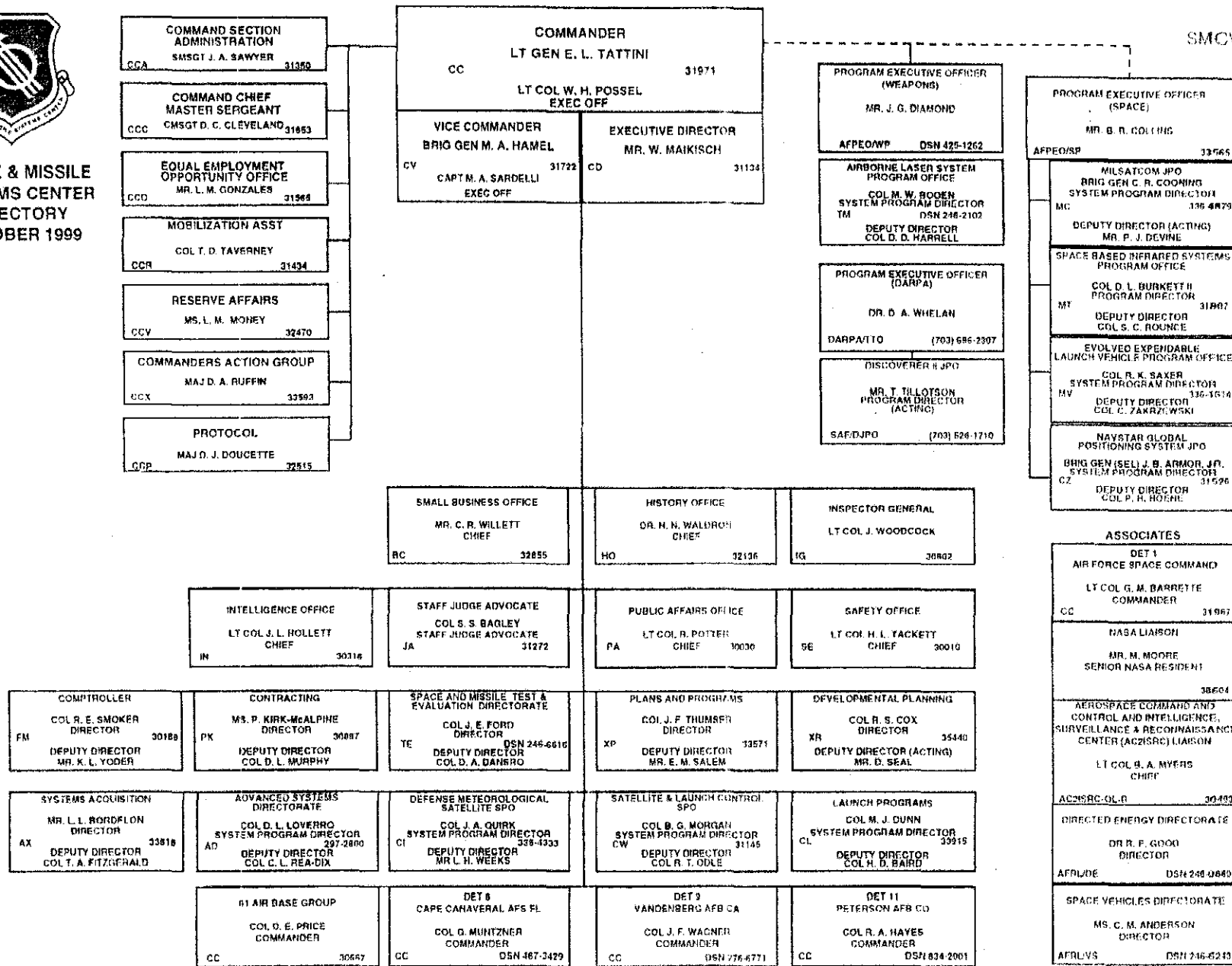
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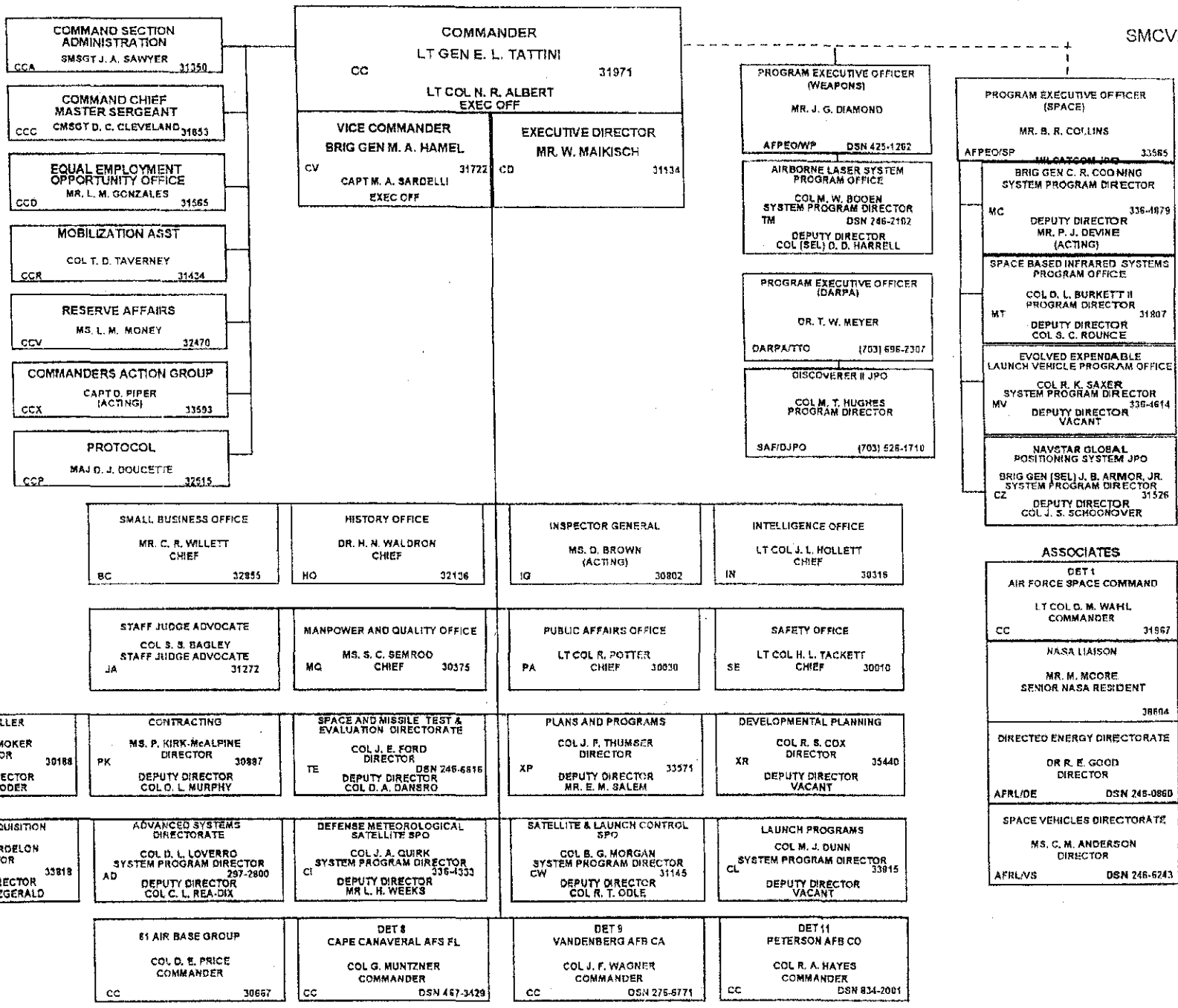
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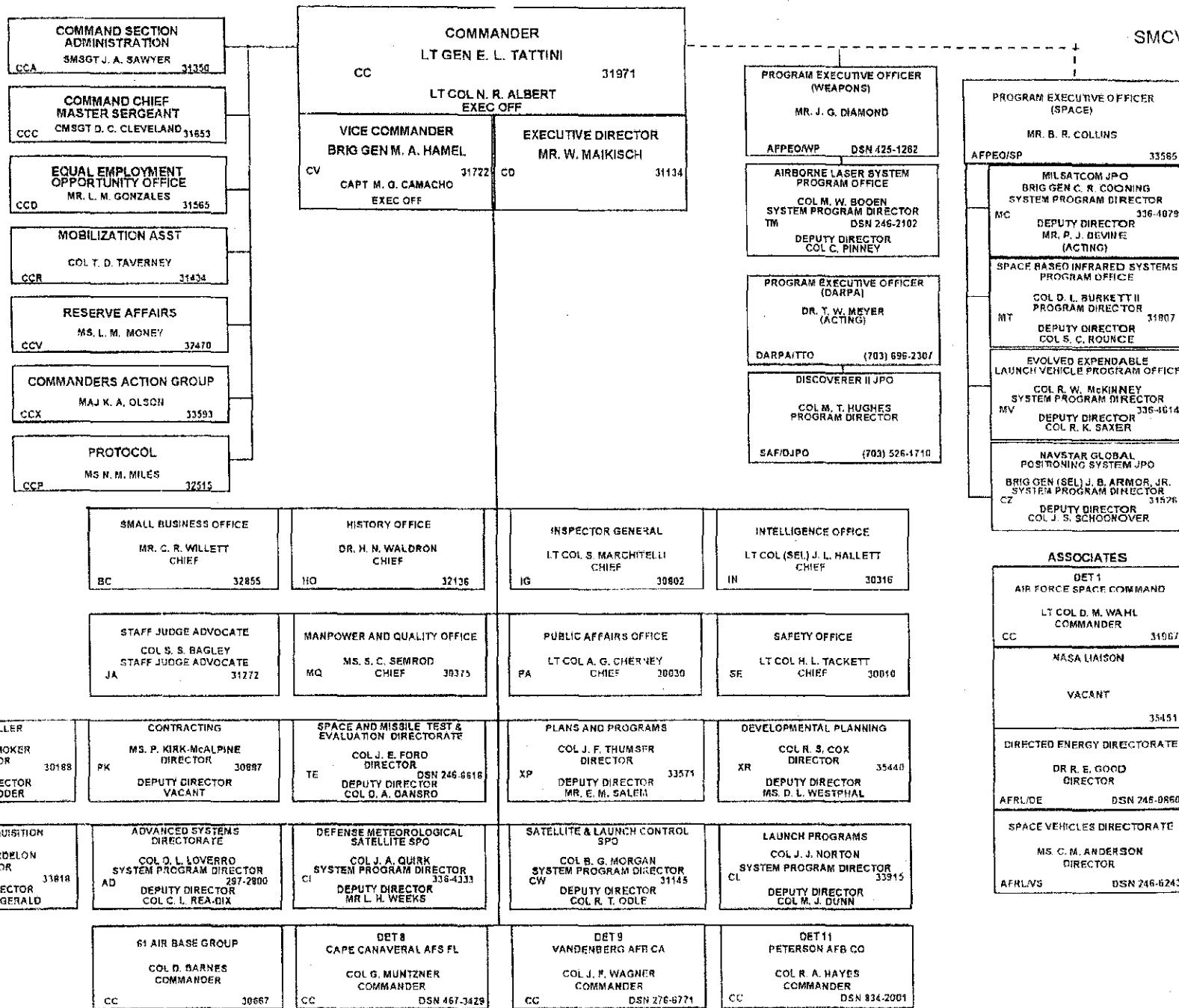
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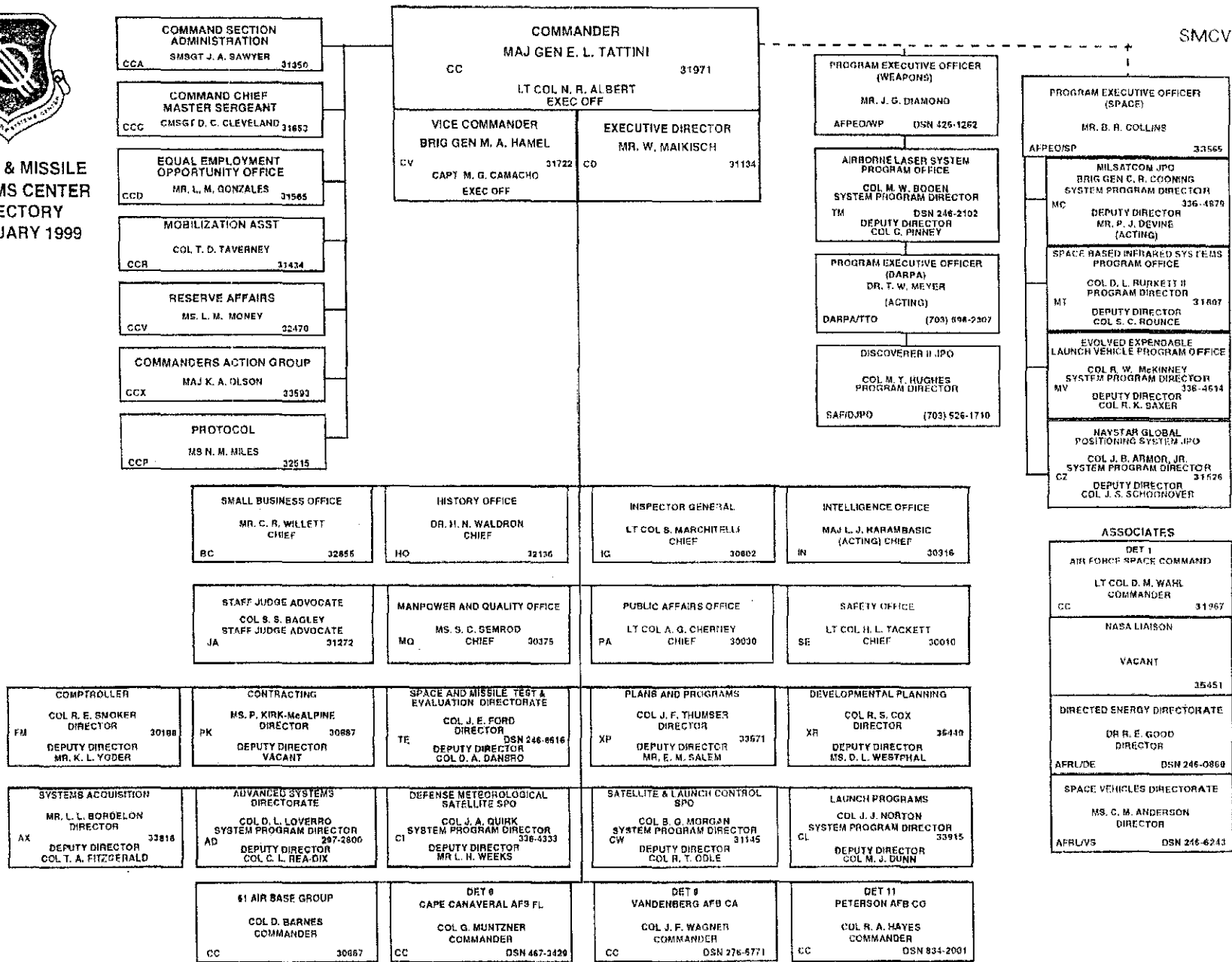
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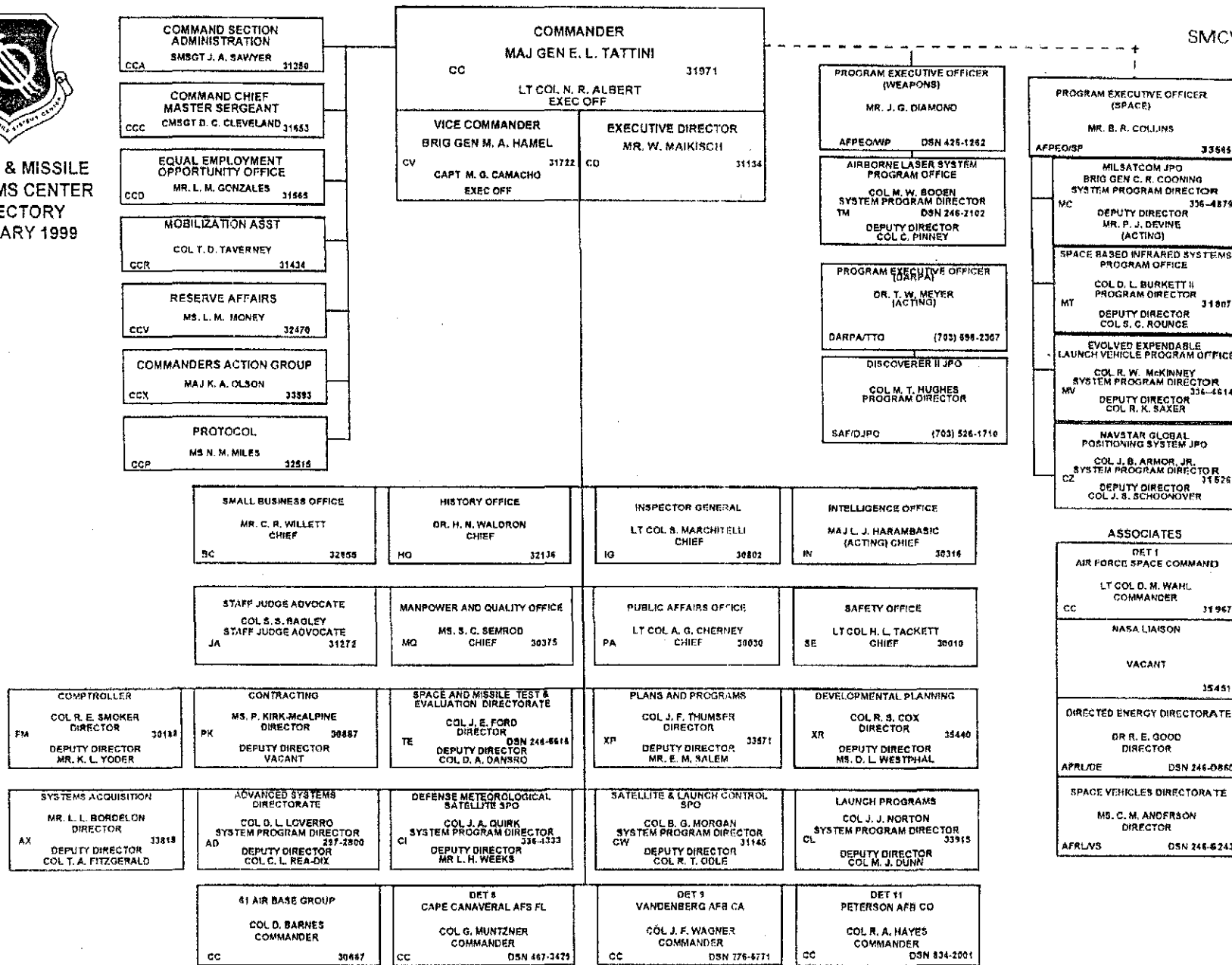
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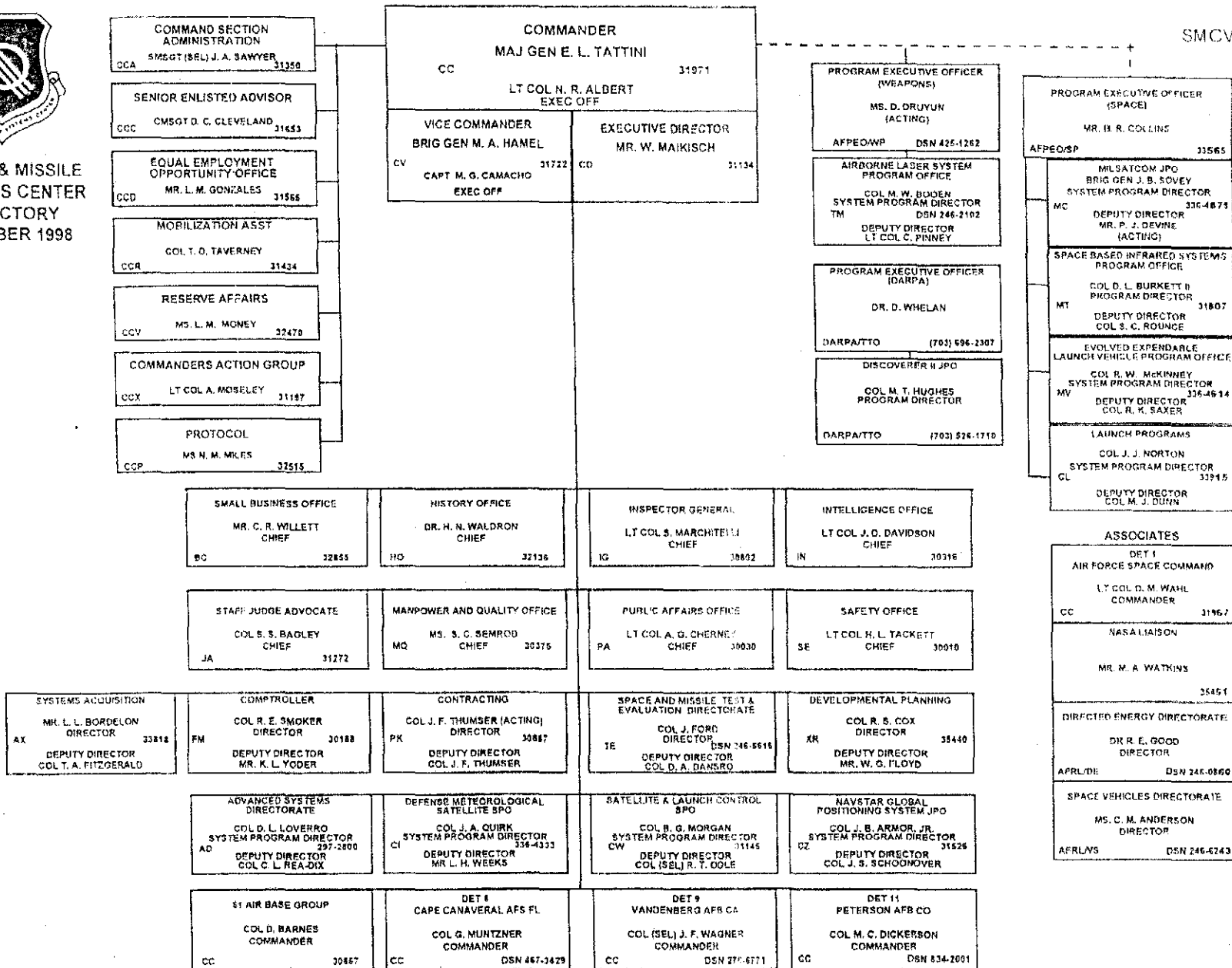




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DIRECTORY
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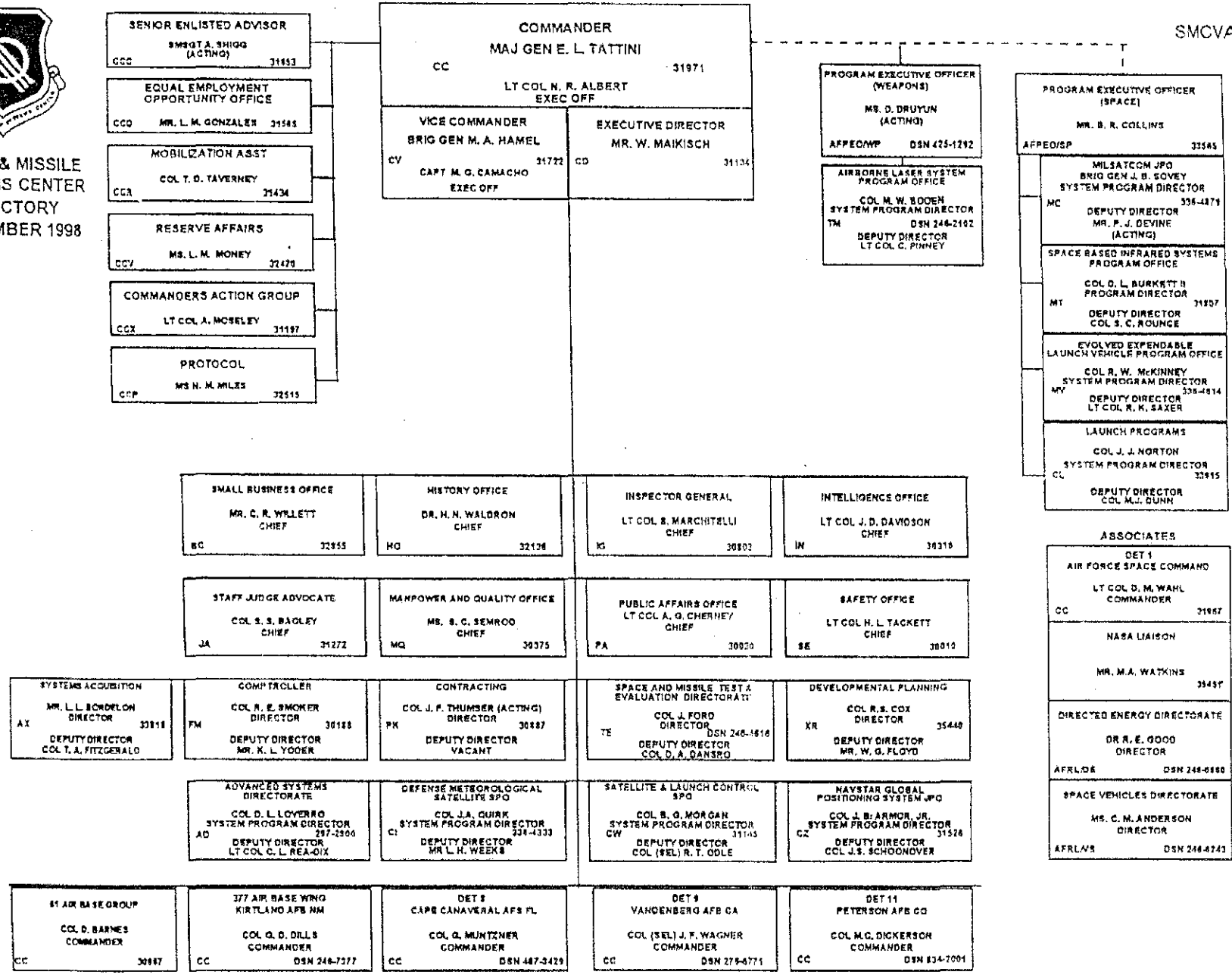
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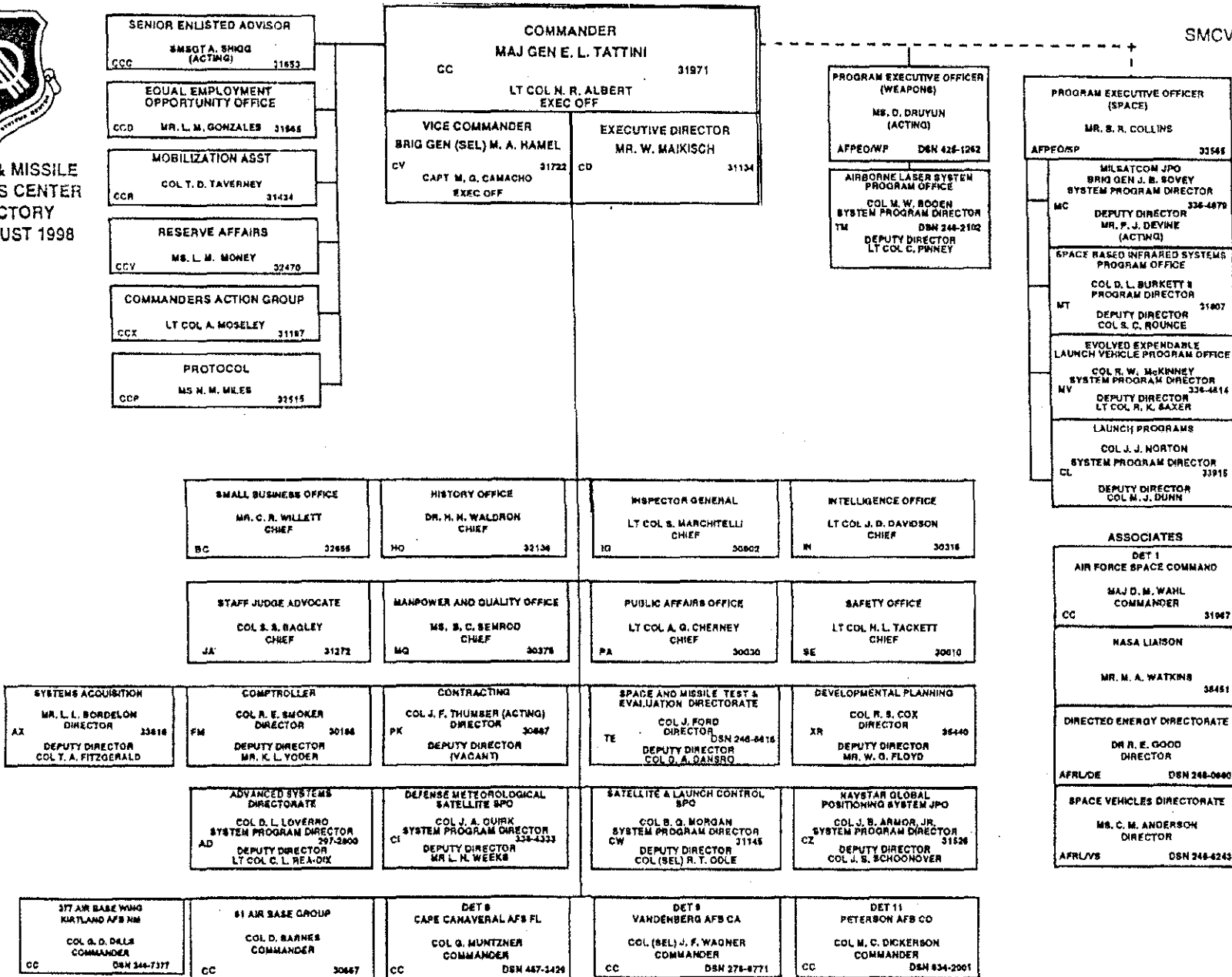
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SYSTEMS CENTER
DIRECTORY
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SENIOR ENLISTED ADVISOR
CCC CMSGT H. C. RHAY 31653

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITY OFFICE
CCD MR. L. M. GONZALES 31565

MOBILIZATION ASST
CCR COL T. D. TAVERNEY 31434

RESERVE AFFAIRS
CCV MS. L. M. MONEY 32470

COMMANDERS ACTION GROUP
CCX LT COL A. MOSELEY 31197

PROTOCOL
CCP MS N. M. MILES 32515

COMMANDER
LT GEN R. G. DeKOK 31971
CC
LT COL N. R. ALBERT 31722
EXEC OFF
VICE COMMANDER
BRIG GEN J. L. CLAY 31722
EXEC OFF
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MR. W. MAIKISCH 31134
CD
CAPT M. G. CAMACHO 31722
EXEC OFF
CV

PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICER
(WEAPONS)
MS. D. DRUYUN
(ACTING)
AFPEO/WP DSN 425-1262
AIRBORNE LASER SYSTEM
PROGRAM OFFICE
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SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR
TM DSN 246-2102
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
LT COL. C. PINNEY

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MR. B. R. COLLINS
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MC DEPUTY DIRECTOR 336-4879
MR. P. J. DEVINE
(ACTING)
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PROGRAM OFFICE
COL D. L. BURKETT II
PROGRAM DIRECTOR 31597
MT DEPUTY DIRECTOR
LT COL W. E. FRASER (ACTING)
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LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM OFFICE
COL R. W. MCKINNEY
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR 336-4614
MV DEPUTY DIRECTOR
LT COL R. K. SAXER
LAUNCH PROGRAMS
COL J. J. NORTON
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR 33316
CL DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL M. J. DUNN

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BC 32855

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HO 32136

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CHIEF
IG 30802

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
LT COL J. D. DAVIDSON
CHIEF
IN 30316

STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE
COL S. S. BAGLEY
CHIEF
JA 31272

MANPOWER AND QUALITY OFFICE
MS. S. C. SEMROD
CHIEF
MQ 30375

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
LT COL A. G. CHERNEY
CHIEF
PA 30030

SAFETY OFFICE
LT COL H. L. TACKETT
CHIEF
SE 30010

ASSOCIATES
DET 1
AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND
MAJ D. M. WAHL
COMMANDER 31967
NASA LIAISON
MR. M. A. WATKINS 35451

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION
MR. L. L. BORDLON
DIRECTOR 33818
AX
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL N. B. JAMES III

COMPTROLLER
COL R. E. SMOKER
DIRECTOR 30188
FM
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
MR. K. L. YODER

CONTRACTING
MR M. C. ROSS
DIRECTOR 30887
PK
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL J. F. THUMSER

SPACE AND MISSILE TEST &
EVALUATION DIRECTORATE
COL J. FORD
DIRECTOR DSN 246-6618
TE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL D. A. DANSRO

DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING
COL R. S. COX
DIRECTOR 35440
XR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
MR. W. G. FLOYD

DIRECTED ENERGY DIRECTORATE
DR R. E. GOOD
DIRECTOR
AFRLDE DSN 246-9860

ADVANCED SYSTEMS
DIRECTORATE
COL D. L. LOVERRO
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR 297-2800
AD
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
LT COL C. L. REA-DIX

DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL
SATELLITE SPO
COL J. A. QUIRK
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR 316-4333
CI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
MR. L. H. WEEKS

SATELLITE & LAUNCH CONTROL
SPO
COL B. C. MORGAN
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR 31145
CW
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL R. E. VOIGT

NAVSTAR GLOBAL
POSITIONING SYSTEM JPO
COL J. B. ARMOR, JR.
SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR 31526
CZ
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COL J. S. SCHOONOVER

SPACE VEHICLES DIRECTORATE
MS. C. M. ANDERSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AFRLV5 DSN 246-6243

61 AIR BASE GROUP
COL D. BARNES
COMMANDER
CC 30667

377 AIR BASE WING
KIRTLAND AFB NM
COL G. B. DILLS
COMMANDER
CC DSN 246-7377

DET 2
ONIZUKA AFB CA
COL (SEL) R. T. DOLE
COMMANDER
CC DSN 561-3546

DET 8
CAPE CANAVERAL AFS FL
COL G. MUNTZNER
COMMANDER
CC DSN 467-3429

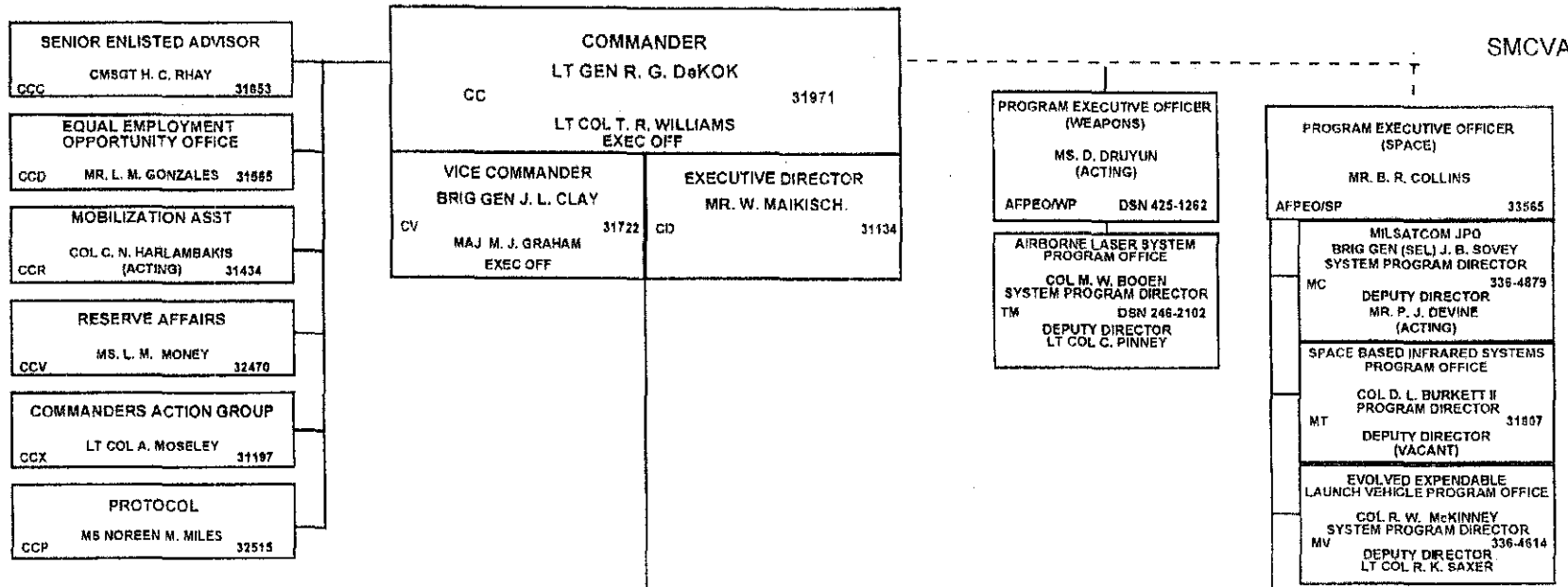
DET 9
VANDENBERG AFB CA
COL (SEL) J. F. WAGNER
COMMANDER
CC DSN 275-6771

DET 11
PETERSON AFB CO
COL M. C. DICKERSON
COMMANDER
CC DSN 834-2001



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SYSTEMS CENTER
DIRECTORY
APRIL 1998**

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<p>SMALL BUSINESS OFFICE MR. C. R. WILLETT CHIEF BC 32855</p>	<p>HISTORY OFFICE DR. H. N. WALDRON CHIEF HO 32136</p>	<p>INSPECTOR GENERAL LT COL S. MARCHITELLI CHIEF IG 30802</p>	<p>INTELLIGENCE OFFICE LT COL J. D. DAVIDSON CHIEF IN 30316</p>
--	---	--	--

<p>STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE COL W. M. HENABRAY CHIEF JA 31272</p>	<p>MANPOWER AND QUALITY OFFICE MS. S. C. SEMROD CHIEF MQ 30375</p>	<p>PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE MAJ A. G. CHERNEY CHIEF PA 30030</p>	<p>SAFETY OFFICE LT COL H. L. TACKETT CHIEF SE 30010</p>
--	---	--	---

<p>SYSTEMS ACQUISITION MR. L. L. BORDELON DIRECTOR 33618 AX DEPUTY DIRECTOR COL N. B. JAMES III</p>	<p>COMPTROLLER COL R. E. SMOKER DIRECTOR 30188 FM DEPUTY DIRECTOR MR. K. L. YODER</p>	<p>CONTRACTING MR. M. C. ROSS DIRECTOR 30687 PK DEPUTY DIRECTOR COL J. F. THUMSER</p>	<p>SPACE AND MISSILE TEST & EVALUATION DIRECTORATE COL J. FORD DIRECTOR TE DSN 246-6616</p>	<p>DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING COL R. B. PRESTON DIRECTOR 35440 XR DEPUTY DIRECTOR MR. W. G. FLOYD</p>
--	--	--	--	--

<p>ADVANCED SYSTEMS DIRECTORATE COL D. L. LOVERRO SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR 297-2800 AD DEPUTY DIRECTOR COL C. G. FOSSUM, JR.</p>	<p>DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE SPO COL J. A. QUIRK SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR 336-4333 CI DEPUTY DIRECTOR MR. L. H. WEEKS</p>	<p>SATELLITE & LAUNCH CONTROL SPO COL B. G. MORGAN SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR 31145 CW DEPUTY DIRECTOR COL R. E. VOIGT</p>	<p>NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM JPO COL J. B. ARMOR, JR. SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR 31526 CZ DEPUTY DIRECTOR COL J. P. CALDWELL</p>
--	--	--	--

<p>61 AIR BASE GROUP COL D. BARNES COMMANDER CC 30867</p>	<p>377 AIR BASE WING KIRTLAND AFB NM COL G. D. DILLS COMMANDER CC DSN 246-7377</p>	<p>DET 2 ONIZUKA AFS CA LT COL R. T. ODLE COMMANDER CC DSN 561-3544</p>	<p>DET 3 CAPE CANAVERAL AFS FL COL M. J. DUNN COMMANDER CC DSN 467-3429</p>	<p>DET 5 VANDENBERG AFB CA COL J. PESAPANE COMMANDER CC DSN 276-6771</p>
--	---	--	--	---

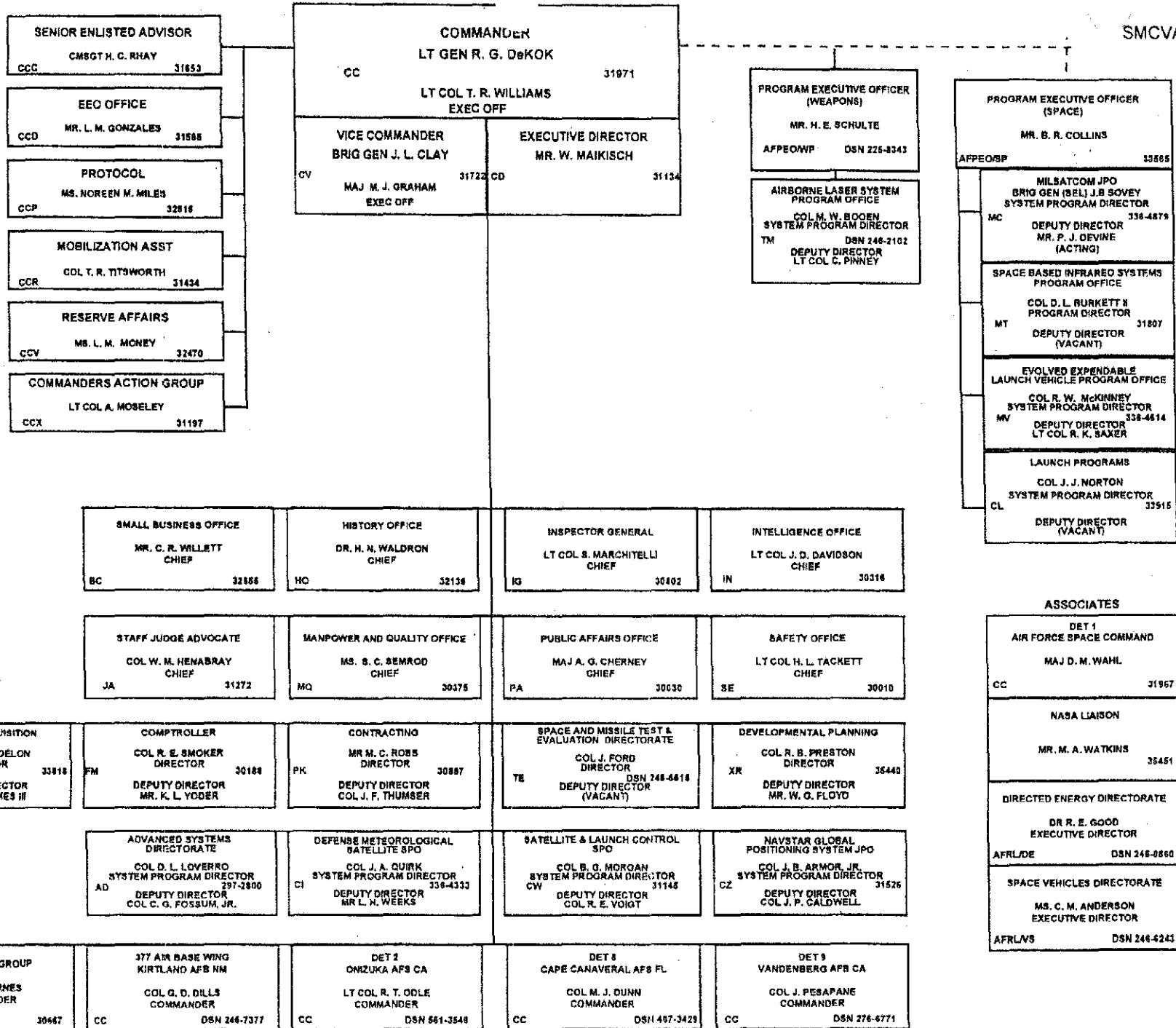
ASSOCIATES

<p>DET 1 AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND MAJ D. M. WAHL CC 31967</p>
<p>NASA LIAISON MR. M. A. WATKINS 35451</p>
<p>DIRECTED ENERGY DIRECTORATE DR R. E. GOOD DIRECTOR AFRLUDE DSN 246-0860</p>
<p>SPACE VEHICLES DIRECTORATE MS. C. M. ANDERSON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AFRLV8 DSN 246-6243</p>



**SPACE & MISSILE
SYSTEMS CENTER
DIRECTORY
JANUARY 1998**

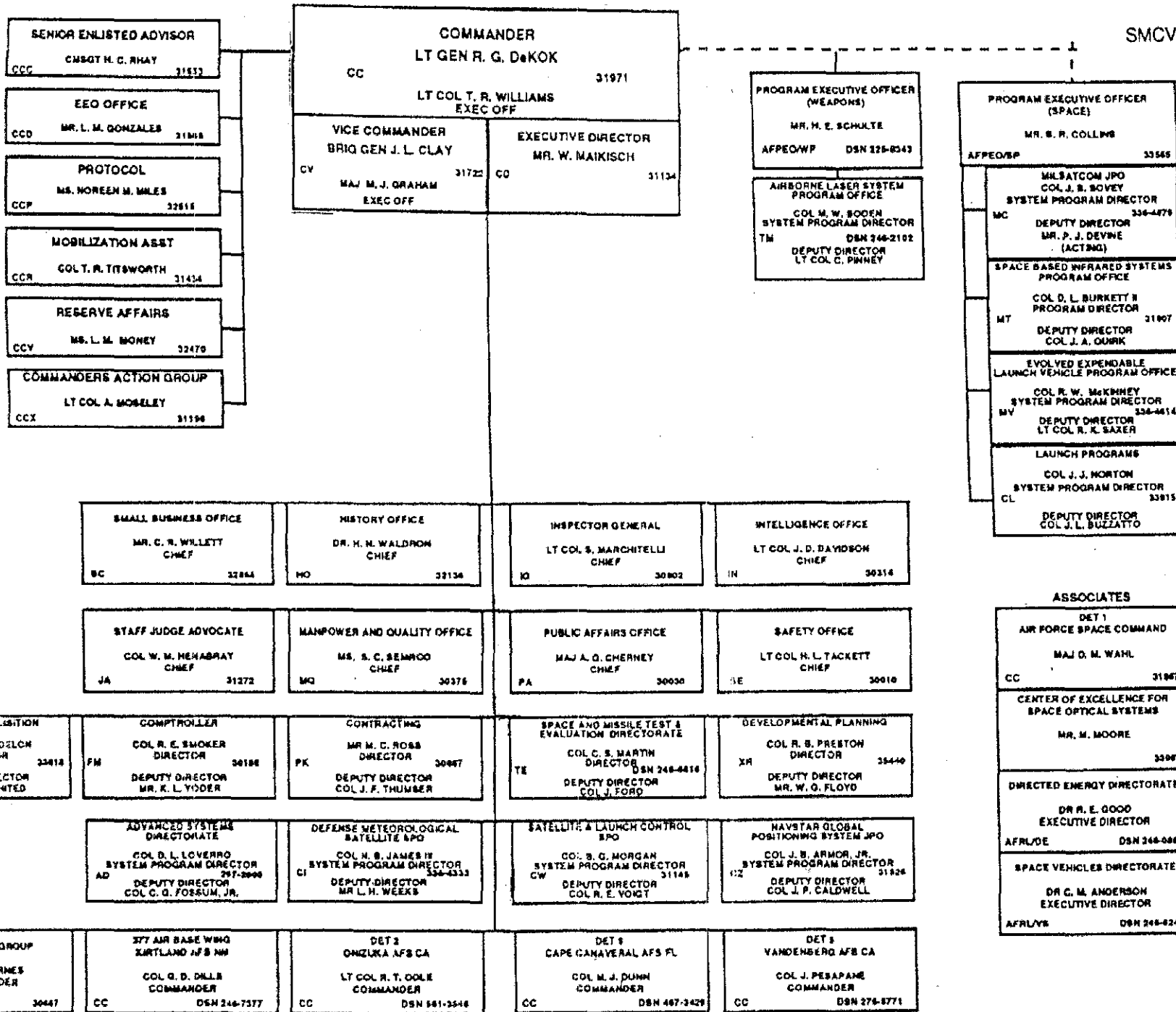
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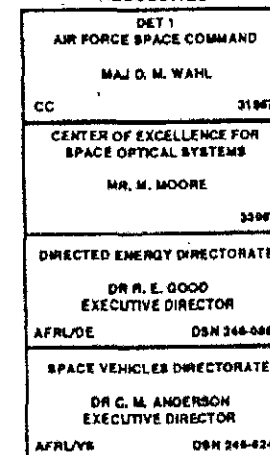


SPACE & MISSILE
SYSTEMS CENTER
DIRECTORY
OCTOBER 1997

SMCVA 23-4




ASSOCIATES






APPENDIX E
CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SMC Facilities Requirements Board - 01 Dec 00



Team SMC




Facilities Requirements Board

01 Dec 00

BG Wilson, Chair

As of: 01 Dec 00

1



Overview

- FRG Action Items
- FY 98 Program Execution
- FY 99 Program Execution
- FY 00 Program Execution
- FY 01 Program Priorities
- Demolition Program
- MILCON Update
- Base Energy Program
- Space Allocation
- Single Facility/Building Manager

As of: 01 Dec 00

2

SMC Facilities Requirements Board - 01 Dec 00



FY98 RPMC Program

PROJ NUM	PROJ TITLE	(\$000)	USER	START DATE	STATUS CONST
ACJP990201A	Office, B219	\$ 15.0	CC	27-Mar-00	Complete
ACJP970020	Install Heating System, B219	\$ 300.0	CE	24-Oct-98	81%
HHEK998401	North Perimeter Wall, FL Mac	\$ 292.2	CE	30-Oct-00	0%
Total:		\$ 607.5			

As of: 01 Dec 00

5



FY 99 Program

SMC Facilities Requirements Board - 01 Dec 00



FY01 Project Funding Strategy

- **RPMC**
 - Maintain Service Systems and Equipment
 - FY00 HVAC
 - FY01 Electric & Duct Cleaning
 - Facilities Programmed for Replacement by SAMS or MILCON
 - Maintenance only
 - Projects reprogrammed to FY02
- **MFH**
 - FY04 Whole House Improvement MILCON
 - FY01 - FY03 Infrastructure Upgrades
 - Pavements
 - Utilities
 - Necessary repairs required to maintain homes
 - Waterlines
 - Carpet
 - Minimal Upgrades (Units that can't wait to FY04)

As of: 01 Dec 00

SMC Facilities Requirements Board - 01 Dec 00



FY01 Funding Strategy

- **Preventive Maintenance (PML)**
 - Justified work to prevent future failure OR major repairs
- **Critical (CRI)**
 - SIGNIFICANT loss of mission capability OR frequent mission interruptions AND continuous work-around.
 - Minor Construction not considered CRITICAL
- **Next FY Design Requirements**
- **Base Special Interest (BSI)**
 - Limited to 10% of remaining funding
- **Command Special Interest**
- **Degraded (DEG)**
 - LIMITED loss of mission capability OR occasional mission interruptions AND work-around required often.
- **Minimal (MiN)**
 - MARGINAL or no adverse mission impact AND work-around seldom required.

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FY 00 RPMC Program


PRI	PROJ NUM	PROJECT TITLE	(\$000)	USER	FIM	MA	START DATE	STATUS CONST
	<i>HHEK005201</i>	<i>Paint Exterior, B50</i>	\$ 22.1	SV	PML	CS	Mar 01	0%
	ACJP001202	Install Trees, Gate 5	\$ 72.0	CE	MIN	BS	Jun 01	0%
	ACJP001203	Install Landscaping Area B Perimeter	\$ 20.0	CE	MIN	BS	May 01	0%
	ACJP011022B	Repair Circuit Breakers, Area B	\$ 204.5	CE	DEG	BS	Jan 01	0%
	ACJP001227A	Area B South Wall, Part A	\$ 274.3	CE	MIN	MS	N/A	Move to FY01-FP
	ACJP001227B	Area B South Wall, Part B	\$ 198.8	CE	MIN	MS	N/A	Move to FY01-FP
	ACJP001227C	Area B South Wall, Part C	\$ 26.1	CE	MIN	MS	N/A	Move to FY01-FP
	ACJP001218	Replace Carpet, B105, Room 4030 (PA)	\$ 30.0	PA	MIN	PM	N/A	Move to FY01
	ACJP001107	Gym Locker Room Carpet, B242	\$ 12.0	SV	MIN	BS	N/A	CANX
	ACJP001208	Gym Floor Carpet, B242	\$ 42.0	SV	MIN	BS	N/A	CANX
1	ACJP009712	Pave Areas, Propane Tank, B251	\$ 20.0	CE	DEG	BS	13 Nov 00	50%
2	ACJP002675	Replace Heat Floor 2, 1, 4 & 5, B105	\$ 48.8	CE	DEG	FM	Dec 00	0%
3	ACJP011142	Repair North Perimeter Fence, Area A	\$ 55.0	CE	DEG	MS	22 May 00	100%
4	ACJP98218	Install Window Screens, B242	\$ 27.9	SV	MIN	BS	13 Nov 00	20%
5	ACJP001311	Replace Trap Primers, Area A	\$ 50.0	CE	PML	BS	18 Sep 00	100%

Note: Bold and Italicized Projects have been funded

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FY 00 RPMC Program

PRJ	PROJ NUM	PROJECT TITLE	(\$000)	USER	FIM	MA	START DATE	STATUS CONST	
	38	ACJP002275	Install Seismic Ceiling Bracing	\$ 500.0	CE	DEG	BS	N/A	Move to FY02
	39	ACJP990902	Replace Gazebo, Area A Mall	\$ 13.0	CCC	MIN	BS	Jan 01	0%
	40	ACJP009922	Replace Zone Controls, B105	\$ 26.6	CE	DEG	PM	N/A	Move to FY02
	41	ACJP001117	Repair Roof Air Handlers, B130	\$ 100.0	CE	DEG	BS	N/A	Move to FY02
	42	ACJP001792	Replace Dampers, B130	\$ 150.0	CE	DEG	BS	N/A	Move to FY02
	43	ACJP001101	Replace Dampers, B125	\$ 150.0	CE	DEG	PM	N/A	Move to FY02
	44	ACJP001872	Replace Dampers, B115	\$ 150.0	CE	DEG	PM	N/A	Move to FY02
	45	ACJP009852	Replace Dampers, B110	\$ 50.0	CE	DEG	PM	N/A	Move to FY02
	46	ACJP001812	Repair Basement HVAC, B120	\$ 150.0	CE	DEG	PM	N/A	Move to FY02
	47	ACJP001892	Repair HVAC Controls, B219	\$ 250.0	CE	DEG	BS	N/A	Move to FY02
	48	ACJP001912	Repair HVAC Controls, B100	\$ 250.0	CE	DEG	PM	N/A	Move to FY02
	49	ACJP001932	Repair HVAC Controls, B105	\$ 250.0	CE	DEG	PM	N/A	Move to FY02
	50	ACJP001143	Install AC in Room, B105, Command Post	\$ 30.0	CE	DEG	PM	N/A	Move to FY01
	51	ACJP001169	PK Office Renovation, B110	\$ 5.0	PK	DEG	PM	N/A	Move to FY02
	52	ACJP002174	Pave Area, B220	\$ 15.0	CE	MIN	BS	N/A	CANX
	53	ACJP011535	Install Curbs & Gutters, Area B	\$ 154.0	CE	MIN	BS	N/A	Move to FY01
			TOTAL	\$ 6,708.6					

Note: 1. Bold and italicized Projects have been funded

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FY 00 QOL Program

PRJ	PROJ NUM	PROJECT TITLE	(\$000)	FIM	MA	START DATE	STATUS CONST	
		ACJP990801	Construct Mini Park, B220	\$ 37.2	MIN	BS	Jan 01	0%
	1	HHEK970023A	Repair Structure, Youth Cent, B425	\$ 1,084.0	DEG	CS	7 Aug 00	35%
	3	ACJP998214A	Renovate Rec Equip Rental, B242	\$ 32.0	MIN	CS	14 Aug 00	95%
	4	HHEK001253	Dormitory Gazebo, B40	\$ 7.2	MIN	CS	Dec 00	0%
	5	ACJP001166	Replace Bus Stop with Gazebo, Area B	\$ 15.0	MIN	CS	Jan 01	0%
	6	ACJP002152	Install Gazebo, Area B	\$ 7.2	MIN	CS	Dec 00	0%
	7	HHEK002153	Install Gazebo, B56	\$ 14.0	MIN	CS	N/A	Move to FY01
	8	HHEK990619	Install HVAC, Dorm, B33 (Dorm Master Plan)	\$ 250.0	DEG	BS	N/A	Move to FY01
	9	HHEK970013	Repair Bathhouse, B401	\$ 300.0	MIN	CS	N/A	Move to FY01
	10	HHEK990113	Convert Toilet Facility, B113	\$ 60.0	MIN	CS	N/A	Move to FY01
	11	HHEK960003A	Refurbish Dorm Basements, B32 & B41	\$ 340.0	MIN	BS	N/A	Move to FY01
	12	NSAL990903	Relocate Water Faucets, FamCamp	\$ 15.0	MIN	CS	N/A	CANX
			TOTAL	\$ 2,161.6				

Note: Bold and italicized Projects have been funded

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FY 00 (P722)MFH Program

PRI	PROJ NUM	PROJECT TITLE	(\$000)	FIM	MA	START DATE	STATUS CONST
9	<i>HHEK004242</i>	<i>Rpr Qtrs 10A Bathroom</i>	\$ 12.5	<i>MIN</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>Dec 00</i>	<i>0%</i>
10	<i>HHEK993408</i>	<i>Repair Family Room, Qtrs #1 (Design)</i>	\$ 11.3	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>16 Oct 00</i>	<i>N/A</i>
11	<i>HHEK990015</i>	<i>Upgrade Officers Road Park (Road Pavement)</i>	\$ 50.0	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
12	<i>HHEK990005</i>	<i>Demo Qtrs. #1B</i>	\$ 30.0	<i>MIN</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
13	<i>HHEK990404</i>	<i>Renovate Guard Shack Pacific Crest</i>	\$ 129.0	<i>MIN</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
14	<i>HHEK990405</i>	<i>Replace Guard Shack & Widen Road, Whites Point</i>	\$ 359.0	<i>MIN</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
15	<i>HHEK004202</i>	<i>Replace Trash Enclosures</i>	\$ 160.0	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
16	<i>HHEK014402</i>	<i>Repair Utility Entrances, Multi</i>	\$ 45.0	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
<i>Design Status</i>							
17	<i>HHEK950041A</i>	<i>Pave Community Center Road, Ft Mac (Design)</i>	\$ 18.0	<i>MIN</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>10 Aug 00</i>	<i>5%</i>
18	<i>HHEK961014</i>	<i>Replacement Carpet, 41 Units</i>	\$ 205.0	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>1 Oct 99</i>	<i>98%</i>
19	<i>HHEK004195</i>	<i>Install Carpet 77 Units</i>	\$ 385.0	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>1 Oct 99</i>	<i>98%</i>
20	<i>HHEK004631</i>	<i>Redo Flooring, Qtrs 7B</i>	\$ 5.0	<i>MIN</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>0%</i>
21	<i>HHEK014435</i>	<i>Install Fences, Smallwood Dr.</i>	\$ 20.1	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
			TOTAL \$ 2,474.7				

Note: Bold and Italicized Projects have been funded

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FY 00 (P721)MFH Program

PRI	PROJ NUM	PROJECT TITLE	(\$000)	FIM	MA	STATUS CONST	STATUS CONST
	<i>HHEK011161</i>	<i>Painting and Carpeting of Housing Office, B37</i>	\$ 6.0	<i>MIN</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>10 Oct 00</i>	<i>95%</i>
			TOTAL \$ 6.0				

Note: Bold and Italicized Projects have been funded

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SMC Facilities Requirements Board - 01 Dec 00



FY 00 Medical Program

PRI	PROJ NUM	PROJECT TITLE	(\$000)	FIM	MA	Start Date	STATUS
							CONST
	<i>HHEK001200</i>	<i>Repair / Seal Basement Walls, B30</i>	\$ 17.2	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>Jan 01</i>	<i>0%</i>
	<i>HHEK001222</i>	<i>Restore ADA Sidewalk & Install Railing, B30</i>	\$ 5.5	<i>MIN</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>Jan 01</i>	<i>0%</i>
1	<i>HHEK019432</i>	<i>Repair Boiler, B30</i>	\$ 15.0	<i>DEG</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>Dec 00</i>	<i>0%</i>
2	<i>ACJP001142</i>	<i>Install (3) Temp Alarms, B200 & 202</i>	\$ 13.0	<i>DEG</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>Aug 00</i>	<i>100%</i>
3	<i>ACJP998213</i>	<i>Install Panic Hardware, B200</i>	\$ 3.0	<i>DEG</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>Aug 00</i>	<i>100%</i>
TOTAL			\$ 53.7				

Note: Bold and Italicized Projects have been funded. As of: 01 Dec 00 21




FY 00 User Funded Program

PRI	PROJ NUM	PROJECT TITLE	(\$000)	USER	FIM	MA	Start Date	STATUS
								CONST
	<i>ACJP941051</i>	<i>Handicap Ramp, B130</i>	\$ 19.2	<i>CS</i>	<i>DEG</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
	<i>ACJP001126</i>	<i>Base Consolidated Network Control Cntr, B130</i>	\$ 75.0	<i>CS</i>	<i>DEG</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
1	<i>ACJP001703</i>	<i>Renovate CSI Offices, B130</i>	\$ 55.0	<i>OSI</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>100%</i>
2	<i>ACJP990907</i>	<i>Install Fire Sprinklers, B251</i>	\$ 80.0	<i>DeCA</i>	<i>DEG</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
4	<i>ACJP001093</i>	<i>Renovate Office Area, B110</i>	\$ 35.0	<i>CW</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>95%</i>
5	<i>ACJP998109</i>	<i>Renovate 1st Flr, Multimedia Spt, B130</i>	\$ 130.0	<i>CS</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>95%</i>
6	<i>ACJP001102</i>	<i>Replace Security Doors, B125</i>	\$ 28.0	<i>CL</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>100%</i>
7	<i>ACJP009361</i>	<i>Carpet Offices, B130</i>	\$ 15.0	<i>MZ</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>100%</i>
9	<i>NSAL001143</i>	<i>Renovate Server Room, B80</i>	\$ 110.0	<i>ADC</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
10	<i>HHEK009152</i>	<i>Upgrade Tot Lot, B425</i>	\$ 15.1	<i>SV</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>Dec 00</i>	<i>0%</i>
11	<i>ACJP009571</i>	<i>Paint Second Floor, B130</i>	\$ 28.0	<i>SG</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>100%</i>
12	<i>ACJP003695</i>	<i>Remove Walls, B115</i>	\$ 15.0	<i>MT</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
13	<i>HHEK991149</i>	<i>Install Satellite Dish, B425</i>	\$ 20.0	<i>SV</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>95%</i>
14	<i>HHEK995103</i>	<i>Renovate Post Office, B418</i>	\$ 120.0	<i>PO</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>95%</i>
15	<i>HHEK995115</i>	<i>Install Alarm System, B403</i>	\$ 15.0	<i>SV</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>95%</i>
16	<i>ACJP009140</i>	<i>Replace Carpet, B105, 5th Flr</i>	\$ 7.5	<i>XP</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Move to FY01</i>
TOTAL			\$ 767.8					

Note: Bold and Italicized Projects have been funded. As of: 01 Dec 00 22

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FY 01 RPMC Program

Previous FRB Priority	Project No	Project Title	(\$000)	Design	FM	MA	Method of Accmp
FY01-3	ACJP011032	<i>Repair Underground Electrical Ducts, Area B</i>	\$ 250.0	65%	DEG	BS	Red Horse
SUB-TOTAL			\$ 250.0				
	ACJP001103JA.F	Replace Refrigerant Leak Detectors	\$ 46.0	65%	DEG	BS	VENDOR
	ACJP001208	Restretching and Cleaning of Gym Floor Carpet, B242	\$ 5.7	95%	DEG	BS	GSA
FY01-20	HHEK011512	Repair Chapel Roof, B420	\$ 55.0	0%	PML	BS	IDIQ
FY01-19	HHEK991504	Paint Chapel, B420	\$ 20.0	0%	PML	BS	IDIQ
FY01-23	HHEK941502	Paint Exterior B37	\$ 110.0	100%	PML	BS	IDIQ
		Demolish B235 (Design)	\$ 16.0	0%	DSG	BS	A&E
		Demolish B244 (Design)	\$ 16.0	0%	DSG	BS	A&E
		Demolish B243 (Design)	\$ 16.0	0%	DSG	BS	A&E
		Demolish B242 (Design)	\$ 16.0	0%	DSG	BS	A&E
		Demolish B241 (Design)	\$ 16.0	0%	DSG	BS	A&E
	ACJP001180	Restore B229 for Base Consolidation	\$ 311.0	5%	DEG	BS	A&E
SUB-TOTAL			\$ 627.7				
	HHEK001111	Repeve Road for Emergency Evacuation of Children, B31	\$ 180.0	65%	DEG	BS	IDIQ
FY00-26	HHEK950041	Repeve Source Selection Road	\$ 427.0	5%	DEG	MS	COE
FY00-50	ACJP001143	Install AC in Room B105 Command Post	\$ 30.0	0%	DEG	PM	SA
FY00-24	ACJP998617	Repair Thermostats, B100 & B105	\$ 281.0	100%	DEG	PM	SABER

Note: Bold and Italicized Projects have been funded

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FY 01 RPMC Program

Previous FRB Priority	Project No	Project Title	(\$000)	Design	FM	MA	Method of Accmp
FY00-11	ACJP990717	Utility Distribution Study, Area B	\$ 84.1	100%	DEG	MS	A&E
FY01-17	ACJP001372	Repair Exterior Lighting, Area A	\$ 75.5	100%	DEG	BS	SA
FY01-21	ACJP998216	Replace Downspouts, Bldgs 240 & 244	\$ 26.0	100%	MN	BS	SA
FY01-8	ACJP990114	Renovate Prof Dev Center, B130	\$ 40.0	100%	MN	BS	SABER
FY00-21	ACJP009862	Repair Duct Work, B219	\$ 484.0	100%	MN	BS	SA
FY00-35	HHEK998709	Install Parking Lot Lights, B37	\$ 39.0	100%	MN	BS	SA
	ACJP001134	Clean HVAC Ducts, B115	\$ 70.0	0%	MN	BS	IDIQ
	ACJP001135	Clean HVAC Ducts, B120	\$ 70.0	0%	MN	BS	IDIQ
	ACJP001136	Clean HVAC Ducts, B125	\$ 70.0	0%	MN	BS	IDIQ
	ACJP001137	Clean HVAC Ducts, B130	\$ 70.0	0%	MN	BS	IDIQ
	HHEK998402	Renovate Basement, B410	\$ 720.0	100%	MN	BS	IFB
	ACJP019012	Repair Stairwell, B212	\$ 15.0	0%	MN	BS	SA
FY01-27	ACJP011535	Install Curbs & Gutters, Area B	\$ 154.0	100%	MN	BS	IDIQ
FY01-13	ACJP011521	Restore Landscape, B220	\$ 15.0	CANX	MN	BS	SABER
	ACJP998204	Install Restrooms Facilities, B240	\$ 90.0	CANX	MN	BS	CANX
TOTAL			\$ 4,346.0				

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FY 01 (722) MFH Program

Previous FRB	Project No	Project Title	(\$000)	Design	FIM	MA	Method of
Priority							Accomp
	HHEK996414	Paint Townhouses Ft Mac (Phase 5)	\$ 101.0	100%	MIN	CS	IDQ
	HHEK96014B	Housing Upgrades, Phase 3A	\$ 200.0	100%	DEG	MS	IDQ
FY00-3	HHEK014232	Replace Stairs & Rails, Qtrs #19B	\$ 36.0	100%	CRI	BS	SABER
FY00-6	HHEK014422	Replace MFH Transformers	\$ 125.0	100%	DEG	MS	BA
FY00-9	HHEK993408	Repair Family Room, Qtrs #1	\$ 86.0	5%	MIN	CS	IFB
FY00-2	HHEK004171	Qtrs #2 Pabo	\$ 7.3	100%	MIN	BS	BA
	HHEK014362	Repair Lawn Sprinklers System Qtrs #2	\$ 8.9	85%	MIN	BS	BA
FY00-10	HHEK990015A	Upgrade Officer Road Park (Pavement), BSI	\$ 50.0	100%	MIN	CS	SABER
FY00-17	HHEK950041A	Repeve Fort Mac, Crty Cr/MFH	\$ 183.0	5%	MIN	MS	COE
FY00-19	HHEK004185A1	Replacement Carpet, Ft Mac, 40 Units	\$ 200.0	100%	MIN	CS	GSA
FY01-7	HHEK950001	Slurry Seal Pavement, Ft Mac	\$ 115.0	10%	MIN	BS	COE
FY00-13	HHEK990464	Renovate Guard Shack, PC	\$ 120.0	100%	MIN	MS	SABER
SUB-TOTAL:			\$ 1,230.2				
	HHEK951010B	Waterline Repairs, B2/B5 Housing, Phase 3	\$ 350.0	100%	MIN	CS	IDQ
FY00-21	HHEK0144E5	Install Smallwood Fence	\$ 20.1	100%	MIN	CS	SABER
	HHEK996414	Paint Townhouses Ft Mac (Phases 7 & 9)	\$ 180.0	100%	MIN	CS	IDQ

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FY 01 (722) MFH Program

Previous FRB	Project No	Project Title	(\$000)	Design	FIM	MA	Method of
Priority							Accomp
	HHEK96014B	Housing Upgrades, Phase 3	\$ 500.0	100%	DEG	MS	IDQ
FY00-15	HHEK014402	Repair Utility Entr, Multi	\$ 45.0	100%	MIN	CS	SABER
FY00-8	HHEK014025	Repair Qtrs 10A Bedroom	\$ 10.0	80%	MIN	BS	BA
	HHEK001100	Renovate Qtrs 9A	\$ 12.0	0%	MIN	BS	BA
FY00-19	HHEK004185A2	Replacement Carpet, Ft Mac, 40 Units	\$ 200.0	100%	MIN	CS	GSA
	HHEK997700A	Repeve Fort MacArthur Road (Quartermaster Road), Phase 1	\$ 315.0	0%	DEG	BS	IDQ
	HHEK997700B	Repeve Fort MacArthur Road (Old Fort Road), Phase 2	\$ 300.0	0%	DEG	BS	IDQ
	HHEK931051	Renovate Fence West Side, PCH	\$ 25.0	50%	MIN	BS	IFB
FY00-14	HHEK004202	Replace Trash Enclosures	\$ 160.0	100%	MIN	CS	SABER
	HHEK996415	Paint Ext Historical Units, BS1, 53, & 55	\$ 83.0	100%	PML	CS	IDQ
FY01-15	HHEK950040	Repeve CE Area Ft Mac	\$ 325.0	0%	PML	BS	IDQ
FY00-11	HHEK990005	Demt Qtrs #18	\$ 30.0	10%	MIN	BS	BA
FY00-7	HHEK998406	Seal Basements, Ft Mac	\$ 60.0	0%	MIN	CS	BA
TOTAL:			\$ 3,845.3				

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FY 01 NAF Program

Previous FRB Priority	Project No	Project Title	(\$000)	Design	FIM	MA	Method of Accmp
<i>FY00-4</i>	<i>ACJP001141</i>	<i>Remove Bar Officers Lounge, B120</i>	<i>\$ 12.0</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>SABER</i>
<i>FY00-5</i>	<i>HHEK019412</i>	<i>Repair Kitchen Floor, B403</i>	<i>\$ 154.8</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>SABER</i>
TOTAL			\$ 166.8				

Note: Bold and Italicized Projects have been funded

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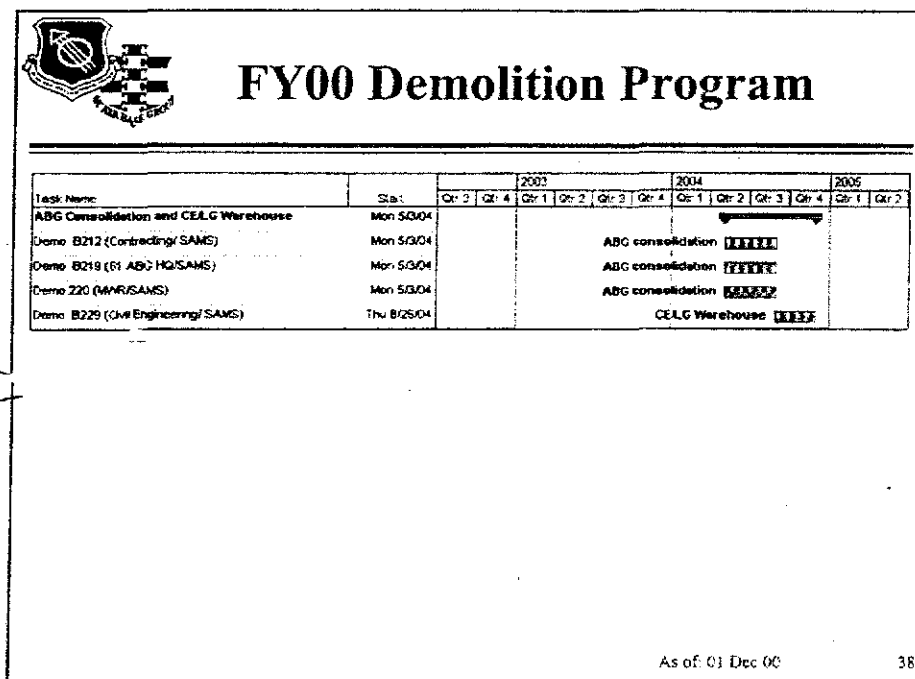
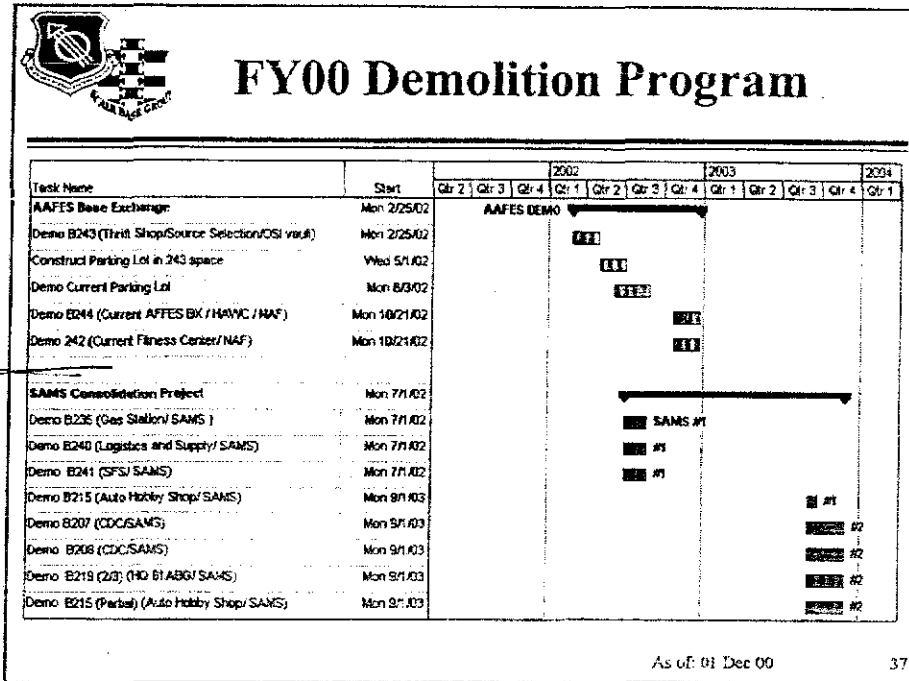
FY 01 Medical Program

FRB Priority	Project No	Project Title	(\$000)	Design	FIM	MA	Method of Accmp
	<i>HHEK001222</i>	<i>Repair Handicapped Sidewalk and Install Handrail, B30</i>	<i>\$ 5.5</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>IDQ</i>
Total			\$ 5.5				

Note: Bold and Italicized Projects have been funded

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SMC Facilities Requirements Board - 01 Dec 00



Energy Conservation

- **Utilities Privatization**
 - Letter submitted to HQ AFMC/CE requesting suspending program for LAAFB until base consolidation completed
 - HQ AFMC/EC modified letter and forwarded to Air Staff in November
- **Energy Saving Performance Contract (ESPC)**
 - Honeywell Corporation concluded Phase I study of LAAFB
 - Letter requesting moving program into Phase II submitted
 - Phase II kickoff meeting scheduled for 7 December 2000
 - Bulk of energy projects will focus on Fort MacArthur and housing areas
- **HQ AFMC Energy Assistance Team completed survey in May**
 - Final report with project descriptions and economic analysis received 6 October 2000
 - Low cost projects identified from final report, ongoing development of project Work Orders

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Energy Conservation (cont)

- **Recycled Water Project**
 - Project 80% designed as of 27 November 2000
 - Design review meeting held on 27 October 2000
 - Project ground breaking scheduled for December 2000
- **Energy Consumption**
 - Electrical usage elevated 7% from FY99
 - Gas usage reduced 52% from FY99
 - Energy costs elevated 3.8%; \$82.3K from FY99
 - Consumption trend down for September 2000
- **Water Consumption**
 - Water consumption elevated 13.75% from FY99
 - Water costs elevated 15.9%; \$27.6K from FY99

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SMC Facilities Requirements Board - 01 Dec 00




Space Allocation

Requester	Current Bldg/Space	Proposed Space	Current Occupant	Recommendation
61 SFS UNION	Bldg 241	2-3 Offices	N/A	Pending location of space
LG SATO	Bldg 219	Bldg 130	N/A	Pending location of space
61 SFE Law Enforcement Desk	Bldg 120, Rm 234	Bldg 120, Rm 515	61 CS	Approval - awaiting construction
CZ	Bldg 120	Bldg 130	CZ	Bldg 130, Rms 2457, 2458, 2281, 2532
GAO	Bldg 120	Bldg 120	GAO	Remain in Bldg 120
AFAA	Bldg 120	Bldg 120	AFAA	Remain in Bldg 120
Naval Reserve, Det 1	Off Base	Bldg 130	61 CS	Bldg 130, Rms 2257 A, B, C
Career Center	Bldg 130	Bldg 130	61 CS	Bldg 130, Rm 2444D
Chaplain Office	Bldg 120	Bldg 105	N/A	First floor office space

- **Single Facility/Building Manager**
 - Most facility square footage

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Recommendations

- **Approve FY 01 Projects/Priority**
- **Approve Space Re-allocations Decision**
- **Approve Single Facility/Building Manager Concept**

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Mission Areas

- **Primary Mission (PM)**
 - Facilities and infrastructure integral to the installation's primary mission.
 - Ex: SPO buildings and infrastructures within them
- **Mission Support (MS)**
 - Facilities directly supporting the installation's primary mission.
 - Ex: Base Comm Center, Security Forces, Electrical Distribution System
- **Base Support (BS)**
 - Facilities not integral to the primary mission but necessary to keep the installation functioning properly.
 - Ex: Gym, Administrative Offices, CE, dormitories
- **Community Support (CS)**
 - Facilities supporting the base community, base personnel, or do not fall within the other mission areas.
 - Ex: Commissary, BX, Youth Center, family housing

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Energy Conservation Project List

- **Energy Conservation Projects Developed from Air Force Audit Report**
 - **Proposed for Contract Accomplishment**
 - Ultrasonic motion sensors in basement hall ways in Area A
 - Building 120, install utility meters on "The Club" utility source points
 - Buildings 30, 403, 418, and 425, install utility meters on utility source points
 - Buildings 220, 201, 202, 209, 214, 220, 235, and 244, install utility meters on utility source points
 - Building 219, install pipe insulation on all domestic hot water lines
 - Area A buildings, install time clocks on water heater circulation pumps

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SMC Facilities Requirements Board - 01 Dec 00



Energy Conservation Project List

- **Energy Conservation Projects Identified by Honeywell**
 - Fort MacArthur, retrofit lighting with T-8 lamps
 - Fort MacArthur, retrofit landscape irrigation system
 - Fort MacArthur, domestic water system upgrades
 - Fort MacArthur, pool cover retrofit
 - Fort MacArthur, pool controls
 - Fort MacArthur, domestic hot water controls
 - Fort MacArthur, HVAC controls for A/C and boiler systems
 - Area A and B, retrofit lighting with T-8 lamps

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Building Mangers Listing

Area - A

Building #	Building Manager	Grade	Customer/ Commander
100	Darity, Jim	E-5	SMC
105	Tumsek, K	E-4	SMC
107	Bandy, Scott	E-6	MDS
110	Mopar, Florante	E-8	SMC
111	Bandy, Scott	E-6	61 MDS
115	Thomas, Leon	E-6	SMC
120	Pitre, Lalanya	E-4	SMC
125	Baker, Christopher G.	E-3	SMC
130	Hernandez, Jerry	E-6	61 MDS
131	Bandy, Scott	E-6	61 MDS

Area - B

Building #	Building Manager	Grade	Customer/ Commander
200	Brandon, Sara	CIV	61 MDS
201	Brandon, Sara	CIV	61 MDS
202	Brandon, Sara	CIV	61 MDS

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Building Mangers Listing

Fort MacArthur			
Building #	Building Manager	Grade	Customer/ Commander
40	Falco, John	CIV	61 ABG
41	Russ, Kelvin	E-6	61 ABG
56	Craddock, Andrew	CIV	61 ABG
64	Nobles, Robert	CIV	61 ABG
65	Nobles, Robert	CIV	61 ABG
72	Nobles, Robert	CIV	61 ABG
74	Nobles, Robert	CIV	61 ABG
75	Nobles, Robert	CIV	61 ABG
78	Nobles, Robert	CIV	61 ABG
400	Durtschi, Roy	CIV	61 ABG
401	Durtschi, Roy	CIV	61 ABG
403	Brown, Patricia	CIV	61 ABG
410	Parsons, Robert	O-4	SMC
411	Bandy, Scott	E-6	61 MDS
417	Brining, Anita	CIV	61 ABG
422	Bandy, Scott	E-6	61 MDS
425	Brown, Patricia	CIV	61 ABG
428	House, William	E-5	61 ABG
451	Brown, Patricia	CIV	61 ABG
1200	Bandy, Scott	E-6	61 MDS
1300	Bandy, Scott	E-6	61 MDS

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APPENDIX F

BUDGET

															SPACE-RELATED FUNDING	
AS OF DATE: 07/05/01															AF SPACE BUDGET - FY02 PB	
PE #	PROGRAM TITLE	APPN	Fact or	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY98-07		
COMMUNICATIONS																
PE 33110F	DEF SATELLITE COMM SY	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	81405	27573	28612	22561	27004	23003	11922	4497	0	0	226,577	
PE 33110F	DEF SATELLITE COMM SY	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	9118	10141	3456	7261	3895	2051	1194	1282	0	0	38,398	
PE 33600F	WIDEBAND GAFILLER SY	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	0	25500	390956	189815	18604	12358	14605	14789	666,627	
PE 33600F	WIDEBAND GAFILLER SY	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	0	5429	21835	40802	2222	0	0	0	70,288	
PE 33601F	MILSATCOM TERMINALS	APPN 10	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT	1	15501	13094	23669	26523	45951	42417	39505	31487	21893	43933	303,973	
PE 33601F	MILSATCOM TERMINALS	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	24736	32995	33579	40231	20811	28611	51193	59198	65881	49401	406,636	
PE 33601F	MILSATCOM TERMINALS	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	15319	6036	7572	17634	41763	57601	98275	81748	68438	30738	425,124	
PE 33601F	MILSATCOM TERMINALS	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINT	1	739	183	0	0	38095	34202	32672	34027	35483	36145	211,546	
PE 33601F	MILSATCOM TERMINALS	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	0	0	0	0	11076	24258	25814	26726	28161	29075	145,110	
PE 33602F	ADVANCED WIDEBAND SY	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12200	89382	467513	569,095	
PE 33604F	ADVANCED EHF MILSTAT	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	0	0	0	334936	277673	267974	9820	6773	897,176	
PE 33605F	SATELLITE COMMUNICAT	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINT	1	49837	58228	62134	84124	54390	51113	112627	128820	140031	142264	883,568	
PE 33605F	SATELLITE COMMUNICAT	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	36673	34964	34326	38362	37352	27437	28250	29190	30394	31466	328,414	
PE 33606F	UHF SATELLITE COMMUN	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	544	
PE 33610F	MILSATCOM TELEPORT S	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PE 35903F	CINC'S MOBILE CMD CON	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	4050	1547	8062	9537	8009	6721	8786	10654	57,366	
PE 35903F	CINC'S MOBILE CMD CON	APPN 24	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	1	0	0	0	10200	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,200	
PE 35903F	CINC'S MOBILE CMD CON	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINT	1	0	0	6650	9108	15541	15115	17757	18396	19140	19425	121,132	
PE 35903F	CINC'S MOBILE CMD CON	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	0	0	0	1298	2885	3075	3172	3247	3390	3505	20,572	
PE 63430F	ADVANCED EHF MILSTAT	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	35313	54617	89824	244135	548398	516866	345019	274653	161493	72095	2,342,413	
PE 63432F	POLAR MILSTATCOM (SPA	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	14415	36207	37555	25829	18724	9588	5724	981	0	0	149,023	
PE 63840F	GLOBAL BROADCAST SER	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	0	0	0	0	34544	25472	16916	15661	21009	7009	120,611	
PE 63845F	ADVANCED WIDEBAND SY	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	31534	257337	387189	174735	850,795	
PE 63854F	WIDEBAND GAFILLER SY	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	70224	65152	45570	121661	96670	26670	48623	28077	0	0	502,647	
PE 64479F	MILSTAR LDR/MDR SAT C	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	610774	515772	345590	235164	232084	110363	1424	1421	0	0	2,052,592	
Subtotal - Communications					964,598	854,962	722,587	911,138	1,633,630	1,555,965	1,218,809	1,300,323	1,107,295	1,141,720	11,411,027	
NAVIGATION																
PE 35164F	NAVSTAR GLO POS SYS(U	APPN 10	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT	1	42421	35626	35320	38931	29659	27894	50963	68255	79208	71000	479,277	
PE 35164F	NAVSTAR GLO POS SYS(U	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	1495	3321	2335	1637	4384	4393	4758	4380	4771	1061	32,535	
PE 35164F	NAVSTAR GLO POS SYS(U	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	43139	36898	39004	66360	53093	57035	50629	50814	54982	59552	511,506	
PE 35164F	NAVSTAR GLO POS SYS(U	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINT	1	765	2122	1444	1951	2078	1940	6344	6311	6567	6615	36,137	
PE 35165F	NAVSTAR GPS (SPACE)	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	162626	87827	107498	173434	201479	236103	223445	261769	161877	425158	2,041,216	
PE 35165F	NAVSTAR GPS (SPACE)	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	10665	7619	13511	7812	7989	7125	8811	9918	14231	26326	114,007	
PE 35165F	NAVSTAR GPS (SPACE)	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	27648	24626	106849	258592	186459	206960	72760	60135	59667	51003	1,054,699	
PE 35165F	NAVSTAR GPS (SPACE)	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINT	1	24992	25323	34669	54116	51992	56488	59089	57634	59863	62841	487,007	

SPACE-RELATED FUNDING															
AF SPACE BUDGET - FY02 PB															
AS OF DATE: 07/05/01															
PE #	PROGRAM TITLE	APPN	Fact or	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY98-07	
PE 35165F	NAVSTAR GPS (SPACE)	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	7670	6257	6716	9067	12556	13319	13667	14047	14604	15118	113,021
PE 63421F	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITI	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	0	0	0	0	78358	100575	185119	188638	227900	224516	1,005,306
PE 64480F	GLOBAL POSITION SYS-BU	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	69151	76872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146,023
Subtotal - Navigation					390,572	306,491	347,346	611,900	628,047	711,832	675,585	722,101	683,670	943,190	6,020,734
GROUND SUPPORT															
PE 35110F	SATELLITE CONTROL NET	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	21471	23466	27958	38160	31301	54611	51636	51406	39441	37740	377,190
PE 35110F	SATELLITE CONTROL NET	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	58555	45205	54731	58105	56349	23531	23068	23001	37502	34494	414,541
PE 35110F	SATELLITE CONTROL NET	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	80630	69884	64535	61251	10010	15527	16179	13608	17311	17743	366,678
PE 35110F	SATELLITE CONTROL NET	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	8080	8274	8787	8735	9256	9392	9585	9898	10241	10619	92,867
PE 35130F	AFSCN OPERATIONS	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	0	483	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	503
PE 35130F	AFSCN OPERATIONS	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	129532	125418	121905	147404	209604	176379	188114	198902	205017	214171	1,716,446
PE 35130F	AFSCN OPERATIONS	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	48767	47969	53436	37213	18562	19653	20193	20735	21575	22328	310,431
PE 35151F	SATELLITE CONTROL NET	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	15818	22326	19638	19862	33544	33944	35623	36635	38673	34475	290,538
PE 35151F	SATELLITE CONTROL NET	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	12451	9304	7158	8685	12177	12871	13267	13585	14176	14656	118,330
PE 35173F	SPACE & MISSILE TEST &	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	0	175	190	200	234	234	239	244	249	255	2,020
PE 35173F	SPACE & MISSILE TEST &	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	19192	17633	17605	20086	22390	20719	19312	19087	20610	20404	197,038
PE 35173F	SPACE & MISSILE TEST &	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	3265	3357	3586	3610	4063	4289	4394	4523	4695	4862	40,644
PE 35181F	WESTERN SPACELIFT RA	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	24743	27133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,876
PE 35181F	WESTERN SPACELIFT RA	APPN 24	MILITARY CONSTRU	1	26876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,876
PE 35181F	WESTERN SPACELIFT RA	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	67452	67363	64862	71101	77026	80272	84336	89528	93694	95720	791,354
PE 35181F	WESTERN SPACELIFT RA	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	17954	19982	21560	21278	23955	25520	26315	26936	28116	29067	240,683
PE 35182F	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTE	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	54143	71665	90586	94049	135064	118537	134808	150210	171482	170829	1,191,373
PE 35182F	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTE	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	35522	27578	48303	84373	65097	74898	69924	66628	72430	72520	617,273
PE 35182F	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTE	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	164169	153809	165408	185959	198726	183132	191056	200810	211129	212781	1,866,979
PE 35182F	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTE	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	8806	9015	9794	10132	11203	11913	12207	12564	13043	13509	112,186
PE 35904F	SPACE DEF INTERFACE N	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	203	401	370	629	653	634	667	679	707	717	5,660
PE 35904F	SPACE DEF INTERFACE N	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	245	254	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	653
PE 35910F	SPACETRACK(SPACE)	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	7489	2259	2632	9191	8812	3046	317	27	0	0	33,773
PE 35910F	SPACETRACK(SPACE)	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	37977	42330	58170	2529	32591	6494	9321	18410	21457	107406	336,685
PE 35910F	SPACETRACK(SPACE)	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	41950	49412	48891	53670	65774	58715	61951	65970	63118	64777	574,228
PE 35910F	SPACETRACK(SPACE)	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	8450	8760	9341	10240	13285	15234	15660	16071	16732	17314	131,087
PE 35998F	MGT HEADQUARTERS - S	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	23109	27558	30343	25185	28928	31262	32469	33510	35496	36532	304,392
PE 35998F	MGT HEADQUARTERS - S	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	41343	41663	43377	48364	52997	56416	58222	60005	62204	64458	529,049
Subtotal - Ground Support					958,192	922,676	973,320	1,020,031	1,121,601	1,037,223	1,078,863	1,132,972	1,199,098	1,297,377	10,741,353
LAUNCH															

SPACE-RELATED FUNDING															
AS OF DATE: 07/05/01															
AF SPACE BUDGET - FY02 PB															
PE #	PROGRAM TITLE	APPN	Fact or	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY98-07	
PE 35119F	MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	195550	172268	60590	42685	42355	47059	42267	37245	31183	0	671,202
PE 35119F	MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	1999	3195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,194
PE 35119F	MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	24415	29925	31641	34397	32117	30720	20588	17581	20958	18693	261,035
PE 35119F	MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	5970	6093	6542	6621	9145	11635	11902	12265	12719	13178	96,070
PE 35138F	INERT UPPER STAGE (IUS)	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	35222	42962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,184
PE 35138F	INERT UPPER STAGE (IUS)	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	10	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	561
PE 35138F	INERT UPPER STAGE (IUS)	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	4321	4363	4208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,892
PE 35144F	TITAN SPACE LAUNCH VEHICLE	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	418110	535612	399434	406047	385298	237121	7988	6856	0	0	2,396,466
PE 35144F	TITAN SPACE LAUNCH VEHICLE	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	62401	67814	30824	25578	21293	0	0	0	0	0	207,910
PE 35144F	TITAN SPACE LAUNCH VEHICLE	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	64005	72220	65321	78515	85239	65864	1611	1670	1753	1914	438,112
PE 35144F	TITAN SPACE LAUNCH VEHICLE	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	9252	9273	9212	8861	9737	10290	10558	10853	11281	11678	100,995
PE 35171F	SPACE SHUTTLE OPERATIONS	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	1508	1327	1535	1503	1578	1599	1651	1691	1790	1826	16,008
PE 35171F	SPACE SHUTTLE OPERATIONS	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	2162	2052	2064	2056	2281	2392	2444	2522	2610	2707	23,290
PE 35953F	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCHER	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	68127	280397	98007	569081	358791	657453	812078	706887	3,550,821
PE 35953F	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCHER	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	0	0	6309	9442	28576	29034	42665	54012	56182	57003	283,223
PE 63853F	EELV D/V (SPACE)	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	63904	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,904
PE 64853F	EVOLVED EXP LAUNCH VEHICLE	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	23252	241973	321969	329897	320321	39862	0	0	0	0	1,277,274
PE 65860F	RSLP (SPACE)	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	26163	14447	7288	7834	8538	8186	8355	8530	9132	9554	108,027
Subtotal - Launch					938,244	1,204,075	1,015,064	1,233,833	1,044,485	1,052,843	508,820	810,678	959,686	823,440	9,591,168
METEOROLOGY															
PE 35160F	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	35183	40607	39694	67952	47580	62058	52235	52576	47610	48359	493,854
PE 35160F	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	11722	12215	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,928
PE 35160F	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	12284	19971	20339	25139	12259	7892	8716	7843	7974	8997	131,414
PE 35160F	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	13909	16260	15542	8197	9212	8876	9326	9516	9952	10084	110,874
PE 35160F	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	10904	6723	2942	2988	3217	3330	3404	3510	3637	3770	44,425
PE 35162F	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	2753	2470	2077	2125	2168	2024	2132	2173	2399	2432	22,753
PE 35178F	NATL POLAR-ORBITING OBSERVATION SATELLITE	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33984	0	167230	201,214
PE 63434F	NPOESS (SPACE)	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	31221	61967	56380	75950	157394	238038	308784	261918	242803	163995	1,598,450
Subtotal - Meteorology					117,976	160,213	138,965	182,351	231,830	322,218	384,597	371,520	314,375	404,867	2,628,912
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY															
PE 62601F	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	112939	122404	141083	68850	61086	56479	62222	69153	71107	73263	838,586
PE 62601F	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	30216	30180	31712	30013	22324	14836	15058	15486	16137	16784	222,746
PE 63302F	SPACE & MSL ROCKET PROGRAM	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	15398	21946	16097	27776	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,217

				SPACE-RELATED FUNDING											
AS OF DATE: 07/05/01				AF SPACE BUDGET - FY02 PB											
PE #	PROGRAM TITLE	APPN	Fact or	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY98-07	
PE 63401F	ADVANCED SPACECRAFT	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	91754	57557	102511	63019	54528	50373	54115	55254	63021	64352	656,484
PE 63402F	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (S	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	35841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,841
PE 63410F	SPACE SYS ENVIRON INT	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	2819	3215	3312	3381	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,727
PE 63438F	SPACE CONTROL TECHN	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	0	7212	12258	7897	33022	9764	9753	9742	9946	10156	109,750
PE 63444F	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLAN	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	0	0	0	19445	6488	6488	6491	6492	6592	6695	58,687
PE 63605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TE	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	0.4	20,701	20,576	20,934	17,189	17,503	15,098	16,784	18,298	18,682	19,077	184,842
PE 65864F	SPACE TEST PROGRAM	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	0	40284	44769	46050	50523	54663	54247	55881	57018	58229	461,664
Subtotal - Science and Technology					309,668	303,374	372,676	283,620	245,470	207,701	218,670	230,306	242,503	248,556	2,662,544
TACTICAL WARNING/ATTACK ASSESSMENT															
PE 35902F	BALLISTIC MSL TAC WNG	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	3870	3839	3876	4418	4630	4474	4666	4715	4965	4987	44,440
PE 35902F	BALLISTIC MSL TAC WNG	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	396	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	558
PE 35905F	SPACE SYSTEM SUPPORT	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	2171	3510	3130	2360	2216	2376	2362	2291	2610	2471	25,497
PE 35906F	NCMC-TW/AA SYSTEMS	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	8758	12380	12203	17147	27734	14569	14885	15171	15472	15817	154,136
PE 35906F	NCMC-TW/AA SYSTEMS	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	6678	17498	13566	19132	15797	15694	18159	18225	18585	18979	162,313
PE 35906F	NCMC-TW/AA SYSTEMS	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	94920	84319	59860	80421	93944	91599	94211	76364	80206	81952	837,796
PE 35906F	NCMC-TW/AA SYSTEMS	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	38804	40316	40878	31080	25340	26576	26997	27737	28845	29857	316,430
PE 35908F	TW/AA INTERFACE NETW	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	258	443	489	597	605	673	687	701	727	744	5,924
PE 35908F	TW/AA INTERFACE NETW	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	5651	6815	5583	3059	3054	2953	3108	3168	3471	3487	40,349
PE 35908F	TW/AA INTERFACE NETW	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	69	72	77	79	44	0	0	0	0	54	395
PE 35909F	BALLISTIC MSL EARLY WN	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	10283	21684	21130	13886	23471	19766	4115	0	0	0	114,335
PE 35909F	BALLISTIC MSL EARLY WN	APPN 24	MILITARY CONSTRU	1	46784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,784
PE 35909F	BALLISTIC MSL EARLY WN	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	70880	70168	79899	54422	82096	44637	47914	50781	52839	53642	607,278
PE 35909F	BALLISTIC MSL EARLY WN	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	6174	6566	7017	6756	7188	7657	7894	8082	8436	8721	74,491
PE 35911F	DEFENSE SUPPORT PROC	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	85805	86964	100469	105380	112456	99309	30338	35725	34009	34867	725,322
PE 35911F	DEFENSE SUPPORT PROC	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	181	202	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	403
PE 35911F	DEFENSE SUPPORT PROC	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	17624	13966	7708	9374	6363	6639	0	0	0	0	61,674
PE 35911F	DEFENSE SUPPORT PROC	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	45935	48312	53278	47454	65157	23898	21442	23372	24264	24635	377,747
PE 35911F	DEFENSE SUPPORT PROC	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	37262	37991	21809	2045	272	289	299	306	319	330	100,922
PE 35912F	SLBM RADAR WARNING S	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	3174	223	127	11668	15229	4102	3785	3859	4100	4208	50,475
PE 35912F	SLBM RADAR WARNING S	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	24714	26288	23329	22728	35008	22396	26473	28195	29481	29901	268,513
PE 35912F	SLBM RADAR WARNING S	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	12027	12334	13483	14048	15297	16245	16717	17141	17861	18474	153,627
PE 35913F	NUDET DETECTION SYST	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	954	2780	1470	1465	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,669
PE 35913F	NUDET DETECTION SYST	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	7792	1265	3454	2649	8470	7990	12735	11946	12412	12748	81,461
PE 35913F	NUDET DETECTION SYST	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	12878	12745	13497	11977	18823	20002	24878	23406	24413	25166	187,785
PE 35913F	NUDET DETECTION SYST	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	5067	5355	6694	7880	9437	8238	8078	8958	9317	9455	78,479
PE 35913F	NUDET DETECTION SYST	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONN	1	1499	1547	1647	1681	1861	1980	2040	2088	2180	2255	18,778
PE 35915F	SPACE-BASED INFRARED	APPN 14	MISSILE PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	0	0	93752	481020	0	6968	15652	17262	614,654

SPACE-RELATED FUNDING															
AF SPACE BUDGET - FY02 PB															
AS OF DATE: 07/05/01															
PE #	PROGRAM TITLE	APPN	Fact or	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY98-07	
PE 35915F	SPACE-BASED INFRARED	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	0	54347	0	0	0	0	0	54,347	
PE 35915F	SPACE-BASED INFRARED	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	10387	17019	23569	55261	54343	60009	68537	69671	72487	73258	
PE 35915F	SPACE-BASED INFRARED	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	1165	4662	25945	41462	41333	43993	45366	46543	48583	50225	
PE 38699F	SHARED EARLY WARNING	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	0	200	1700	200	300	1600	300	4,300	
PE 38699F	SHARED EARLY WARNING	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	0	0	11113	4180	3697	4041	3343	3450	3521	3581	
PE 38699F	SHARED EARLY WARNING	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	0	0	0	7979	8224	8362	8760	8855	9327	36,926	
PE 63441F	SPACE-BASED IR ARCHITECTURE	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	210016	144898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354,914	
PE 63876F	SPACE-BASED LASER	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	0	32550	68926	72544	371	425	490	561	1331	2217	
PE 64251F	SPACE-BASED RADAR EMITTER	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	0	0	0	50000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	
PE 64441F	SPACE BASED IR SYS(SBIR)	APPN 24	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	1	14000	0	0	2750	19000	6900	0	0	0	42,650	
PE 64441F	SPACE BASED IR SYS(SBIR)	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	337858	507554	400348	563967	405229	334753	270531	197390	246625	228855	
PE 64442F	SPACE BASED INFRARED	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	0	36601	218088	238810	0	0	0	0	0	493,499	
Subtotal - Tactical Warning/Attack Assessmet					1,124,034	1,261,028	1,242,676	1,450,686	1,304,743	1,383,127	768,612	695,874	773,166	767,775	10,771,721
GENERAL SUPPORT															
PE 13122F	SERVICE SPT TO NORAD	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	549	550	1003	1145	1011	1033	1049	1067	1127	1142	
PE 13122F	SERVICE SPT TO NORAD	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	4432	4639	4905	4994	5387	5543	5636	5795	6022	6234	
PE 13190F	SERVICE SPT TO COMBAT	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	0	0	0	990	1046	1091	1138	1191	1246	1306	
PE 13190F	SERVICE SPT TO COMBAT	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	0	0	3656	3715	8113	8526	8720	8988	9316	9654	
PE 13198F	MGMT HQ (U.S. ELEMENT)	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	3138	2611	2917	4814	3106	3066	3027	2803	3199	3004	
PE 13198F	MGMT HQ (U.S. ELEMENT)	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	5938	5888	3086	3088	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PE 13298F	MGMT HQ (U.S. SPACE CO)	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	
PE 15690F	SERVICE SPT COMBATAN	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	0	16017	1510	0	0	0	0	17,527	
PE 15690F	SERVICE SPT COMBATAN	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	0	0	0	5616	12714	13570	13284	13866	14465	14932	
PE 15690F	SERVICE SPT COMBATAN	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	0	0	5751	5880	12420	12405	12479	12865	13334	13817	
PE 15921F	SERVICE SPT TO SPACEC	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	0	0	0	1519	3683	6307	6581	7010	7341	7685	
PE 15921F	SERVICE SPT TO SPACEC	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	0	0	4041	8306	10173	11650	11928	12285	12745	13202	
PE 27247F	AIR FORCE TENCAP	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	143	190	192	195	198	197	201	205	209	213	
PE 27247F	AIR FORCE TENCAP	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	13485	5992	14704	13699	10811	10534	10751	10975	11200	11437	
PE 27247F	AIR FORCE TENCAP	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	6664	5526	6980	7752	12161	7961	8372	8556	8908	9066	
PE 27247F	AIR FORCE TENCAP	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	3991	3810	4826	5870	4446	2746	2802	2893	2993	3104	
PE 33185F	SERVICE SPT GLOBAL CM	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	0	0	0	122	130	135	141	147	154	161	
PE 33185F	SERVICE SPT GLOBAL CM	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	0	0	201	325	317	337	299	306	319	330	
PE 35159F	DEFENSE RECONN SUPP	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	7827	8902	6829	6739	14651	14966	15266	15602	
PE 35159F	DEFENSE RECONN SUPP	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	0	0	36491	41218	46578	42178	46029	46933	47925	48938	
PE 35174F	SPACE WARFARE CENTER	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	679	1247	770	774	778	756	773	788	804	822	
PE 35174F	SPACE WARFARE CENTER	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1	16882	19082	19302	19036	24136	16999	17516	17613	18978	18923	
PE 35174F	SPACE WARFARE CENTER	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNEL	1	10793	12950	15133	15459	17078	17873	18299	18845	19551	20255	

SPACE-RELATED FUNDING															
AS OF DATE: 07/05/01															
AF SPACE BUDGET - FY02 PB															
PE #	PROGRAM TITLE	APPN	Fact or	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY98-07	
PE 35698F	MANAGEMENT HQ, U.S. S	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	7346	12512	0	0	0	0	0	19,858	
PE 35698F	MANAGEMENT HQ, U.S. S	APPN 24	MILITARY CONSTRU	1	0	0	33000	6826	0	0	0	0	0	39,826	
PE 35698F	MANAGEMENT HQ, U.S. S	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	9454	9831	11226	13215	12180	8889	8576	8072	9533	99,749	
PE 35698F	MANAGEMENT HQ, U.S. S	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNI	1	10648	10726	5614	3965	0	0	0	0	0	30,953	
PE 35890F	VISUAL INFO ACTIVITIES-S	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	3077	3162	3175	1897	3275	3281	3355	3421	3489	31,698	
PE 35890F	VISUAL INFO ACTIVITIES-S	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	5822	5189	4776	8703	9552	9758	10554	11170	11622	89,178	
PE 35890F	VISUAL INFO ACTIVITIES-S	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNI	1	5398	5453	4264	3534	4922	5134	4674	4270	4471	46,737	
PE 35893F	DEMOLITION/DISP EXCES	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	677	1195	1091	1435	2354	1748	497	0	0	8,997	
PE 35896F	BASE OPERATIONS-OTHE	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	850	500	477	1177	1638	467	478	487	497	7,079	
PE 35896F	BASE OPERATIONS-OTHE	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	107416	100665	95866	128958	151754	154332	159989	156440	159029	1,375,222	
PE 35896F	BASE OPERATIONS-OTHE	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNI	1	71117	69505	67417	59998	66195	72562	74941	76659	79860	823,111	
PE 35907F	SPACE SYSTEMS TRAININ	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	1815	1606	1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,980	
PE 35914F	ENGINEERING INST SUPT	APPN 16	OTHER PROCUREMENT	1	0	0	0	119	796	665	767	859	877	4,979	
PE 35914F	ENGINEERING INST SUPT	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	0	6099	2854	4390	4603	4356	4534	4598	4788	41,080	
PE 35917F	SPACE ARCHITECT	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	13408	12873	10696	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,977	
PE 35917F	SPACE ARCHITECT	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	0	0	420	530	559	584	610	637	667	4,705	
PE 35917F	SPACE ARCHITECT	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNI	1	544	999	1071	1086	1185	1243	1271	1311	1358	11,475	
PE 35921F	SPACE COMM COMBAT OF	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	4121	4358	7285	8914	18335	15192	16096	15620	16547	123,007	
PE 35921F	SPACE COMM COMBAT OF	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNI	1	7175	7082	3829	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,086	
PE 35925F	OPERATIONAL HQ - SPAC	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	5430	4326	4211	6038	5855	5945	6362	6610	6903	58,669	
PE 35925F	OPERATIONAL HQ - SPAC	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNI	1	8867	7112	5068	6823	9796	10329	10615	10899	11342	92,589	
PE 35935F	SPACE CONTROL	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	0	0	0	0	20050	0	0	0	0	20,050	
PE 35996F	BASE OPERATIONS - SPAC	APPN 24	MILITARY CONSTRU	1	46135	27001	49150	61429	45200	12800	37820	59498	0	339,033	
PE 53116F	SPACE/SURVEILLANCE OF	APPN 55	OPERATION AND MA	1	7635	9017	8647	11523	14504	14826	15371	13633	14081	123,892	
PE 53116F	SPACE/SURVEILLANCE OF	APPN 56	NATIONAL GUARD P	1	4208	4838	8264	12505	12959	12365	12620	13124	13630	14137	
PE 53121F	SPACE SQUADRON - AFR	APPN 50	RESERVE PERSONNI	1	2162	3307	4199	8595	12110	12762	12265	12679	13265	95,018	
PE 53121F	SPACE SQUADRON - AFR	APPN 52	OPERATION AND MA	1	406	748	799	801	721	733	753	772	797	7,347	
PE 63856F	AIR FORCE/NAT PGM COC	APPN 28	RDT&E - AF	1	0	16900	0	2348	4433	8860	3348	0	1865	39,658	
PE 63856F	AIR FORCE/NAT PGM COC	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNI	1	0	0	174	352	383	401	409	422	437	3,031	
PE 84735F	UNDERGRADUATE SPACE	APPN 24	MILITARY CONSTRU	1	0	9209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,209	
PE 84735F	UNDERGRADUATE SPACE	APPN 30	OPERATION AND MA	1	3933	3288	3638	7888	7777	7874	8203	8435	8847	68,970	
PE 84735F	UNDERGRADUATE SPACE	APPN 32	MILITARY PERSONNI	1	30471	32579	35026	35362	41553	44017	45088	46417	48172	408,583	
Subtotal - General Support					417,542	420,053	512,927	564,342	649,821	580,279	622,872	644,130	607,179	620,157	5,639,302
All Space Missions Total (U)					5,220,826	5,432,872	5,325,561	6,257,901	6,859,627	6,851,188	5,476,828	5,907,904	5,886,972	6,247,082	59,466,761

APPENDIX G

AWARDS

AWARD TITLE	TITLE CATEGORY	DATES	NAME	ORGANIZATION
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Senior Company Grade Officer	Oct - Dec 1997	Capt Ann Wong-Jiru	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Junior Company Grade Officer	Oct - Dec 1997	1st Lt Richard A. Contreras	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	Oct - Dec 1997	Sr Master Sgt Andrew Shigg Jr.	61 Communications Squadron
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Noncommissioned Officer	Oct - Dec 1997	Staff Sgt Warren G. Conrow	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Airman	Oct - Dec 1997	Senior Airman James G. Suggs Jr.	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Senior-level Civilian	Oct - Dec 1997	Chau M. Phan	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Mid-level Civilian	Oct - Dec 1997	Anita C. Ferber	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Junior-level Civilian	Oct - Dec 1997	Willie May	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Linda Drum	SMC/AX
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Sunila Narain	SMC/CI
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Gregg Kraver	Det 8
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Jane Dziedzic	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Chau M. Phan	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Anita Hadorn	SMC/TE
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Ramesh Chaubey	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Timothy Bellings	61 CS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Budget Analyst of the Quarter	Oct - Dec 1997	Thomas Moss	SMC/TM
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Notable Achievement	Oct - Dec 1997	Tony Riccio	SMC/FM
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Notable Achievement	Oct - Dec 1997	Irma Torres	SMC/FM

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Alie Rodriguez	Det 8
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Ken Bernard	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Noami Dejesa	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Susan Seute	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Audrey Campbell	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Nancy Lingo	SMC/TE
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Sylvia Montemayor	61 CS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Lavivian Robinson	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Robin Warren	SMC/CW
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Judy Bantz	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Dorothy Mehta	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Barbara Wilkerson	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Theresa Contreras	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Vanessa Aragon	SMC/TE
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1997	Michael Rappaport	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	FY 1997	David Graham	SMC/AX
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	FY 1997	Bill Trombetta	SMC/CI
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	FY 1997	Gregg Kraver	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	FY 1997	Warren Carlson	SMC/CZ

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	FY 1997	Kathy Higgins	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	FY 1997	Kim Vu	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	FY 1997	Sallie Grubbs	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Senior Level	FY 1997	Anita Hadorn	SMC/TE
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	FY 1997	Carlos Rodrigues	SMC/CI
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	FY 1997	David Eaton	Det 8
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	FY 1997	Nancy Andrews	SMC/CW
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	FY 1997	Majonka Carbajal	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	FY 1997	John Hamilton	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	FY 1997	Serefino Silva	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	FY 1997	Anita Ferber	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Mid Level	FY 1997	Nancy Lingo	SMC/TE
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	FY 1997	Susan Bretherton	SMC/AX
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	FY 1997	Ann Fujii	SMC/CI
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	FY 1997	Lakisha Jefferson	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	FY 1997	Dena Houston	SMC/CW
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	FY 1997	Clair Garcia	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	FY 1997	Yvette Rico	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	FY 1997	Phuc Murphy	SMC/MT

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	FY 1997	Yolanda Spears	SMC/MV
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Civilian Award Winners	Junior Level	FY 1997	Allison Flanagan	SMC/PK
Air Force Association Award Winners	General Bernard A. Schriever Award	FY 1997	Rocket Systems Launch Programs	RSLP/Kirtland AFB
SMC Annual Award Winners	Senior Company Grade Officer	FY 1997	Capt Steven P. Whitney	SBIRS Program Office
SMC Annual Award Winners	Junior Company Grade Officer	FY 1997	1st Lt Woodrow Am Meeks	Advanced Systems Directorate
SMC Annual Award Winners	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	FY 1997	Sr Master Sgt Andrew Shigg Jr.	61 Communications Squadron
SMC Annual Award Winners	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	FY 1997	Master Sgt Ronnie D. Blankinship	VAFB, Det 9
SMC Annual Award Winners	Noncommissioned Officer	FY 1997	Staff Sgt Angela D. Smith	Comptrollers Office
SMC Annual Award Winners	Noncommissioned Officer	FY 1997	Staff Sgt Edward A. Hayes	VAFB, Det 9
SMC Annual Award Winners	Airman	FY 1997	Sr Airman Barbara J. Baker	Advanced Systems Directorate
SMC Annual Award Winners	Senior-level Civilian	FY 1997	Warren A. Carlson	NAVSTAR GPS Program Office
SMC Annual Award Winners	Mid-level Civilian	FY 1997	Carlos Rodrigues	DMSP Program Office
SMC Annual Award Winners	Junior-level Civilian	FY 1997	Anna R. Fuji	DMSP Program Office
JPO People's Choice Award		FY 1997	Darrel Weaver	SMC/CZ
AFMC Social Actions Chief of the Year		FY 1997	Capt Lisa A. Day	61 ABG
AFMS Social Actions Technician of the Year		FY 1997	Staff Sgt Ramona David	61 ABG
SMC Senior Noncommissioned Officer Security Forces of the Year		FY 1997	Master Sgt George A. Johnson	61 ABG

SMC Noncommissioned Officer Security Forces of the Year		FY 1997	TSgt James H. Luellen	61 ABG
AFMC Communication and Information Professionalism Award		FY 1997	Capt Darrell J. Clark	61 ABG
AFMC Outstanding Communication Computer Systems Managers of the Year		FY 1997	SMSgt Andrew Shigg	61 ABG
AFMC Outstanding Communication Computer Systems Managers of the Year		FY 1997	TSgt Luis Gomes	61 ABG
AFMC Visual Information Manager of the Year		FY 1997	Sr Airman Jeffrey Clapper	61 ABG
AFMC Commitment to Service		FY 1997	Lt Col Gregory L. Parish	61 MSS
AFMC Field Grade Nurse of the Year		FY 1997	Lt Col Jane E. Cozier	61 MSS
AFMC Outstanding Dental Junior Officer of the Year		FY 1997	Maj Roy C. Marlow	61 MSS
AFMC Outstanding Dental NCO of the Year		FY 1997	SSgt Stephania A. Gilkey	61 MSS
AFMC Bioenvironmental Engineering Outstanding Technician of the Year		FY 1997	Sgt Brian P. Whitehouse	61 MSS
AFMC Outstanding Production, Manufacturing and Quality Assurance Award		FY 1997	Lyn K. Lecompte	Acquisition Directorate
Air Force Achievement Award		FY 1997	Tech Sgt Gerald D. Jones	61 ABG
Air Force Achievement Award		FY 1997	Tech Sgt Terry Q. Sulton	61 ABG
Air Force Achievement Award		FY 1997	Staff Sgt William House	61 ABG
Air Force Achievement Award		FY 1997	Staff Sgt Barry J. Kennett	61 ABG
Air Force Achievement Award		FY 1997	Staff Sgt Ronnell B. Ramos	61 ABG
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Senior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Eric Shulman	SMC/AX
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Senior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Candice Gill	SMC/MC
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Senior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Teh-Fuh Oh	SMC/MT
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Senior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Ray Gallagher	SMC/PK
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Senior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Timothy H. Prescott	SMC/SC
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Senior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Geleta Smith	SMC/TE

LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Senior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Hamed G. Khozaim	SMC/XR
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Senior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	JoAnn M. White	SMC/CL
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Marco N. Rodriguez	SMC/AX
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Noreen M. Miles	SMC/CCP
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Patricia Mahoney	SMC/CI
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1998	John R. Peterson	SMC/CL
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Ernestine R. Reed	SMC/CZ
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1998	James Batchelor	SMC/MC
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Donia Keys	SMC/MT
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Inex Canady	SMC/TE
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Barbara A. Neal	SMC/XR
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Debra E. Thumser	61 MDS
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Laverne Williams	SMC/CL
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Mary V. Davis	SMC/CZ
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Janice M. Nicol	SMC/DP
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Kathleen Miller	SMC/MC
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Pameia Johnson	SMC/PK
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Johathan Leibert	SMC/TE
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1998	Stephanie C. Kidd	SMC/XR
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Senior Company Grade Officer	Jan-Mar 1998	Capt Cheryl R. Farrer	
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Junior Company Grade Officer	Jan-Mar 1998	1st Lt Thomas C. O'Malley	
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Annual Volunteer Excellence Award	Jan-Mar 1998	Lin S. Jensen	SMC/PK
LAAFB Civilian Quarterly Awards	Distinguished Public Service Award	Jan-Mar 1998	Lin S. Jensen	SMC/PK
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Company Grade Officer	April-June 1998	Capt Mark A. Baird	SMC/ADE
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior Company Grade Officer	April-June 1998	2nd Lt Katrina L. Compton	61 ABG/CEE
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	April-June 1998	Master Sgt Brent Carter	SMC/XRS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Noncommissioned Officer	April-June 1998	Tech Sgt Oren K. Lizana	61 MDS/SGS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Airman	April-June 1998	Airman 1st Class Verna L. McQueeney	61 MDS/SGSAL
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Airman	April-June 1998	Sr Airman John P. Mere	61 MSS/CCQ
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior-level Civilian	April-June 1998	Bobbie J. Aikels	SMC/PKX
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Mid-level Civilian	April-June 1998	Melissa a. Duong	SMC/MCK
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior-level Civilian	April-June 1998	Olga L. Chachere	SMC/CIK

LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Company Grade Officer	April-June 1998	Capt Mark A. Baird	SMC/ADE
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior Company Grade Officer	April-June 1998	2nd Lt Katrina L. Campton	61 ABG/CEE
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	April-June 1998	MSgt Brent Carter	SMC/XRS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Noncommissioned Officer	April-June 1998	TSgt Oren K. Lizana	61 MDS/SGS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Airman	April-June 1998	Airman 1st Class Verna L. McQueeney	61 MDS/SGSAL
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Airman	April-June 1998	Senior Airman John P. Mere	61 MSSCCQ
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior-level Civilian	April-June 1998	Bobbie J. Aikels	SMC/PKX
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Mid-level Civilian	April-June 1998	Melissa A. Duong	SMC/MCK
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior-level Civilian	April-June 1998	Olga L. Chachere	SMC/CIK
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Honor Guard Member of the Quarter	Oct - Dec 1998	Capt Daniel McCutchon	SBIRS Program Office
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Company Grade Officer	Oct - Dec 1998	Capt Dawn M. Coley	61 MSS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior Company Grade Officer	Oct - Dec 1998	1st Lt Allan A. Carreiro	MILSATCOM Program Office
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	Oct - Dec 1998	MSgt Stuart A. Gray	61 ABG
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Noncommissioned Officer	Oct - Dec 1998	SSgt Frank J. Baldus Jr.	SMC/CC (NCOIC)
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Airman	Oct - Dec 1998	Airman 1st Class Aaron M. Malek	
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Mid-level Civilian	Oct - Dec 1998	Jean Williams	Contracting Directorate
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior-level Civilian	Oct - Dec 1998	David Toler	Developmental Planning Directorate
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Clerical-level Civilian	Oct - Dec 1998	Marla P. Jordan	GPS Joint Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	April-June 1998	Irma Gonzales	SMC/AX
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	April-June 1998	William Trombetta	SMC/CI
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	April-June 1998	Steve Brennan	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	April-June 1998	Mary Quain	SMC/CW

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	April-June 1998	John Ruggiero	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	April-June 1998	Judy Thiele	SMC/DP
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	April-June 1998	Milly Radakovich	SMC/FM
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	April-June 1998	James Gill	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	April-June 1998	Loretta Umetsu	SMC/MV
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	April-June 1998	Bobbie Aikels	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	April-June 1998	Maria Aurora Vigil	SMC/TE
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	April-June 1998	Donald Gasner	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	April-June 1998	Della Hinesley	SMC/AX
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	April-June 1998	Renee Stenborg	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	April-June 1998	Christine Suttles	SMC/CW
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	April-June 1998	Melissa Duong	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	April-June 1998	Janice McFarland	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	April-June 1998	Judy Parnock	SMC/MV
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	April-June 1998	Arlene Dudley	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	April-June 1998	Mary Kruelskie	SMC/TE
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	April-June 1998	Paula Provost	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	April-June 1998	Thomas Sanders	61 MSS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	April-June 1998	Harold Robertson	61 ABG

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	April-June 1998	Susan Bretherton	SMC/AX
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	April-June 1998	Jones Kim	SMC/FM
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	April-June 1998	Lina Litonjua	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	April-June 1998	Yolanda Spears	SMC/MV
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	April-June 1998	Olga Chachere	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	April-June 1998	Irene Hernandez	SMC/TE
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	April-June 1998	Donna Whitman	61 MSS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	April-June 1998	Doreen Robinson	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	April-June 1998	Esperanza Connor	61 MDS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	April-June 1998	Cheryl Scott	61 CS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Notable Achievement Award	April-June 1998	Donna Picard	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Team of the Quarter	April-June 1998	Audrey Fox	Interest Penalty Payments IPT, SMC/FM
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Team of the Quarter	April-June 1998	Resa Fredericks	Interest Penalty Payments IPT, SMC/FM
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Team of the Quarter	April-June 1998	Robert Kato	Interest Penalty Payments IPT, SMC/FM
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Team of the Quarter	April-June 1998	Shenell Cooper	Interest Penalty Payments IPT, SMC/FM
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Team of the Quarter	April-June 1998	Dennis Hass	Interest Penalty Payments IPT, SMC/FM

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Team of the Quarter	April-June 1998	Deborah Taylor	Interest Penalty Payments IPT, SMC/FM
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Star Quality Award	April-June 1998	Daniel Rodriguez	SMC/MO
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Naomi DeJesa	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Priscilla Duernberger	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Jackie J. Farley	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Michel M. Guthrie	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Sharon M. Lolanowski	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Rafael M. Martinez	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Rosalinda McCormick	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Karen L. Ross	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Robert Wilson	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Marie Burden	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Linnea L. Burris	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Robert E. Donald	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Alice M. Johnson	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Nancy C. Lingo	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Dorothy Mehta	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Mary E. Proctoer	

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Aaron L. Renenger	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Marta E. Villa	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Bev Campbell	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Marlon O. Coronado	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Cara J. Elder	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Maria Garcia	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Ruby A. Hawkins	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Arminda Lewis	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Leffrey G. Moline	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jul-Sep 1998	Chrishon Tiffith	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Notable Achievement Award	Jul-Sep 1998	Robert M. Cappasola	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Notable Achievement Award	Jul-Sep 1998	Catherine c. Dozier	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Notable Achievement Award	Jul-Sep 1998	Cheryl R. Johnson	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Notable Achievement Award	Jul-Sep 1998	Jan R. Krueger	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Notable Achievement Award	Jul-Sep 1998	Fred H Lyles	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Notable Achievement Award	Jul-Sep 1998	Margarite McDermott	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Notable Achievement Award	Jul-Sep 1998	Cal M. Morioka	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Notable Achievement Award	Jul-Sep 1998	Mark D. Schubert	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Notable Achievement Award	Jul-Sep 1998	Marianne F. Traylor	

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Notable Achievement Award	Jul-Sep 1998	Tom K. Watson	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Notable Achievement Award	Jul-Sep 1998	Fernnelia D. Wilson	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Special Act Award	Jul-Sep 1998	Mary V. Davis	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Senior Budget Analyst of the Quarter	Jul-Sep 1998	Linda Jung	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level Performer	Jul-Sep 1998	Irma J. Torres	
SMC Fourth Quarter Award Winners	Senior Company Grade Officer	Oct - Dec 1998	Capt Davil A. Searle	DMSP Program Office
SMC Fourth Quarter Award Winners	Junior Company Grade Officer	Oct - Dec 1998	1st Lt Daniel R. Shingledecker	SMC Contracting Directorate
SMC Fourth Quarter Award Winners	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	Oct - Dec 1998	MSgt Timothy D. Daron	61 MSS
SMC Fourth Quarter Award Winners	Noncommissioned Officer	Oct - Dec 1998	SSgt Jerome A. Nash	61 MDS
SMC Fourth Quarter Award Winners	Airman	Oct - Dec 1998	Senior Airman Raminah I. Hartke	SMC Launch Programs Directorate
SMC Fourth Quarter Award Winners	Honor Guard Member of the Quarter	Oct - Dec 1998	TSgt Allen C. Cromer Jr.	SMC Advanced Systems Directorate
SMC Fourth Quarter Award Winners	Mid-level Civilian	Oct - Dec 1998	Charles J. Briggs	DMSP Program Office
SMC Fourth Quarter Award Winners	Junior-level Civilian	Oct - Dec 1998	Dorothy A. Mehta	MILSATCOM Program Office
SMC Fourth Quarter Award Winners	Clerical-level Civilian	Oct - Dec 1998	Marlon O. Coronado	61 MDS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1998	John R. Peterson	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Jimmie Thornton	SMC/CW
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Donna M. Kimball	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Michael J. Zellmer	SMC/MT

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Ronea L. Alger	SMC/PA
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Jean Williams	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1998	David O. Best	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1998	David J. Wiggins	61 CS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Linda Meza-Perez	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Wanda Oden Meyers	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Ariel Tonnu	SMC/FM
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Florentina R. Way	SMC/JA
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Yolanda A. Spears	SMC/MV
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1998	David R. Toler	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Scott D. Kowalski	61 SFS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Marla Jordan	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Wendy L. Marshall	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Willie L. Gourley	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Oct - Dec 1998	Iliana Briseno	61 MDS
SMC Annual Award Winners	Senior Company Grade Officer	FY 1998	Capt Donald J. Cothorn	MILSATCOM Program Office
SMC Annual Award Winners	Junior Company Grade Officer	FY 1998	2nd Lt Michelle R. Brunswick	Satellite and Launch Control Systems Programs Office
SMC Annual Award Winners	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	FY 1998	MSgt Robin L. Williams	61 MDS

SMC Annual Award Winners	Noncommissioned Officer	FY 1998	TSgt Oren K. Lizana	61 MDS
SMC Annual Award Winners	Airman	FY 1998	Senior Airman Jeffrey W. Clapper	61 CS
SMC Annual Award Winners	Honor Guard Member of the Quarter	FY 1998	SSgt Peter R. S. Carreon	Advanced Systems Directorate
SMC Annual Award Winners	Mid-level Civilian	FY 1998	Robert T. Wilson	MILSATCOM Program Office
SMC Annual Award Winners	Junior-level Civilian	FY 1998	Barbara A. Neal	Developmental Planning Directorate
SMC Annual Award Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 1998	Marlon O. Coronado	61 MSS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	Gracie A. Wantland	SMC/AX
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	Patricia Mahoney	SMC/CI
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	Norma F. Jackson	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	Jimmie Thornton	SMC/CW
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	Jackie J. Farley	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	Robert Wilson	SMC/FM
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	Melissa Duong	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	Naomi DeJesa	SMC/MV
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	Aaron L. Renenger	SMC/PA
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	Dennis A. Hass	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	David O. Best	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	Dina Williams	61 MSS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1998	Anthony Walker	61 CS

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1998	Susan A. Bretherton	SMC/AX
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1998	Linda Meza-Perez	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1998	Wanda Oden Meyers	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1998	Ariel Tonnu	SMC/FM
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1998	Marie Burden	SMC/JA
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1998	Dorothy Mehta	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1998	Yolanda A. Spears	SMC/MV
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1998	Barbara A. Neal	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1998	Robert E. Donald	61 MDS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	FY 1998	Laverne Williams	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	FY 1998	Trina M. Scott	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	FY 1998	Nina M. Smith	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	FY 1998	Marlon O. Coronado	61 MSS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	FY 1998	Iliana Briseno	61 MDS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Cost Civilian of the Year	FY 1998	Cal M. Morioka	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Financial Analysis Civilian of the Year	FY 1998	Loretta N. Umetsu	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Financial Management Organization of the Year	FY 1998	Mary H. Alverio	GPS Modernization Program Office Estimate Team
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Financial Management Organization of the Year	FY 1998	Kim A. Holman	

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Financial Management Organization of the Year	FY 1998	Cal M. Morioka	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Financial Management Organization of the Year	FY 1998	Phu-Phuong Nguyen	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Financial Management Organization of the Year	FY 1998	Darlene P. Thompson	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Financial Management Organization of the Year	FY 1998	Darrell L. Weaver	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Financial Analysis Office of the Year	FY 1998	Loretta N. Umetsu	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Financial Analysis Office of the Year	FY 1998	Patricia J. Boatman	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Financial Analysis Office of the Year	FY 1998	Naomi Dejesa	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Special Acts and Services	FY 1998	Carla F. Parnell	Financial Management Plans and Management Division
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Fiscal 1998 Special Acts and Services	FY 1998	Tony Riccio	Financial Management Plans and Management Division
Special Act or Service Award		FY 1998	Harriet R. Fuller	
Notable Achievement Award		FY 1998	Gregory A. Kane	
Notable Achievement Award		FY 1998	Phuc T. Murphy	
Notable Achievement Award		FY 1998	Michael J. Tolliver	
Notable Achievement Award		FY 1998	Kim Vu	
Air Force, Best in the Air Force for 1998	Public Affairs Community Relations Office	FY 1998	SMC/PA	
Air Force Award	Air Force Civilian Personnel Specialist of the Year	FY 1998	Colette Alvarez	61 MSS
Air Force Award	Special Acts and Services Award	FY 1998	Carla F. Parnell	SMC/FM, CCAR/ABSS Integration Team

Air Force Award	Special Acts and Services Award	FY 1998	Tony Riccio	SMC/FM, CCAR/ABSS Integration Team
Air Force Award	Special Acts and Services Award	FY 1998	Jerry Murray	SMC/FM, CCAR/ABSS Integration Team
Air Force Award	Special Acts and Services Award	FY 1998	Dwayne Jones	SMC/FM, CCAR/ABSS Integration Team
Air Force Award	Special Acts and Services Award	FY 1998	Zonia Smith	SMC/FM, CCAR/ABSS Integration Team
Air Force Award	Special Acts and Services Award	FY 1998	David Wang	SMC/FM, CCAR/ABSS Integration Team
Air Force Award	Special Acts and Services Award	FY 1998	Nickolay Reymers	SMC/FM, CCAR/ABSS Integration Team
Air Force Award	Special Acts and Services Award	FY 1998	SSgt Terrance Smith	SMC/FM, CCAR/ABSS Integration Team
Air Force Award	Special Acts and Services Award	FY 1998	SSgt David Thompson	SMC/FM, CCAR/ABSS Integration Team
AFMC Awards	AFMC Best Internal Division in AFMC (Media Contest)	FY 1998	SMC/PA	
AFMC Awards	AFMC Best Community Relations Division in AFMC	FY 1998	SMC/PA	
AFMC Awards	AFMC Best Commander Support in AFMC	FY 1998	SMC/PA	
AFMC Awards	AFMC Best Commercial Newspaper in its class in AFMC	FY 1998	SMC/PA	
AFMC Awards	AFMC Best Planned Single Event for POW/MIA Day	FY 1998	SMC/PA	
AFMC Awards	AFMC Best Television News Program	FY 1998	61 CS Video Services	
AFMC Awards	AFMC Best Television Feature Program	FY 1998	61 CS Video Services	

AFMC Awards	AFMC Best Television Sports Program	FY 1998	61 CS Video Services	
AFMC Awards	AFMC Best Television Information Program	FY 1998	61 CS Video Services	
AFMC Award	Air Force Materiel Command Personnel Specialist	FY 1998	Colette Alvarez	61 MSS
AFMC Award	AFMC Civilian Program Manager of the Year	FY 1998	Lorett Umetsu	EELV Program Office
AFMC Award	Best in AFMC	FY 1998	Social Actions Office/Military Equal Opportunity Office	
AFMC Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Launch Systems Environmental Team	Launch Programs System Program Office
AFMC Personnel Specialist of the Year		FY 1998	Colette Alvarez	DPC
Combined Federal Campaign Bronze and Ruby Awards		FY 1998	SMC	
Rotary National Award for Space Achievement		FY 1998	Capt Jim R. Hunter	Developmental Planning Office
Federal Executive Board Distinguished Public Service Awards	Outstanding Individual Accomplishments	FY 1998	Gerald Verduft	
Federal Executive Board Distinguished Public Service Awards	Outstanding Individual Accomplishments	FY 1998	Yolanda Spears	
Federal Executive Board Distinguished Public Service Awards	Self Development Award	FY 1998	Chau M. Phan	
Federal Executive Board Distinguished Public Service Awards	Outstanding Team Accomplishment	FY 1998	EELV Systems Program Office	
Federal Executive Board Distinguished Public Service Awards	Certificates of Merit	FY 1998	Sallie Grubs	
Federal Executive Board Distinguished Public Service Awards	Certificates of Merit	FY 1998	Saul Ortigoza	
Federal Executive Board Distinguished Public Service Awards	Certificates of Merit	FY 1998	Warren Carlson	
Federal Executive Board Distinguished Public Service Awards	Certificates of Merit	FY 1998	Joyce Mullenback	
Federal Executive Board Distinguished Public Service Awards	Certificates of Merit	FY 1998	5th Annual Run for Good Times Planning Committee	

SMC Team Excellence Award		Spring 1998	Advanced Systems Directorate's Space Application Project Office 2000 Division Team	
SMC Team Excellence Award		Spring 1998	377th Air Base Wing's Manpower and Quality Team	
Diamond Sharp Award		FY 1998	Staff Sgt Jerome A. Nash	
Ronald McDonald Fun Run Commander's Challenge		FY 1998	SBIRS Program Office	
Air Force Association Awards	Senior Officer of the Year	FY 1998	Col Michael J. Dunn	
Air Force Association Awards	Officer of the Year	FY 1998	Lt Col Gary A. Kyle	
Air Force Association Awards	EELV Program Office Award of Excellence	FY 1998	Sr Master Sgt Jay R. Mackey	Det 8
Air Force Association Awards	Unit of the Year	FY 1998	Launch Programs Systems Program Office	
Air Force Association Awards	Civilian of the Year	FY 1998	Warren A. Carlson	MILSATCOM Program Office
Air Force Association Awards	Senior Company Grade Officer of the Year	FY 1998	Capt Mark A. Baird	Advanced Systems Directorate, Contracting Division
Air Force Association Awards	Junior Company Grade Officer of the Year	FY 1998	1st Lt Nikole L. Wilson	Det 8 Launch Programs Office
Air Force Association Awards	Senior Noncommissioned Officer of the Year	FY 1998	Master Sgt Lisa M. Camp	Det 8 CLNPE
Air Force Association Awards	Noncommissioned Officer of the Year	FY 1998	Tech Sgt Duane C. Sorgaard	Advanced Systems Directorate
Air Force Association Awards	Airman of the Year	FY 1998	Sr Airman Jason A. Tuia	Launch Programs Office
Air Force Association Awards	Scientist/Engineer of the Year	FY 1998	Maj Bryan L. Kelchner	ABL Systems Program Office, Kirtland AFB

Air Force Association Awards	Support Person of the Year	FY 1998	Capt James D. McCreary	NAVSTAR GPS Program Office
Air Force Association Awards	Manager of the Year	FY 1998	Lt Col Gregory D. Glover	MILSATCOM Program Office
General Bernard A. Schriever Award		FY 1998	Darleen Druyun	Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force For Acquisition and Management
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Maj Betty Bennett	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Steve Cobb	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Noble Dowling	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Dave Eidson	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Jon Francine	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Dr. Michael Jemiola	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Norm Keegan	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team

Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Capt Bill Kempf	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Theresa Kinzer-Varin	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Capt Brian Laine	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Margaret Lonning	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Dr. Gary Loper	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Dr. Bart Lundblad	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Leslie Meyers	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Dr. Marty Ross	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team
Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award		FY 1998	Andrea Ryan	LAAFB Launch Programs Environmental Systems Team

Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award				LAAFB Launch Programs
Federal Executive Board Distinguished Public Service Awards		FY 1998	Dr. Phil Thorson	Environmental Systems Team
		April-June 1998	Chau M. Phan	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Arthur Welton	Advanced Systems Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Phyllis Meyers	Directorate of Systems Acquisition
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Alan Wall	DMSP Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Roslyn Woods	Launch Programs Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Jackie J. Farley	NAVSTAR GPS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Phillip Sanchez	MILSATCOM Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Susan Moody	SBIRS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Aaron L. Renenger	SMC/PA
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Dung Do	Directorate of Developmental Planning
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Jeraldine Herbert	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Todd Goldsmith	61 MSS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Tasha Mason	Directorate of Systems Acquisition
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Debra McNeil	Launch Programs Directorate

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Carol Laechelt	Satellite and Launch Control Systems Programs Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Jennifer Grigsby	Comptrollers Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Bobra Wilkerson	MILSATCOM Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Carla Walker	SBIRS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Carlen Capenos	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Federico Agcaoili	61 MSS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Cathy Eppright	SBIRS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Jan-Mar 1999	Robert Boudrot	61 ABG
		Jan-Mar 1999	Jill Martin	61 MDS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 1999	Joanne Russell	Systems Acquisition Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 1999	Debra Brooks	Comptrollers Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 1999	Edwin Perez	SBIRS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 1999	Naomi DeJesa	EELV Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 1999	Stanley Wheeler	Contracting Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 1999	Dung Do	Developmental Planning Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 1999	Delores Lowe	61 ABG
		Apr-June 1999	Marcie Stevens	61 CS

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Apr-June 1999	Susan Bretherton	Systems Acquisition Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Apr-June 1999	Olga Chachere	DMSP Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Apr-June 1999	Brenda Young	DMSP Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Apr-June 1999	Cheryl Cobbs	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Apr-June 1999	Terri Mathis	61 CS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Apr-June 1999	Roberto Saldana	SMC/XP
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Apr-June 1999	Gerardo Fernandez	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Apr-June 1999	Kandie Morgan	61 MDS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Apr-June 1999	Marlon O. Coronado	61 MSS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Gracie A. Wantland	Directorate of Systems Acquisition
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Sally Petersen	DMSP Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Robert Graham	Launch Programs Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Pam Vilhauer	NAVSTAR GPS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Donna M. Kimball	MILSATCOM Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Ann Fujii	SBIRS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Patricia Boatman	EELV Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Delores Duncan	SMC/XP

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Joan Kunkler	Developmental Planning Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Douglas Balhorn	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Jim Tisdale	Directorate of Contracting
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Diana Lutter	Advanced Systems Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Mark Alexander	Directorate of Systems Acquisition
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Mary Davis	NAVSTAR GPS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Joel Perrine	Directorate of Contracting
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Jonnette Sadiq	61 CS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Bonnie Adkins	61 MDS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Isidora Taitano	MILSATCOM Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Mary Barnes	SBIRS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Tamara Jones	Directorate of Contracting
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Rasheedah Young	SMC/XP
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Darlene Fretwell	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Level	Oct - Dec 1999	Iliana Briseno	61 MDS
		Oct - Dec 1999	Glenn Hooks	61 MSS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1999	Arthur Welton	Advanced Systems Directorate

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1999	Thomas Huynh	Systems Acquisition Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1999	Ching Shelton	Launch Programs Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1999	Stanley Wheeler	Satellite and Launch Control Systems Programs Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1999	James Crawford	NAVSTAR GPS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1999	Linda Ramirez	MILSATCOM Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1999	John McIvers	Contracting Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1999	Edwin Perez	SBIRS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1999	Virginia Callanan	Developmental Planning Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 1999	Douglas Balhorn	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1999	Shenell Gipson-Cooper	Advanced Systems Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1999	Susan Bretherton	Systems Acquisition Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1999	Brenda Young	Launch Programs Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1999	Mary Davis	NAVSTAR GPS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1999	Bobra Wilkerson	MILSATCOM Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1999	Karen Duong	EELV Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1999	Joel Perrine	Contracting Directorate

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1999	David Toler	Developmental Planning Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1999	Judy Seballos	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 1999	Bonnie Adkins	61 MDS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 1999	Remona McNeilton	Advanced Systems Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 1999	Harriet Colder	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 1999	Isidora Taitano	MILSATCOM Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 1999	Chire Tolbert	SBIRS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 1999	Rasheedah Young	Plans and Programs Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 1999	Nancy Feist	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 1999	Jill Martin	61 MSS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Honor Guard Member of the Quarter	Jan-Mar 1999	1st Lt Linda Wilson	DMSP Program Office
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Company Grade Officer	Jan-Mar 1999	Capt Jeffery B. Morris	MILSATCOM Program Office
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior Company Grade Officer	Jan-Mar 1999	2nd Lt Jason J. Rafferty	SBIRS Program Office
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	Jan-Mar 1999	MSgt Michael R. Douglas	Systems Acquisition Directorate
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Noncommissioned Officer	Jan-Mar 1999	SSgt Karen E. Fabian	Chief Master Sergeant's Office
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Airman	Jan-Mar 1999	Senior Airman Eumir C. Arceo	61 CS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Mid-level Civilian	Jan-Mar 1999	Arthur L. Welton	Contracting Directorate
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior-level Civilian	Jan-Mar 1999	Jennifer Grigsby	SMC/FM

LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Administrative-level Civilian	Jan-Mar 1999	Jill Martin	61 MDS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Company Grade Officer	Jul-Sep 1999	Capt Yvette Marquis	61 MDS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior Company Grade Officer	Jul-Sep 1999	2nd Lt Kevin Eckerley	61 MDS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	Jul-Sep 1999	MSgt Paula Harris	EELV Program Office
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Noncommissioned Officer	Jul-Sep 1999	TSgt Joseph Oliver	61 MDS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Airman	Jul-Sep 1999	Airman 1st Class Amy Browne	61 MDS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Mid-level Civilian	Jul-Sep 1999	Ann Fujii	SMC/MT
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior-level Civilian	Jul-Sep 1999	Joel Perrine	Contracting Directorate
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Administrative-level Civilian	Jul-Sep 1999	Iliana Briseno	61 MDS
SMC Annual Award Winners	Company Grade Officer of the Year	FY 1999	1st Lt Christopher Burner	Det 9
SMC Annual Award Winners	Senior Noncommissioned Officer of the Year	FY 1999	MSgt Mark Hall	Airborne Laser Program Office
SMC Annual Award Winners	Noncommissioned Officer of the Year	FY 1999	TSt John Goodson	Det 9
SMC Annual Award Winners	Airman of the Year	FY 1999	Senior Airman Emuir Arceo	61 CS
SMC Annual Award Winners	First Sergeant of the Year	FY 1999	MSgt Harry Seballos	61 MSS
SMC Annual Award Winners	Individual Mobilization Augmentee of the Year	FY 1999	Lt Col John Capulli	Developmental Planning Directorate
SMC Annual Award Winners	Mid-Level Civilian of the Year	FY 1999	Bobbie Blount	Airborne Laser Program Office
SMC Annual Award Winners	Junior-Level Civilian of the Year	FY 1999	Susan Moore	Testing and Evaluation Directorate
SMC Annual Award Winners	Administrative Support Level Civilian of the Year	FY 1999	Rasheedah Young	Plans and Programs Office
Air Force Award	Missile Safety Award	FY 1999	Det 9	Vandenberg AFB
Air Force Award	Organizational Excellence Award	May 1997-April 1999	Advanced Systems Directorate	
Air Force Association Awards	Lt Gen John W. O'Neill Outstanding Program Office Director	FY 1999	Col Richard W. McKinney	EELV Program Office

Air Force Association Awards	Lt Gen Kenneth W. Schultz Award for Outstanding Program Manager	FY 1999	Col Robert K. Saxer	SMC/MV
Air Force Association Awards	Lt Gen Richard C. Henry Leadership Award for Outstanding Officer or Senior Noncommissioned Officer	FY 1999	Capt James B. Smith	SMC Contracting Directorate
Air Force Association Awards	Dr. Alfred Rockefeller, Jr. Award for Outstanding Civilian	FY 1999	Patricia J. Dean	SMC/TM
Air Force Association Awards	Lt Gen Forrest S. McCartney Award for Outstanding Company Grade Project Officer	FY 1999	Capt Andrew L. Boyd	MTAG
Air Force Association Awards	General Samuel C. Phillips Award for Outstanding Young Engineer/Scientist	FY 1999	Capt Jon M. Anderson	SMC/CZE
Air Force Association Awards	General Bernard A. Schriever Award	FY 1999	Secretary of the Air Force Whitten Peters	
Air Force Association Awards	Senior Officer of the Year	FY 1999	Col Robert Cox	
Air Force Association Awards	Officer of the Year	FY 1999	Maj Charles Kastenholz	
Air Force Association Awards	Award of Excellence	FY 1999	Capt Bruce Wilder	
Air Force Association Awards	Unit of the Year	FY 1999	Developmental Planning Directorate	
Air Force Association Awards	Civilian of the Year	FY 1999	Deborah Westphal	
Air Force Association Awards	Company Grade Officer of the Year (over 4 years)	FY 1999	Capt Donald Cothorn	
Air Force Association Awards	Company Grade Officer of the Year (4 years or under)	FY 1999	2nd Lt Jason Rafferty	
Air Force Association Awards	Senior Noncommissioned Officer of the Year	FY 1999	MSGT Harry Seballos	
Air Force Association Awards	Noncommissioned Officer of the Year	FY 1999	SSgt Brett Boyum	
Air Force Association Awards	Airman of the Year	FY 1999	Senior Airman Raminah I. Hartke	
Air Force Association Awards	Scientist/Engineer of the Year	FY 1999	Mark Fagan	
Air Force Association Awards	Support Person of the Year	FY 1999	Capt George Unsinger	
Air Force Association Awards	Manager of the Year	FY 1999	Lt Col Kenneth Robinson	
Outstanding Civilian Career Service Award		FY 1999	Gerald L. Verduft	

AFMC Award	AFMC Team Quality Award	Jul-Sep 1999	MILSATCOM, Advanced EHF Program Office Estimate Team	
John L. Levitow, Commandant's and Academic Achievement Award		FY 1999	Senior Airman Daniel Cockrell	
Department of Defense David Packard Excellence in Acquisition Award		FY 1999	EELV Systems Program Office	
John L. Levitow, Commandant's and Academic Award		FY 1999	TSgt Scott A. Gregg	369th Recruiting Squadron
Spirit Award		FY 1999	61 MDS	
Angel Award		FY 1999	1st Lt Stephen Hill	MILSATCOM Program Office
Angel Award		FY 1999	Maj Jeffrey Joyce	EELV Program Office
Angel Award		FY 1999	Sheryl Karle	NAVSTAR GPS Program Office
Angel Award		FY 1999	1st Lt Jason Martini	NAVSTAR GPS Program Office
Angel Award		FY 1999	1st Lt Tara McLaren	Directorate of Developmental Planning
Angel Award		FY 1999	Janet Miller	61 MDS
Angel Award		FY 1999	Lorraine Ornelas	61 MDS
Angel Award		FY 1999	Harry Demiere	61 MDS
Angel Award		FY 1999	William Taylor	61 MDS
Volunteer Excellence Award		FY 1999	Ray Friend	61 MDS
		FY 1999	David Brookfield	Staff Judge Advocate Office
Volunteer Excellence Award		FY 1999	Edward Maissian	Equal Employment Opportunity Office
Volunteer Excellence Award		FY 1999	Rick McGilton	Equal Employment Opportunity Office

Volunteer Excellence Award				
SMC Team Excellence Award		FY 1999	Fielding Watson	Equal Employment Opportunity Office
		FY 1999	NAVSTAR GPS Joint Program Office	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Dahlia Acosta	SMC/CI
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Barbara Arrant	Satellite and Launch Control Systems Programs Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 2000	James Crawford	SMC/AX
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Jeraldine Herbert	61 CE
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Norma Jackson	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Ian Martin	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Sue Stratton	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Gloria Watkins	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Thelma Daniels	61 SVS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Ann Frenzel	DMSP Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Diana Gilbert	NAVSTAR GPS Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Carol Laechelt	Developmental Planning Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Linda Meza-Perez	Launch Programs Directorate
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Gary Morheiser	SMC/AX

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Judith Solorzano	MILSATCOM Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Marcia Solski	61 SFS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Yolanda Spears	SMC/MV
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Jeanette Bangi	61 SVS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Sherl Price	EELV Program Office
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Jan-Mar 2000	Donielle Wilt	Directorate of Systems Acquisition
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 2000	Kimberly Dandridge-Drennon	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 2000	William Desmond	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 2000	Lauren Fleishman	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 2000	Sharon Kolanowski	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 2000	Elfriede Orr	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Apr-June 2000	Ariel Tonnu	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Apr-June 2000	Clarena Chambers	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Apr-June 2000	Joyce Howard	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Apr-June 2000	Joel Perrine	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Apr-June 2000	Mary Smith	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Apr-June 2000	Larry Stewart	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Apr-June 2000	Michelle Castleman	

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Apr-June 2000	Catherine Eppright	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Apr-June 2000	Remona McNeilton	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Apr-June 2000	Lloyd Wills	
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Cathy Butler	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Gerald Crafton	SMC/AD
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 2000	William Githens	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Thomas Huynh	SMC/AX
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Rafael Martinez	SMC/CW
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Daniel McGilvray	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Dennis Nyman	61 MSS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Sally Petersen	SMC/CI
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Tanya Schoon	SMC/CZ
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Arthur Welton	SMC/TL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Lisa Caracoza	61 SFS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Mary Dew	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Tamara Jones	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Rosalinda Meza-Perez	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Dorothy Mehta	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Lina Litonjua	SMC/MT

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Vernissa McLeod	SMC/CW
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Delia Ortiz	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Lavivian Robinson	SMC/TL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Kelly Rusticelli	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Elizabeth Tua'au	SMC/CI
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Nathaly Santin	SMC/JA
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	Oct - Dec 2000	Laverne Williams	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 2000	William Desmond	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 2000	Juanita Edwards	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 2000	Sarah Handy	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 2000	Rafael Martinez	SMC/CW
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 2000	Daniel McGilvray	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 2000	Sally Petersen	SMC/CI
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Mid Level	FY 2000	Arthur Welton	SMC/TL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 2000	Allison Flanagan	SMC/CW
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 2000	Karen Ho	SMC/MV
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 2000	Scot Kowalski	61 SFS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 2000	Rosie Manning	61 MDS
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 2000	Wendy L. Marshall	SMC/CZ

SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 2000	Remona McNelton	SMC/TL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 2000	Dorothy Mehta	SMC/MC
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 2000	Rosalinda Meza-Perez	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 2000	Mary Smith	SMC/CI
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 2000	Marta Villa	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Junior Level	FY 2000	Sherryl Williams	SMC/JA
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 2000	Michelle Castleman	61 ABG
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 2000	Marzella Colter	SMC/XR
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 2000	Jeraline Louis	SMC/MT
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 2000	Vernissa McLeod	SMC/CW
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 2000	Della Ortiz	SMC/PK
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 2000	Laverne Williams	SMC/CL
SMC Senior Civilian Advisory Group Quarterly Awards Winners	Administrative Support Level	FY 2000	Lloyd Wills	SMC/CZ
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Senior Company Grade Officer	Apr-June 2000	Capt Mark T. Skosich	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Junior Company Grade Officer	Apr-June 2000	2nd Lt Michelle G. Bernhard	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	Apr-June 2000	MSgt Anthony G. Wood	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Noncommissioned Officer	Apr-June 2000	SSgt Joseph G. Streets	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Airman	Apr-June 2000	Senior Airman Christopher J. McGiveney	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Mid-level Civilian	Apr-June 2000	Silliam W. Desmond	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Junior-level Civilian	Apr-June 2000	Joel L. Perrine	

SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Administrative-level Civilian	Apr-June 2000	Michelle D. Castleman	
Air Force Association Awards	Gen Bernard A. Schriever Award	FY 2000	Gen Lester L. Lyles	AFMC Commander
Air Force Association Awards	Outstanding Program Director	FY 2000	Col Douglas Loverro	SMC/CZ
Air Force Association Awards	Outstanding Field Grade Officer	FY 2000	Col Peter Hoene	SMC/CZ
Air Force Association Awards	Lt Gen Richard C. Henry Leadership Award	FY 2000	Lt Col Joseph Hollett	SMC/IN
Air Force Association Awards	Chapter Award of Excellence	FY 2000	Lt Col Jane Robinson	SMC/MV
Air Force Association Awards	Outstanding Program Manager	FY 2000	Lot Col Peter Vaccaro	SMC/CZ
Air Force Association Awards	Outstanding Young Engineer/Scientist	FY 2000	Capt Kevin Carrow	
Air Force Association Awards	Outstanding CGO Project Officer	FY 2000	Capt Jay Schatz	SMC/MC
Air Force Association Awards	61st Medical Squadron COG of the Year	FY 2000	1st Lt Kevin Eckerley	61 MSS
Air Force Association Awards	Outstanding Civilian	FY 2000	George Pace	SMC/TE
Air Force Association Awards	Outstandng NCO	FY 2000	TSgt Packtrick Britton	SMC/XP
Air Force Association Awards	Outstanding Airman	FY 2000	SSgt Raminah Hartke	SMC/CL
Air Force Association Awards	Unit of the Year	FY 2000	SMC/TE	
Special Act or Service Award		FY 2000	Dolores D. Batiste	
			IN Recharged Intelligence Performance Improvement Team (RIP-IT)	
2000 SMC Team Winner		FY 2000		
Air Force Awards	Outstanding Unit Award	FY 2000	61 ABG	
Air Force Awards	Organizational Excellence Award	FY 2000	MILSATCOM Program Office	
Air Force Awards	Organizational Excellence Award	FY 2000	DMSP	
Air Force Awards	Organizational Excellence Award	FY 2000	DoD Space Test Program	
Air Force Award	Organizational Excellence Award	FY 2000	MILSATCOM Program Office	
AFMC Award	Gen Jack Thomas Award	FY 2000	Lt Col Joseph Hollett	Intelligence Directorate

AFMC Award	Athlete of the Year	FY 2000	Capt Valerie Manning	Onizuka AFS
AFMC Award	Best Small Base Health Promotion Program in 2000	FY 2000	LAAFB Health and Wellness Center	
Volunteer Excellence Award		FY 2000	Dorothy Brown	
Volunteer Excellence Award		FY 2000	Kathleen M. Hall	
Volunteer Excellence Award		FY 2000	Barry Hash	
Volunteer Excellence Award		FY 2000	Norma Jackson	
Angel Award		FY 2000	Patrick E. Britton	
Angel Award		FY 2000	Edward d. Maissian	
Angel Award		FY 2000	Amy Miller	
Angel Award		FY 2000	Lt Col James Rosa	
Angel Award		FY 2000	Maj Raymond F. Warriner	
Angel Award		FY 2000	Rita Decelles	
SMC Award	Spring 2000 Team Excellence Award Winner	Spring 2000	Directorate of Intelligence	
Diamond Award (Rideshare)		FY 2000	LAAFB	
Ellis Island Medal of Honor		FY 2000	Edward M. Salem	XP Deputy Director
"Duke" Kane Award	The Blue Room Team	FY 2000	Maj Mark Powers	
"Duke" Kane Award	The Blue Room Team	FY 2000	Capt Thomas Miller	
"Duke" Kane Award	The Blue Room Team	FY 2000	1st Lt Keith Fisher	
"Duke" Kane Award	The Blue Room Team	FY 2000	SMSgt Brent Carter	
"Duke" Kane Award	The Blue Room Team	FY 2000	David Unangst	
"Duke" Kane Award	The Blue Room Team	FY 2000	Joe Cooper	
"Duke" Kane Award	The Blue Room Team	FY 2000	Joe Cooper Jr.	
"Duke" Kane Award	The Blue Room Team	FY 2000	Ron English	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	SMC ABG/Staff Agency Category Team Award	Jul-Sep 2001	61 Air Base Defense Team	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	SMC System Program Office Category Team Award	Jul-Sep 2001	SMC/MC-Advanced Extremely High Frequency Negotiation Team	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Honor Guard Member of the Quarter	Jul-Sep 2001	1st Lt Anthony B. Paulson	

SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Civilian of the Quarter, Mid Level	Jul-Sep 2001	James Culpepper	DMSP Program Office
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Civilian of the Quarter, Junior Level	Jul-Sep 2001	Huston Walker	61 SFS
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Civilian of the Quarter, Admin Level	Jul-Sep 2001	Tenesha Webb	61 CS
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Senior Company Grade Officer	Jul-Sep 2001	Capt Ronnie V. Devlin	EELV Program Office
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Junior Company Grade Officer	Jul-Sep 2001	2nd Lt Dick Wong	MILSATCOM Program Office
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	Jul-Sep 2001	MSgt Hugh Bonmar	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Noncommissioned Officer	Jul-Sep 2001	TSgt Jim C. Darity	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Airman	Jul-Sep 2001	Senior Airman Alethea S. Keaton	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	Team Los Angeles Spirit Award	Jul-Sep 2001	61 CS	
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	First Sergeant's Diamond Award	Jul-Sep 2001	SSgt Rebecca Barnett	61 MSS
SMC Quarterly Award Winners	First Sergeant's Diamond Award	Jul-Sep 2001	SSgt Doug Fritts	61 MDS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Company Grade Officer	Jan - Mar 2001	Capt Michael Lee	61 MDS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior Company Grade Officer	Jan - Mar 2001	1Lt Martine Detro	SMC/AD
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	Jan - Mar 2001	MSgt George Johnson	SMC/AX
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Noncommissioned Officer	Jan - Mar 2001	TSgt Joseph Oliver	61 MDS
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Airman	Jan - Mar 2001	SrA Carlos Ochoa	61 ABG/CE
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Mid-level Civilian	Jan - Mar 2001	Dahlia Mauricio	SMC/CI
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior-level Civilian	Jan - Mar 2001	Trisha Middleton	SMC/PK
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Administrative-level Civilian	Jan - Mar 2001	Elizabeth Tua'Au	SMC/CI
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Company Grade Officer	Apr - Jun 2001	Capt Michael Guetlein	SMC/MT
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior Company Grade Officer	Apr - Jun 2001	Lt Robert Lyons III	SMC/MT
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Senior Noncommissioned Officer	Apr - Jun 2001	MSgt Edwin Cotto	61 CS/CSB
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Noncommissioned Officer	Apr - Jun 2001	SSgt Eumir Arceo	61 CS/CSB
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Airman	Apr - Jun 2001	Amn Tisha Amerson	61 CS/CSB
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Mid-level Civilian	Apr - Jun 2001	Patrick Garel	SMC/MT
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Junior-level Civilian	Apr - Jun 2001	Carlton Tucker	61 CS/SCB
LAAFB Quarterly Awards	Administrative-level Civilian	Apr - Jun 2001	Diane Huerte-Lomeli	SMC/MT

APPENDIX H
INSPECTOR GENERAL VISITS

IG Visits

19 Mar 98, Acquisition management review conducted by AF/IG on GPS, SBIRS

1 April 99, Eagle look on Human system integration in AF acquisition conducted by AF inspection agency (AFIA) on Det 11 and SMC /TM

4 Aug 99, Eagle look on Program management administration funding conducted by AFIA on SMC AX/CL/CW/FM/MC/XP

29 Jan 5 Feb 2001, Unit compliance inspection and limited operational readiness inspections conducted by AFMC/IG on SMC (ALL)

APPENDIX I
CONTRACTS ISSUED

Contract No.	Contractor	Program Name	Buyer	PK Ofc	PCO	Face Value (\$)	Award Date	Expiration Date
F0470198C0207	TEXTRON SYSTEMS CORP	CMB RV	VALDEZ,YOL	PKUO	ROSS,KAREN	\$ 24,917,664.00	9/9/1998	2/28/2000
F0470198C0012	MCDONNELL DOUGLAS CORP	DELTA II	GRAHAM,ROB	PKVZ	QUINN,CATH	\$ 48,000,000.00	6/23/1998	6/2/2001
F0470198C0101	SVS R&D SYSTEMS, INC.	DEV OF SMALL INERTIAL ATTITUDE	ARIAS,CIA	PKB	PEARSON,MEL	\$ 94,552.00	4/21/1998	3/31/1999
F0470198C0101	SVS R&D SYSTEMS, INC.	DEV OF SMALL INERTIAL ATTITUDE	ARIAS,CIA	PKB	PEARSON,MEL	\$ 94,552.00	4/21/1998	3/31/1999
F0470198C0019	AIREX CORP	DMSP	SMITH,CHER	PKT	MITCHELL,M	\$ 749,825.00	6/23/1998	12/31/2002
F0470198C0018	FOSTER-MILLER INC	DMSP	SMITH,CHER	PKT	HARRISON,N	\$ 399,998.00	6/23/1998	12/31/2000
F0470198D0102	MUNIZ ENGINEERING INC	DPSC	VIGIL,AURO	PKUL	DENMAN,ODE	\$ 3,777,111.00	6/2/1998	6/1/2003
F0470198C0039	RAYTHEON COMPANY	FMS - EORUNAV	KIMBALL,DO	PKG	WATSON,CHA	\$ 170,000.00	9/1/1998	10/22/1998
F0470198C0001	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	FMS - NAVSTAR GPS	KIM,NAM H.	PKG	MCCREARY,J	\$ 345,000.00	1/6/1998	1/6/1999
F0470198D0010	TRIMBLE NAVIGATION LTD	FMS NAVSTAR GPS	MARSHALL,W	PKG	BROWN,GREG	\$ -	4/1/1998	9/30/1999
F0470198C0002	BOEING NORTH AMERICAN INC	GPA BLOCK IIA FOLLOW-ON SUST	SCHOON,TAN	PKG	SMITH,DAVI	\$ 3,948,127.00	1/21/1998	12/31/2003
F0470198C0032	ROCKWELL COLLINS, INC	GPS	PARR,ANDRE	CZK	WRIGHT,DAL	\$ 6,440,073.00	8/7/1998	3/31/2003
F0470198C0035	ALLEN OSBORNE ASSOCIATES, INC.	GPS JPO	TOMM,MICHA	PKG	WRIGHT,DAL	\$ 3,561,373.00	7/23/1998	3/31/2003
F0470198C0034	INTERSTATE ELECTRONICS CORP	GPS JPO	MARSHALL,W	PKG	TROMBETTA,	\$ 3,735,854.00	7/23/1998	3/31/2003
F0470198C0033	INTERSTATE ELECTRONICS CORP	GPS JPO	RIPPENBAUM	PKG	WRIGHT,DAL	\$ 9,999,232.00	7/31/1998	3/21/2003
F0470198C0031	TRIMBLE NAVIGATION, LIMITED	GPS JPO	MARSHALL,W	PKG	WRIGHT,DAL	\$ 4,148,549.00	7/31/1998	3/31/2003
F0470198C0030	DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORPORATION	GPS JPO	MARSHALL,W	PKG	TRADER,ART	\$ 2,435,000.00	8/20/1998	11/30/2001
F0470198C0036	RAYTHEON COMPANY	GPS JPO	RIPPENBAUM	PKG	TRADER,ART	\$ 4,044,528.00	9/8/1998	10/31/2000
F0470198C0014	GALAXY SCIENTIFIC CORP	INFO TECHNOLOGY SERVICE SUP	FLEISHMAN,	PKR	MITCHELL,M	\$ 825,000.00	9/30/1998	11/30/2000
F0470198C0005	LOCKHEED MARTIN ASTRONAUTICS	LAUNCH PROGRAM	ESCOE,BLAI	PKV	PACHECO,MA	\$ 290,438,661.00	10/1/1997	9/30/2003
F0470198C0005	LOCKHEED MARTIN ASTRONAUTICS	LAUNCH PROGRAM	ESCOE,BLAI	PKV	PACHECO,MA	\$ 290,438,661.00	10/1/1997	9/30/2003
F0470198C0201	ENSIGN-BICKFORD CO THE	LINEAR SHAPED CHARGES (SRDS)	BURNS,ROBE	PKUB	SEARLE,DAV	\$ 1,144,618.00	7/30/1998	9/21/1999
F0470198C0006	AEROJET ELECTROSYSTEMS CO	RFP	CULPEPPER,	PKW	BROWN,GREG	\$ 2,249,373.00	5/4/1998	4/30/2003
F0470198C0103	CSA ENGINEERING INC	SBIR AF98-071	BLOUNT, B.	PK8B	JACKSON,MA	\$ 100,000.00	4/20/1998	3/31/1999
F0470198C0200	GD, GOVT SYSTEMS CORP	STEC	MAUSS,GARY	PKUO	MANN,M. (D	\$ 664,288.00	7/13/1998	9/30/2003
F0470198C0017	VIASAT INC	TINY TACTICAL WEATHER TERMINAL	SMITH,CHER	PKT	HARRISON,N	\$ 749,999.00	7/28/1998	10/31/2000
F0470199C0301	SOUTH WEST RESEARCH INST	ANALYSIS & TEST OF ROBOTS	SMITH,CHER	PKT	HARRISON,N	\$ 749,676.00	6/3/1999	11/22/2002
F0470199C8001	MCCORMICK SELPH INC	AODS	FIRTH,MIRA	TEKB	WEST,KENNE	\$ 942,670.00	7/21/1999	7/21/2003
F0470199C0205	LOCKHEED MARTIN CORP	BACKUP TARGETS DELIVERY SYSTEM	ROSS,KAREN	PKUB	BONTLY,GLE	\$ 7,632,294.00	2/11/1999	11/30/2000
F3361599C3800	PHYSICAL ACOUSTICS CORP	CONTINUOUS HEALTH MONITORING	NEMMERS, V	VAK	QUINN,CATH	\$ 358,826.00	9/29/1999	4/30/2002
F3361599C3801	TETRA TECH DATA SYSTEMS	FIBER OPTIC SENSOR	WALKER,JES	PKV	UCCIARDI,B	\$ 740,000.00	9/30/1999	1/30/2004
F0470199C0021	TRIMBLE NAVIGATION LTD	GONDOLA/STEL	MARSHALL,W	PKG	WATSON,CHA	\$ 410,900.00	5/28/1999	1/30/2000
F0470199C0024	TRIMBLE NAVIGATION LTD	GONDOLA/STEL	MARSHALL,W	PKG	WATSON,CHA	\$ 410,250.00	6/1/1999	2/3/2000
F0470199C0023	TRIMBLE NAVIGATION LTD	GONDOLA/STEL	MARSHALL,W	PKG	WATSON,CHA	\$ 262,500.00	6/1/1999	2/3/2000
F0470199C0022	TRIMBLE NAVIGATION LTD	GONDOLA/STEL	MARSHALL,W	PKG	WATSON,CHA	\$ 411,650.00	6/1/1999	2/3/2000
F0470199C0051	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	GPS	TORTORELLA	PKG	BROWN,GREG	\$ 5,357,370.00	6/16/1999	3/21/2003
F0470198C0046	TITAN SYSTEMS CORPORATION DBA	MILSTAR	THOMAS,NIC	PKJ	BRIGGS,CHA	\$ 12,174,439.00	2/3/1999	12/1/2003
F0470198C0046	TITAN SYSTEMS CORPORATION DBA	MILSTAR	THOMAS,NIC	PKJ	BRIGGS,CHA	\$ 12,174,439.00	2/3/1999	12/1/2003

F0470199C0317	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA	MOBILE ROBOTS	SMITH,CHER	PKT	HARRISON,N	\$	561,957.00	9/24/1999	9/30/2004
F0470199C0016	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS / FMS	TOMM,MICHA	PKG	WATSON,CHA	\$	407,460.00	8/6/1999	7/26/2001
F0470199C0057	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS/FMS	MARSHALL,W	PKG	VANDERPOOT	\$	480,000.00	8/30/1999	4/30/2001
F0470199C0056	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS/FMS	MARSHALL,W	PKG	WATSON,CHA	\$	480,000.00	8/30/1999	12/31/2002
F0470199C0055	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS/FMS	RIPPENBAUM	PKG	WATSON,CHA	\$	456,800.00	8/30/1999	3/21/2003
F0470199C0052	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS/FMS	MARSHALL,W	PKG	WATSON,CHA	\$	384,000.00	8/30/1999	12/31/2001
F0470199C0050	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS/FMS	RIPPENBAUM	PKG	WATSON,CHA	\$	455,800.00	8/30/1999	3/21/2003
F0470199C0061	ITT CORPORATION	NPOESS CRIS PHASE II	UPAH,KEITH	PKW	DEDRICK,JE	\$	73,000,376.00	8/30/1999	8/31/2007
F0470199C0044	BALL AEROSPACE CORPORATION	NPOESS OMPH PHASE II	UPAH,KEITH	PKW	DEDRICK,JE	\$	65,169,489.00	5/14/1999	9/30/2009
F0470199C0311	SAAB-ERICSSON SPACE AB	NPOESS PHASE II	DEDRICK,JE	PKW	DEDRICK,JE	\$	6,699,895.00	8/27/1999	6/13/2003
F0470199C0048	SPECTRUM ASTRO	SBIRS LOW	HYNSON,LAT	PKZ	HYNSON,LAT	\$	275,000,000.00	8/16/1999	2/27/2005
F0470199C0047	TRW INCORPORATED/SPC&ELEC GRP	SBIRS LOW	HYNSON,LAT	PKZ	HYNSON,LAT	\$	275,000,000.00	8/16/1999	10/15/2004
F0470199C0026	TEAM SBL IFX	SBLINTEGRATED FLIGHT EXPERIME	BRYANT,PAU	PKL	APPLEBAUM,	\$	125,000,000.00	2/11/1999	3/31/2003
F0470199C0030	LOCKHEED MARTIN CORP	SPACE BASED LASER	WELTON,ART	PKA	TANIGUCHI,	\$	17,741,742.00	4/6/1999	12/31/1999
F0470100C0001	NORTHROP GRUMMANN	DMSP	SWAIN,HOUS	PKW	GRAHAM,ROB	\$	4,970,893.00	5/3/2000	9/30/2003
F0470100C0002	LOCKHEED MARTIN	DSCS III	SCRUGGS,C.	PKJ	HARBIN,SAM	\$	7,464,135.00	2/1/2000	7/31/2001
F0470100C8029	SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTL CORP	EADD II	LAECHELT,C	PKT	ALINDUGAN,	\$	566,809.00	8/21/2000	8/17/2003
F0470100C8030	CSC	EADD II	LAECHELT,C	PKT	KIBBY,DARW	\$	652,389.00	8/31/2000	8/31/2003
F0470100D0204	TRUAX ENGINEERING INC	EXCALIBUR	HENDERSON,	PKUB	WEST,KENNE	\$	6,554,227.00	9/12/2000	12/31/2001
F0470100C0006	LMMS	IIR MODERNIZATION	SCHOON,TAN	PKG	SMITH,DAVI	\$	53,000,000.00	8/18/2000	11/1/2004
F1962899C0078	RAYTHEON SYSTEMS	MILSTAR	KIMBALL,DO	PKJ	BARNARD,LI	\$	11,235,000.00	2/29/2000	2/28/2003
F0470100C0005	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS / FMS	RIPPENBAUM	PKG	BROWN,GREG	\$	430,960.00	3/20/2000	3/21/2003
F0470100C0007	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS / FMS	RIPPENBAUM	PKG	BROWN,GREG	\$	120,630.00	8/11/2000	3/21/2003
F0470100C0501	LOCKHEED MISSILES & SPACE CO	NPOESS	UPAH,KEITH	PKW	DEDRICK,JE	\$	20,650,000.00	12/14/1999	4/30/2002
F0470100C0500	TRW SPACE & ELECTRONICS GROUP	NPOESS	UPAH,KEITH	PKW	DEDRICK,JE	\$	20,650,000.00	12/14/1999	3/30/2002
F0470100C0008	COMPUTER SCIENCES RAYTHEON	SLRSC	MAK,ALAN R	PKSC	ANDREWS,NA	\$	7,538,240.00	5/15/2000	4/30/2001
F0470101C0203	SPECTRUM ASTRO S	C/NOFS	MILBURN,J.	PKUL	DENMAN,ODE	\$	50,863,391.00	2/22/2001	11/29/2004
F0470101C0012	INTEGRAL SYSTEMS INC.	CCSC	RIZZA,ROSE	PKJ	COUNTEE,HE	\$	3,400,000.00	2/7/2001	4/30/2006
F0470101C0015	TRW	CCSC	RIZZA,ROSE	PKJ	STENBORG,R	\$	3,400,000.00	2/7/2001	11/8/2002
F0470100C8028	SPARTA INC	EADD II	HARRISON,N	PKR	KIBBY,DARW	\$	355,908.00	12/4/2000	12/31/2003
F0470100C0211	LOCKHEED MARTIN MISSIN SYSTEMS	EDS	VANDERFORD	PKUO	COX,WILEY	\$	3,027,915.00	12/15/2000	10/2/2028
F0470101C0019	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	GPS FOREIGN MILITARY SALES	RIPPENBAUM	PKG	SCHLEIFER,	\$	691,422.00	5/9/2001	3/21/2003
F0470101C0006	ALLEN OSBORNE ASSOC	GPS GROUND RECEIVER	SKELTON,RO	PKG	SMITH,DAVI	\$	2,192,778.00	1/26/2001	3/26/2002
F0470101C0007	INTERSTATE ELECTRONICS CORP	GPS GROUND RECEIVER	SKELTON,RO	PKG	SMITH,DAVI	\$	2,168,531.00	1/26/2001	3/26/2002
F0470101C0005	RAYTHEON SYSTEMS	GPS GROUND RECEIVER	SKELTON,RO	PKG	SMITH,DAVI	\$	6,862,207.00	1/26/2001	3/21/2003
F0470101C0004	ROCKWELL COLLINS	GPS GROUND RECEIVERS	SKELTON,RO	PKG	SMITH,DAVI	\$	6,770,864.00	1/26/2001	3/26/2002
F0470101C0010	THE BOEING COMPANY	GPS III ARCHITECTURE STUDIES	SCHOON,TAN	PKG	SCHOON,TAN	\$	16,000,000.00	11/9/2000	3/21/2003
F0470101C0008	LOCKHEED MARTIN CORP	NAVSTAR GPS	SCHOON,TAN	PKG	SCHOON,TAN	\$	16,000,000.00	11/9/2000	3/21/2003
F0470100C0010	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS / FMS	MARSHALL,W	PKG	FUJII,ANN	\$	99,266.00	10/30/2000	9/30/2003
F0470101C0016	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS / FMS	RIPPENBAUM	PKG	BROWN,GREG	\$	575,060.00	3/23/2001	3/21/2003
F0470101C0020	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS / FMS	MARSHALL,W	PKG	FUJII,ANN	\$	136,548.00	8/6/2001	12/31/2002
F0470101C0020	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS / FMS	MARSHALL,W	PKG	FUJII,ANN	\$	136,548.00	8/6/2001	12/31/2002

F0470101C0020	ROCKWELL COLLINS INC	NAVSTAR GPS / FMS	MARSHALL,W	PKG	FUJII,ANN	\$ 136,548.00	8/6/2001	12/31/2002
F0470101C0500	RAYTHEON COMPANY-ELECTRONIC SY	NPOESS	UPAH,KEITH	PKW	DEDRICK,JE	\$ 133,291,624.00	11/20/2000	12/15/2007
F0470101C0502	BOEING SATELLITE SYSTEMS, INC.	NPOESS	UPAH,KEITH	PKW	INMAN,JOHN	\$ 130,794,882.00	7/30/2001	9/30/2007
F0470101C0001	ITT INDUSTRIES, SYSTEMS DIV	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEMS	SUTTLES, C	PKSE	EDWARDS,A.	\$ 81,244,339.00	11/3/2000	10/31/2006
F0470100D0206	SPACE VECTOR CORP	SRP-2	SEAMON,JOH	PKUB	WEST,KENNE	\$ -	12/4/2000	
F0470101C0205	AEROASTRO CORPORATION	STPSAT-1	VIGIL,AURO	PKUL	DENMAN,ODE	\$ 11,166,676.00	9/11/2001	11/30/2005
F0470101C0018	IROBOT	TMR PHASE II	SMITH,CHER	PKR	MITCHELL,M	\$ 7,997,053.00	3/20/2001	8/31/2003
F0470100C0011	BOEING SATELLITE SYSTEM	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITE	JAMAR,JANI	PKJ	SANCHEZ,PH	\$ 156,500,000.00	1/2/2001	12/27/2010

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

#'s	
4SOPS	4th Space Operations Squadron
A	
A&O	Acquisition and Operations
ABG	Air Base Group
ABL	Airborne Laser
ABW	Air Base Wing
ACMS	Automated Communication Management System
ACTD	Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration
ADM	Acquisition Decision Memorandum
AEHF	Advanced Extremely High Frequency
AEP	Architecture Evolution Plan
AFAA	Air Force Audit Agency
AFB	Air Force Base
AFCA	Air Force Communications Agency
AFCCP	Award Fee and Corporate Commitment Plan
AFGWC	Air Force Global Weather Central
AFMC	Air Force Materiel Command
AFOTEC	Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center
AFRL	Air Force Research Laboratory
AFS	Air Force Station
AFSATCOM	Air Force Satellite Communications System
AFSCN	Air Force Satellite Control Network
AFSPACECOM	Air Force Space Command, old acronym
AFSPC	Air Force Space Command, new acronym
AFWA	Air Force Weather Agency
All	Accuracy Improvement Initiative
ALC	Air Logistics Center
ALERT	Attack and Launch Early Reporting to Theater
ALERT	Attack and Launch Early Reporting to Theater
AMARC	Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center
AMCS	Alternate Master Control Station
AOC	Aerospace Operations Center
APB	Acquisition Program Baseline
APS	Aerosol Polarimeter Sensor
APT	Automatic Picture Transmission
ART	Airborne Receive Suite
AS	Air Station
ASC	Aeronautical Systems Center
ASC (C3I)	Command Control, Communications, and Intelligence
ASMCS	AEHF Satellite Mission Control Subsystem
ASOC	Atlas Spaceflight Operations Center
ASP	Acquisition Strategy Panel
ATK	Alliant Technologies
ATMS	Advanced Technology Microwave Sounder
AWS	Advanced Wideband System
B	
BAR	Broad Area Review
BC2A	Bosnia Command and Control Augmentation
BES	Budget Estimate Submission
BES	Budget Estimate Submission
BMDP	Ballistic Missile Defense Program (earlier known as Strategic Defense Initiative)

Bps Bits Per Second
BRAC Base Realignment and Closure Commission
BSS Boeing Satellite System

C

C&S Control & Status
C/A Coarse Acquisition
C3 Capability-3
C4I Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence
C4ISP Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence Support Plan
CACCS Command and Control Squadron
CAD Component Advanced Development
CAIV Cost as an Independent Variable
CBC Common Booster Core
CC&M Centralized Control and Monitor
CCAFAF Cape Canaveral Air Force Station
CCP Contract Change Proposal
CCS Constellation Control Stations
CCSC Command and Control Sustainment Contract
CCS-C Command and Control System-Consolidated
CDFS Cloud Depiction and Forecast System
CDSEG Control and Display Segment
CECOM Communications and Electronics Command
CFON Cape Fiber Optic Network
CGS Continental U.S. Ground Station
CINC Commander in Chief
CIU Controls Interface Unit
CMIS Conical-Scanning Microwave Imager Sounder
CMNS Combat Mission Need Statement
CMOC Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center
CNN Cable News Network
CONOPS Concept of Operations
CONUS Continental United States
COOP Continuity of Operations Plan
COTS Commercial, Off-The-Shelf
CPP Cooperative Program Personnel
CPT Command Post Terminal
Crls Cross-Track Infrared Sounder
CSAF Chief of Staff of the Air Force
CSEL Combat Survivor Evader Locator
CSOC Consolidated Space Operations Center
CTPE Central Tactical Processing Element
CTPS Centralized Telemetry Processing System

D

D1 Device 1
D2 Device 2
DAB Defense Acquisition Board
DAC Designated Acquisition Commander
DAE Defense Acquisition Executive
DAGR Defense Advanced GPS Receiver
DAMA-C Demand Assignment Multiple Access Compatibility
DARPA Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DCMC Defense Contract and Management College
DII COE Defense Information Infrastructure Common Operating Environment
DISA Defense Information Systems Agency
DISIS Defense Satellite Communications System/Satellite Control Facility Interface

	System
DMSP	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program
DNRO	Director of the National Reconnaissance Organization
DOCS	DSCS Operations Control System
DoD	Department of Defense
DOT&E	Director of Operational Test and Evaluation
DSC II	Depot Support Contract
DSCS	Defense Satellite Communications System
DSCSOC	DSCS Operations Center
DSP	Defense Support Program
DSP	Defense Support Program
DTRs	Digital Tape Recorders
E	
EAC	Estimate at Completion
EELV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle
EGI	Embedded GPS Inertial
EGS	European Ground Station
EHF	Extremely High Frequencies
EM	Engineering Model
EMD	Engineering and Manufacturing Development
EOW	End-of-Week
EPLGR	Enhanced PLGR
ESC	Electronic Systems Center
ESC/MC	Office Symbol Electronic Systems Center
ESC/MCG	Office symbol for GBS JPO
ESTAR	Early Scheduling Toolkit for Automated Ranges
EUMETSAT	European Organization for Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites
Eutelsat	European Telecommunications Satellite Organization
F	
FAB-T	Family of Beyond Line of Sight Terminals
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FDS	Flight Demonstration System
FFR	Forward Facing Radiator
FFRDC	Federally Funded Research and Development Center?
FGRS	Fixed Ground Receive Suites
FLTSATCOM	Fleet Satellite Communications
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FNOC	Fleet Numerical Oceanography Center
FOC	Full Operational Capability
FRP	Full-Rate Production
FSOC	Fairchild Satellite Operations Center
FW	Fighter Wing
G	
GAO	General Accounting Office
GBI	Ground-Based Interceptor
GBS	Global Broadcast Service
GBU	Guided Bomb Unit
GCCS-M	Global Command and Control System - Maritime
GDP	Ground Demonstration Program
GEMs	Graphite-Epoxy Motors
GEO	Geosynchronous Earth Orbit
GeoLITE	Geosynchronous Lightweight Technology Experiment
GNDCTP	Ground Command Post Terminals
GOSC	GPS OCS Support Contract
GPS	Global Positioning System

GPS Global Positioning System
GPSOS Global Positioning System Occultation Sensor
GRAM GPS Receiver Application Module
GSCCE Gapfiller Satellite Configuration Control Element
GTO Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit

H

HEO Highly Elliptical Orbit
HgCdTe Mercury Cadmium Telluride
HIF Horizontal Integration Facility
HMMWV High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle
HSC Hughes Space and Communications
H-STT High Resolution STT
HVAC Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning

I

ICD Interface Control Document
ICE Independent Cost Estimate
IDCSP Initial Defense Communications Satellite Program
IGEB Interagency GPS Executive Board
IMCSB Interim MCS Backup
IMU Inertial Measurement Unit
INS Inertial Navigation System
INSEG Instrumentation Segment
IOC Initial Operational Capability
IOT&E Initial Operational Test and Evaluation
IOT&E Integrated Operational Test and Evaluation
IP International Partner
IPACS Integrated Polar Acquisition and Control Subsystem
IPO Integrated Program Office
IPT Integrated Product Team
IPT Integrated Product Team
IQT Initial Qualification Training
ISOON Improved Solar Observing Optical Network
IUS Inertial Upper Stage
IUS Inertial Upper Stage
IWIN 64 Integrated Weather Information Nephanalysis 64th Mesh

J

JBS Joint Broadcast Service
JCSC Joint Chief of Staff Commander
JET Joint Estimation Team
JPO Joint Program Office
JRB Joint Requirements Board
JROC Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JROC Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JROCM Joint Requirements Oversight Council Memo
JSRC Joint Search and Rescue Centers
JSSMO Joint Service System Management Office
JTA Joint Technical Architecture
JTAGS Joint Tactical Ground Station
JTFST Joint Task Force Satellite Terminal

K

Kbps Kilo-bits per second
KSC Kennedy Space Center

L

LADO Launch and Early Orbit, Anomaly Resolution and Disposal Operations
LADS Low Altitude Demonstration System

LC	Launch Complex
LDR	Low Data Rate
LEO	Low Earth Orbit
LMMS	Lockheed Martin Mission Systems
LMMS	Lockheed Martin Missiles and Space Company
LON	Launch on Need
LRIP-2	Low Rate of Initial Production
LSA	Logistics Support Analysis
LSAR	Logistics Support Analysis Record
L-STTs	Lightweight STTs

M

MAGR	Miniaturized Airborne GPS Receiver
MASC	Milstar Auxiliary Support Center
Mbps	Megabits per second
M-Code	Military Code
MCS	Mission Control Segment
MCS	Master Control Station
MCS	Mission Control Station
MDR	Medium Data Rate
MGS	Mobile Ground System
MILSATCOM	Military Satellite Communications
Milstar	Military Strategic and Tactical Relay
MJPO	MILSATCOM Joint Program Office
MLP	Mobile Launch Platform
MLV	Medium Launch Vehicle
MMCCS	Milstar Mobile Constellation Control Station
MNS	Mission Need Statement
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOB	Mobile Ground System Operating Base
MOC	Mission Operations Center
MOPS	Mission Operations Subsystem
MOS/PIM	Multi-Orbit Satellite/Performance Improvement Modification
MOS/PIM	Multi-Orbit Satellite/Performance Improvement Modification
MOT&E	Multi-Service Operational Test and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPE	Mission Planning Element
MPSOC	Multi-Purpose Satellite Operations Center
MRT	Manpack Receive Suite
MSOC	Milstar Satellite Operations Center
MSRE	Monitor Station Receiver Element
MST	Mobile Service Tower
MWIR	Medium Wave Infrared
MWSSS	Missile Warning Space Surveillance Sensors

N

NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NDS	Nuclear Detonation Detection System
NESP	Navy EHF SATCOM Program
NETSEG	Network Segment
NIC	Network Integration Contract
NMD	National Missile Defense
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Organization
NOUC	Network Operations Upgrades Contract

NPOES	National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite
NPOESS	National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System
NPP	NPOESS Preparatory Project
NRE	Non-Recurring Engineer
NRO	National Reconnaissance Office
NSA	National Security Agency
NTSC	National Television System Committee
NUDET	Nuclear Detonation

O

OA2	Operational Assessment Two
OAS	Orbital Analysis System
OCN	Operational Control Nodes
OCS	Operational Control Segment
ODOC	Objective DSCS Operating Center
OGS	Overseas Ground Station
OLS	Operational Linescan System
OMPS	Ozone Mapping and Profiler Suite
ORD	Operational Requirements Document
ORD	Operational Requirements Document
ORD	Operational Requirement
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSR	Operational Switch Replacement
OSSE	Operations Sustainment and Support Element
OTB	Over Target Baseline
OTH	Over-the-Horizon
OUE	Operational Utility and Effectiveness

P

PbS	Lead Sulfide
PCM	Phase Change Material Canister
PD	Program Definition
PDR	Preliminary Design Review
PDRR	Program Definition and Risk Reduction
PDRR	Program Definition and Risk Reduction
PEO	Program Executive Officer
PIM	Performance Improvement Modification
PITF	Payload Integration and Test Facility
PLGR	Precision Lightweight GPS Receiver
PMP	Program Management Plan
POES	Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite
POESS	Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System
PPS	Precise Positioning Service
PVT	Position/Velocity/Timing

Q

QT&E	Qualification Test and Evaluation
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R

RAD	Requirements Allocation Document
RADEC	Advanced Radiation Detection Capability
RBC	RTS Block Change
RBM	Receive Broadcast Manager
RC3M	Range and Communications Centralized Control and Monitor
RCC	Resource Control Center
RCDC	Range and Communication Development Contract
RDS	Real-time Data Smooth
RDSMO	Research and Development Space and Missile Operations
RDT&E	Research and Development Test and Evaluation

RFI	Request for Information
RFP	Request For Proposal
RGS-P1	Relay Ground Station Pacific 1
RSA	Range Standardization and Automation
RSI	Request for Statements of Interest
RSLP	Rocket Systems Launch Program
RTS	Remote Tracking Station

S

SA	Selective Availability
SAASM	Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module
SABRS	Space and Atmospheric Burst Reporting System
SAF/AQ	Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition
SAF/AQ	Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition and Management
SAF/IA	Secretary of the Air Force International Affairs
SAMP	Single Acquisition Management Plan
SAMS	Systems Acquisition Management Support
SAR	Selected Acquisition Report
SARD	System Architecture and Requirements Definition
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SAWS	Solar Analyst Work Station
SBIRS	Space-Based Infrared System
SBIRS High	Space Based Infrared Systems High
SBIRS Low	Space Based Infrared Systems Low
SBL	Space-Based Laser
SBM	Satellite Broadcast Manager
SBS 6	Satellite Business Systems 6
SCA	Satellite Control Authority
SCAMP	Single Channel Anti-Jam Man-Portable
SCNC	SCN Contract
SCR	Software Change Requests
SCSR	Station Computer System Replacement
SCT	Single Channel Transponder
SDIO	SDI Organization
SDR	System Design Review
SECAF	Secretary of the Air Force
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SEON	Solar Electro-Optical Network
SEP	System Enhancement Program
SERD	Support Equipment Recommendation Data
SESS	Space Environment Support System
SFIR	Swept Frequency Interferometric Radiometer
SHF	Super High Frequencies
SLC	Space Launch Complex
SLCSPO	SMC Satellite and Launch Control Systems Program Office
SLEP	Service Life Enhancement Program
SLGR	Small Lightweight GPS Receiver
SLOC	Software Lines Of Code
SLR	Space Launch Range
SLRS	Spacelift Range System
SLSRC	Spacelift Range System Contract
SMART-T	Secure Mobile Anti-Jam Reliable Tactical-Terminal
SMC	Space and Missile Systems Center
SMC/MC	Office Symbol for MILSATCOM
SMC/MCM	Office Symbol for SMC MJPO Milstar Program Office
SMC/MCW	Office Symbol WGS Program Office
SMC/MCX	Office Symbol Advanced Programs Division

SMCS	Satellite Mission Control Subsystem
SMTS	Space and Missile Tracking System
SOC	Satellite Operations Center
SOC	Space Operations Center
SOCC	Satellite Operations Control Center
SOO	Statement of Objectives
SOPS	Space Operations Squadron
SoS	System-of-Systems
Space AE	Space Acquisition Executive
SPAWAR	Space and Naval Warfare Systems
SPD	System Program Director
SPO	System Program Office
SPS	Standard Positioning Service
SRBL	Solar Radio Burst Locator
SRBs	Solid Rocket Boosters
SRMs	Solid Rocket Motors
SRMU	Solid-Rocket Motor Upgrade
SRS	Shipboard Receive Suites
SSM	System Support Manager
SSRS	Subsurface Receive Suites
SSRs	Solid State Recorders
SSSG	Space Systems Support Group
SSTS	Space Surveillance and Tracking System
STEP	Space Test and Experimentation Program
STP	Space Test Program
STS	Space Transportation System
STT	Small Tactical Terminal
SWAFS	Space Weather Analysis and Forecast System
SWarF	Senior Warfighters' Forum
SWIR	Short Wave Infrared

T

T3	Tiny Tactical Terminal
TBMCS	Theater Battle Management Core System
TEMP	Test and Evaluation Master Plan
TENCAP	Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities
TGRS	Transportable Ground Receive Suites
TIP	Theater Injection Point
TRD	Technical Requirements Document
TSBM	Transportable SBM
TSPR	Total System Program Responsibility
TT&C	Tracking, Telemetry and Commanding
TTSE	Test, Training and Simulation Element
TVCF-E	Transportable Vehicle Checkout Facility East

U

UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UBC	Uniform Building Code
UBS	UHF Base Stations
UE	User Equipment
UFO	Ultra High Frequency Follow-On
UG	Upgrade
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UPIF	Unified Payload Integration Follow-on
UQT	Unit Qualification Training
USAFE	U.S. Air Forces in Europe
USC	United States Code

USD (AT&L)	Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics)
USS	United States Ship
V	
VIF	Vertical Integration Facility
VIIRS	Visible/Infrared Imager Radiometer Suite
VTS	Vandenberg Tracking Station
W	
WANIU	Wide Area Network Interface Unit
WEFAX	Weather Facsimile
WGS	Wideband Gapfiller Satellite
WR	Warner Robins
W-STTs	Workstation STTs
X	
XDR	Extended Data Rate
Y	
Y2K	Year 2000

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CHAPTER 1

Supporting Documents for Chapter 1

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