



1999

On November 18, 1998, the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army approved consolidation of developmental and operational testing. That decision led to the re-designation of the Operational Test and Evaluation Command (OPTEC) to the Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) on October 1, 1999.

Central to the consolidation was the ATEC assumption of responsibility for all Army developmental and operational testing. The Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM) became a command subordinate to ATEC and was re-designated the U.S. Army Developmental Test Command (DTC) with headquarters at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. The Test and Experimentation Command (TEXCOM) was re-designated the U.S. Army Operational Test Command (OTC) with headquarters at Fort Hood, Texas. The third ATEC subordinate command encompassed the Operational Evaluation Command and the Evaluation Analysis Center, which were combined to form the U.S. Army Evaluation Center (AEC), completing the consolidation of developmental and operational evaluation into a single, integrated command.

On October 1, 1999, West Fort Hood became the home of OTC, replacing the deactivated TEXCOM. Its mission was to continue to conduct realistic and continuous testing in the critical areas of equipment, doctrine, force design, and training.

In the midst of all these changes in 1999, the Fire Support Test Directorate (FSTD) conducted the Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) 98 limited user test (LUT) at Camp Pendleton, California, and AFATDS 98 "Fixes" LUT at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

From January to June 1999, the Air Defense Artillery Test Directorate (ADATD) conducted the Patriot Force Development Experiment (FDE)/LUT at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico.

In May 1999, the Command, Control, Communications, and Computers Test Directorate (C4TD) began testing the systems that were to be called the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T) at various locations around the continental United States.

In July 1999, C4TD completed a two-week Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS) Increment III limited user test and evaluation (LUTE) with the Iowa Army National Guard at Des Moines, Iowa; the 99th Regional Support Command at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the Service Support Center at Vienna, Virginia; and the U.S. Army Reserve Command at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

During the July-September timeframe, the Close Combat Test Directorate (CCTD) conducted the Bradley Fighting Vehicle System (BFVS) M2A3 LUT 2 at Fort Hood.



2000

In the new millennium, OTC participated in a highly visible test program involving the new Brigade Combat Team Initiative. CCTD deployed a 30-person team to Fort Knox, Kentucky, to assist in the conduct of the Platform Performance Demonstration. During this demonstration, OTC collected data on 32 different vehicles from seven different countries. The data was used to complete the operational test document for the family of medium armored vehicles and allowed the Army to refine its requirements for the vehicle that would eventually become the Stryker. OTC also established the Test and Evaluation Coordination Office at Fort Lewis, Washington, to provide onsite OTC support for the new Combat Team Initiative.

At Fort Hood, the Advanced Concepts Test and Integration Directorate (ACTID) was in the final preparations for conducting a force development test and evaluation (FDTE) combined with a LUT of the Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and smaller units called the Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2). This operational test involved 1,400 troops.

In February 2000, the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) requested that ATEC conduct an initial operational test (IOT) of the Modular Integrated Communication Helmet (MICH) in support of a material release for Special Operations Forces (SOF) use only. In August 2000, the Airborne and Special Operations Test Directorate (ABNSOTD) conducted a test to determine the suitability and effectiveness of the MICH.

The Advanced Concepts Test Directorate (ACTD) was spread out across the country from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Knox for Prairie Warrior and to the Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Polk, Louisiana, for a joint contingency force advanced warfighter experiment. ACTID also conducted a division-level advanced warfighting experiment with the 4th Infantry Division at Fort Hood and followed the division to its National Training Center (NTC) rotation to continue gathering data.

The Air Defense Artillery Test Directorate (ADATD), based at Fort Bliss, Texas, was busy at White Sands Missile Range, conducting operational tests of the Patriot Missile System Advanced Capabilities, Configuration-3 and the Forward Area Air Defense System, Block III. In addition, ADATD conducted the Joint Tactical Information Distribution System IOT at McGregor Range, Fort Bliss.

The Engineer and Combat Support Test Directorate (ECSTD), based at Fort Hood, returned from Egypt where its Soldiers collected data on the load-out of a heavy brigade task force on a new Strategic Sealift Program transport ship. ECSTD deployed test teams to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to conduct the Containerized Kitchen IOT and to Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, to test the Joint Biological Point Detection System, a test on the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOTE) oversight list. ECSTD conducted the Heavy Assault Bridge (Wolverine) LUT and the Forward Repair System (FRESH) IOT at Fort Hood.

The Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Test Directorate (IEWTD) conducted the Tactical Unmanned Area Vehicle test and deployed a team to the Republic of Korea for a special project assessment of the Joint Theater Missile Defense.



2000, cont'd

ABNSOTD continued with operational tests of the Air Force C-17 for personnel drops, the C-130J airdrop qualification, and numerous other certifications for the airborne kit.

The Aviation Test Directorate (AVTD) planned for the RAH-66 Comanche tests and the suite of Integrated Radio Frequency Countermeasures. AVTD also deployed to the Pacific to conduct tests of the Combat Survivor Evader Locator; to Fort Rucker, Kansas, for the UH-60 Cockpit Airbag System; and to Fort Bragg for the High Frequency Nap-of-the-Earth Radio System.

On March 9, 2000, C4TD completed the Army Recruiting Information Support System (ARISS) Initial Operation Test and Evaluation (IOTE) at Fort Knox.

In April 2000, the Fire Support Test Directorate (FSTD) conducted a combined IOT for the Stryker Recon M707 (Stryker M707) and Bradley Fire Support Team Vehicle M7 (BFIST M7) at Fort Stewart, Georgia.

On April 14, 2000, C4TD completed the two-week Movement Tracking System (MTS) LUTE at Fort Hood.

In May 2000, FSTD conducted a seven-week LUT at Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, on the 155-mm Sense and Destroy Armor Munition. FSTD also conducted the ground phase of the Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS) Block II/Brilliant Antiarmor IOT at Fort Sill.

In May 2000, ADATD conducted a seven-week LUT at Yuma Proving Ground on the 155-mm Sense and Destroy Armor Munition.

During May 8-19, 2000, C4TD completed the 10-day Integrated System Control (ISYSCON) LUTE at Fort Hood and Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

From May 24 to June 9, 2000, C4TD conducted the Warfighter Information Network Tactical Transport Block-II (WIN-T BLK II) customer test (CT) at Fort Hood.

On September 17-25, 2000, C4TD completed the eight-day Secure, Mobile, Antijam, Reliable, Tactical Terminal (Milstar) (SMART-T) follow-on operational test and evaluation (FOTE) at Fort Hood.

In November 2000, AVTD conducted the first firing of a Hellfire missile from a Predator.

In Fall 2000, the CCTD conducted the initial operational test and evaluation (IOTE) of the M2A3 and the FOTE of the M1A2 (SEP) at Fort Hood.

The U.S. Army Operational Test Command was awarded the Army Superior Unit Award for Meritorious performance of a difficult mission from October 1, 1999, to October 1, 2000.



2001

Major tests on equipment for 2001 included the following:

- Shadow Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicles at Fort Hood.
- The Improved Ribbon Bridge at Fort Carson, Colorado.
- Continued planning for the RAH-66 Comanche helicopter LUT.
- Global Combat Support System at Fort Hood.
- Battlefield Combat Identifications System at Fort Hood.
- Bradley Fire Support Vehicle at Fort Stewart.
- UAV Tactical Control System at Fort Bragg.

ECSTD conducted six operational tests in 2001 as follows:

- Fifth Wheel Towing Device LUT at Yuma Proving Ground.
- Sorbent Decontamination System CT at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
- Modular Decontamination System LUT at Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Mine Protected Control Vehicle LUT at Aberdeen Proving Ground.
- Mobile Detection Assessment Response System-Interior LUT at Defense Distribution Depot, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.
- Mobile Detection System Preplanned Product Improvement FOT at Fort Riley.

During 1st quarter FY01, ADATD tested the Surface Launched Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile at White Sands Missile Range.

ABNSOTD conducted a follow-on operational test (FOT) to assess the suitability and effectiveness of the MICH during waterborne operations. Radio compatibility testing, surface swimming, weapons firing, and maritime tactical operations were conducted during June 15-25, 2001, at Little Creek, Virginia.

From August 13 to October 12, 2001, FSTD conducted the AFATDS 99 LUT and AFATDS 99 Fixes LUT at Fort Sill and the M270A1 Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) IOT at Fort Sill and White Sands Missile Range.

In August 2001, FSTD began the ATACMS Block II/BAT IOT flight phase at White Sands Missile Range. It was suspended in September after the first mission.

During 3rd quarter FY01, ADATD conducted the Patriot LUT Regression at White Sands Missile Range.



2001, cont'd

Twenty-seven students from the Canadian Land Forces Staff College spent several days at OTC. MG Michael Maisonneuve, head of the Canadian group, stated, "The increased sophistication and complexity of warfare and operations makes it necessary to have skilled personnel who can use, maintain, and influence the acquisition of defense resources in the future."

During November 5-21, 2001, C4TD conducted the Brigade Subscriber Node (BSN) IOT at Fort Gordon, Georgia, with three other systems under test (SUTs): the Tactical Local Area Network Encryption (TACLANE), Battlefield VTC, and BRSS. This was another test conducted on the heels of the 9/11 attacks.

On December 5, 2001, Chief Warrant Officer 4 John Ashley Ward was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his contributions to the concept of Army Parachute Operations, from the first test jump in 1940 until his retirement from Civil Service in 1972.

The year 2001 ended with major tests for the FBCB2: the Division CAPSTONE Exercise and the Force XXI Battle Command Exercise for the FBCB2 at Fort Irwin, California, and Integrated System Control at Fort Hood. These events tested the integral parts of the FBCB2, including the Maneuver Control System, the M1A2 System Enhancement Program, and the Bradley A-3 Fighting Vehicle. The FBCB2 included 15 other digitized systems with a total program value of \$2 billion. The FBCB2 tests involved more than 4,400 III Corps Soldiers and over 500 OTC Soldiers, civilians, and contractors. Testing at Fort Irwin ran for 10 days in December.

In late 2001, the Modeling and Simulation (M&S) Division of the Methodology and Analysis Directorate (MAD) was directed to prepare an OTC Strategic Plan for M&S. As a result of this paper, the Test Technology Directorate (TTD) was formed in May 2002. The Instrumentation Division of TESA and the M&S Division of MAD were combined into the new directorate.



2002

From January 17 to February 7, 2002, C4TD completed the Joint Computer-aided Acquisition and Logistics Support (JCALS) LUT at multiple locations across all branches of services.

From March 28 to May 17, 2002, C4TD conducted the RCAS Increment VII LUT at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin.

During the period April-June 2002, ABNSOTD conducted testing of the SF-10A parachute system. ABNSOTD airdropped 52-instrumented dummies and conducted 470 airdrops with paratroopers in combat equipment.

In May 2002, ACTD was renamed Advanced Concepts Transformation Integration Directorate (ACTID).

During the August-October 2002 timeframe, CCTD conducted the Stryker Interim Armored Vehicle (IAV) Infantry Carrier Vehicle (ICV) Medium Armored Vehicle Comparison Evaluation (MAV CE) at Fort Lewis.

From November 8 to December 14, 2002, C4TD completed a five-week Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System II (TC-AIMS II) IOTE at multiple locations, to include U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR), across all branches of service.

On December 10, 2002, Lt. Col. Paul W. Lavendar and Gen. Robert M. Shoemaker were inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for their outstanding contributions to operational testing.

During 2nd quarter FY02, ADATD was busy with the operational tests for Patriot at White Sands Missile Range and Multifunctional Information Distribution System (MIDS) at McGregor Range, Fort Bliss. ADATD also conducted the Forward Area Air Defense Command, Control, Communication, and Intelligence FDE at McGregor Range in 3rd quarter FY02.

ECSTD conducted the following tests:

- Joint Biological Point Detection System IOT at Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), Florida.
- Joint Service Light Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Reconnaissance System LUT at Dugway Proving Ground.
- Improved Ribbon Bridge LUT at Fort Carson.
- Advanced Food Sanitation Center LUT at Fort Carson.
- Dry Support Bridge LUT at Fort Hood.



2003

From February 26 to March 12 and during August 10-17, 2003, ABNSOTD conducted testing of the MC-4 Electronic Automatic Activation Device (MC-4 EAAD) at Lebanon, Ohio, and Yuma Proving Ground. U.S. Army Natick Soldier Center representatives, ABNSOTD personnel, and contractors conducted 460 fire and no-fire vacuum chamber test trials. ABNSOTD conducted live airborne operations, which included military free-fall (MFF) parachutists executing 180 no-fire airdrops and 45 fire airdrops while rigged with the MC-4 EAAD. After completion of live-drop iterations, 22 mannequin fire drops were conducted to assess the worst-case scenario. All MC-4 EAAD airdrops were conducted with the MC-4 parachute system.

In May 2003, the Advanced Concepts Transformation Integration Directorate was renamed Objective Force Test Directorate.

In May 2003, FSTD conducted the Artillery Systems Cooperation Activity LUT in Idar-Oberstein, Germany, to develop an operational interface for use among the member nations' field artillery/fire support command and control systems. This LUT tested systems from five countries, to include the United States.

CCTD conducted testing on the Stryker Family of Vehicles IOTE at Fort Knox, the largest operational test conducted since the corps-level Army Tactical Command and Control System (ATCCS) III test. The Stryker was the first new military vehicle to enter service since the Abrams and Bradley in the late 1980s.

The Simulation Testing Operations Rehearsal Model team was recognized for developing a system that provided the solution to the constraint problems associated with operational testing. The team members were honored at the 2003 SMARTIE Awards in Dearborn, Michigan.

From June 28 to July 19, 2003, C4TD conducted the Army Airborne Command and Control System (A2C2S) CT with the 4th Infantry Division.

From July 13 to August 1, 2003, C4TD conducted the Distributed Learning System (DLS) IOTE at Fort Hood, Fort Eustis, Virginia, and Grand Prairie, Texas.

From October 7 to November 10, 2003, ECSTD tested the Analytical Laboratory System-System Enhancement Program. Pilot testing, conducted October 5-6, 2003, at Camp Dawson, Virginia, was followed immediately by an IOTE. From October 27 to December 5, 2003, the Joint Biological Point Detection System was tested at Eglin AFB.

Fast tracking of Army equipment resulted in OTC sending testers to the war zone to capture real-time data. OTC formed the Forward Operational Assessment Teams I and II. The teams gathered data on the ground and through interviews in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kuwait, and Germany on 16 separate systems, most of which focused on force protection, robotics (used by explosive ordnance detachments), and



2003, cont'd

reconnaissance technology. The Forward Operational Assessment Team I deployed in November 2003 and returned in January 2004.

On November 13, 2003, Mr. Hunter M. Woodall, Jr., Maj. Gen. Robert L. Drudik, and Mr. Walter W. Hollis were inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for their outstanding contributions to operational testing.

In November 2003, the Stryker continuing evaluation team deployed to gather data on the Stryker Family of Vehicles and returned in February 2004.

ECSTD conducted the Tactical Fire Fighting Truck IOT at Fort Huachuca and the Hand-Held Standoff Mine Detection System IOT at Yuma Proving Ground.



2004

In January 2004, the Objective Force Test Directorate was renamed Future Force Test Directorate.

On January 23, 2004, Maj. Gen. Arbruster awarded 21 civilians and Soldiers of Operational Assessment I team with Commendation Medals for gathering data on current capabilities in Iraq and Afghanistan.

ECSTD tested TWPS, a lightweight (Humvee-portable) reverse osmosis water purification system, at Fort Hood. Teams also deployed to Brook AFB, Texas, to conduct a DOTE-oversight operational assessment (OA) on the Joint Biological Agent Identification and Diagnostic System and to Fort Campbell, Kentucky; Hickam AFB, Hawaii; Eglin AFB; and Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, to conduct the Joint Service Mask LUT.

In February 2004, the Stryker continuing evaluation team II deployed, returning in April 2004. Initial assessments were made on Stryker.

During February 4-17, 2004, C4TD conducted the ISYSCON Increment 2.0 (V1-3) I 2.0 LUT with the 8th Army, Korea.

During February 19-27, 2004, C4TD conducted the Support for Electronic Proving Ground FBCB2 (EPG SPT (FBCB2) IOTE at Fort Huachuca, Fort Hood, and Fort Bragg.

During March 11-25, 2004, C4TD conducted the Joint Network Management System (JNMS) IOTE at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and MacDill AFB, Florida.

Beginning on March 23, 2004, AVTD conducted pilot testing for the CH-47F upgrades at Fort Campbell. Improvements included greater lift capability, greater navigation and communication capabilities, reduced maintenance, and increased reliability situation awareness. Structural improvements were made to reduce vibrations. Changes in the cockpit included state-of-the-art digitalized functions and storage capacity multifunctional displays.

In April 2004, OTC completed testing on Stryker Mortar Vehicle at Yuma Proving Ground, using 29 Soldiers from the Canadian army and costing \$2.4 million.

From April 25 to May 4, 2004, the Aviation Test Directorate collected data on the Modernized Target Acquisition and Designation Sight/Pilot Night Vision Sensor for the nose of the AH-64 Apache longbow at Yuma Proving Ground. Once approved, the upgraded AH-64s rolled out of production in May 2005.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team II deployed from April to June 2004. Teams deployed for six months to Iraq and Afghanistan to learn firsthand how equipment was working. Some of the systems Team II observed were the Command Post of the Future, the Joint Node Network, and the Persistent Threat Detection System.



2004, cont'd

In June 2004, CCTD conducted the Stryker Fire Support Vehicle data collection event (DCE) at Aberdeen Proving Ground and the Small Tactical Optical Rifle Mounted Micro Laser Range Finder (STORM mLRF) IOT at Fort Bragg from July to August 2004.

From August 9 to October 1, 2004, ECSTD conducted testing of the High Mobility Engineer Excavator at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

From September 20 to November 24, 2004, FSTD conducted the XM30 GMLRS IOT at Fort Sill and White Sands Missile Range.

On September 23, 2004, OTC and III Corps were honored with the Department of Defense (DOD) award for excellence in models and simulations.

Beginning in October 2004, FSTD began testing the High Mobility Artillery Rocket System/Guided Multiple Launch Rocket Systems at Fort Sill. A test officer remarked, "The Army spent 10 million on testing to make sure the equipment that ends up in the Soldiers' hands is the best quality it can be."

In November 2004, FSTD tested the AN/TMQ-52 Meteorological Measuring Set-Profiler at Fort Sill for four weeks. Soldiers from Fort Bragg, Fort Drum, New York, and Fort Sill tested the equipment that had not been upgraded since 1997.

On December 3, 2004, Lt. Col. Robert L. Reid was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.

ABNSOTD conducted the airdrop capability test with the Marine V22 Osprey. Phase I at Fort Bragg was the risk-reduction phase involving test jumpers performing various jumps. This phase was conducted by more experienced jumpers to ensure safety. Once the ABNSOTD jumpers cleared the Osprey as safe to jump, phase II moved to Camp Lejeune in November 2004 to use the Marines in an operational test.

The RAH-66 Comanche program was canceled in 2004, before mass production began, after nearly \$7 billion was spent on the program.



2005

ECSTD conducted the IOTE for the Multifunction Agile Remote-Controlled Robot (MARCBOT) at Fort Hood and completed testing on the Joint Service General Purpose Mask, which was an improvement over the M40/42 protective mask.

During January 14-20, 2005, C4TD, in conjunction with the Air Force Operational Test Command, conducted the Global Broadcast Service (GBS) Combined/Integrated Developmental/Operational IOT at Fort Campbell.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team III deployed from January to July 2005.

From March 16 to April 1, 2005, C4TD conducted the Army Battle Command Systems (ABCS) IOTE and Software Block 1 OA at Fort Hood.

In April 2005, C4TD wrapped up a nine-month testing of the ABS 6.4 digital systems. The 4th Infantry Division commanders involved with the testing seemed pleased with the potential benefits of the new digital systems.

In June 2005, FSTD conducted the AN/PSG-10, AN/PYG-3, and AN/PYG-4 Pocket-sized Forward Entry Device at Fort Sill, which consisted of six 12-hour field exercises.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team IV deployed from June to December 2005.

CCTD conducted tests on the XM8 Objective Individual Weapon System, Line-of-Sight Antitank Weapon System, Semiautomatic Sniper System, Light-Weight Hand-Held Mortar Ballistic Computer, and Land Warrior.

During August 15-26, 2005, ABNSOTD conducted the LUT for airborne operations of the AN/PAS-13(V) family of Thermal Weapon Sight II (TWS II or TWS) systems at Fort Bragg to assess the suitability of the TWS II in an operational airdrop environment. Thirty-six combat-equipped static-line user troops successfully conducted 201 static-line airdrops with the TWS systems.

On September 14, 2005, Maj. Roger M. Pickett was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.

From September 19 to October 7, 2005, C4TD conducted the GBS Multiservice IOT at Fort Drum.

ECSTD conducted operational tests on the following equipment:

- ATLAS Heavy Fork Lift FOT at Aberdeen Proving Ground.
- Forward Osmosis Hydration System (FOHS) XPACK CT at Fort Lewis.
- A small team deployed to the AM General facility in South Bend, Indiana, to test the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) seat belt upgrade.



2005, cont'd

- Common Remotely Operated Weapons Station (CROWS) IOT at Fort Bragg.
- Spider Networked Munitions System (SPIDER NMS) LUT at Fort Hood.
- June 2005, Advanced Bomb Suit CT, completed in 12 days and cost \$21,000.



2006

From February 16 to March 16, 2006, the platform demonstration for the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) was conducted at Fort Knox. OTC supported the Armor Center to determine an effective, suitable, and survivable immediate replacement for the HMMWV in theater. Industry provided the vehicles for the demonstration, which went through both technical (center of gravity, turn radius, field of view, brake and acceleration, etc.) and operational (mount and dismount a squad, missions in urban terrain force-on-force, drivers course, and vehicle obstacle course) assessments. This demonstration was the forerunner to the MRAP family of vehicles tests.

From February to March 2006, CCTD supported the Combat Force Protection Initiative Demonstration at Fort Knox and the Soldier Protection Demonstration from August to September 2006 at Fort Benning, Georgia.

From 3rd quarter FY06 to 1st quarter FY07, ADATD conducted the Patriot Post deployment Build (PDB)-6 LUT that included three flight tests during which Patriot successfully intercepted tactical ballistic missile targets and a cruise missile target.

During 2006, C4TD conducted 129 tests on the Army Battle Command and Enablers System of Systems (ABCS-S), Small Unmanned Aircraft, and Lightweight Technical Fire Direction System. In addition to these tests, C4TD conducted the following tests:

- April 25-28, Secure Enroute Communication Package-Improved (SECOMP-I) IOTE at Fort Bragg and Pope AFB, North Carolina.
- May 26 to June 27, Joint Network Node-Network (JNN-N) IOTE at Fort Irwin.
- May 28 to June 15, FBCB2 OA (Evaluation) at Fort Irwin.
- October 9-27, FBCB2 Blue Force Tracker 1 (BFT 1) CT at Fort Polk.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team VI deployed from May to November 2006.

From July 31 to August 16, 2006, ABNSOTD conducted personnel airdrop testing of the Fast Rope Deployment Bag at Fort Bragg and at Fort Campbell. Testing was conducted under conditions considered safe for conducting fast rope operations using UH-60/MH-60 and CH-47/MH-47 aircraft. Test participants received training for rigging and deploying the small/large Fast Rope Bag prior to operational events. Static drops were conducted from a 60-foot tower, static deployments were conducted from UH-60/MH-47 aircraft, and flight observations were conducted from UH-60/MH-47 aircraft. Operational events consisted of four SOF operators, each conducting four deployments using the small Fast Rope Bag and four deployments with the large Fast Rope Bag from each aircraft. Fast Rope Masters released the Fast Rope Bag to deploy the fast rope. Afterwards, ropers used the ropes to deploy to the landing zone while the UH-60/MH-60 or the CH-47/MH-47 pilot operated the aircraft in hover mode. The small and large Fast Rope Bags were deployed four times each, for a total of 16 insertion missions.

Forward Operational Assessment Teams continued testing and gathering data in theater. Focus was on



2006, cont'd

force protection; part of the team was solely focused on Up-Armored HMMWV. Other tests were on robotics and continued testing on Command Post of the Future with 4th Infantry Division.

From August 31 to September 8, 2006, FSTD conducted the Centaur Version 2 Lightweight Technical Fire Direction System LUT at Fort Sill to collect data on the Centaur performance when operated by typical Soldiers.

On September 12, 2006, Sgt. Maj. Lloyd S. Godfrey was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.

In October 2006, AVTD began testing at Fort Hood on the UH-60M. Included in the upgrades were more powerful engines, redesigned rotor blades, upgraded armor, and digitalized displays and push buttons. Digital displays and upgraded electronics were smaller, allowing the pilots to see out of the bottom of the cockpit. The new version also included an automatic hover system, communication upgrades, and updated maintenance recorder.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team VII deployed from October 2006 to April 2007.

In November 2006, the Maneuver Support and Sustainment Test Directorate (MS2TD) (formerly ECSTD) conducted testing on the Nuclear Biological Chemical Reconnaissance Variant (NBCRV) Stryker at Dugway Proving Ground. The test consisted of one 72-hour pilot test and two 216-hour scenario-based tests. The test focused on the ability of the vehicle to perform missions under battlefield conditions in the presence of non-ballistic threats, use vehicular collective protection capability, and not endanger the crew or nearby forces by unreasonable exposure to enemy observation. More than 200 test personnel were on site.

MS2TD conducted Joint operational tests with the Marines and Air Force, which included Joint Service Light Suit Technologies (JSLST) Chemical Suit; Joint Biological Standoff Detection System; and Joint Service Light Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Reconnaissance System. MS2TD also conducted the following tests in 2006:

- Load Handling System Mobile Fuel Farm LUT at Fort Pickett, Virginia.
- Multi-Temperature Refrigerated Container System CT at Aberdeen Proving Ground.
- Joint Service General Purpose Mask multiservice operational test (MOT) at Camp Lejeune, Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico; Fort Stewart; and Little Creek.
- Joint Biological Standoff Detection System MOT at Dugway Proving Ground.
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Unmanned Ground Reconnaissance System Agent Identification and Diagnostic System OPDEMO in Alaska.
- Joint Biological Agent Identification and Diagnostic System MOT at Brook AFB (DOTE oversight).
- Joint Chemical Agent Detector OA at Dugway Proving Ground (DOTE oversight).



2006, cont'd

The Forward Operational Assessment Team V deployed from November 2005 to May 2006. The team conducted 45 tests on systems with the Rapid Equipping Force and the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization.

The U.S. Army Operational Test Command was awarded the Army Superior Unit Award for Meritorious performance of a difficult mission from 2004 through 2006.



2007

In February 2007, OTC tested and improved a fuel cell that ran on methanol. This fuel cell could run approximately 100 hours without refueling. The fuel cell weighed 100 pounds. It could be used for future combat systems in 2016.

In February 2007, CCTD conducted the Stryker Mobile Gun System (MGS) Data Collection Event (DCE) at Fort Lewis.

During February 7-20, 2007, FSTD conducted the XM982 Block 1a-1 Excalibur Precision Engagement Artillery Projectile LUT at Yuma Proving Ground, which consisted of 25 Excalibur projectiles fired at personnel and structure targets.

From May 21 to June 1, 2007, C4TD conducted the Global Broadcast Service (GBS) MOT 2 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team VIII deployed from April to October 2007.

In May 2007, AVTD began tests on the UH-72A Lakota at NTC, and testing continued on the CH-47F Chinook at Fort Campbell.

On September 12, 2007, Mr. Arthur R. Woods III was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.

From October 20 to November 4, 2007, CCTD conducted testing of the Stryker-based MGS with the 105-mm gun at Fort Hood. Tests used the 1-24 Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, from Fort Wainwright, Alaska. Testing included force-on-force, modified TTVIII, and C-130J air capabilities test. Testing was conducted on Clabber Creek and Jack Mountain ranges.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team IX deployed from November 2007 to April 2008.

On November 20, 2007, AVTD conducted a LUT of two Armed Reconnaissance Helicopters (ARHs) at Yuma Proving Ground. The Target Acquisition Sight/System was also tested as a subcomponent for the ARH.

In November 2007, MS2TD began the MRAP IOTE with the first of four cycles. In all, vehicles from five vendors (Force Protection Inc. [FPI], International and Government [IMG], British Aeronautics and Engineering Land Systems [BAE TVS], and General Dynamics Land Systems [GDLS]) were tested. The U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) was the lead operational test agency (OTA) for Cycle I; OTC was the lead OTA for the remaining cycles. Joint Forces from OTC and Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity conducted MRAP Cycle I (November 2-13, 2007), FPI Cougar JERRV (4x4), and COUGAR (6x6). In all, five vendors'—FPI, IMG, BAE TVS, and GDLS—vehicles were tested. All events were based in the Iraq Theater of Operations and used a 12-day test cycle, testing 8-16 MRAP vehicles per cycle. The test team consisted of 87 Soldiers and civilians from OTC, 115 infantry Soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division



2007, cont'd

and 4th Infantry Division, 30 Marines from the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force, and 20 test and evaluation personnel from AEC, DOTE, and Infantry School.

In 2007, MS2TD conducted 11 operational tests, including MRAP, which was more than the rest of OTC directorates for the year. The other 10 tests that MS2TD conducted were as follows:

- Mobile Integrated Remains Collection System LUT at Fort Lee, Virginia, using a Mortuary Affairs unit from Fort Lee.
- FMTV 10-ton Dump Truck FOT at Fort Bragg.
- FMTV/HEMTT Long-Term Armoring Strategy FOT at Fort Campbell.
- Joint Service Transportable Decontamination System-Small Scale MOT at Dugway Proving Ground.
- Joint Biological Standoff Detection System MOT at Dugway Proving Ground.
- Joint Biological Agent Identification and Diagnostic System II MOT at Dugway Proving Ground.
- Joint Biological Point Detection System MOT at Dugway Proving Ground and Eglin AFB.
- Joint Chemical Agent Detector MOT at Dugway Proving Ground.
- Spider Networked Munitions System IOT at Fort Leonard Wood (DOD oversight).
- BUFFALO Slat Armor System RAI at (DOD oversight).

Other equipment tested by OTC during 2007 were—

- Enhanced Night Vision Goggles.
- Grenade Launcher Module.
- Full Spectrum Effects Module.
- Air Assault Expeditionary Spiral D.
- Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movement System II.



2008

From January 17 to February 25, 2008, the Mission Command Test Directorate (MCTD) (formerly C4TD) conducted the WideBand Global Satellite (WGS) Combined/Integrated Developmental/Operational IOT at Fort Gordon, Fort Richardson, Alaska, and Fort Bragg.

MS2TD's MRAP test teams of over 200 personnel were deployed from January to May 2008, resulting in the test team being named Joint Test Team of the Year by the National Defense Industry Association (NDIA), the only such award to date. MRAP Cycle II was conducted during March 14-25, 2008, at Yuma Proving Ground for the BAE RG-33 and the International MaxxPro. The MRAP Cycle III was conducted during April 17-28, 2008, for the BAE Tactical Vehicles Caiman, and Cycle IV was conducted from May 23 to June 3, 2008, for the GDLS RG-31.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team X deployed from March to November 2008.

In March 2008, OTC was selected as one of seven winners in the 10th annual Department of Defense Modeling and Simulation Awards for Excellence.

From March 7, 2006, to October 30, 2008, ABNSOTD conducted the Advanced Tactical Parachute System (ATPS) IOTE at Fort Bragg, Fort Carson, and Fort Wainwright. Testing was conducted to examine the capabilities of the T-11 main parachute in an operational environment. The ATPS was procured under an integrated acquisition strategy and was an acquisition category (ACAT) III program. The ATPS program was undertaken in response to a need identified by the U.S. Army Infantry Center (USAIC) to develop advanced technologies that improve performance of the personnel parachute during mass tactical airborne assault operations. The T-11 main parachute now serves as a replacement for the current T-10 troop parachute, using a one-for-one replacement scheme.

From March 16 to April 29, 2008, FSTD conducted the Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System-Unitary (GMLRS-U) IOT, which consisted of a command post exercise phase and flight phase, with 35 Soldiers at Fort Sill and White Sands Missile Range.

From April 10 to May 2, 2008, CCTD conducted the XM26 Modular Accessory Shotgun System (MASS) LUT at Fort Bragg. The Army had an urgent need for an under barrel shotgun system for use in contingency operations worldwide to improve the Soldier's ability in close-quarter battle and to ballistically breach doors. Soldiers tested the XM26 MASS side by side with the M500 shotgun by conducting range firing, battlefield tasks, and mobility exercises to allow direct comparison of ease of use and mobility. During the record test, the test unit conducted day and night range firings, ballistic door breaching, confidence course, field training exercises (FTXs), and military operations in urbanized terrain (MOUT) operations. Manpower and personnel integration MANPRINT surveys and after-action reviews were conducted at the end of the pilot and record tests to solicit Soldiers' comments. Test results indicated that the XM26 MASS was effective in an operational environment. However, the XM26 MASS failed to demonstrate its suitability in an operational environment.



2008, cont'd

From April 21 to May 31, 2008, MCTD conducted the WGS MOT at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, and Fort Richardson.

In May 2008, Maj. Josef S. Hatch, Capt. Theresa L. Ellison, and Sgt. 1st Class Nathan B. Gray received Purple Hearts for injuries sustained during their six-month Forward Operational Assessment deployment.

On June 4, 2008, MCTD conducted the Net-Enabled Command Capability (NECC) Early User Test and Experimentation at Space and Navy Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR), San Diego; Langley AFB, Virginia; 8th Army, Korea; and Dahlgren, Virginia (Naval Surface Warfare Center).

In July 2008, the Future Force Test Directorate was renamed Futures Integration Test Directorate (FITD).

The Forward Operational Assessment Team XI deployed from September 2008 to March 2009.

On September 24, 2008, Mr. Robert W. Hall was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.

During October-November 2008, MS2TD conducted the MRAP Ambulance LUT at Fort Hood. Two variants were tested: Navistar MaxxPro and BAE RG-33L. The test scope was based in the Iraq Theater of Operations and used an 11-day test cycle with four MRAPs per cycle, two MaxxPro, and two RG-33L. Test personnel consisted of 31 OTC test team members, a friendly force of 62 Soldiers and an opposing force of 10 Soldiers from 13th ESC, and 24 test and evaluation personnel from AEC, DOTE, and Medical/Infantry Schools. The test included chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive (CBRNE) events; operations in urban environments; and biohazard decontamination as well as patrolling, ambulance exchange, mass casualty evacuation, and advanced trauma life-support patient transfer.

During December 3-17, 2008, ABNSOTD conducted the TWS II B LUT at Fort Bragg. The test was conducted to assess the suitability of the AN/PAS-13(V) family of TWS II B systems in an airdrop operational environment. Events included simulated airdrop impact tests (SAITs), static-line airdrop operations, military free-fall (MFF) airdrop operations, boresight retention checks, zero confirmations, and thermal detection drills. A total of 33 TWS II B items was used during 66 static-line airdrops and 66 MFF airdrops for a total of 132 personnel airdrops. Jumpers conducted static-line and MFF personnel airdrops from the U.S. Air Force C-130 aircraft and contract CASA-212 aircraft. Operational paratroopers conducted static-line airborne operations using the T-10D and MC1-1C parachute systems, and MFF airborne operations were conducted using the MC-4 parachute system.

Planned and conducted tests for CCTD included Tactical Engagement System, TWS, Soldier Protected Demonstration IV, Improved AT4 with a Close-Quarter Tandem Warhead Antitank Munition, Mid-Range Munitions, Ground Soldier System, Mounted Soldier System, additional testing of the Land Warrior System, and Dismounted 120-Mortar IOTE.



2008, cont'd

The ATPS main parachute was successfully employed in an operational environment for 3,646 (3,289 required) airdrops from U.S. Air Force C-130 and C-17, contract CASA-212, and U.S. Army UH-60 and CH-47 aircraft. The C-130 airdrops were conducted in single- and three-ship formations, and the C-17 airdrops were conducted as single-, three-ship, and four-ship formations.

The ATPS main parachute met the SEP requirement for reliability, which was determined to be equal to or better than the T-10. Paratroopers in the 5th to 95th percentile range were rigged with and without combat equipment using currently issued individual clothing, equipment, and air items (Parachutist Drop Bag [PDB], All-purpose Lightweight Individual Carrying Equipment [ALICE], Modular Lightweight Load-Carrying Equipment [MOLLE], and weapon systems). Paratroopers completed 1,821 jumps with combat equipment and 1,825 jumps without combat equipment, during which no configuration issues were noted.

The Transformation Technology Directorate tested Virtual Battlespace 2 (VBS-2).



2009

The Forward Operational Assessment Team XII deployed from April to October 2009.

During August-September 2009, FITD led the effort of 256 Soldiers, Department of the Army civilians, and contractors as they collected data for a LUT to provide input to AEC on the effectiveness, suitability, and survivability of the Enhanced Infantry Brigade Combat Team (E-IBCT) systems at White Sands Missile Range. Data collectors gathered data on Non-Line-of-Sight Launch System, Tactical Unattended Ground Sensors, Urban Unattended Ground Sensors, Class 1 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Block 0, Small Unmanned Ground Vehicle Block 1, and Network Integration Kit Increased Functionality in Battle Command.

In 2009, MCTD conducted the following tests:

- March 18-31, WIN-T Increment 2 LUT at Fort Lewis and Yakima Range, Washington, Fort Gordon, and Fort Stewart.
- April 6-17, Joint Tactical Radio System, Handheld, Manpack, Small Form-Fit Rifleman Radio (JTRS HMS RR) LUT at Fort Bliss.
- June 8 to July 1, CISCHR AN/PRC-152 and CISCHR AN/PRC-148 CT at Fort Benning.
- July 8 to August 7, General Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBS) IOTE at multiple locations to evaluate mission accomplishments at the critical business function and critical business processes levels.
- November 18-21, SECOMP-I LUT at Fort Bragg and Pope AFB.

During August 10-20, 2009, CCTD conducted another limited user test (LUT II) for the M26 Modular Accessory Shotgun System (MASS) at Fort Bragg. The purpose of the test was to collect data for ATEC evaluation of the operational effectiveness, suitability, and survivability of the M26 MASS in both the stand-alone and mounted configurations. Soldiers conducted battlefield tasks and mobility exercises to allow direct comparison of ease of use and mobility.

On September 25, 2009, the Fires Test Directorate (FTD) at Fort Sill conducted an organization ceremony to recognize the realignment of the Air Defense Artillery and Fire Support Test Directorates.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team XIII deployed from September 2009 to March 2010. This team shifted headquarters and focus from Iraq to Afghanistan.

On October 1, 2009, OTC celebrated its 40th anniversary while also marking the 10th anniversary of its lead organization, ATEC.

On October 30, 2009, Mr. Douglas W. York was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.

During November-December 2009, MS2TD conducted four operational tests of MRAP All-Terrain Vehicle (MATV) at Yuma Proving Ground: Oshkosh MRAP All-Terrain Vehicle (MATV) IOTE, Navistar DASH LUT, FPI Cougar CAT I with Improved Suspension System LUT, and Cougar CAT II with Improved Suspension System LUT. Three vendors provided the four variants tested. The scope of testing was based in the



2009, cont'd

Afghanistan Theater of Operations, using a 10-day test cycle, and included 15 vehicles: eight MATV, three DASH, and four FPI (two of each variant). Test personnel consisted of 68 OTC test team members, a friendly force of 126 infantry Soldiers from 2/101 IBCT, 11 Marines, six maintainers, an opposing force of 17 Soldiers from the 2/101st Infantry Brigade Combat Team, and 31 test and evaluation personnel and subject matter experts (SMEs) from AEC, DOTE, and Infantry School.

MS2TD conducted the following additional tests:

- MRAP LUT at Yuma Proving Ground.
- Expanded Capacity Vehicle II (HMMWV) CT at Fort Polk (DOD oversight).
- M915A5 Line Haul Transport Truck FOT at Fort Carson (DOD oversight).
- Mobile Fuel System Tank Rack Module LUT at Camp Atterbury, Indiana.
- Spider FOT at Fort Bragg (DOTE oversight).
- JWARN LUT at Fort Hood (DOTE oversight).
- CROWS LUT at Fort Carson.
- Assault Breaching Vehicle LUT at Aberdeen Proving Ground.
- Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Environment Personal Hydrate System CT at Fort Leonard Wood.

During 2nd quarter FY09, FTD conducted the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense Developmental Test/Operational Test (DT/OT) FTT-10A at the Pacific Missile Range Facility, Hawaii; the Lighting Kit, Motion Detector IOT at Fort Benning; and the Patriot PDB 6.5 FDE/LUT at White Sands Missile Range.

ABNSOTD conducted the Joint Cargo Aircraft (JCA) LUT of the Aerial Delivery Phase of the multiservice operational test and evaluation (MOTE) at Fort Bragg. Testing was conducted to examine the airdrop capability of the aircraft in an operational environment. During static-line operations and door-bundle airdrops, 52 paratroopers conducted 269 successful static-line airdrops out the paratroop doors and six successful door-bundle airdrops from the ramp. During MFF operations, 20 paratroopers conducted 110 MFF iterations during day and night conditions from the door and cargo ramp of the C-27J JCA. Paratroopers, with and without combat equipment, conducted 58 iterations from the left and right paratrooper doors. Container Delivery System (CDS) loads were delivered to the intended target in a fully mission-capable condition. Twenty-four loads were delivered with a survivability rate of 100 percent, and the CDS loads met the capability requirement of delivering up to 2,200 pounds suspended weight of supplies in support of the full spectrum of military operations.

Other major tests conducted by OTC in 2009 were WIN-T, CROWS-II, Mortar Fire Control System, Theater High Altitude Area Defense System, and Apache Block III.



2010

From January 15 to March 26, 2010, MCTD conducted the Net-Centric Enterprise Services (NCES) customer test (CT).

In February 2010, FTD conducted two major field artillery tests: the Excalibur Increment Ia-2 IOT at White Sands Missile Range and the XM501 Non-Line of Sight Launch System (NLOS-LS) from January 25 to February 9, 2010. In addition, FTD conducted two major air defense artillery tests: Patriot PDB-6.5 limited user test (LUT) during 1st quarter FY10 at White Sands Missile Range and Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) FDE/LUT during 2nd quarter FY10 at McGregor Range, Fort Bliss.

The Futures Integration Test Directorate was deactivated, and the Network Integration Test Directorate was activated at Fort Bliss.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team XIV deployed from April to August 2010.

From May 3 to June 8, 2010, ABNSOTD conducted the Aerial Delivery Phase of the MOT&E of the C-27J Joint Cargo Aircraft (JCA) at Fort Bragg. The ABNSOTD conducted the C-27J JCA LUT to examine the airdrop capability of the aircraft in an operational environment. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD [AT&L]) recognized the JCA as a program of record with the June 13, 2007, approval of milestone C to procure and sustain 78 aircraft (54 Army and 24 Air Force). The USD (AT&L) authorized the procurement of up to 14 low-rate initial production aircraft to support U.S. Government test activities, prove out the production base, and ramp up to a full-rate production. A full and open competitive source selection was conducted. Combining interoperability, extended range, superior payload, and enhanced takeoff and landing capability, the C-27J was selected to meet the requirements of the U.S. Army/U.S. Air Force JCA program.

On July 28, 2010, OTC hosted Korean Brigadier General Jong Sik Jeong, head of the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army's counterpart to OTC.

On August 30, 2010, MCTD began the Nett Warrior LUT at Fort Riley.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team XV deployed from August 2010 to February 2011.

From September 28 to October 29, 2011, MCTD executed the Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-A) limited user test and evaluation (LUTE) at Fort Irwin during the test unit's National Training Center rotation.

During the last week of September 2010, the Maneuver Test Directorate (MTD) (formerly CCTD) completed LUT 2 on equipment and technology of the Enhanced Infantry Brigade Combat Team (E-IBCT) Systems at White Sands Missile Range and Fort Bliss.



2010, cont'd

On September 30, 2010, Mr. Wayland D. Smith was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.

In October 2010, Mr. Ralph Hughart received the Richard G. Cross Award for Excellence from the International Test and Evaluation Association.

In November 2010, Maj. Brian Jones received the Equipping and Sustaining Our Soldier's System Award from the U.S. Army Acquisition Corps.

MS2TD conducted eight record tests, five of which were on the DOTE oversight list, and two RAI tests as follows:

- Heavy Equipment Transporter System (HETS) at Yuma Proving Ground (DOTE oversight).
- Mine Resistant Vehicle-Engineer LUT at Yuma Proving Ground (DOTE oversight).
- XM 1227 Mine Resistant Vehicle-Explosive Ordnance Disposal (PANTHER) LUT at Yuma Proving Ground (DOTE oversight).
- Mobile Kitchen Trailer Product Improvement LUT at Fort Hunter Liggett, California.
- Stryker NBCRV 2 IOT (DOTE oversight).
- Joint Chemical Agent Detector LUT at Dugway Proving Ground (DOTE oversight).
- Spider NMS FOT at White Sands Missile Range and Fort Bliss (DOTE oversight).
- M160 Antipersonnel Mine Clearing System, Remote Control IOT at Fort Leonard Wood.
- Dust Mite RAI at Aberdeen Proving Ground.
- Combating Advanced Threat Increment I RAI at Aberdeen Proving Ground.



2011

The Forward Operational Assessment Team XVI deployed from February to August 2011. During the deployment, the team sustained one Wounded in Action.

In March 2011, the largest operational test in the history of OTC was conducted at White Sands Missile Range. The Network Integration Evaluation (NIE) was established to assess the capability for a host of technologies to work in tandem as part of a larger, integrated, cohesive network. A series of LUTs was followed by a two-week network integration rehearsal. The NIE was designed to examine the integrated networks to lessen the in-field integration burden on the operational units. The NIE was the first of four major steps to a fully integrated Brigade Combat Team network evaluation at the end of 2012.

On June 17, 2011, OTC activated the Integrated Test and Development Directorate at Fort Bliss.

MCTD conducted the following tests in 2011:

- June 6 to July 1, Joint Tactical Radio System - Ground Mobile Radio (JTRS GMR) MOT at Fort Bliss.
- June 20 to July 9, Joint Tactical Radio System - Handheld Manpack Small Form Fit - Manpack (JTRS HMS MP) MOT at Fort Bliss.
- September 12-16, Harbor Master Command and Control Center (HCCC) IOT at Fort Eustis.

During June-July 2011, MS2TD conducted the MRAP Improved Suspension System LUT, Cougar Ambulance LUT, and MRAP Recovery Vehicle LUT at Yuma Proving Ground. Two vendors provided the three variants tested: MaxxPro DASH with Improved Suspension System, Navistar MRAP Recovery Vehicle (MRV), and FPI Cougar Ambulance with Improved Suspension System. Scope of testing was based in the Afghanistan Theater of Operations using a six-day test cycle. Seven vehicles were tested: three DASH, two MRV, and two Cougar Ambulances. Test personnel consisted of 81 OTC test team members; friendly force of 76 Soldiers from 2-12 Infantry 4/4 Infantry Division, 17 Marines, seven Army maintainers and four Marine maintainers; opposing force of 16 Soldiers from 2-12 Infantry 4/4 Infantry Division; and 25 test and evaluation personnel and SMEs from AEC, DOTE, and Infantry School.

From July 20 to October 18, 2011, ABNSOTD conducted the High Mobility Engineer Excavator (HMEE) with Up-Armor Kit LUT at Fort Bragg and Pope Field. ABNSOTD conducted the LUT to collect data to assess the capability of the HMEE with Up-Armor Kit during low-velocity airdrop certification from U.S. Air Force (USAF) C-17 cargo aircraft. Test players rigged the HMEE with Up-Armor Kit using approved draft rigging procedures and loaded the test item inside the USAF C-17 aircraft. Three consecutive successful low-velocity airdrop trials of the test item were conducted. During airdrop trials, the test team investigated the capability of the C-17 crew to extract the load safely from the aircraft, deploy main parachutes, and deliver the test item to the designated drop zone in a fully mission-capable condition using standard airdrop procedures. The test players derigged the test item after each airdrop iteration, conducted a thorough inspection, and performed operational function checks to ensure the airdrop did not cause damage or degradation to the test item.



2011, cont'd

The Forward Operational Assessment Team XVII deployed in July 2011 and, in December 2011, moved its headquarters from Afghanistan to Qatar. Major items tested were Keyhole Sniper Surveillance System, Mobile Gun System, MATV with Underbody Improvement Kit, Accelerated Mortar Precision Initiative, Individual Gunshot Detection System, Route-Clearance Optic System, and Prophet Enhanced Interceptor.

On August 18, 2011, Mr. Harold D. Horton was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.

FTD conducted the following major air defense tests in 2011:

- Patriot PDB-7 FDE at White Sands Missile Range.
- Patriot PDB-7 LUT at White Sands Missile Range.
- Joint Land Elevated Netted Sensor (JLENS) FDE/LUT at Utah Test and Training Range.
- March 2011, Surface-Launched Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile LUT at White Sands Missile Range.

Testing continued on the Husky and Buffalo route-clearance vehicles at Fort Bliss as part of NIE.

From September to December 2011, ITED, in coordination with Army Staff, ATEC, and Program Executive Office for Intelligence, Electronic Warfare & Sensors, planned and conducted NIE 12.1 at Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range. They established an integrated network that would enable test and evaluation of capability solutions addressed by formal programs of record (POR), evaluation of developing solutions, and emerging capability solutions (ATEC OPORD 11-005, dated August 29, 2011). ITED conducted an IOT on the Joint Tactical Radio System Rifleman Radio, along with the WIN-T instrumentation certification event of the Harris radio comparative assessment. MS2TD conducted the Spider NMS LUT and the Joint Warning and Reporting Network Increment I FOT.

During October 11-21, 2011, MCTD conducted the GCSS-A IOTE at Fort Bliss, concurrent with the NIE 12.1.

MS2TD began testing the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV), the designated replacement for the HMMWV in most units. The UE was conducted at Aberdeen Proving Ground on three prototype systems.

- FMTV was tested at Aberdeen Proving Ground to provide data on the rebuy version of the Army truck.
- Chemical Biological Protective Shelter FOT at Fort Drum.
- Tactical Electrical Power Advanced Medium Mobile Power System at Camp Atterbury.
- Next Generation Automated Test Set LUT at Fort Stewart.
- Packbot 510, a robot used for explosive clearance, at Yuma Proving Ground.
- October to November 2011, MRAP DASH Ambulance with Improved Suspension System LUT and MATV with Underbody Improvement KIT LUT at Yuma Proving Ground. Testing was based in Afghanistan Theater of Operations.



2012

In January 2012, Michael Nott was selected as the Government Civilian Tester of the Year by the National Defense Industrial Association.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team XVIII deployed from January to July 2012.

During January 17-27, 2012, MTD conducted the MUA for Dismounted Standoff Explosive Hazard Detection Marking and Neutralization (DSEHDM&N) at Yuma Test Center, Arizona. Two vendors provided two complete DSEHDM&N systems that functioned as a primary and a spare system for the event. Twenty-one Rapid Issue systems were provided for the conduct of the event; however, only two systems were issued to each team, per normal fielding.

MS2TD conducted four record tests in 2012, two of which were on the DOTE oversight list:

- Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Dismounted Reconnaissance Sets, Kits, and Outfits Increment 1 (CBRN DRSKO) OA at Fort Hood and Dugway Proving Ground.
- Spider FOT 3 conducted as part of NIE.
- Test team deployed to Fort Carson to test the Family of Concealable Body Armor LUT, new protection for Military Police.
- Test team deployed to Aberdeen Proving Ground for the Asphalt Mixing Plant (AMP) IOT.
- In addition to these four record tests, MS2TD conducted RAI events at various locations.

During March-April 2012, AVTD conducted testing on the AH-64D Block III at the National Training Center (NTC). Also tested was the interoperability of the Apache and Gray Eagle Unmanned Aircraft, using manned and unmanned tactics against a realistic threat.

During May 8-25, 2012, MCTD conducted the WIN-T Increment 2 IOT at Fort Bliss, Fort Campbell, Fort Riley, White Sands Missile Range, and Fort Gordon.

During May 8-20, 2012, MCTD conducted the Joint Tactical Radio System - Handheld Manpack Small Form Fit - Manpack (JTRS HMS MP) MOT at Fort Bliss.

In May 2012, Mr. John Diem, Test Technology Directorate Deputy Director, was honored for his scientific achievements by The Technical Cooperation Program (TTCP) as an example of defense science and technology at its best.

In May 2012, NIE 12.2 began at White Sands Missile Range. The NIE tested and assessed the network baseline and validated connectivity, architecture, and components of Capability Set 13, which was planned to be fielded to eight brigades in 2013. During NIE 12.2, IOTEs were conducted for the WIN-T and the Joint Tactical Radio System Hand-Held, Manpack, Small Form Fit. Soldiers were used as data collectors in NIE 12.2 to bring in the right level of signal expertise while reducing the contractor footprint during operational testing. Military data collectors were embedded with the unit for the duration of



2012, cont'd

the test. This practice of using military data collectors has been supported by FORSCOM in all subsequent NIEs.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team XIX deployed from July 2012 to January 2013.

The MTD test team conducted scenarios in a realistic operational environment, replicating combat missions during day and night operations using representative Soldiers trained on the DSEHDM&N and RI. Soldiers remotely controlled the DSEHDM&N from an RG-31 MK-SE MRAP command and control vehicle (CCV). Soldier participation consisted of five days of training, a one-day pilot test, and nine days of testing using eight 12B Combat Engineer Soldiers and one 12B Sergeant to act as the section leader.

The team completed 25 simulated combat missions, including traversing maneuver lanes over various terrains (packed dirt, sand, gravel, and rock), which included route clearance, foot paths, court yard/alley ways, and bridge or culvert. Each lane was 50 to 100 meters long and two to five meters wide. The lanes included inert improvised explosive devices, pressure plates, and wire buried under the surface in a manner consistent with the current battlefield threat. Each lane also contained normal ground clutter such as expended brass, belt links, and building materials (nails, screws, and staples).

During July 16-19, 2012, MTD conducted the Sand Flea OA at Fort Hood. Test Soldiers used the Sand Flea system for reconnaissance and surveillance during various types of unit combat tasks. The Sand Flea system gathered situational awareness during urban operations and movement to contact for key or important target reconnaissance and scouting missions. The Sand Flea system used unmanned robotic tactics, techniques, and procedures for mode of operation and employment. The OTC test team conducted scenarios in a realistic operational environment replicating combat missions, day and night, using representative Soldiers trained on the Sand Flea.

FTD conducted the following tests in 2012:

- May to September, JLENS Developmental Test/IOT at Utah Test and Training Range.
- August 20 to September 19, Digitized M119A2 Howitzer at Fort Sill.
- October 30 to November 14, Rocket, Artillery, and Mortar Warn IOT during NIE 13.1 at Fort Bliss.
- October 2012 to April 2013, THAAD FDE/IOT at Pacific Missile Range Facility.

On September 12, 2012, Mr. Thomas R. Hammond was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.

From October 18 to November 16, 2012, MCTD conducted the Business Information Training Modernization Auditability Program (BITMAP) Spiral 1 LUTE for the National Security Agency (NSA) at multiple locations around Linthicum, Maryland, and Washington, D.C.

In December 2012, NIE 13.1 was completed. Systems tested were the Nett Warrior; M109 Paladin System; Spider Networked Munitions System; Joint Battle Command-Platform Communication System;



2012, cont'd

and RAM Warn Counter Rocket, Artillery, Mortar System. The purpose of this test was to collect performance, reliability, availability, and maintainability and manpower and personnel integration data on the Nett Warrior system to support an assessment of effectiveness, suitability, and survivability. The test team conducted the test as a force-on-force exercise under operationally realistic conditions through an appropriate mixture of offensive, defensive, stability, and security operations in accordance with the test unit-directed mission-essential task list during a mission readiness exercise.



2013

From January 12 to June 21, 2013, ITED, in concert with Brigade Modernization Command (BMC), ATEC, and ASA(ALT), planned, prepared, and conducted NIE 13.2 at Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range. They established an integrated network and successfully tested and evaluated the capability solutions addressed by formal SUT and systems under evaluation (SUE) to provide Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities and Policy (DOTMLPF) assessments to support possible Army acquisition decisions, as well as possible recommendations adjusting the integrated network baseline in preparation for Capability Set 14/15.

The Forward Operational Assessment Team XX deployed from January to June 2013.

On March 1, 2013, the U.S. Army's Gray Eagle unmanned aircraft system (UAS) completed a successful IOTE at the Army's NTC at Fort Irwin. John Moltenberry, Military Test Plans Analyst, explained that during the IOTE the Gray Eagle platform was operated from Edwards Air Force Base, California, and employed in an operationally realistic way in support of a brigade combat team rotation at NTC. Timothy Baxter, project manager for UAS, said that the IOTE verified that the Gray Eagle platform was effective, operationally suitable, and met survivability and force protection key performance parameters.

From April to May 2013, MTD conducted the LUT for the Tactical Communication and Protective System (TCAPS) hearing protection at White Sands Missile Range.

During May 7-22, 2013, MCTD conducted the Joint Battle Command-Platform (JBC-P) IOT at White Sands Missile Range and Fort Bliss.

During May 7-24, 2013, MCTD conducted the WIN-T Increment 2 IOT at Fort Bliss.

During May 7-22, 2013, MTD conducted a Nett Warrior LUT at Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range during NIE 13.2. The purpose of the test was to collect reliability, availability, maintainability, performance, and manpower and personnel integration data on Nett Warrior systems. On April 30, 2013, the OTC test team provided authenticated level 3 databases to AEC to support the ATEC assessment of the Nett Warrior system for a low-rate initial production decision. During record test, the test unit conducted four iterations of 72-hour company-level missions and a baseline under battalion control as a continuous series of tactical free-play missions against a validated threat. The test unit conducted a series of tactical missions in accordance with the unit mission-essential task list; approved tactics, techniques, and procedures; and tactical standing operating procedures.

On May 28, 2013, ABNSOTD conducted a rigorous operational test on the new Military Free Fall Advanced Ram-Air Parachute System, a non-developmental item that will replace the nearly 20-year old MC-4 parachute system for all service branches. Roderick Manke, Military Test Plans Analyst, explained



2013, cont'd

that the members of ATEC's integrated product team from the Army Evaluation Center at Yuma Proving Ground and ABNSOTD developed the design of experiment using performance specifications detailed by the team, the U.S. Army Special Operations Command, and the combat developer. Manke also stated the following:

"Supported by 30 static line-qualified paratroopers from C Troop, 3rd Squadron, 38th Cavalry Regiment, Fort Lewis, and 50 military free-fall paratroopers from the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 10th Special Forces Command groups, ABNSOTD testers conducted the operational test to validate the system's effectiveness, suitability, and safety. The RA-1 is an individual Soldier's parachute system consisting of a main parachute, reserve parachute, harness, and container. It is designed to allow insertion by both Military Free Fall and Double Bag Static Line techniques, depending on mission deployment requirements."

The Forward Operational Assessment Team XXI deployed from June to December 2013.

In July 2013, Ms. Berna Johnson received the 2012 Army Fiscal Management Award by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management and Comptroller.

On September 12, 2013, Maj. Gen. Stewart C. Meyer was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.

In October 2013, Ms. Eloise Lundgren, OTC Public Affairs Officer, received the John C. Garth Person of the Year award by the Bell County Judge and Commissioners' Committee on People with Disabilities.

From October to November 2013, FTD conducted the AN/TPQ-53 Target Acquisition Radar System LUT at Yuma Proving Ground. In November 2013, FTD conducted the Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) LUT at Yuma Proving Ground where the player unit fired 1,247 projectiles and drove 864 miles in six days. In addition, FTD conducted the THAAD Flight Test Integrated (FTI) 01 at the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Test Site, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands.

From October 29 to November 10, 2013, MCTD conducted the Command Post of the Future (CPoF v7 CT), ACAT 1AC with DOD oversight, during NIE 14.1.

In December 2013, Mr. Neil Jorgenson, Mr. George McNees, Maj. Ryan Sunderman, Mr. Bruce Portz, Ms. Cathy Miller, Mr. Clifford Kummer, and Mr. Rick Schiffner received the Equipping and Sustaining Our Soldier's Systems Award by the U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center.

From December 2013 to May 2014, MCTD served as the SUT HQ for NIE 14.2. OTC worked with the NIE partners for the planning, executing, reporting, and informing leaders in the BMC and SOSI on many requirements to set the conditions for simultaneously testing POR-SUT. NIE 14.2 had four POR-SUT operational tests: Joint Battle Command-Platform (JBC-P) MOT, ACAT II with DOD oversight; Nett Warrior IOT; Small Form Fit (HMS) Manpack (MP) FOT, ACAT ID with DOD oversight; and the Shadow Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System (TUAS) FOT, ACAT II with DOD oversight. OTC's participation in NIEs



2013, cont'd

that encompassed users across the Army for continuous evaluation at Fort Bliss provided the reasonable assurance that command and control techniques and procedures were documented. NIE has become the venue to ensure that cybersecurity is planned for the NIE and Enterprise systems, as well as support the Command by coordinating cyber efforts.

From December 2012 to May 2013, MCTD served as the SUT HQ for NIE 13.2. Leading an NIE event was a massive effort that consumed the better part of a year to plan and several months to execute. OTC worked with the NIE partners for the planning, executing, reporting, and informing leaders in the BMC and System of Systems Integration Command (SOSI) on the many requirements to set the conditions for simultaneously testing POR-SUT. NIE 13.2 had three POR-SUT operational tests with DOD oversight: the Joint Battle Command - Platform LUT, the Nett Warrior LUT, and the WIN-T Increment 2 FOT. OTC managed and led 395 military, 229 Government civilians, and 569 contractors, for a total of 1,193, as part of ATEC's NIE organization. The NIEs also included over 4,759 military, Army and Marines, as well as 497 SOSI and 209 BMC personnel, for a total of 6,658 personnel. OTC had oversight of the budget with ATEC costs of \$11.5M for the overarching NIE responsibilities and the POR-SUTs combined costs of \$28M.



2014

From January to February 2014, FTD conducted the Excalibur Increment 1b IOT at Yuma Proving Ground and the M30E1 GMLRS-AW IOT from October to November 2014 at White Sands Missile Range.

In February 2014, Mr. Gary Hayashi, EPG, was recognized as Civilian of the Year by the Intelligence Center of Excellence and Fort Huachuca.

From February 3 to May 2, 2014, MCTD conducted the Integrated Personnel and Pay System-Army (IPPS-A)/Defense Integrated Military Human Resource System (DIMHRS-A) LUT, ACAT IAM with DOD oversight. IPPS-A is an Army Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software implementation program. IPPS-A consists of a single, integrated personnel and pay system that will provide personnel and pay management functionality for all components. IPPS-A was deployed in waves by user component (Guard, Active, and Reserve Components). A survey was sent to a set number IPPS-A users after each user component was deployed, and data was compiled for AEC and DOTE reports.

From April 23 to June 20, 2014, ITED, in concert with BMC, ATEC, and ASA (ALT), planned, prepared, and conducted NIE 14.2 and a Joint Training Evaluation at Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range. Joint and Coalition Forces established an integrated network and successfully tested and evaluated capability solutions addressed by formal SUT, SUE, and emerging concepts to provide DOTMLPF assessments and recommendations to support adjusting the Integrated Network Baseline in preparation for Capability Set 15/16.

From June 17 to July 1, 2014, ABNSOTD conducted the Nett Warrior Airborne Certification Test (ACT) at Fort Bragg and Pope Field. The Nett Warrior is on the Office of the Secretary of Defense Test and Evaluation Oversight List. ABNSOTD conducted the Nett Warrior ACT to certify that Nett Warrior—with commercial smart devices and tactical applications networked through Joint Tactical Radio Systems—could be used by airborne personnel in static-line operations using approved delivery containers and the T-11 ATPS.

From August 31 to November 13, 2014, MCTD conducted the Logistics Modernization Program (LMP) IOT, ACAT 1AM with DOD oversight. The OTC test team collected data at Rock Island, Illinois; McAlester, Oklahoma; Marlton, New Jersey; and Corpus Christi, Texas. The U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) defined the 57 mission-critical functions (MCFs) assessed during this IOT; these MCFs were outlined as tasks in user playbooks. Data management involved the data collectors observing the civilian workforce at the AMC depots, interacting with Cadre (depot work floor leaders), and reviewing many help desk tickets to ensure that test incident reports were correctly mapped as tasks were conducted for OTC's sample of 1,300 out of 13,000 users for this release of the Enterprise system. The T&E IPT decided to extend the pilot and record tests based on the required number of tasks needed to support the design of experiments. The data management team sent interim releases of the database to AEC during the IOT to allow AEC and DOT&E to trace task completion to ensure sufficient data were collected to meet the program manager's fielding strategy.



2014, cont'd

During September 8-26, 2014, MCTD conducted the Advanced Extreme High Frequency (AEHF) Terminal MOT&E, ACAT ID with DOD oversight, for the main MOT and during November 3-21, 2014, for the Army scenario. Test sites were Fort Hood, Fort Lewis, and Fort Stewart. The AEHF system provided secure communicates across a spectrum of land, airspace, and naval, to include special, strategic, and tactical operations through fixed and mobile AEHF Satellite Mission Control Subsystems and mission planning elements. The test team worked with OTC G-3 to garner III Corps support, and the III Corps G6 was the lead network integrator for the Army component of the MOT&E.

On September 18, 2014, OTC tested the Air Soldier System at Fort Rucker. OTC expected to streamline testing and increase the value of training with a new paradigm that would capitalize on collaboration and communication to provide Soldiers with new products in less time and at a lower cost.

MS2TD conducted numerous operational tests, over half of which were DOTE oversight systems. The tests conducted included the following:

- JLTV LUT, which was the largest non-NIE test to date with over 650 personnel, was conducted at Fort Stewart. “When we put all the armor on the Humvee we lost a lot of performance, and it couldn’t carry as much payload,” said Randall Fincher, the OTC test officer for the JLTV testing. “The JLTV is designed to regain those losses and maintain or improve protection,” added Fincher. “We have 30 JLTVs out here from three different vendors, all prototypes, all running concurrently,” said U.S. Army Col. Ron McNamara, a director with OTC. “Make no mistake—this is a very large test.” Soldiers of the 4th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division; Soldiers of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a U.S. Army Reserve unit from Hawaii; and Marines of the 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, from Camp Lejeune had the opportunity to use the vehicles through several mission cycles and provided feedback during the testing program.
- Prior to the LUT, MS2TD tested the JLTV in a DT/OT at Aberdeen Proving Ground to provide data on the ability to airlift the JLTV with CH-47 and Marine CH-53 helicopters. After the airlift, the test team moved to Little Creek to execute an amphibious assault with JTLV.
- MS2TD conducted the Contaminated Human Remains Pouch LUT at Fort Lee. The LUT provided data on moving contaminated remains from the battlefield to mortuary affairs.
- MS2TD also conducted the Joint General Purpose Decontaminant, Hardened Military Equipment LUT at Dugway Proving Ground and the JWARN Increment 1 LUT in the Republic of Korea.

From September 22 to November 2, 2014, ITED, in concert with BMC, ATEC, and ASA (ALT), planned, prepared, and conducted NIE 15.1 at Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range.

On October 3, 2014, Mr. Peter Morakon was inducted into the Operational Testers’ Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.



2014, cont'd

In October 2014, Col. Tim Karcher received the Military Service of the Year Award by the Bell County Judge and Commissioners Committee on People with Disabilities. This award recognizes an individual service member whose efforts, actions, or contributions have significantly enhanced the quality of life for disabled people within the military or civilian community.

During November 4-21, 2014, MTD and MCTD conducted the Rifleman Radio (RR) PRC-154A FOTE, ACAT ID with DOD oversight, at Fort Polk.



2015

During January 20-23, 2015, ABNSOTD conducted testing of the C-27J Spartan (formerly known as JCA) and Future Cargo Aircraft at Fort Bragg/Pope Field. United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) Paratroopers, with and without combat equipment, conducted 45 static-line airborne operations. Paratroopers, with and without combat equipment, conducted 22 exits from the left door and 23 exits from the right door of the C-27J Spartan with the aircraft flying at 1,500 feet above ground level. Testing was conducted to assess the modification of the troop exit doorframes on the C-27J Spartan aircraft, which prior to modification, caused chafing of the static line during airborne operations, and to examine the airdrop capability of the aircraft in an operational environment.

In February 2015, Maj. Steve Power received the 2015 Military Tester of the Year by the National Defense Industrial Association (NDIA).

From March to June 2015, OTC, in coordination with NIE partners, planned, resourced, conducted, and assessed NIE 15.2 at Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range.

During March 9-13, 2015, the MTD test team conducted the Integrated Ballistic Engine and Mount (I-BEAM) CT at Yuma Proving Ground. Yuma Test Center personnel provided logistical and range support for this test. MTD provided a memorandum of observation reflecting Soldier probability of hit and engagement time performance comparing the M110 with the I-BEAM vendor A, the M110 with the I-BEAM vendor B, and the M110 with the Day Optic Sight (DOS).

From April to May 2015, MS2TD conducted the MRAP MaxxPro Long Wheelbase Ambulance LUT at Yuma Test Center, Yuma Proving Ground.

During 2nd quarter FY15, FTD conducted the THAAD FTI 02 at the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Test Site, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands. During May 6-10, 2015, FTD conducted the XM1156 Precision Guidance Kit IOT, which included the required equipment and personnel to support a battery headquarters, platoon headquarters and fire direction center, and three M777A2 howitzers. In addition, FTD conducted the AN/TPQ-53 Target Acquisition Radar System IOT during June 3-26, 2015, at Yuma Proving Ground, using two production-representative, low-rate initial production assets.

During May 2-13, 2015, MCTD conducted the Mid-Tier Networking Vehicular Radio (MNVR) LUT at Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range during NIE 15.2. The Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) Enterprise Network Manager (JENM) version 3.1 was the network management system for this LUT. Thirty MNVRs and 30 embedded military data collectors were assigned as follows: seven each at 2/1 Brigade Tactical Operations Center, 13 each at 1/6 Infantry Battalion TOC, and 10 each at 4/27 Field Artillery Battalion TOC. The MNVR LUT was conducted to provide data to support a pre-milestone C decision in support of a low-rate initial production decision. However, in BMC's DOTMLPF report, training, and CONOPS issues were noted and briefed to the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, leading to updated MNVR CONOPS and another MNVR assessment scheduled for NIE 16.2.



2015, cont'd

MTD conducted the Family of Weapons Sights-Individual (FWS-I) Reliability Growth Test (RGT-1) CT at Joint Base Lewis McChord, Washington. The event consisted of an 18-day record test from October 20 to November 13, 2015. The FWS-I is an uncooled, lightweight, infrared imaging device of medium to high resolution used for surveillance and target acquisition on individual weapons during daylight, darkness, adverse weather, and dirty battlefield conditions. The FWS-I is a day/night sight that mounts on the weapon in place of, or in-line with, the Direct View Optic (DVO) used on the M4 Carbine, M16A4 Rifle, M249 Squad Automatic Weapon, and M136 AT4 and M141 Bunker Defeat Munition (BDM).

The NIE community established an integrated network that successfully tested and evaluated capability solutions and emerging concepts to provide Army Senior Leaders with assessments and recommendations to support adjusting the Integrated Network Baseline in preparation for Capability Set 15/16 validation and fielding. Additionally, ITED provided the integration of Threat Electronic Warfare and Threat Cybersecurity Operations into NIE 15.2 simulated operational environment. The SUTs included Distributed Common Ground System-Army (DCGS-A) FOTE, Mid-Tier Network Vehicular Radio (MNVR) LUT, and Mission Command Assessment (MCA).

OTC, in coordination NIE partners, planned, prepared, and conducted the Army Warfighting Assessment 16.1 at Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range with the 2/1 Armor Division, Joint and Coalition Forces in a range of military operations to achieve stated HQDA objectives and end states. OTC provided the electronic warfare and live/virtual/constructive simulation.

On October 1, 2015, Mr. Phillip H. Riley was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.

From November 13 to December 11, 2015, MCTD conducted the Business Information Technology Modernization Auditability Program (BITMAP) Spiral 3 LUT, non-ACAT program (National Security Agency [NSA] Tier I), non-DOD oversight. BITMAP is an Enterprise system that allows agencies to achieve a full-scope audit of their financial statements. Data was collected from daily operations at Fort Meade, Maryland; the National Business Park (NBP) in Annapolis Junction, Maryland; the Friendship Annex (FANX) in Linthicum, Maryland; and Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C., to support the Missile Defense Agency's decision for full fielding of Spiral 3.

MS2TD conducted the Medium Mine Protected Vehicle Type I LUT at Joint Base Lewis McChord, Washington. MS2TD also conducted the Small Unit Power System LUT at Joint Base Lewis McChord; the Joint Effects Model LUT at San Diego, California; and the Husky Mounted Detection System Increment A1 LUT at Fort Hood. The Directorate deployed a test team to the Republic of Korea to test the Joint United States Forces Korea (USFK) Portal and Integrated Threat Recognition Reconnaissance (JUPITR).



2016

From February 29 to March 21, 2016, MTD conducted the Soldier Protection System (SPS) IOT at Fort Hood. The SPS is a suite of personal protective equipment that provides the Soldier with head, torso, and extremities protection from blast, ballistic, and flame threats. The goal of the SPS was to equip Soldiers with modular and scalable/mission-tailorable protection to reduce weight and increase mobility while optimizing protection. The SPS consists of the following subsystems: Torso and Extremity Protection (TEP) subsystem, Vital Torso Protection (VTP) subsystem, Integrated Head Protection System (IHPS), Integrated Soldier Sensor System (ISSS), and Transition Combat Eyewear Program (TCEP).

From April 18 to May 12, 2016, MTD conducted the FWS-I RGT 2 at Joint Base Lewis McChord. The FWS-I is an uncooled, lightweight, infrared imaging device of medium to high resolution used for surveillance and target acquisition on individual weapons during daylight, darkness, adverse weather, and dirty battlefield conditions. The FWS-I is a day/night sight that mounts on the weapon in place of, or in-line with, the DVO used on the M4 Carbine, M16A4 Rifle, M249 Squad Automatic Weapon, and M136 AT4 and M141 BDM.

During June 13-24, 2016, the MTD test team from White Sands Missile Range conducted the production qualification test (PQT) of the STORM mLRF SLX at White Sands Missile Range. MTD personnel observed the developmental test with troops. The test consisted of ranging and calibration exercises, shock exercises, range firing exercises, and temperature change operations with the M4 Carbine, M249 Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW), M107A1 Sniper Rifle, M110 Semiautomatic Sniper Rifle, and the M2010 Enhanced Sniper Rifle. The STORM mLRF SLX is an integrated battery operated device consisting of a laser rangefinder (LRF), digital magnetic compass (DMC), near-infrared (NIR) laser pointer and illuminator, and visible laser pointer. The AN/PSQ-23C STORM mLRF SLX is designed to interface with a Military Standard 1913 accessory mounting rail.

MTD conducted the Multirole Antiarmor Antipersonnel Weapon System (MAAWS) (lightweight system designated M3E1) LUT at Yuma Proving Ground. The event consisted of a 13-day record test from July 29 to August 11, 2016. The M3E1 recoilless rifle system is a non-developmental item. The M3E1 is a multipurpose, line-of-sight, anti-armor, and antipersonnel weapon system that is man-portable, jumpable, recoilless, and submersible in salt water.

On September 29, 2016, Mr. Laurence A. Womack was inducted into the Operational Testers' Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions to operational testing.

MS2TD conducted nine operational tests, eight of which were on the DOTE oversight list. The Bridge Erection Boat LUT conducted at Fort Knox, while not on the oversight list, was an extremely high-risk event, rafting heavy equipment and bridging on the Ohio and Salt Rivers. MS2TD conducted the following DOTE oversight tests:

- HETS Urban Survivability Kit DT/OT at Yuma Proving Ground.
- Medium Mine Protected Vehicle (MMPV) Type II Vehicle Optics Sensor System (VOSS) IOT at Fort Hood.
- Next Generation Diagnostics Set LUT at Camp Mabry, Texas.



2016, cont'd

- JWARN IOT at Fort Hood.
- Common Analytical Laboratory System at Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center, Maryland.
- Next Generation Chemical Detector (NGCD) Land Phase at Fort Hood.
- NGCD Shipboard Phase EOA at USS Bataan, Virginia.
- Spider M7 Increment 1A LUT at Fort Bliss as part of NIE.