FORT HUACHUCA - DECEMBER 1966

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION OF THE U. S. ARMY ELECTRONIC PROVING GROUND, FORT HUACHUCA - DECEMBER 1966 (Current as of the Period just following the retirement of Major General Benjamin H. Pochyla).

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With the increasing mobility of the field army under rapidly changing concepts of modern warfare, communications and electronic tactical control systems moved into an accelerated era of research and development in the early 1950's.

The Army needed a permanent post which could be used to test a wide variety of communication and electronic equipment. Such an area would have to be relatively free from electromagnetic interference . . .

be away from main commercial air corridors . . .

have access to a large area of land . . .

and have an ideal climate with varied topography.

Fort Huachuca was tailor-made for this purpose, so in February, 1954, the post was reopened as the United States Army Electronic Proving Ground.

Since then many permanent buildings, such as Greely Hall, . . have been built.

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Now let us look at the mission and organization of the Proving Ground,

The Post,

The facilities we use in our testing program, and give a few examples of items which were evaluated here.

The Commanding Officer, Colonel Nicholas C. Angel, has a dual role -- that of commanding the Electronic Proving Ground, and that of commanding Fort Huachuca.

The mission of the Proving Ground is as follows:

To plan, conduct and evaluate the results of tests in the following commodity areas:

Communications

Avionics

Automatic Data Processing

Combat Surveillance

Meteorology

and Electronic Warfare

To participate in troop tests.

To provide instrumented test facilities to support tests conducted at the Proving Ground by other Department of Defense Agencies and our NATO Allies.

The mission of Fort Huachuca is:

To provide the housekeeping facilities necessary to support the Electronic Proving Ground, Tenant Agencies, and a daytime population of some 14,000 persons.

Here we see the Proving Ground's command reporting lines. From the top, we have the Department of Army, the Army Materiel Command in Washington, DC, and the Test and Evaluation Command at Aberdeen, Maryland. The U.S. Army Electronic

Proving Ground is here at Fort Huachuca and the Test Directorate Which performs the testing mission for the Proving Ground.

To aid the Commander in carrying out his functions, his staff is organized as shown here:

Colonel Angel is assisted by Colonel Mette, the Deputy Commander of the Electronic Proving Ground and the Chief of Staff.

Dr. Killion is the Chief Scientist. He is the Principal advisor to the Commander on all scientific matters.

The Chiefs of our Staff Elements are as follows:

COL Hall - Test Directorate

COL Meehan - Logistics Directorate

COL Bieri - Comptroller

COL Kreager - Personnel Directorate

Mr. Boyles - Intelligence and Security Office

LTC Ayoub - Plans and Operations

Mr. Lewellyn - Management Science and Data Systems Office

Mr. Walrath - Administrative Directorate

We also have four liaison Officers on Post:

COL Leney - from Great Britain

LTC Kroeplin - the Federal Republic of Germany

MAJ Roe - representing Canada, and

LTC Von der Heyde - U. S. Marine Corps.

It is the Test Directorate which is responsible for accomplishing the Test and Evaluation mission of the Proving Ground. The ranges, sites,

instrumentation vans and other devices necessary for conducting tests are provided by two divisions of the Test Directorate. Following are examples of some of the facilities which personnel from these divisions operate and maintain:

1. The Spatial Resolution Facility, located on the East Range, which is used to determine the resolving power of photographic, infrared, and television equipment installed in manned or unmanned aircraft.

2. Towers which are used to suspend objects above the ground, simulating the pitch and yaw of an aircraft.

3. The Blacktail Canyon Facility, located on our West Range, used to perform service tests on radars, cable and multiplexing equipment.

4. Next we have a Telementry Data Link Antenna which is used to receive data in conjunction with radar.

5. Surveillance and Height-Finding Radars, used to provide accurate search and altitude information.

6. Here is a Frequency Monitoring Station used for the detection, recording, analysis and monitoring of the frequency spectrum.

7. A Radar Spoke which provides a means for measuring range accuracy, and range and azimuth resolution of ground and airborne radars.

8. The Radar Geometric Fidelity Site, located on a dry lake bed near Willcox, Arizona, provides for measuring of spacial fidelity, range accuracy, and range and azimuth resolution of airborne surveillance and mapping radars.

9. And finally, at Yuma, we have the launching pads for the Canadian CL-89 Surveillance Drone.