



U.S. ARMY COMBAT CAPABILITIES DEVELOPMENT COMMAND SOLDIER CENTER

Army Research and Development Programs

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Director

Soldier Protection Survivability Directorate





- Up Front Key Takeaways
- Who Are We
- What Do We Do
- Current Research Program Priorities/Key Platforms
- How To Work With Us
- What's the Benefit





- Combat Capabilities Development Command Soldier Center (CCDC-SC) is the Army focal point for (6.2-6.3):
 - Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE)
 - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Opportunities on development of actionable knowledge products, test methodologies, novel materials, components and systems
 - Technology or product may be transitioned to PEO Soldier for continued development or adoption
- https://nsrdec.army.mil/#/workwithus is the best website to go to for points of contact and information on how to work with CCDC-SC
- Thrust Area Managers (TAM)s are the best people to talk with about program opportunities and future technical gaps

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CCDC SOLDIER CENTER

Natick Soldier Systems Center Natick, MA



Mission Optimize and modernize Soldier/squad performance, and increase combat readiness and lethality in order to ensure dominance in multi-domain operations.

10/29/2019 [U19-1617]



Total Employees: 935 (+/-) Natick – 839; Orlando – 96 consisting of:

748 Civilian,39 Military,131 Contractors



Central Florida Research Park Orlando, FL



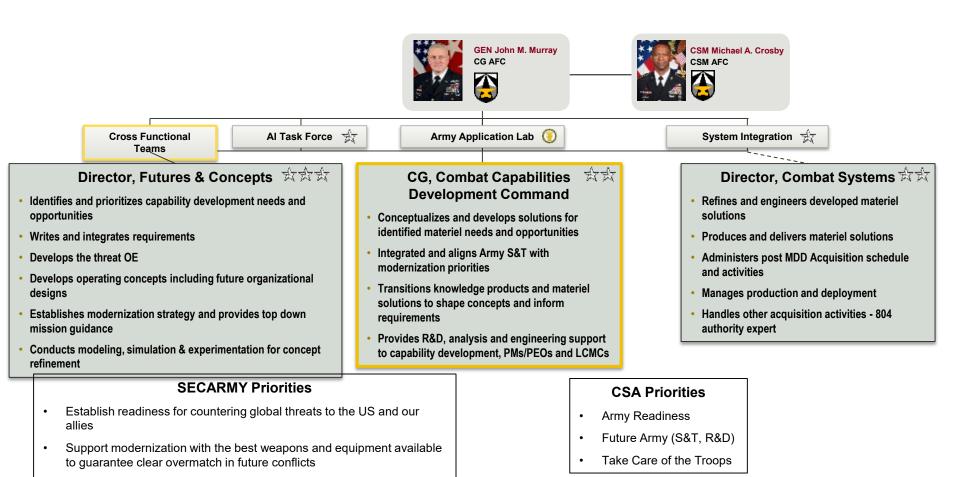
Vision

Use science and engineering expertise, combining collaboration with our industry, DoD, and academia partners in the innovation ecosystem to advance Soldier and squad performance optimization, readiness, lethality, and synthetic training environments.



ARMY FUTURES COMMAND (AFC)



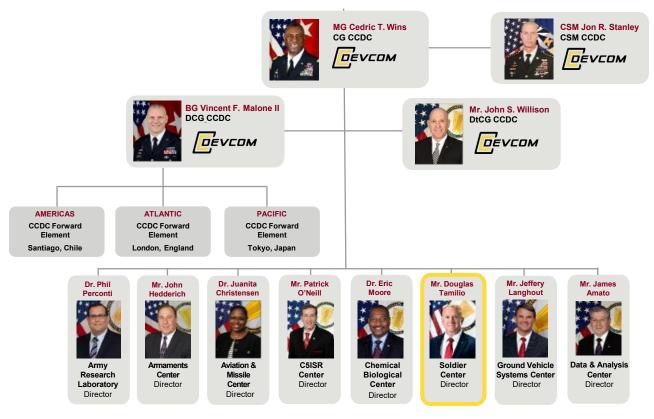


Reform and streamline business practices to optimize use and effectiveness of funding and manpower, while maintaining agility





COMBAT CAPABILITIES DEVELOPMENT COMMAND (CCDC)

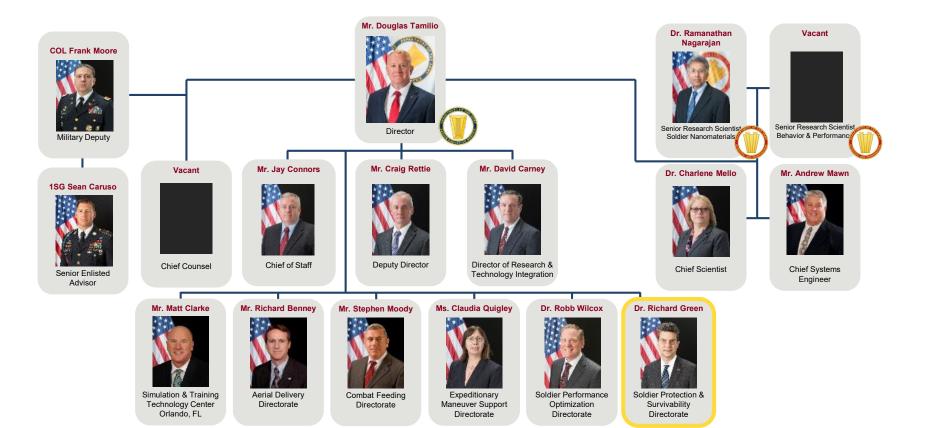


PREEMINENT LEADERS IN RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING



CCDC SOLDIER CENTER







CCDC SOLDIER CENTER DIRECTORATE MISSION AREAS

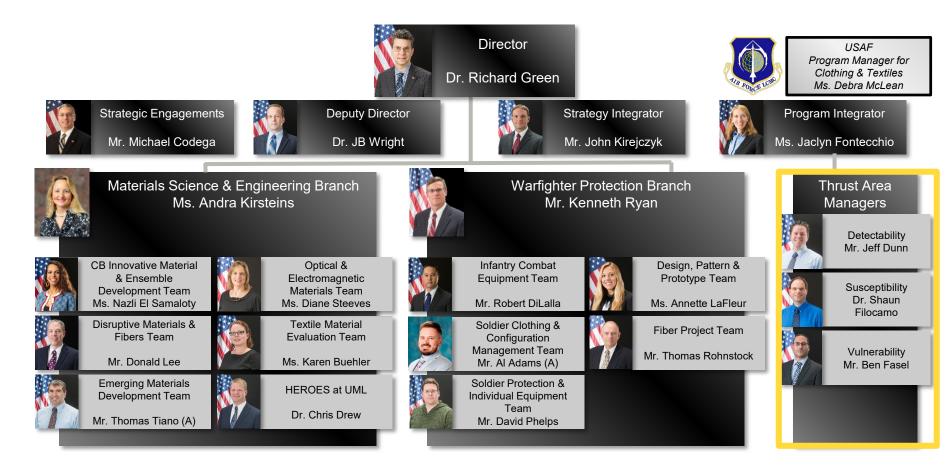


Core Competencies	AERIAL DELIVERY	DOD COMBAT FEEDING	EXPEDITIONARY MANEUVER SUPPORT	SOLDIER PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION	SOLDIER PROTECTION & SURVIVABILITY	SIMULATION & TRAINING TECHNOLOGY
Aerial Delivery Military Nutrition/ Food Service Log Individual/ Collective Protection Soldier Performance/ Integration Material Science – Fiber/Textile	 Parachutist Safety and Military Freefall Parachute Design and Aircraft Integration Airdrop Sensor Integration Precision Airdrop Airdrop Modeling, Simulation and Data Analytics Aerial Delivery Materials Research 	 Reduction of Combat Load and Class 1 Logistics Nutritional Interventions for Warfighter Performance CBRN Protection of Food and Water Mechanical & Chemical Engineering for Field Feeding Systems 	 Composite Materials Command & Control Technologies Multifunctional Materials Collective Chemical Biological Protection Environmental Protection Camouflage, Concealment & Deception Ballistic Protection 	 Monitoring & Predicting Performance Optimizing/Enhancin g Performance Human Augmentation Human Systems Integration Equipment Integration Soldier-borne Sensors Mission Information Power Integration Anthropology 	 Individual Equipment Design Ballistic Protection Sensory Protection Individual Hydration Multispectral Camouflage and Concealment Textile Technology Multifunctional Materials Environmental Protection Individual Chemical 	 Mixed and Augmented Reality Synthetic and Natural Environments Live Training Medical Technology Artificial Intelligence Adaptive Training Distributed Simulation Training Effectiveness Cyber Training
SOAR	AAIRDUCT OV-1		CCD APPROVED FOR	MASTR-E	CAPE & INSIGHT	One World Terrain

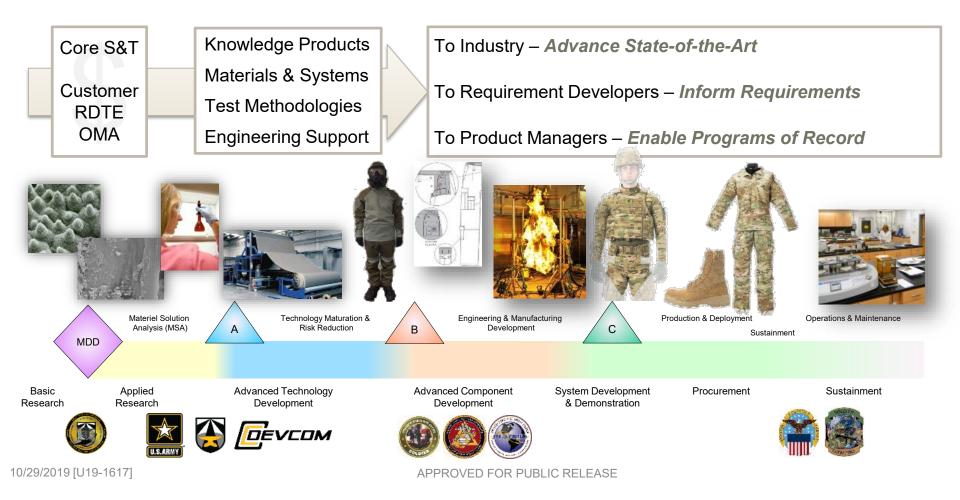


SPSD ORGANIZATION & LEADERSHIP











PARTNERSHIPS AND CUSTOMERS



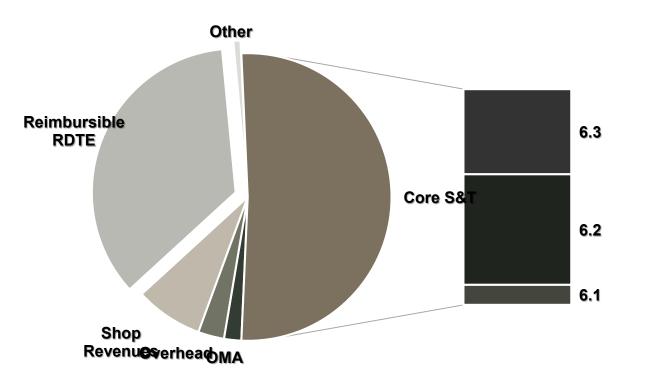
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SPSD FUNDING PROFILE

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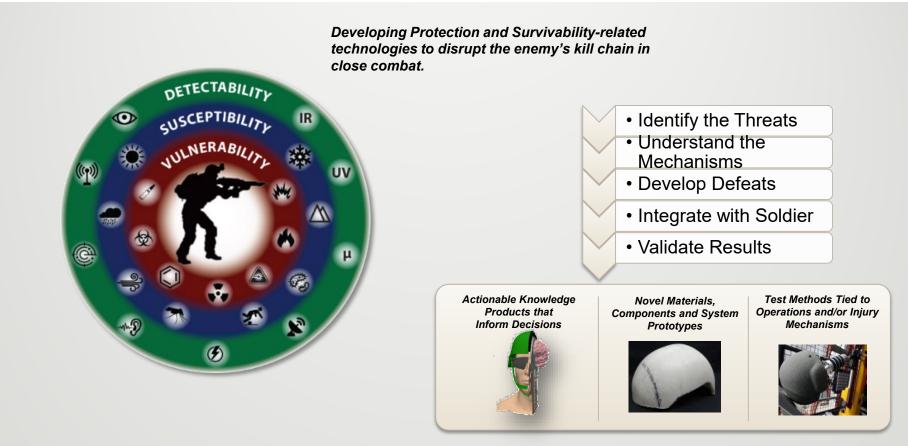
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UNDERSTANDING THREATS AND SURVIVABILITY

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CURRENT RESEARCH PROGRAM PRIORITIES



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Vulnerability

- Head Protection State-of-the-art materials. manufacturing techniques & test methods
- Torso Protection Improved small arms
 protection and improved test methods



Susceptibility

- Flexible Textile Protection Multi-functional materials and coatings for multi-threat protection
- Individual Soldier Hydration Purification and desalination to support extended mission duration

Detectability

 Camouflage & Concealment – Protection from multiple sensor threats across the electromagnetic spectrum

Chemical & Biological Protection

Percutaneous protection:

- Novel materials and manufacturing Scale-up
- CB garment design, prototyping and manufacturing scale-up
- Swatch and whole garment system assessment
- Joint funding through DTRA



Engineering Support to Acquisition PMs

- **Development & Engineering Support** to PEO Soldier, Navy, Marine Corps, USAF, Joint PMs and DLA who field organizational clothing and individual equipment
- Customer-funded labor, development and test



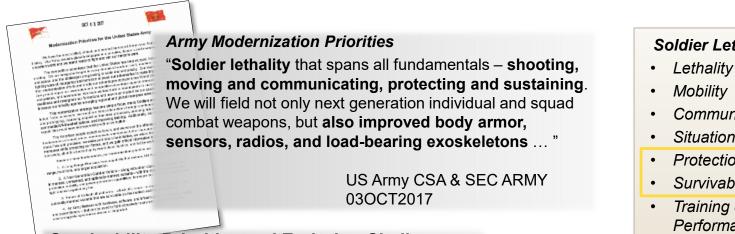
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PROTECTION & MOBILITY AS KEY ENABLERS OF SOLDIER LETHALITY



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Survivability Priorities and Enduring Challenges

- Self-hydration
- Camouflage, Concealment, and Deception •
- Extreme and Austere Environments
- **Ballistic and Blast protection** ٠
- **Directed Energy Protection**
- **Chemical and Biological Protection**

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Soldier Lethality ICD*:

- Communication
- Situational Awareness
- Protection
- Survivability
- Training & Human Performance

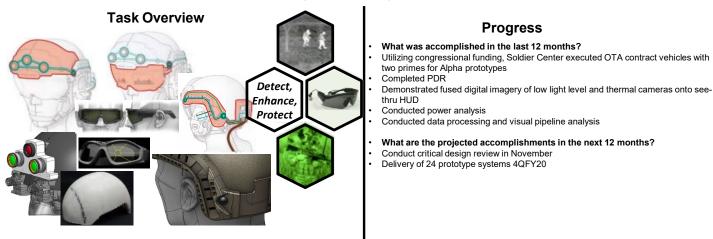
*CARDS No. 02146 11JUL2018

Capability at reduced weight, bulk and stiffness





INTEGRATED SURVIVABILITY & DIGITAL HEADBORNE TECHNOLOGY (INSIGHT)



Overall Task Design

· Project Endstate: What are you trying to accomplish?

Develop and transition a helmet-based platform that will streamline the systems engineering and integration of critical survivability, situational awareness, power & energy, and Soldier lethality headborne capabilities. Integrate critical technologies to demonstrate through user evaluations the performance increase in Soldier lethality and survivability as well as define technology and human factors integration gaps. Develop a <u>foundational platform</u> to support technology, and integration paths for advancement in headborne system technology focused on increasing <u>Solider survivability</u> and lethality.

- Headborne system demonstrators
 - Helmet agnostic, physical external power and data rail
- Technology gap identification
 - Wireless data transfer
 - Human factors and HMD display requirements
 - Power and processing requirements

10/29/2019 [U19-1617] • High-energy small arms protection and blast overpressure mitigation

Timeline Critical Technologies 3 4 5 5 6 Alpha Prototype Development K K K K Human Systems Integration 4 6 6 Power & Data Integration Bus 3 6 6 Hearing Protection & AR 3 6 6 Variable transmission display 5 6 5 Small Arms Protective Shel 3 6 6 Blast Protection 0 6 6 6 Funding (BA 6.3) \$M 0 0 0 0 0

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COMBAT PROTECTIVE ENSEMBLE (CAPE)



• What was accomplished in the last 12 months?

- Program reviews and capability workshops were held 4QFY19 to assess 6.2 project progress and capability integration for first CAPE demo platform.
- What are the projected accomplishments in the next 12 months?
- Consolidate and prioritize capabilities for integration based on feasibility and TRL assessment.
- Brief Soldier Lethality CFT and MCDID for guidance, input, validation and verification of next generation uniform capabilities.
- Finalize program plan for FY21 execution

Overall Task Design

- Significantly reduce the weight of Soldier worn protective equipment system through integration of multi-functional materials.
- The CAPE Program will deliver and demonstrate Soldier worn protection and survivability technology for squad or larger demos.
- Material development efforts under signature management, environmental protection and ballistic protection are assessed for compatibility and integration at the lowest possible level (i.e. fiber, fabric, flexible substrates/membranes)
- Develop and integrate new body armor and load carriage subsystems to reduce Soldier physical burden and improve Soldier system integration of personal protective equipment.
- Conduct annual squad level demonstrations in multiple environments

Timeline							
Critical Technologies	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Body armor and load carriage frame, with integrated power & data hot shoes for e-textile integration			4				
Extended mission/sustainment load carriage system design with body armor integration		4	4				
Multi-spectral passive camouflage integration		{	4				
Ballistic fragmentation protection integration			5				
Extreme Cold Weather Integration		4	5		1		1
Ultra-light Jungle configuration							
Funding (BA 6.3) \$M	-	-					



TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVELS (TRL)



- TRLs are used to estimate the maturity of a technology, component or system
- Only funds from an appropriate Budget Activity (BA) may be expended on RDT&E efforts at a particular TRL

TRL	Definition	Description	BA	
1	Basic principles observed and reported.			
2	Technology concept and/or application formulated.	Invention begins. Once basic principles are observed, practical applications can be invented. Applications are speculative and there may be no proof or detailed analysis to support the assumptions. Examples are limited to analytic studies.		
Cellab	Analytical and experimental critical function and/or characteristic proof of concept.	Active research and development is initiated. This includes analytical studies and laboratory studies to physically validate analytical predictions of separate elements of the technology. Examples include components that are not yet integrated or representative.	6.2	
<mark>.</mark>	Component and/or breadboard validation in laboratory environment.	Basic technological components are integrated to establish that they will work together. This is relatively "low fidelity" compared to the eventual system. Examples include integration of "ad hoc" hardware in the laboratory.		
5	Component and/or breadboard validation in relevant environment.	Fidelity of breadboard technology increases significantly. The basic technological components are integrated with reasonably realistic supporting elements so it can be tested in a simulated environment. Examples include "high fidelity" laboratory integration of components.		
6	System/subsystem model or prototype demonstration in a relevant environment.	Representative model or prototype system, which is well beyond that of TRL 5, is tested in a relevant environment. Represents a major step up in a technology's demonstrated readiness. Examples include testing a prototype in a high-fidelity laboratory environment or in simulated operational environment.	6.4	roduct
7	System prototype demonstration in an operational environment.	Prototype near, or at, planned operational system. Represents a major step up from TRL 6, requiring demonstration of an actual system prototype in an operational environment such as an aircraft, vehicle, or space. Examples include testing the prototype in a test bed aircraft.	0.7 [
8	Actual system completed and qualified through test and demonstration.	Technology has been proven to work in its final form and under expected conditions. In almost all cases, this TRL represents the end of true system development. Examples include developmental test and evaluation of the system in its intended weapon system to determine if it meets design specifications.	6.5	
9	Actual system proven through successful mission operations.	Actual application of the technology in its final form and under mission conditions, such as those encountered in operational test and evaluation. Examples include using the system under operational mission conditions.		



TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER MECHANISMS



Flexibility through *non-funded* federal partnering agreements

Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs)	 One or more federal laboratories working with one or more non-federal partner(s) toward a common R&D objective.
Testing Service Agreements (TSA)	 Straight fee-for-service testing, not a collaborative effort. Customer owns all test data, Gov't release is prohibited
Patent License Agreements (PLAs)	•Non-exclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive.
Educational Partnership Agreement (EPA)	 For the purpose of encouraging and enhancing study in scientific disciplines at all levels of education.



COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FUNDING OPPORTUNITY



Under a Cooperative Agreement, a principal purpose is to transfer a thing of value to the recipient to carry out a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by law of the U.S. instead of acquiring property or services for the direct benefit or use of the U.S. government

Cooperative Agreement (CA)	 Public Benefit Substantial involvement is expected between the agency and the recipient
	Funding AgreementRigid Patent Rights



OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUNDED CONTRACTS



	BAA and Unsolicited Proposals must comply with the FAR but s provide the offeror with more flexibility than a typical contract solicitation. • The BAA is an open solicitation for proposals.					
BAA and UP are always subject to availability of appropriate agency	Broad Agency Announcement (BAA)	 It is funded to fulfill requirements for scientific study and experimentation. The BAA does not focus on specific systems or hardware. The solicitation is divided into topic groups that are of Interestive tare spring groups and identifies a POC for 				
research funds in a fiscal year. Funds are limited, and we typically plan spending 1-2 years in advance.	Unsolicited Proposals (UP)	 İhdependently originated and developed by the offeror; Prepared without Government endorsement or involvement; Include sufficient detail to permit a proper evaluation; Not be an advance proposal for a known agency requirement; 				
Small Business Innovative Research Program employees)						
(SBIF	 Phase nnovative Research Program fensebusiness.org/ Phase 	 I determines the scientific, technical and commercial merit and bility of the ideas submitted. Typically \$150,000 over a period of onths. II is the major R&D effort, contracts are up to \$1 million and by span 24 months. 				
• Phase III (commercialization) is the ultimate goal of the SBIR program 10/29/2019 [U19- 1617]						



CCDC-SC BROAD AGENCY ANNOUNCEMENT (BAA)



C.S. ARMY NATICE MOLDIER RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINTERING CENTER

BROAD AGENCY ANNOUNCEMENT (BAA) FOR BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH

Solaistine Nucles wy HQY-15-R-1016

Stanios from 13 Grada 2015 - 28 February 2020

THE LEADER IN ENTROPERING THE WORLD'S MOST CLASSER WAS STREET

C. Warfighter Systems Technologies

- 1. Ballistic Protection for Individuals
- 2. Integrated Protective Headborne Equipment and Injury Diagnostic/Assessment Tools
- 3. Modular Personal Protection Equipment (MPPE) and Injury Diagnostic Assessment Tools
- 4. Chemical/Biological Protection for Individuals
- 5. Flame and Thermal Protection for the Individual Soldier
- 6. *Biotechnology*
- 7. Countersurveillance
- 8. Body Worn Interactive Materials
- 9. Body-Worn Systems, Hand Held Devices, and Smart-Lightweight Electronic Components/ Modules for Soldier Protection, Knowledge Management and Cognitive Improvement
- 10. Biomechanics
- 11. Materials Nanotechnology https://nsrdec.army.mil/#/workwithus

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- 12. Anthropometry
- 13. Advanced Protection, Integration Technologies/Systems and Assessment Methods
- 14. Warrior Performance
- 15. Soldier Power Sources. Power & Data Distribution and Management
- 16. Future Warrior Technology Integration
- 17. Technology Assessment and Simulation Tools
- 18. Ecological Approach to Warfighter Survivability; Perception-Action-Cognition
- 19. Tactical Medical Equipment and Systems
- 20. Integrated Sound, Light and Blast Management for the Ears and Eyes
- 21. Soldier Centric Information Portraval & Management Technologies

Additional Information and POCs for each area are listed in the BAA



BROAD OTHER TRANSACTIONS AUTHORITY ANNOUNCEMENT (BOTAA)



"This Solicitation provides an opportunity for nontraditional defense contractors to work with the CCDC-SC on mission enhancing prototypes. This new form of contracting vehicle is Non-FAR Based and can be utilized for rapid prototype development." What is considered a prototype project? A prototype project can generally be described as a preliminary pilot, test, evaluation, demonstration, or agile development activity used to evaluate the technical or manufacturing feasibility or military utility of a particular technology, process, concept, end item, effect, or other discrete feature. Prototype projects may include systems, subsystems, components, materials, methodology, technology, or processes.

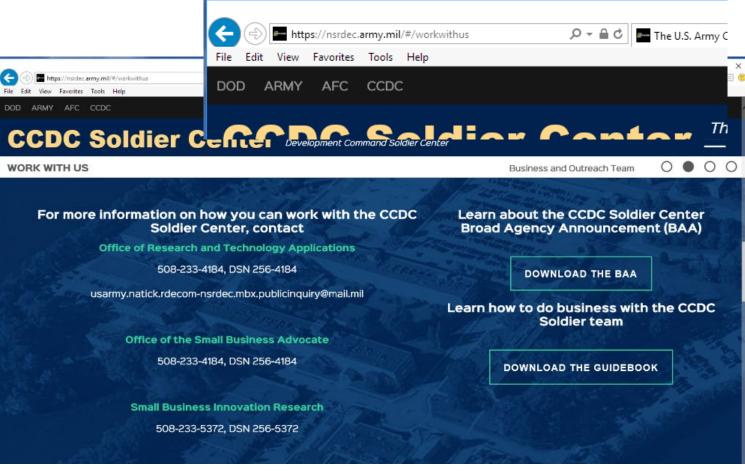
What is a non-traditional defense contractor? as per 10 USC 2302(9) this is an entity that is not currently performing and has not performed, for at least the one-year period preceding the solicitation of sources by the Department of Defense for the procurement or transaction, any contract or subcontract for the Department of Defense that is subject to full coverage under the cost accounting standards prescribed pursuant to section 1502 of title 41 and the regulations implementing such section.

What does Non-FAR Based Agreement mean? The resultant award of any OTA using the procedures under CCDC-SC BOTAA are NOT made or issued under the provisions of the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-369), FAR Part 6 or any other FAR based regulation. However, the information provided in the BOTAA is intended to ensure competitive procedures are used to the maximum extent practicable when entering into agreements to carry out these prototype projects.

http://www3.natick.army.mil/NSRDEC-BOTAA.aspx







https://nsrdec.army.mil/#/workwithus





- Programs will improve Soldier Lethality and Survivability
- Programs will improve Soldier Quality of Life in the Field and After Deployment
- Programs are a source of Revenue with Potential for follow on Production Contracts

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SOLDIER PROTECTION & SURVIVABILITY POINTS OF CONTACT





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BACK-UP







COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS (CRADA)



Presumes alignment of government and commercial/academic technical objectives

 Federal partners can provide personnel, services, facilities, equipment, <u>but no funds to non-federal</u> partners.

• Non-federal partners can provide personnel, services, facilities, equipment, and funds.

• Each party retains ownership of solely invented IP and joint inventions will be jointly owned.

• Federal government retains a non-exclusive license to all IP arising under the CRADA, for use by or on behalf of the government.

 Government agrees to negotiate a royalty bearing exclusive license to government owned IP arising under the CRADA.

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TESTING SERVICE AGREEMENTS



Unique federal laboratory facilities/capabilities are available to the private sector for testing purposes

• A Testing Service Agreement (TSA) is a simple two party agreement that can be turned around in a few days.

· Cost to the purchaser is equal to the laboratory's cost to provide the service.

• The purchaser retains sole ownership of the test results and the government is prohibited from disclosing data to third parties.

• The government does not derive any rights in or to the purchaser's Intellectual Property.

• The government is prohibited from directly competing with private testing service companies.