



U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program Newsletter



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Sgt. Maj. of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett grimaces at the initial wave of heat from the Active Denial System during a demonstration at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Va., March 9. U.S. Marines Corps photo by Lance Cpl. Daniel Wetzel

ACTIVE DENIAL SYSTEM

Demonstrated for Department of Defense Leadership and News Media

By Staff Sgt. Will Skelton, Headquarters Marine Corps

Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen. James F. Amos invited senior members of the Marine Corps and members of the media to Marine Corps Base Quantico, Va., for a demonstration and first-hand opportunity to feel the effects of the U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program's Active Denial System March 9, 2012.

The Active Denial System is an advanced non-lethal technology that projects a long-range, man-sized beam of millimeter waves at a range of up to

1,000 meters to counter personnel.

“The system is state-of-the-art technology. It’s not widely known ... a lot of perceptions and misconceptions about what the system is and what it isn’t. It is a millimeter-wave system; it is not a microwave,” said U.S. Marine Corps Col. Tracy Tafolla, Director of the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate.

The Active Denial System produces a reversible heating sensation on the skin. The system uses a 95-gigahertz, millimeter-wave beam that penetrates

ACTIVE DENIAL SYSTEM

(continued from page 1)



The Active Denial System is a directed-energy, counter-personnel, non-lethal capability that projects a long-range, man-sized beam of millimeter waves at a range up to 1,000 meters, producing a reversible heating sensation to an adversary's skin. Official U.S. Department of Defense Photo

only 1/64 of an inch into the skin.

“It’s a system that has been researched for 15 years; we’re comfortable that it’s a safe system,” Tafolla said.

Most currently available non-lethal weapons use kinetic energy, where the size of and distance to the target can limit or change the effectiveness of the weapon. The range of the Active Denial System is 10 times greater than other non-lethal weapons and can have the same compelling non-lethal effect on all human targets, regardless of size, age or gender.

“It could be used across the military spectrum of operations—perimeter security, crowd control, entry-control points. You name it.

I think our forces will figure out the many different applications that it would have,” Tafolla said.

The technology has undergone a full legal and treaty review and has been found to be compliant with the international legal obligations of the United States.

“Part of our job is educating and making sure that everyone understands, not only our military forces, but our general population understands that it is a safe system and we know a lot about it,” Tafolla said.

The Active Denial System remains at the ready state and is available for operational requests worldwide by commanders.

Additional photographs from the March 9 Active Denial System demonstration at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Va., can be viewed [here](#) and [here](#).

A U.S. Marine Corps video news report featuring the March 9 Active Denial System demonstration at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Va., can be viewed [here](#).

A Human Effects Advisory Panel report on the Active Denial System can be viewed [here](#).

Editor’s note: The Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program staff also demonstrated the Active Denial System for members of the media the same week as the demonstration for Department of Defense leadership was held. As of early May 2012, more than 100 news articles featured the recent Active Denial System demonstration.



INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

U.S. DoD Non-Lethal Weapons Program and NATO Continue to Facilitate Non-Lethal Weapon Use

By Annette Beacham

Earlier this year, the U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program participated in NATO's Defence Against Terrorism Program of Work 11 (DAT-11) brief at NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. U.S. and Canadian personnel briefed the Assistant Secretary General for NATO's Emerging Security Challenges Division, Ambassador Gábor Iklódy, on the accomplishments of both DAT-11 and the North American Technology Demonstration Non-Lethal Capabilities International Trade Show and Conference held last fall in Ottawa, Canada.

Ambassador Iklódy and his staff were very pleased with both efforts and indicated that these accomplishments would be briefed at the NATO Conference of National Armaments Directors this spring. Additionally, Ambassador Iklódy also said NATO is willing to fund future non-lethal weapons efforts.

Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program staff also recently participated in NATO's Analytical Support for the Development and Experimentation of Non-lethal Weapons Concepts of Operations/ Employment and Experimentation (SAS-094) kickoff meeting at NATO's Research and Technology Agency Headquarters in Paris.

While NATO nations are expanding their range of non-lethal weapons, neither the Alliance nor member nations have a non-lethal weapons concept of operations or concept of employment.

The goal of SAS-094 is to develop a NATO non-lethal weapons concept of operations/employment and to conduct operational experimentation to validate these concepts. During the meeting, participants finalized a program of work, determined lead nation responsibilities, defined project objectives, activities and deliverables, and developed a three-year schedule.

Participants included NATO members from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain,



U.S. Marine Corps Col. Tracy J. Tafolla (left), Director of the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate, and Col. Robert A. Elvish, with the Canadian Department of National Defence and the DAT-11 Chair, at the North American Technology Demonstration Non-Lethal Capabilities International Trade Show and Conference in Ottawa, Canada, last year. U.S. Department of Defense photo by Kelley S. Hughes

Turkey, United Kingdom, the NATO Undersea Research Center, NATO's Allied Command Transformation and NATO's Allied Command Operations.

"Through successful efforts this past year, including its participation in DAT-11, North American Technology Demonstration Non-Lethal Capabilities International Trade Show and Conference, and SAS-094, the Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program continues to actively support NATO's efforts to expand the use of non-lethal weapons as escalation-of-force options for the International Security Assistance Force, the NATO command in Afghanistan, as well as in counter-terrorism operations," said U.S. Marine Corps Maj. John Gutierrez, Acquisition Concepts Officer for the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate.





Rep. Doug Lamborn (R-CO) looks at an LA-9/P™ during the DE2DC event at the Rayburn House Office Building. David L. Bland (left), Project Officer for Ocular Interruption at Marine Corps Systems Command, and Pat Sweeney (middle), Non-Lethal Weapon Program Support Officer for the Combat Development and Integration Division at Marine Corps Combat Development Command, represent the U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program. Photo by Cynthia H. Kaiser

DIRECTED ENERGY

Congressional and Military Leaders Educated on Non-Lethal, Directed-Energy Technologies

By Annette Beacham

This spring, the U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program participated in directed-energy technology displays at the Rayburn House Office Building, a congressional office building for the U.S. House of Representatives in Washington, D.C., and the Pentagon courtyard. The displays helped educate both congressional and military officials on the important capabilities directed-energy technologies can provide military operating forces.

The Directed Energy Professional Society sponsored the event, called Directed Energy to D.C. Exhibition, or DE2DC. The Society fosters directed-energy technology research and development for national defense and civil applications through professional communication and education.

A variety of non-lethal dazzling lasers, including an LA-9/P™, a Glare MOUT® and a Green Laser Interdiction System, were displayed at the Rayburn House Office Building. The newly formed Directed Energy Caucus,



Rick Scott (right), a project engineer with the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate, explains how the Distributed Sound and Light Array works during the DE2DC event, held in the Pentagon courtyard. Photo by Cynthia H. Kaiser



co-chaired by Rep. Martin Heinrich (D-NM) and Rep. Doug Lamborn (R-CO), hosted the event at the Rayburn Building.

Military officials had the opportunity to view an Active Denial System and a full-scale Distributed

Sound and Light Array system, as well as the variety of dazzling lasers, in the Pentagon courtyard. The U.S. Department of Defense High-Energy Laser Joint Technology Office, located in Albuquerque, N.M., hosted the Pentagon event.

“Events like DE2DC... provide a first-hand look at these highly mature technologies, making congressional and military officials aware of cutting-edge and state-of-the art capabilities that help protect our military operating forces, reduce civilian casualties and minimize damage to buildings and infrastructure.”

—John Keenan,
Principal Deputy for Technology Transition and Integration,
Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate



The Active Denial System is displayed at the DE2DC event, held in the Pentagon courtyard. Photo by Cynthia H. Kaiser



U.S. AFRICA COMMAND'S BARCLAY LEWIS:

Combatant Command Liaison Officer in Action

By Jennifer London



Barclay Lewis serves as the U.S. Africa Command Combatant Command Liaison Officer. Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate photo by Wanda J. Napier

“The best part of being a Combatant Command Liaison Officer is having the opportunity to support two organizations that add value, those being the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program and U.S. Africa Command. Both make meaningful contributions to the Department of Defense and it’s quite an honor to be a part of that.”

—Barclay Lewis, U.S. Africa Command Combatant Command Liaison Officer

Q: When did you begin working as U.S. Africa Command Combatant Command Liaison Officer?

A: I started working as the U.S. Africa Command Combatant Command Liaison Officer in November 2010.

Q: What is your hometown?

A: My hometown is Norfolk, Va. I currently reside in Stuttgart, Germany.

Q: What is your area of responsibility?

A: U.S. Africa Command’s area of responsibility includes 54 of Africa’s 55 continental and island states. Egypt remains in U.S. Central Command’s area of responsibility. The Western Sahara resides in U.S. Africa Command’s area of responsibility, as well, but is not recognized as an official state by the U.S. Government. The area of responsibility also includes numerous territorial entities belonging to sovereign non-African states.

Q: What role do non-lethal weapons play in U.S. Africa Command?

A: In the U.S. Africa Command area of responsibility,

non-lethal weapons offer commanders the ability to enhance support to missions across the range of military operations while reducing the potential for unintended consequences associated with lethal capabilities. In addition, training and equipping African military forces with non-lethal weapons enables us to build the capacity of key regional partners to address their internal and external security challenges.

Q: What was the most recent engagement you participated in as a Combatant Command Liaison Officer?

A: In June, I attended the U.S. Africa Command Anti-Terrorism/Force-Protection Conference in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

Q: What is your next big event as Combatant Command Liaison Officer?

A: I will attend the Obangame Express 13 Concept Development Conference in the Gabonese Republic. Obangame Express is an at-sea maritime military exercise designed to improve cooperation among participating nations in order to increase maritime safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea.



U.S. Marine Corps Maj. Gen. Rex C. McMillian, Commanding General of 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, watches a riot control demonstration presented by Marines from 4th Marine Aircraft Wing and Security Forces from the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces in Tifnit during African Lion 2012. U.S. Army photo by Sgt. 1st Class Nichole Bonham



Recent and Future Events Attended by the U.S. Africa Command Combatant Command Liaison Officer:

- Obangame Express: Gulf of Guinea (February 2012)
- Judicious Response: Germany and various locations (April 2012)
- African Lion: Morocco (April 2012)
- AFRICOM Anti-Terrorism/Force-Protection Conference: Germany (June 2012)
- Western Accord: Senegal (July 2012)

For more information about U.S. Africa Command, visit <http://www.africom.mil>.

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As a vehicle approaches (far top right), Soldiers establish a traffic control point as part of the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Assessment at the McKenna Urban Operations Complex on Fort Benning, Ga. U.S. Army photo by Vince Little, Fort Benning Public Affairs

NON-LETHAL WEAPONS ASSESSMENT

Army's Maneuver Battle Lab Assists With U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Assessment

By Vince Little, Fort Benning Public Affairs

A group of Infantry Soldiers set up a hasty traffic control point recently at the McKenna Urban Operations Complex at Fort Benning, Ga., to see how effective a batch of non-lethal devices could be in halting the approach of motorists and vehicles.

The demonstration punctuated a two-week assessment by the Department of Defense's Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate, Marine Corps Forces Pacific Experimentation Center, and Fort Benning's Maneuver Battle Lab. It involved nine Soldiers from D Company, 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, out of Fort Stewart, Ga.

While all four military branches already employ variations of non-lethal weapons, the Department of Defense continues to develop capabilities that protect civilian

populations while maximizing U.S. force protection, according to Brian Long, the project officer for the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate, which is based in Quantico, Va.

"It's all about how the use of non-lethals can protect lives and help accomplish the mission," Long said. "Here, we wanted to let the Soldiers and noncommissioned officers take those non-lethals and incorporate them into their own [tactics, techniques and procedures] and finely craft them for the field. They can now tune those to each individual situation."

Long said the goal is to make non-lethal weapons mainstream in counterinsurgency operations, a strategy that's shifted more toward reducing civilian casualties in Afghanistan. A series of assessments are planned in the next two years

across the Services.

Airstrikes are the leading cause of civilian deaths in combat zones, while traffic control points sit at number two, according to Ken Sheehy, project lead for the Marine Corps Forces Pacific Experimentation Center.

"If you don't have to shred the car or create collateral damage, it's obviously a big win," said Sheehy. "Non-lethal weapons can increase communication, distance and reaction times for U.S. troops. That leads to much better decision-making."

He said hasty checkpoints are more volatile because civilians are given no advance warning. That increases prospects for an incident because they're more likely not to follow instructions when approaching.

At traffic control points, American troops often have a hard time



NON-LETHAL WEAPONS EMPLOYED DURING THE ASSESSMENT INCLUDED:



LA-9/P™, a non-lethal dazzling laser that features a safety control module



M2 Vehicle Lightweight Arresting Device, a non-lethal vehicle stopping net



Magnetic Acoustic Device, a non-lethal acoustic hailing device



40mm and 12-gauge joint non-lethal warning munitions, non-lethal flashbang warning munitions

determining intent and whether or not a driver could be hostile, Long said. Non-lethal weapons provide them an additional tool to assist in that decision, safer options and the ability to react with some restraint when required.

“Protecting civilian lives is the prize while we still chase down the bad guys,” Long said. “We want to keep winning the hearts and minds of the local population and conduct our missions at the same time.”

Maneuver Battle Lab officials said the effort supports the Maneuver Center of Excellence’s “Squad: Foundation of the Decisive Force” initiative for achieving an “overmatch” in capability against adversaries on the battlefield. It makes Soldiers at the tactical small-unit level more effective by giving them non-lethal alternatives in situations where force escalation

could occur.

Fort Benning’s military utility assessment focused on the establishment of a checkpoint and stopping vehicles, a routine mission in theater, Long said. Planners brought in temporary hires from the area to play the parts of Afghan civilian motorists. They were given cues during the simulated runs, and Soldiers used the non-lethal weapons to get the drivers to stop before having to shoot at the car or people inside.

Sergeant Cory Tanner from D Company, 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, said he had little knowledge of the non-lethal weapons systems before leaving Fort Stewart but quickly saw the dividends they could deliver in combat. “Anything that can keep distance between us and the enemy is beneficial,” he said. “The

more we have in our tool kits, the better we can reduce casualties and help keep our own Soldiers safe. We want our guys to come back home alive.”

Giving local citizens as many chances as possible to follow protocol at checkpoints is critical, said Spc. Binh Tran, also of Fort Stewart. “These weapons definitely help toward our intent to mitigate civilian casualties,” he said. “It would save lives all around—us and those [innocent civilians in the area]. Hopefully, we give them enough steps before we have to take it to the next level and use deadly force.”

A U.S. Army video news report featuring the non-lethal weapons assessment at Fort Benning, Ga., can be viewed [here](#).



F O R T S A M H O U S T O N - J O I N T

Home to the U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program's Human Effects Center of Excellence

By Suzette Westhoff

The Human Effects Center of Excellence's research is conducted at the new joint Tri-Service Research Laboratory, shown here, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. U.S. Air Force photo by Lt. Adi Besic



Fort Sam Houston is one of the U.S. Army's oldest installations. Located in the heart of San Antonio, Texas, the 3,300-acre base employs more than 27,000 military and civilian personnel, with an annual payroll and operating budget of \$1.9 billion. In 2010, Fort Sam Houston joined Lackland and Randolph Air Force Bases to create Joint Base San Antonio under Air Force administration.

Fort Sam Houston is also the new home for the U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program Human Effects Center of Excellence, also known as HECOE. HECOE is part of the Air Force Research Laboratory's 711th Human Performance Wing, Human Effectiveness Directorate, Bioeffects Division. This division of the Air Force Research Laboratory recently

moved from Brooks City-Base to Fort Sam Houston. The division is located in the new Tri-Service Research Laboratory, which is supported by the Navy, Army and Air Force. This allows the Services to co-locate their respective bioeffects research programs.

HECOE also collaborates with other research organizations including academia, such as Pennsylvania State University and the University of California San Diego; the private sector, and other Department of Defense organizations, including the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory, the Army's Public Health Command, and the Army Target Behavioral Research Laboratory. Established as a resource for non-lethal weapon program managers, HECOE conducts human effects

planning, analyses, modeling, and testing of specific non-lethal capabilities.

"The HECOE provides the Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program with stimulus-based human effects and risk of injury assessments," said Jimmy Fleming, Chief for HECOE. "These assessments support the successful design, testing and fielding of non-lethal capabilities for our military operating forces," he said.

With support from the Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program, HECOE research scientists are making important contributions to the understanding of human effects, which enables the fielding of non-lethal capabilities.



QUICK FACTS

- ◆ Congressional District: 21st with some residential portions of the base in Congressional District 28
- ◆ The base is named for the first President of the Republic of Texas, Sam Houston.
- ◆ Fort Sam Houston National Historic Landmark comprises more than 900 historic buildings, the largest such collection throughout Department of Defense.

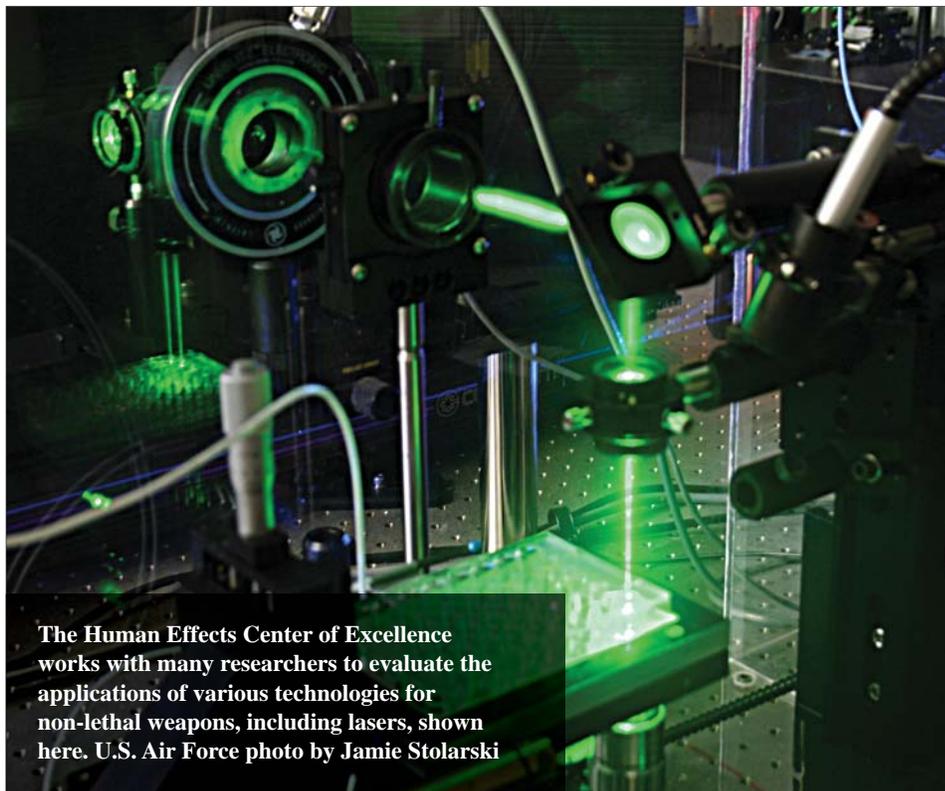


Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate
Graphic by Wanda J. Napier

HECOE's core functions:

- ◆ Identify metrics for Risk of Significant Injury and effectiveness
- ◆ Monitor the current scientific state of non-lethal weapons' relevant human effects data and models
- ◆ Identify researchers within the U.S. government, academia, and the private sector who can assist with non-lethal weapons research and evaluation
- ◆ Gather and evaluate human effects data and documents

For more information about HECOE, visit <http://jnlwp.defense.gov/resources/heop.html>.



The Human Effects Center of Excellence works with many researchers to evaluate the applications of various technologies for non-lethal weapons, including lasers, shown here. U.S. Air Force photo by Jamie Stolarski





Unmanned surface vehicles equipped with non-lethal weapons are used during the U.S. Navy's Trident Warrior 12 Spiral 1 experiment conducted at Fort Eustis, Va. U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Betsy Knapper

TRIDENT WARRIOR

Non-Lethal Technologies Part of Experiment

By Annette Beacham

The U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program recently supported the U. S. Navy's Trident Warrior 12 Spiral 1 experiment, conducted at Fort Eustis, Va., on the James River. The experiment used two autonomous maritime navigation unmanned surface vessels equipped with non-lethal weapons to execute various high-value asset, gas-oil platform, and sea port of debarkation protection missions, as well as non-lethal force application in support of small vessel interdiction missions.

Several non-lethal weapons were integrated onto the unmanned surface vessels, including:

- ◆ A full-sized Distributed Sound and Light Array, which combines a long-range acoustic hailer, dazzling laser, and bright searchlights into a single system to provide long-range hail and warning to maritime targets.
- ◆ A miniature Distributed Sound and Light Array, which is roughly half the size and weight of the full-sized version with only a one-decibel drop in acoustic sound output.

- ◆ A Vehicle Non-Lethal/Tube-Launched Munition System (VENOM™) with flash-bang munitions, which provided more than 100-meter escalation-of-force capability.

“This experiment demonstrated how well simple, low-cost, non-lethal technologies can be employed together to compel operators of potentially threatening vessels to come to a safe stop and/or to cease their approach at relative large stand-off ranges,” said David B. Law, Technology Division Chief for the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate.

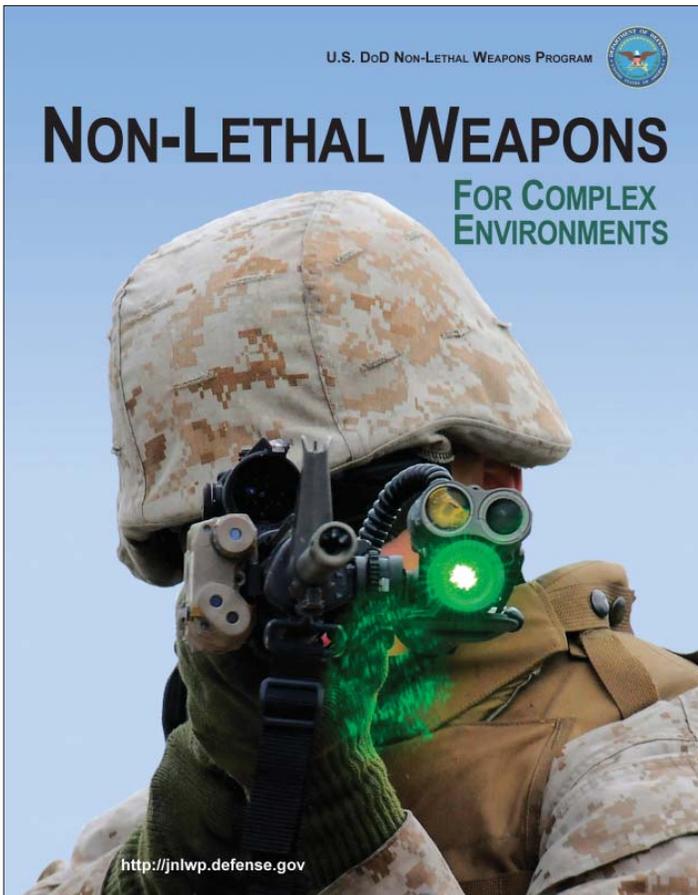
Trident Warrior 2012 Spiral 1 is part of a U.S. Fleet Forces Command project to experiment with advanced maritime initiatives in an operational environment to improve capabilities available to the Fleet.

A U.S. Navy video news report featuring Trident Warrior's experiment with non-lethal weapons in Fort Eustis, Va., can be viewed [here](#) and [here](#).



U.S. DOD NON-LETHAL WEAPONS PROGRAM E-BOOK

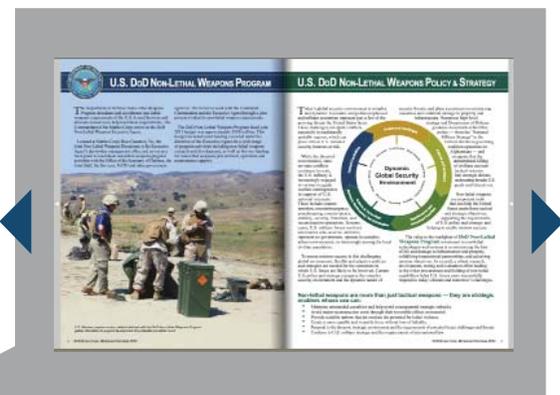
By Annette Beacham



The U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program 2012 E-book, titled Non-Lethal Weapons for Complex Environments, is available on the Program's website at <http://jnlwp.defense.gov>. The E-book details how the Program has been actively pursuing the development and fielding of non-lethal weapons to meet the needs of U.S. operating forces.

The E-book features new sections from the U.S. military Services and the Unified Combatant Commands, which discuss their particular non-lethal weapons efforts. Also highlighted are the Program's overall training and education, human effects, and outreach efforts.

The E-book's features include page-turning, zooming in and out, text searching, sharing via email and social media, thumbnail views, sounds, and auto flip. It is also available in .pdf format. To download either format, visit <http://jnlwp.defense.gov>. The E-book is in the center of the webpage.



DOING BUSINESS

U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program Solicitations on the Web

By Jennifer London



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
NON-LETHAL WEAPONS PROGRAM**

HOME ABOUT PRESS ROOM MULTIMEDIA RESOURCES SOLICITATIONS CONTACT

Solicitations

The U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program appreciates corporations and organizations that are interested in furthering the development of the next generation of non-lethal weapons, devices and munitions.

The Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program has identified several specific capability requirements that non-lethal weapons can address. These requirements include both counter-personnel and counter-materiel tasks. More information about Department of Defense non-lethal weapon requirements, including a list of identified Department of Defense non-lethal weapon requirements, is available [here](#).

Please use the links below to access U.S. Government federal business and procurement opportunities related to non-lethal weapons. Interested parties should refer to the specific business or procurement opportunity for the appropriate response procedure.

U.S. Government federal business and procurement opportunities related to non-lethal weapons can be searched at:

- FedBizOpps, the U.S. Government's online electronic listing of business and procurement opportunities
- eBuy, the U.S. General Service Administration's online electronic Request for Quote/Request for Proposal system
- Small Business Innovation Research Program and Small Business Technology Transfer Program, the U.S. Department of Defense Office of Small Business Programs' online electronic listing of current solicitations for small businesses

Current Solicitations

- Presolicitation: Homeland & Battlespace Innovative Technologies
Response Date: March 31, 2014
- Special Note: Request for Information Vehicle Arresting Systems
Response Date: May 20, 2012

U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program solicitations, as well as procurement and business opportunity information, can be found on the Program's public website at <http://jnlwp.defense.gov/solicitations/default.html>.

The Program encourages members of industry and academia who are interested in furthering the development of the next generation of non-lethal weapons, devices, and munitions to review the Program's needs. Non-lethal capability requirements include both counter-personnel and counter-materiel tasks. Information about non-lethal weapon needs, including a list of current requirements, is available on the Department of Defense Non-Lethal

Weapons Program public website at <http://jnlwp.defense.gov/resources/requirements.html>.

"Industry and academia play an indispensable role in the discovery, research and development of new non-lethal technologies to support our military operating forces," said Alicia Owsiak, Deputy Technology Division Chief for the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate. "Their diverse and often unique expertise lend well to answering some of the top non-lethal weapons needs facing the warfighter today, including novel approaches to counter potential threat vehicles and vessels at operationally significant ranges and improved capabilities for perimeter defense," Owsiak said.

According to Owsiak, the Department of Defense Non-Lethal

Weapons Program encourages innovation through competition for prototype development and effects research efforts. Specifically, the Program publishes a science and technology-focused Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) on a near-annual basis. The BAA and other solicitations are regularly posted to the Program's website.

Military and federal government agencies related to the Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program can inquire about listing relevant solicitations or business opportunities by contacting Kelley Hughes, Strategic Communication Officer-in-Charge for the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate, at kelly.hughes@usmc.mil or (703) 432-0905.



CALENDER OF EVENTS

<p>JUN 5</p>	<p>Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program Joint Coordination and Integration Group Meeting Dumfries, Va. Point of Contact: Jake Johnson, Jacob.Johnson@AmericanSystems.com</p>
<p>JUN 22</p>	<p>Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program Research and Technology Development Industry Day Quantico, Va. https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&id=caeec6def8d2ad4478c0c6145c28d499&tab=core&_cvview=0 or Insert Hyperlink to media release when available on JNLWP website</p>
<p>JUN 26</p>	<p>Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program Joint Integrated Product Team Meeting Arlington, Va. Point of Contact: Jake Johnson, Jacob.Johnson@AmericanSystems.com</p>
<p>AUG 6-17</p>	<p>Non-Lethal Weapons Demonstration and Assessment Program—Dismounted Foot Patrol Demonstration and Assessment Hawaii Point of Contact: Brian Long, brian.d.long@usmc.mil</p>
<p>AUG 20-23</p>	<p>Point Defender Exercise Sunny Point, N.C. http://www.transcom.mil</p>
<p>AUG 20-22</p>	<p>Non-Lethal Weapons Summit Washington, D.C. http://www.nonlethalweaponsevent.com</p>
<p>SEPT 18-20</p>	<p>Maneuver Warfighting Conference Fort Benning, Ga. http://www.benning.army.mil</p>
<p>SEPT 21-22</p>	<p>U.S. Army Military Police School Military Police Regimental Association Meeting Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. http://www.mpraonline.org/mp</p>
<p>OCT 25-27</p>	<p>Modern Day Marine Quantico, Va. http://www.marinemilitaryexpos.com/modern-day-marine.shtml</p>
<p>NOV 22-24</p>	<p>Association of the U.S. Army Annual Meeting and Exposition Washington, D.C. http://www.ausa.org/meetings/2012/annualmeeting/Pages/2012AUSAAnnualMeetingDefault.aspx</p>
<p>NOV 26-30</p>	<p>Directed Energy Symposium Albuquerque, N.M. http://www.deps.org/DEPSpages/DEsymp12.html</p>

* Endorsement Disclaimer: These are some, but not all, of the upcoming non-lethal weapons-related events. The U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program does not necessarily endorse any of these events.
Attendance Disclaimer: Some of these events are open to the public, while some events require an invitation or specific credentials. Please visit the website provided for more information, including attendance permissions, about a specific event.
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