

1999



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

FLEET COMPOSITE SQUADRON SIX
1224 POCAHONTAS ST.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511-2414

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5800
Ser 10/305
9 Aug 00

From: Commanding Officer, Fleet Composite Squadron SIX
To: Director, Air Warfare Division, Special Assistant for
Publications and Operational Records (N88H)

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY FOR CALENDER YEAR 1999

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12G

- Encl:
- (1) Fleet Composite Squadron SIX CY 1999 Command Composition and Organization
 - (2) Squadron History and Mission Pamphlet
 - (3) FLECOMPRON SIX ltr 1650 Ser 20/013 of 7 Jan 00, "1999 Battle Efficiency Award Nomination for Fleet Composite Squadron SIX (VC-6)"
 - (4) COMNAVAIRLANT NORFOLK VA 041435Z FEB 00 announcing VC-6 as a 1999 Battle 'E' Winner
 - (5) Commander, Helicopter Tactical Wing, U.S. Atlantic Fleet ltr 1650 Ser N00/0159 of 27 Apr 00, "Meritorious Unit Commendation"

1. Per reference (a), enclosures (1)-(5) are submitted.



R. S. SCHRADER

Command Composition and Organization

a. Mission: We exist to insure the Fleet is ready to fight wars and enforce peace.

b. Organizational Structure:

(1) ISIC: Commander, Helicopter Tactical Wing, U.S. Atlantic Fleet

(2) Squadron Composition:

09806 - VC-6 Shore (NAS Norfolk, VA; NAB Little Creek, VA)

32019 - VC-6 Sea DET Component (NAB Little Creek, VA;
FCTCLANT Dam Neck, VA)

30197 - VC-6 Shore DET Dam Neck (FCTCLANT Dam Neck, VA)

55243 - VC-6 Sea Surveillance DET (Webster Field, MD)

46550 - VC-6 Shore Surveillance DET (Webster Field, MD)

c. Squadron Commander: Commander D. C. Duquette, USN

d. Headquarters location: Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia.

e. Type and number of assets assigned:

(1) UAV - 8

(2) BQM-74E - 61

(3) QST-35 - 7

(4) QST-33 - 4

(5) DLR-3 - 1

(6) RHIB - 2

HISTORY and MISSION

Utility Squadron SIX (VU-6) was established on March 1st, 1952 at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia. The Squadron was originally organized only to provide aerial target services for ships of the Atlantic Fleet. On July 1st, 1965, the unit's name was changed to Fleet Composite Squadron SIX (FLECOMPRON SIX) (VC-6).

Over the years, the mission of the VC-6 "FIREBEEs" has expanded to include a variety of surface and aerial target services, airborne reconnaissance operations, and real world threat simulations. Fleet Composite Squadron SIX currently employs extensive, geographically dispersed target detachments, and operates the nation's only "forward from the sea," Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) system. The Squadron is justifiably proud of its enduring reputation for providing top quality support to unique and essential Navy operational mission areas.

Detachment Dam Neck was established in July, 1958. Located at Fleet Combat Training Center Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, the Detachment performs quality maintenance on aerial targets, and maintains a sophisticated aerial launch and control complex. A shore duty component at Dam Neck operates BQM-74E targets from this permanent maintenance and launch site supporting ships and squadrons in the Virginia Capes Operating Area. Three mobile aerial target detachments deploy worldwide to provide remote landbased or afloat aerial target support.

The BQM-74E Aerial Target Drone is a 13-foot long, high-wing monoplane of conventional aircraft design. Powered by a variable speed turbojet engine, it can produce 240 pounds of static thrust at sea level. The 480 pound target will fly at speeds up to 540 knots and to a ceiling of 40,000 feet. The BQM-74E is normally recovered at sea by the Squadron's 100-foot recovery vessel, RETRIEVER, or a fleet helicopter.

FLECOMPRON SIX began remote control surface target operations in 1969, employing the QST-33 Seaborne Powered Target (SEPTAR). A permanent surface target detachment was established in 1973 at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia to accommodate increased mission tasking. The Little Creek component now operates QST-35 surface targets and the Drone Launch/Recovery Vessel RETRIEVER (DLR-3). Detachment Little Creek frequently deploys surface target detachments to Morehead City, North Carolina. Surface target units and a highly qualified DLR-3 crew also provide target and utility services to a variety of fleet units in the Virginia Capes, Jacksonville, and Southern California Operating Areas.

The Ship Deployable Surface Target (SDST), or ROBOSKI, is a remotely controlled fiberglass jetski produced to meet the Navy's need for a low cost, high speed, maneuvering surface target representing a typical, low-profile, littoral threat. Capable of 40 knots in a calm sea state, ROBOSKI is used primarily for surface gunnery exercises. This unique target is capable of being deployed from the DLR-3 for local exercises or from host surface ships for out-of-area operations.

The QST-33 is an 18-foot fiberglass boat specially designed as a remotely controlled, medium to high speed seaborne target, used for training fleet crews in surface-to-surface and air-to-surface weapons employment. QST-33 SEPTARs are manned and maintained in a boat shop located at the Squadron Headquarters in Norfolk. The standard Navy Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat (RHIB) is a 7-meter fiberglass utility craft with an air-filled collar used for Search and Rescue support and for small, high-speed, surface threat simulation. The RHIB is utilized by VC-6 as an interim solution to the need for a fast, remotely

controlled surface target. The QST-35 SEPTAR is a 56-foot fiberglass boat specially designed to simulate a threat posed by high speed patrol boats with cruise missile launch capability. This unique surface craft is capable of operating for 11 to 18 hours at speeds of 13 to 35 knots and may be driven manually or remotely controlled by radio command.

RETRIEVER is a 100-foot craft used for launching and recovering BQM-74E aerial targets in the Virginia Capes Operating Area, which is seaward of Dam Neck, Virginia. Although not originally designed to launch targets, modifications to the DLR-3 in 1988 enable BQM-74E launches from its deck and allow VC-6 to operate from over-the-horizon. DLR-3 also provides a simulated missile boat attack capability for use in training of littoral warfare surface combatants and aircraft.

Detachment Patuxent River was quickly organized in April, 1986 to field and develop an experimental UAV system for subsequent use in an operational environment. The detachment now operates the nation's only "forward from the sea" UAV system, the Pioneer.

The Pioneer UAV is operated by VC-6 detachments which deploy on AUSTIN class LPDs or to remote land-based sites and provide unique support to amphibious readiness groups of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets. The Pioneer is a remotely piloted aircraft commanded by pilots in a ground control station or programmed to fly independently under auto-pilot control. The 14-foot long, fixed-wing vehicle is used for aerial surveillance, missile and gun fire precision targeting, bomb damage assessment, and a variety of other special missions. The 100-knot pusher-propeller driven platform has an endurance of five hours and relays video and telemetry information from its television or infrared cameras back to the ground control station.

During Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM, VC-6 UAVs were embarked on USS MISSOURI (BB-63) and USS WISCONSIN (BB-64) in the Persian Gulf. They provided real time, accurate reconnaissance and gunfire support to fleet units without risking manned aircraft. Military history was made when Iraqi troops surrendered to a UAV; the first ever enemy surrender to a robotic. Additionally, VC-6 aerial target crews used BQM-74s as part of the Suppression of Enemy Air Defense (SEAD) plan and surface target crews used QST-33s to support anti-Mine Warfare contingencies. Including a logistics support detachment, VC-6 deployed five detachments in support of the Persian Gulf War.

VC-6 UAV detachments continue their presence in troubled areas around the world by directly supporting combat operations in both Iraq and the former Yugoslavia. Deployed detachments provided critical intelligence information to theater and battle group commanders in both the FIFTH and SIXTH Fleet areas of responsibility during Operations NOBILE ANVIL, SOUTHERN WATCH and ALLIED FORCE. UAV detachments supported both the counter-narcotics efforts of Commander Joint Task Force SIX and the battle group training exercises of Commander, SECOND Fleet. The squadron remains closely engaged in the future of UAVs in both tactical evolution and the development of the Vertical Take-off Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (VTUAV).



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

FLEET COMPOSITE SQUADRON SIX
1224 POCAHONTAS ST.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511-2414

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1650
Ser 20/013
7 JAN 00

From: Commanding Officer, Fleet Composite Squadron SIX
To: Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet
(Code 312)
Via: Commander, Helicopter Tactical Wing, U.S. Atlantic Fleet
Subj: 1999 BATTLE EFFICIENCY AWARD NOMINATION FOR FLEET
COMPOSITE SQUADRON SIX
Ref: (a) CINCLANTFLTINST 3590.11F
(b) COMNAVAIRLANTINST 1650.3E
Encl: (1) FLECOMPRON SIX Battle "E" Input

1. Battle Efficiency award data (enclosure (1), for the competitive period ending 31 December 1999, is submitted in accordance with references (a) and (b). The format follows enclosure (1) of reference (b) with modifications incorporated due to the unique nature of FLECOMPRON SIX's mission.

2. 1999 was a record-breaking year for FLECOMPRON SIX as the Navy's most diverse, multi-mission squadron established new milestones in four key operational categories while supporting four fleet commands, three joint commands and six Carrier Battle Groups/Amphibious Ready Groups in preparation for deployment. FLECOMPRON SIX's Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) detachments directly supported combat operations in both Iraq and the former Yugoslavia. FLECOMPRON SIX's superb performance enhanced fleet training, facilitated improved combat readiness and fostered tactical development through unprecedented operational excellence. Throughout the year, the command successfully delivered unique, multi-faceted surface Seaborne Powered Target (SEPTAR) and BQM-74E Aerial Target services, and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) reconnaissance support across the globe.

3. The exceptional performance of FLECOMPRON SIX Pioneer UAV aircrew and maintenance personnel during 1999 cannot be overstated. Deployed detachments were lauded for providing critical intelligence information to theater and battle group commanders in both the Fifth and Sixth Fleet areas of responsibility during Operations NOBILE ANVIL, SOUTHERN WATCH and ALLIED FORCE. Despite undergoing an unprecedented manpower

Enclosure (3)

Subj: 1999 BATTLE EFFICIENCY AWARD NOMINATION FOR FLEET
COMPOSITE SQUADRON SIX

and equipment reduction during the second half of the year in response to force restructuring, FLECOMPRON SIX continued to Achieve record levels of operational increases in almost every measure over 1998. UAV detachments supported both the counter-narcotics efforts of Commander Joint Task Force SIX and the battle group training exercises of Commander, Second Fleet. The squadron remains closely engaged in the future of UAVs in both tactical evolution and the development of the Vertical Take-off Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (VTUAV).

4. Equally impressive were the efforts of FLECOMPRON SIX surface and aerial target crews and maintenance personnel. Through their dedication and perseverance, the command achieved new records for sortie completion rate, total number of target presentations and total sorties. The squadron continually demonstrated the ability to simultaneously operate from both East and West coasts, while establishing itself as a mainstay for Third Fleet exercises providing highly successful aerial and surface target support during eight different major exercises. FLECOMPRON SIX's flawless participation in UNITAS 40-99 set new standards for operational excellence while supporting Commander, Southern Atlantic Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet cooperative operations with South American navies. The constant stream of Bravo Zulus from a multitude of operational commands is a testament to Firebee professionalism.

5. FLECOMPRON SIX excelled in retaining and professionally developing the Navy's best people. This unique squadron, with responsibilities in ways commensurate with higher echelon commands, has continued to improve on every process while ensuring the mission remains paramount. In all respects, FLECOMPRON SIX is most deserving of the Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet Battle Efficiency Award for 1999.



D. C. DUQUETTE

FLEET COMPOSITE SQUADRON SIX

1. Operational Achievements

a. Operating Hours:

(1) Pioneer UAV Summary

Total Hours: 908.1 (13% increase over 1998)
Total Sorties: 444
Embarked Hours Flown: 556.6 (39% increase over 1998)
Embarked Sorties Flown: 191 (0.5% increase over 1998)
Mission Completion Rate: 94.5% (0.5% increase over 1998)
Utilization Rate for Year (average # of flights per month): 37

(2) BQM-74E Aerial Target Summary

Total Hours: 48.4 (40% increase over 1998)
Total Sorties: 102 (43% increase over 1998)
Embarked Hours Flown: 9.3
Embarked Sorties: 23
Mission Completion Rate: 94.8% (0.8% increase over 1998)
Utilization Rate for Year (average # of flights per month): 8.5 (44% increase over 1998)

(3) QST-33/35/RHIB SEPTARs (Seaborne Powered Targets)

Summary

Total Hours: 1,528.3
Hours: 33/35/RHIB: 246.7/906.7/374.9
(QST-35 increase of 26% over 1998)
Total Sorties: 629 (27.3% increase over 1998)
Sorties: 33/35/ RHIB: 131/407/91 (QST-35 increase of 151% over 1998)
Mission Completion Rate: 33/35/RHIB: 93%/87.6%/83.5%
Utilization Rate for Year (average # of sorties per month): 10.9/33.9/7.6 TOTAL: 52.4 (QST-35 increase of 151% over 1998)

(4) Drone Launch Recovery Vessel (DLR-3) Summary

Total Hours: 98
Total Sorties: 16
Mission Completion Rate: 100
Utilization Rate for Year (average # of sorties per month): 1.35

b. Mission Accomplishments:

(1) Command/Units Supported:

- (a) 04 Fleet Commanders
- (b) 03 Joint Commands
- (c) 06 Carrier Air Wings
- (d) 62 Surface Units
- (e) 19 Aviation Squadrons
- (f) 03 U.S. Army Units
- (g) 02 U.S. Coast Guard Units
- (h) 03 Shore Commands

(2) Weapon System Programs Supported

- (a) AEGIS
- (b) NATO Sea Sparrow
- (c) PHALANX Block 1B
- (d) AGM-114 Hellfire

(3) Mission Profiles/Target Presentations: 1,908 (1.0% increase over 1998)

c. Landings (UAV):

- (1) Landings Afloat (net): 182
- (2) Landings Ashore: 305 (4.8% increase over 1998)

d. OPTAR Management by Calendar Year:

- (1) Grant: \$2,462,000.00
- (2) Total expenditures: \$2,452,622.28
- (3) Percent Utilization: 99.6%

e. Crew Readiness:

- (1) Daily average number of assets onboard:
 - (a) RQ-2A: 29
 - (b) BQM-74E: 51
 - (c) QST-33: 07

- (d) QST-35: 08
- (e) RHIB: 03
- (f) DLR-3: 01

(2) Designations

(a) UAV Operators

Mission Commanders: 16
External Pilots: 16
Internal Pilots: 12
Payload Operators: 12
Crew Chiefs: 09
Ordnance Team Leader/Members: 26
Plane Captains: 09

(b) BQM Operators

Mission Commanders: 06
Remote Control Operators (ITCS): 08
Remote Control Operators (VEGA): 13
Crew Chiefs: 10
First Techs: 13
First Mechs: 23
Quality Assurance/Safety Observers: 14
Ordnance Team Leader/Members: 17/65

(c) QST-33 Operators

Detachment Officers-in-Charge: 02
Exercise Coordinators: 04
Remote Control Operators: 10
Boat Captains: 02
Coxswains: 11
Crewmen: 02

(d) QST-35 Operators

Detachment Officers-in-Charge: 04
Exercise Coordinators: 04
Remote Control Operators: 04
First Techs: 12
First Mechs: 13
Coxswains: 08

(e) DLR-3

Craftmaster: 01
Quartermaster: 01
Enginemen: 05
Electricians: 01
Hull Technician: 01
Line Handlers: 07
Lookouts: 02
Radio Operators: 02
Radar Operators: 03

(f) RHIB

Detachment Officers-in-Charge: 02
Exercise Coordinators: 04
RHIB Captains: 02
Coxswains: 11
Crewmen: 02

(3) Ordnance Expended

(a) Versus Aerial Targets:

(05) SM-2
(02) AIM-7M
(06) AIM-54C
(01) JAIM-120A
(08) RIM-7
(04) RIM-66
(275) 76 MM
(215) 5 IN
(571) 40 MM
(49) 4.5 IN
(10) 57 MM
(02) ASPIDES
(19) 100 MM
Total: 1,167

(b) Versus Surface Targets:

(04) LGTR
(05) Hellfire
(01) AGM-65 Maverick
(24) MK-76
(08) MK-82s
(24) BDU-45s

(60) 5 Inch
 (60,000) 50 CAL.
 Total: 60,126

(c) NCEA

MK-117 JATO: 204 Bottles
 MK-125 RATO: 191 Bottles

f. Deployments/Detachments:

(1) Locations/Dates

(a) UAV Detachments:

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Mission/Support</u>
05 Dec 98-05 Jun99	USS CLEVELAND (LPD 7)	WESTPAC
25 Jan-03 Feb 99	USS PONCE (LPD 15)	MEUEX
11 Feb-04 Mar 99	USS PONCE (LPD 15)	JTFEX
16 Feb-11 Mar 99	El Centro, CA	JTF-6
14 Apr-30 Sep 99	USS PONCE (LPD 15)	Med Cruise
01 Dec-15 Dec 99	MCAS Cherry Pt., NC	JTFEX

(b) BQM-74E Detachments:

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Mission/Support</u>
29 Jan-12 Feb 99	San Diego, CA	SCORE/3 rd Fleet MISSLEX
14-18 Mar 99	USS HALYBURTON (FFG 40)	COMPTUEX MISSLEX
29 Mar-02 Apr 99	RV GOSPORT	Trial BRAVO
19-30 Apr 99	San Diego, CA	SCORE/3 rd Fleet MISSLEX
28 Feb-09 May 99	USS MCINERNEY (FFG 8)	INDEX 99
07-10 July 99	USS BATAAN (LPD 5)	MISSLEX
19 Jul-06 Nov 99	USS MCINERNEY (FFG 8)	UNITAS 40-99
23-31 Jul 99	Wallops Island, VA	OPTEVFOR/CEC TRACKEX
30 Aug-17 Sep 99	San Diego, CA	MAGICC Proof of Concept
07-13 Sep 99	Wallops Island, VA	CEC MISSLEX
29 Nov-07 Dec 99	USS ESTOCIN (FFG 15)	INDEX 99-03
05-16 Dec 99	San Diego, CA	SCORE/3 rd Fleet MISSLEX

(c) QST-33/35/RHIB Detachments (Surface Target Ops):

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Mission/Support</u>
05-22 Jan 99	San Clemente Island, CA	SCORE MISSILEX/ 3 rd Fleet
17 Feb-03 Mar 99	San Clemente Island, CA	SCORE MISSILEX/ 3 rd Fleet
13-25 Feb 99	Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	HSL-44/HS-3
27 Feb-13 Mar 99	Mayport, FL	QST-35 Maintenance Detachment
17-23 Apr 99	Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	Phalanx OPEVAL
22 Apr-10 May 99	San Clemente Island, CA	SCORE MISSILEX/ 3 rd Fleet
12-24 Jun 99	Morehead City, NC	JTFEX 99-4
17-22 Aug 99	Brunswick, ME	COMPATRECONWING FIVE
09-25 Aug 99	San Clemente Island, CA	SCORE/HSL-47/ HS-8
16-26 Sep 99	Mayport, FL	COMHSLWINGLANT/ SEACONTROLWINGLANT
27 Oct-09 Nov 99	Mayport, FL	COMHSLWINGLANT/ VS-31
09-15 Dec 99	Morehead City, NC	JTFEX 00-01

(d) DLR (Retriever) Detachments

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Mission/Support</u>
11-15 Nov 99	Pax River, MD	Shakedown/Static Display - XO/CO Detachment visit
09-5 Dec 99	Morehead City, NC	JTFEX 00-01

(2) Days detached from parent command by detachment type. Squadron currently comprised of nine detachments: two UAV, three Air (BQM-74E), three Surface (QST-33/35/RHIB), one DLR-3.

- (a) UAV: 543
- (b) BQM-74E: 273
- (c) QST-33/35/RHIB: 142
- (d) DLR-3: 12
- (e) Total: 970

(3) Operational Highlights

(a) UAV

1 UAV DET FIVE deployed on WESTPAC aboard USS CLEVELAND (LPD 7) from 05 Dec 98 to 05 Jun 99, following ship workup periods. While deployed, the detachment participated in Operation SOUTHERN WATCH accumulating a record 330.4 flight hours. Detachment FIVE, while flying over Iraq uncued, located a threat cruise missile. Based on FIFTH FLEET tasking, the missile was destroyed while Detachment FIVE provided live battle damage assessment.

2 UAV DET ALPHA deployed to El Centro, CA from 16 Feb to 11 Mar 1999, in support of the U.S. Border Patrol during JTF-6. While deployed, the detachment provided crucial aerial reconnaissance leading to the location of 438 illegal aliens and the seizure of 8.9 million dollars in illegal narcotics.

3 UAV Detachment SIX deployed to the Mediterranean aboard the USS PONCE from 14 April to 30 September 1999. The detachment qualified during the trans-Atlantic crossing and went directly into action over the former Yugoslavia. After locating an uncued cruise missile, the detachment directly supported Commander, Sixth Fleet with daily and nightly reconnaissance flights on the enemy order of battle. During this period, three UAVs were lost to enemy fire.

4 UAV DET ONE successfully demonstrated the viability of the Pioneer UAV to simulate both a tactical and a strategic RECCE asset during JTFEX 00-01. UAV DET ONE aircrew located and imaged Red Force aircraft, vehicles, surface units and personnel during both day and night sorties providing the battle group commander and COMCRUDESGRU EIGHT with timely and accurate intelligence of notional enemy assets.

5 UAV DET ONE proved and established a new Pioneer UAV capability by employing satellite rebroadcast capabilities which allowed for real-time secure transmissions of UAV RECCE video to the planning and targeting cells aboard USS MOUNT WHITNEY during JTFEX 00-01.

(b) BQM-74E

1 AIR DET THREE detached to Southern California (SOCAL) on San Clemente Island in support of foreign military sales from 29 Jan-12 Feb 1999. The detachment completed a

highly successful exercise at the Southern California Offshore Range (SCORE) after air-launching 8 BQM-74E's from a C-130 and providing 13 presentations and 2.7 hours of flight time for joint U.S./Canadian Naval Forces. Canadian surface units were able to successfully launch two SM-1 missiles at designated targets.

2 AIR DET TWO deployed onboard RV GOSPORT in continued support of the NAVSEA/AEGIS Cooperative Engineering Criteria (CEC) Program from 29 Mar-02 Apr 1999. The detachment cruised to Brunswick, Maine where they provided the USS O'KANE (DDG 77) with a target presentation. The O'KANE successfully launched a single SM-1 missile to a target hit and kill.

3 VC-6's use of Extended Range (E/R) Kits on all ITCS controlled BQM-74E targets and key VEGA controlled targets significantly improved the quality of service and support provided to the Fleet. The target's increased endurance and range, due to additional available fuel, allowed firing units more target presentations, extended target time-on-station, and greater ranges, while significantly improving target recovery/retrieval opportunities.

4 VC-6 aerial detachments deployed to SOCAL in support of several Third Fleet MISSLEX's within SCORE ranges to include: 29-12 Feb, 19-30 Apr, and 5-16 Dec 99. Breaking new ground with their use of SCORE's new target control system (MAGICC), VC-6 crews were able to launch targets from San Clemente Island while controlling them from the Range Operations Center (ROC) building located in NAS North Island. The MAGICC system allowed more precise and effective target control at an altitude of 30 feet out to a range of 200 miles from the control station, greatly expanding VC-6's capabilities and system reliability.

5 AIR DET TWO successfully deployed onboard USS MCINERNEY (FFG 8) during INDEX 99-01 workups (28 Feb-09 May 99) and, subsequently, on the ship's UNITAS 40-99 deployment to South America from 19 Jul-06 Nov 99. The detachment had been originally scheduled to launch 10 sorties in support of U.S. and South American Naval Forces, but through coordination with COMSOLANT staff, VC-6 was able to nearly double that amount. In all, VC-6 provided 16 surface units with 18 sorties, and more than 125 presentations during UNITAS 40-99.

6 VC-6 aerial detachments deployed to the NASA Flight Facility at Wallops Island, VA in support of several AEGIS/OPTVFOR MISSLEX's and MAGICC proof of concept flights

within Wallops Island ranges on 23-31 Jul and 07-13 Sep 99. Numerous targets and presentations were flown for various surface units employing AEGIS type weapon systems.

7 VC-6 conducted a RIM-7P MISSLEX in support of USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (CVN-73) on 23-25 Sep 99. The exercise was a noteworthy achievement for VC-6 as operators from Dam Neck successfully "handed-off" control of a single BQM-74E to VC-6 personnel deployed onboard ship 80 miles away. This procedure enabled VC-6 to provide long range, low altitude (100 feet), aerial target presentations satisfying missile COMPLEX requirements as the GEORGE WASHINGTON expended a single NATO Sea Sparrow Missile (NSSM).

(c) QST-33/35/RHIB

1 NAS North Island, 05 Jan 99. VC-6, in conjunction with the 439th Air Wing, loaded two, 56-foot, 38,000 lbs., QST-35 Seaborne Powered Targets (SEPTAR) onto a U.S. Air Force Lockheed C-5 Galaxy for the first-ever, heavy airlift of QST-35 assets. Both QST-35s were pre-stationed onboard NAS North Island for future West Coast Operations in support of COMTHIRDFLT and SCORE. Through close coordination, VC-6 provided the Air Force with a training event while getting a free coast-to-coast lift.

2 SCORE; 05-22 Jan 99. VC-6 operated 2 QST-35 SEPTARs in support of COMTHIRDFLT training involving multiple Hellfire and Maverick missile exercises and MK 76 bombing exercises against Improved Surface Towed Targets (ISTT) and towed QST-33 hulks. This proof of concept deployment highlighted the ability of VC-6 to deploy to the West Coast and operate SEPTAR assets from San Clemente Island for a substantially lower operating cost than previously charged by NAWCWPNS, Pt Mugu.

3 SCORE; 17 Feb-03 Mar 99. VC-6 deployed to NAS North Island to operate 2 QST-35 SEPTARs and 2 QST-33 SEPTARs in support of CARGRU ONE COMPTUEX and DESRON NINE MEFEX. One Maverick missile and multiple MK 82s were expended against towed ISTTs and towed QST-33 hulks. This detachment underscored the ability of VC-6 to deploy two full QST-35 SEPTAR crews to the West Coast for extended operations with minimal advance preparation for under \$14,000.

4 Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico; 13-25 Feb 99. VC-6 deployed three QST-33 SEPTARs to Puerto Rico in support of HS-3 and HSL-44 live-fire Hellfire missile exercises. Two Hellfire

missiles were expended against two QST-33 SEPTARs. Both were direct hits. VC-6 utilized an innovative target control solution unique to the squadron which allows for the control of a QST-33 SEPTAR from a SH-60B aircraft, allowing remote control operators to perform their mission outside of the laser hazard area.

5 SCORE; 22 Apr-10 May 99. VC-6 deployed to NAS North Island in support of COMTHIRDFLT training exercises. QST-35 SEPTAR crews provided targets for multiple tracking exercises for the VS and armed helicopter communities.

6 Morehead City, NC; 18-26 Jul 99. QST-35 SEPTAR crews deployed to Morehead City NC in support of JTFEX 99-4. VC-6 provided numerous orange-force small boat attack profiles for Joint Task Force littoral warfare training and small boat threat simulations for Harbor Defense Command (HDC).

7 NAS Brunswick, ME; 17-22 Aug 99. VC-6 RHIB crews from Surface Detachment Three deployed to NAS Brunswick in support of COMPATRECONWING FIVE and PATRON EIGHT during the annual VP Bombing Derby. P-3s successfully put 24 BDU-45s on target using VC-6 Floating At-Sea Targets (FAST) and Killer Tomato targets. The two-day mission was conducted successfully and earned praise from COMPATRECONWING FIVE.

8 SCORE; 09-25 Aug 99. VC-6 QST-35 SEPTAR crews deployed to NAS North Island/ NALF San Clemente Island in support of HS 8 and HSL 47 as part of COMTHIRDFLT training exercises. VC-6 crews provided targets for multiple tracking exercises for the VS and armed helicopter communities.

9 Naval Station Mayport, FL; 16-26 Sep 99. VC-6 deployed QST-35 crews to Mayport, FL in support of SEACONTROLWINGLANT bombing exercises and COMHSLWINGLANT tracking exercises in the Jacksonville OPAREA. Multiple S-3s dropped MK-76s against Improved Surface Towed Targets (ISTT).

10 Naval Station Mayport, FL; 27 Oct-09 Nov, 99. Two QST-35 SEPTAR crews deployed to Mayport, FL in support of VS-31 and COMHSLWINGLANT Weapons Training Unit as part of a combined tracking exercise to test the capability of the S-3 and the SH-60B to locate, identify, track, and prosecute small craft threats.

11 Morehead City, NC; 09-15 Dec 99. QST-35 SEPTAR crews deployed to Morehead City NC in support of JTFEX 00-01. VC-

6 provided numerous orange-force small boat attack profiles and threat simulations for Joint Task Force littoral warfare training.

(d) DLR-3

1 DLR-3 completed an extensive \$200,000 overhaul in June.

2 June 1999. Conducted numerous Vessel Boarding, Search, and Seizure (VBSS) Operations with Special Warfare units from NAVPHIBASE Little Creek.

3 July 1999. Conducted multiple diver qualification operations with Underwater Construction Team Two, in which a stable platform was provided for teams diving in the VACAPES area and around the Chesapeake Light platform area.

4 August 1999. Participated in numerous Parachute Recovery Operations in the VACAPES OPAREA in conjunction with Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit Two during which eight jumpers and all associated equipment were recovered.

5 Annapolis MD, 11-15 Nov 99. DLR-3 crew deployed from NAVPHIBASE Little Creek to Patuxent River, MD and the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD for a "shakedown" cruise and static display presentation of VC-6 ROBOSKI, BQM-74E, and a UAV.

6 Morehead City, NC; 09-15 Dec 99. DLR-3 crew deployed to Morehead City, NC in support of JTFEX 00-01. VC-6 provided numerous orange-force small boat attack profiles and threat simulations for Joint Task Force littoral warfare training. Provided the first Atlantic Fleet ROBOSKI high-speed small craft/target training from a software driven program.

2. Weapons System Readiness:

a. UAV

- (1) Percent Mission Capable (MC): 71.8%
- (2) Percent Non-Mission Capable Maintenance (NMCM): 28.2%
- (3) A-799 Percentage: 3%
- (4) Cannibalization Rate (total/100 flight hours): 6.2

b. BQM-74E

- (1) Percent Mission Capable (MC): 98.8%

- (2) Percent Non-Mission Capable Maintenance (NMCM):
1.2%
- (3) A-799 Percentage: 0
- (4) Average Cannibalization Rate: 1.8

c. QST-33/35/RHIB/DLR-3

- (1) Percent Mission Capable (MC): 98.4%
- (2) Percent Non-Mission Capable Maintenance (NMCM):
1.6%
- (3) A-799 Percentage: 2.6%
- (4) Average Cannibalization Rate: 1.1

3. Personnel Readiness:

a. Retention

	<u>Eligible</u>	<u>Not Eligible</u>	<u>Re-Enlisted</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Navy Goal</u>
First Term	38	17	13	23%	38%
Second Term	26	7	10	31%	54%
Third Term	47	19	8	45%	62%

b. Advancement

Mar 99

<u>Rate</u>	<u>TIR</u>	<u>REC</u>	<u>Took Exam</u>	<u>Selected</u>	<u>PNA</u>	<u>Percent Adv</u>
E-4	19	19	19	12	4	63%
E-5	40	40	40	9	21	22%
E-6	23	20	23	1	15	43%
Total	82	82	82	22	40	13%

Sep 99

<u>Rate</u>	<u>TIR</u>	<u>REC</u>	<u>Took Exam</u>	<u>Selected</u>	<u>PNA</u>	<u>Percent Adv</u>
E-4	16	16	16	11	6	68%*
E-5	22	22	22	5	17	35%*
E-6	18	18	18	0	18	0%
Total	56	56	56	16	41	28%

* increase over Sep 98 Cycle

c. Command Advancement Program (CAP)

- (1) E-1 to E-4: 0
- (2) E-4 to E-5: 0
- (3) E-5 to E-6: 2

d. Advanced Education

- (1) ECP candidates: 1
- (2) Naval Academy candidates: 1
- (3) College attendees: 50

e. EAWS Program

- (1) Enrolled: 41
- (2) Received: 13

4. Inspection Results:

- a. COMNAVREG MIDLANT Safety, Nov 99: SAT
- b. NAVOSH Inspection (all sites), Jun 99: SAT
- c. COMNAVAIRLANT AMMT, Sep 99: SAT
- d. Naval Ordnance Center Explosive Safety Inspection,
Oct 99: SAT
- e. NAS Patuxent River HAZMAT/HAZWASTE Management Inspection
Oct 99: SAT

5. Aviation Safety:

- a. Class Alpha Mishaps (UAV): 0
- b. Class Bravo Mishaps (UAV): 10
- c. Class Charlie Mishaps (UAV): 2
- d. Total Number of Aviation Related Fatalities: None
- e. Number of Hazard Reports Submitted (UAV): 7
- f. Reported lost work days divided by the average number of
personnel onboard: $145/355 = 0.41$ lost workdays/person

g. In-house Standardization Manuals in lieu of aircraft NATOPS manuals: 0

h. Total number of Manual Changes Submitted:

(1) Submitted change recommendation for Pioneer NATOPS Pocket Checklist (PCL) to MIL SPEC.

6. Contributions to Tactical Development and Individual Community:

a. Pioneer Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

(1) Principal unit responsible for development of Vertical-Takeoff Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (VTUAV) Concept of Operations.

(2) Validated Standing Tactical Note for UAV Operations Atlantic & Pacific Fleets and Joint Publication 3.55-1, Joint Tactics, Techniques & Procedures for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles.

(3) Testing and evaluation continued for Modular Integrated Avionics Group (MIAG), Pioneer software upgrades including versions 11, 12 and 14, the Pioneer Digital Map System (PDMS), 12DS (a day/night IR/EO payload) production release and the Common Automatic Recovery System (CARS).

(4) Key participant for new Pioneer T&E projects including T-Drop (remote auto-dispensing payload for tactical drop of meteorological transonde deployment payload), TCS (Tactical Control Station), METOC low light sensor payload, the Y2K date rollover repair, Atlantic Ranges RCS evaluation and PCS Autotrack. A total of 43.8 flight hours were logged in support of these projects.

(5) Developed tactics and standardized techniques for joint operations while conducting counter-narcotics detection and monitoring for the U.S. Border Patrol under Commander, Joint Task Force Six.

(6) Participated in the Surface Warfare Training Requirements Review, Ft. Huachuca, AZ.

(7) Provided operational review and lessons learned brief to UAV BattleLab Symposium 13 Jul 99.

b. BQM-74E Aerial Targets

(1) Conducted a long range, VEGA PRTC hand-off in the VACAPES OPAREA in support of a missile exercise for USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (CVN 73). The mission included a launch from Dam Neck where the target flew to 60 nm where a control of the target was handed off to a detached crew onboard ship. The target flew 3 precise presentations while the carrier attempted a NSSM shoot. This is the first time, in over three years, that this type of long range, target hand-off profile was successfully flown, expanding VC-6 aerial target and control system capabilities.

(2) Commenced testing and evaluation of the new MAGICC control system. This will become VC-6's newest BQM-74E control system in over 17 years and will effectively provide its operators with a true over-the-horizon (OTH) control link for up to 4 aerial targets being flown simultaneously.

(3) Supported 2 DETs deployed to Wallops Island, VA in support of NAVSEA testing and evaluation of the Cooperative Engagement Criteria (CEC) system installed on modern surface combatants. One of several missions required the targets to fly a dual presentation at 50 feet AGL, while employing the new Multiple Aircraft GPS Integrated Command and Control (MAGICC) system.

(4) Provided aerial target support for USCOMSOLANT and South American Navies by deploying a DET onboard USS MCINERNEY on UNITAS 40-99. VC-6 once again proved itself as an excellent source of aerial target and airborne threat simulations and allowed these foreign naval forces the opportunity to conduct numerous live fire exercises expending a wide variety of guided and unguided ordnance.

(5) Working together with NAWC China Lake, CA to perform target flight suitability testing for the ITCS 'Keep Alive' installation to be performed at VC-6 DET Dam Neck's ITCS control building early next year. This 'Keep Alive' upgrade will significantly improve target and control system reliability while providing modern computer technology to improve ITCS tracking capabilities.

c. Surface Targets

(1) VC-6 surface targets provided 874.7 hours of littoral warfare training in conjunction with nine CONUS deployments totaling over 148 underway operations.

(2) Mission Diversity - Participated in gunnery exercises with various surface units of the U.S. Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. Army.

(3) Aerial Bombing - Provided surface targets for P-3, S-3, F-14, AND F/A-18 Squadrons of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets.

(d) Laser Operations - Conducted underway laser-training operations with F-18's and SH-60's on SCORE.

(e) Hellfire/CATMS Training - Provided underway Hellfire training for SH-60 crews on the SCORE range using live Hellfire missiles and captive air training missiles (CATM) against realistic towed and remote controlled surface targets.

(f) Surface gunnery ASU-6/8 and SUW-7-SF exercises were performed with U.S. Navy combatants and Coast Guard vessels in support of fleet refresher training.

(g) Laser Tracking - Provided two detachments to Naval Station Mayport in support of laser tracking and identification exercises for SH-60B's and S-3's.

(h) Deployments - 9 QST-35 deployments included; four to Southern California, three to Mayport, FL and two to Morehead City, NC in support of the Atlantic/Pacific Fleets.

(i) Trained alongside Coast Guard High-Speed Drug Interdiction unit in conducting the first ever-joint, high-speed, small arms exercise.

(j) Utilizing the latest technology, VC-6 tested and operated the first Atlantic Fleet high-speed ROBOSKI target, providing an effective low detection target threat simulation.

7. Contributions to the Intelligence Community:

a. Intelligence Specialists (IS's) deployed with UAV DET's FIVE and SIX aboard LPDs providing intelligence support to ships that lacked an organic intelligence asset.

b. Miscellaneous Squadron Remarks:

(1) VC-6 Dam Neck completed an aggressive self-help program designed to improve the ground launch facility at FCTCLANT Dam Neck. Renovation of the launch facility included replacement of the launch control building, removal of an old conex box, and acquiring and installing a certified Ready Service Locker (RSL). Personnel assigned to VC-6 DET Dam Neck completed much of the renovation and work. Completion of this facility greatly improved the working conditions of personnel while launching targets from Dam Neck.

(2) Meritorious Unit Commendation awarded to VC-6 UAV Detachment FOUR for operations aboard USS Austin (LPD-4) from 1 July - 10 December 1998.

(3) VC-6 DET Dam Neck's maintenance facility increased productivity by improving the power plants and target maintenance work centers. Power plants improved production by improving parts storage and designing and manufacturing stands to hold each jet engine in work. FMC engines on the shelf have increased from zero to four. Target work center maintenance improved the test bench area by removing an older workbench and consolidating test equipment on a newly designed workbench. This action improved access to the test equipment and accelerated the completion of Combined Systems Tests I and II. Overall teamwork and initiative towards modernizing existing facilities and increasing production have been exemplary.

(4) VC-6 accepted the Integrated Avionics Unit (IAU) modified BQM-74E aerial targets into its inventory. The IAU mod improves the entire target's avionics package but currently restricts targets to be flown using the fixed-based ITCS target control system only. VC-6 will use the portable VEGA system to fly the Digital Avionics Processor (DAP) targets.

(5) DET Little Creek surface detachment moved from two deteriorating trailers into new triple-wide office and maintenance trailers. Through the use of base self-help, the crew built a covered front and back deck that enhanced facility appearance, while providing Sailors much needed cover from the elements.

(6) Effectively updated and re-submitted MILCON (P-388) through the Mid-Atlantic Region Maintenance Officer, requesting a permanent boat shop facility to house all of VC-6's surface assets. Submitted an enhanced Mission Needs Statement (MNS) for

a larger surface Retriever platform. This will allow VC-6 to better support long-range off shore surface and aerial target training.

(7) VC-6 conducted a thorough site survey of the Coastal Systems Station (CSS) in Panama City, FL with the expectation of future target service requirements in the gulf coast region.

(8) VC-6 took possession of the first production model of the Ship Deployable Surface Target (SDST) or ROBOSKI and is the only East Coast Navy command to operate the SDST for surface ship gunnery exercises.

(9) VC-6 is extremely active in the Partnership in Education with Malibu Elementary School in Virginia Beach, VA this year, as well as all of the devoted off-duty hours cleaning many beaches throughout the Tidewater area through the "Adopt-a-Beach" Program. In addition, they provided countless aircraft displays satisfying approximately 15,000 people during a three day period for the Annual Norfolk Harborfest. The FIREBEEES also had several volunteers to help kick off the Shamrock Marathon Charity Run, which directly helped raise money for needy causes affecting many of our lives.

(10) The Squadron personnel continued to volunteer their time delivering meals to the elderly through Sentara's "Meals on Wheels" Program. Additionally, many off-duty hours were spent painting and refurbishing the Women Crisis Shelter in Portsmouth, VA and low-income family homes in Chesapeake, VA through the "Paint Your Heart Program". These selfless efforts culminated in the improvement in quality of life for women in the crises shelter and for low income families.

(11) Many FIREBEE volunteers were very active in their own local community youth groups. Some of their many activities included coaches for numerous soccer leagues, baseball teams, various Parent Teacher Associations and last, but not least, Scouting Programs for both boys and girls. This positive image of the Navy displayed throughout the Squadron not only put smiles on many of the youths and their parents, but it also gave many a good mentor and a positive role model to follow.

29 December 1999

From: Operations Officer, FLECOMPRON SIX
To: ASST Ops, TGTS/UAVs, COMHELTACWINGLANT

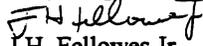
VAA- CO VC-6 JS

Subj: Battle "E" Submission

1. In December 1998, VC-6 met with representatives from COMHELTACWINGLANT to develop a realistic and current standard to evaluate our performance during each Calendar year and determine whether VC-6 was deserving of the CNAL Battle "E". From the data required by CNAL, we identified specific criteria which we believe is indicative of our efforts and performance and established a "goal" for each category based on the previous five year average and a realistic assessment of future operations. One point was given when our squadron was able to meet or exceed each goal; two points were awarded for more significant categories (ie. Sortie Completion Rate and Mission Capable Rate). VC-6 was required to achieve a minimum of 23 points (out of 36 possible pts) to justify Battle "E" nomination. (Pts for UAV Mission Capable Rate from CY's '94-'96 were not given; a new standard which included rates for all systems including the GCS was established for CY's '97-'99; 22 of 34 pts was required to justify Battle "E" nomination during that period.)

2. Based on this standard, VC-6 would have qualified for the Battle "E" in CY's 95, 98.

Very Respectfully,


J.H. Fellowes Jr
LCDR USN

VC-6 Battle "E" Statistics

Category	CY-94	CY-95	CY-96	CY-97	CY-98	CY-99	Goal
UAV:							
Total Hrs	242.8	605.7	670.6	1090.6	801.7	908.1	800
Sortie Completion Rate	87%	92%	92.41%	83.12%	90.4%	94.5%	85.0%
Mission Capable Rate	95.7%	96.25%	92.41%	52.55%	73.3%	71.8%	70.0%
Mishaps (A / B / C)	0 / 4 / 3	0 / 2 / 3	2 / 6 / 4	0 / 3 / 4	0 / 6 / 1	0 / 10 / 2	0 / 3 / 3
# of Detachments	8	18	9	21	17	6	15
BQM-74E:							
Total Hrs	49.0	42.7	47.2	52.5	34.7	48.4	45.0
Sortie Completion Rate	90%	94%	94.6%	91.9%	94%	94.8%	92.0%
Mission Capable Rate	99.9%	99.9%	99.0%	100%	98.5%	98.8%	98.0%
# of Detachments	15	9	11	14	12	12	12
QST-33 / 35 / RHIB:							
Total Hrs	2074.0	2062.1	1799.9	1264.6	1689.5	1528.3	1750.0
Sortie Completion Rate	94%	94.2%	100%	100%	96%	88%	95%
Mission Capable Rate	95.6%	99.3%	99.4%	99.9%	98.2%	98.4%	98.0%
# of Detachments	16	10	8	7	10	12	10
DLR:							
Total Hrs	532.4	404.4	424.2	294.0	248.7	98	350
Sortie Completion Rate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98.0%
# of Detachments	2	3	3	4	1	2	2
TGT Mission Profiles:							
	1026	1265	1310	1614	1751	1908	1500
Units Supported:							
	158	158	272	138	90	102	150
Assets: (UAV / BQM / QST / DLR)							
	9 / 43 / 18 / 1 =71	12 / 33 / 17 / 1 =63	22 / 43 / 19 / 1 =85	30 / 49 / 19 / 1 =99	29 / 53 / 17 / 1 =100	29 / 51 / 18 / 1 =99	90
Lost Work Days:							
	0.26	0.14	0.18	0.02	0.37	0.41	0.15
JUAVTOPS Changes:							
	1	3	3	1	46	1	3
Personnel Readiness: (1st Tm Reenl / % Adv Mar-Sep)							
	78 / 13-15	90 / 12-19	46 / 22-35	52 / 33-22	29 / 17-29	23 / 13-28	50 / 19-24
Advanced Education: (College/ECP)							
	44 / 0	44 / 0	44 / 0	33 / 0	29 / 0	50 / 1	40 / 0
EAWS (Enrolled/Received):							
	84 / 23	139 / 34	24 / 16	47 / 15	65 / 19	41 / 13	50 / 17

VC-6 Battle "E" Points

Category	CY-94	CY-95	CY-96	CY-97	CY-98	CY-99	Goal	AVG (94-98)
UAV:								
Total Hrs (x 1)	0	0	0	1	1	1	800	682.3
Sortie Completion Rate (x 2)	2	2	2	0	2	2	85.0%	88.89%
Mission Capable Rate (x 2)	-	-	-	0	2	2	70.0%	62.04%
Mishaps (A / B / C) (x 3)	2	3	0	2	2	2	0/3/3	0/4/4
# of Detachments (x 1)	0	1	0	1	1	0	15	15
BQM-74E:								
Total Hrs (x 1)	1	0	1	1	0	1	45.0	45.2
Sortie Completion Rate (x 2)	0	2	2	0	2	2	92.0%	92.0%
Mission Capable Rate (x 2)	2	2	2	2	2	2	98.0%	99.5%
# of Detachments (x 1)	1	0	0	1	1	1	12	12
QST-33/35/RHIB:								
Total Hrs (x 1)	1	1	1	0	0	0	1750.0	1778.0
Sortie Completion Rate (x 2)	0	0	2	2	2	0	95%	96.3%
Mission Capable Rate (x 2)	0	2	2	2	2	2	98.0%	98.5%
# of Detachments (x 1)	1	1	0	0	1	1	10	10
DLR:								
Total Hrs (x 1)	1	1	1	0	0	0	350	381
Sortie Completion Rate (x 2)	2	2	2	2	2	2	98.0%	100%
# of Detachments (x 1)	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2
TGT Mission Profiles (x 1):	0	0	0	1	1	1	1500	1393
Units Supported (x 1):	1	1	1	0	0	0	50	163
Assets (x 1) (UAV / BQM / QST / DLR):	0	0	0	1	1	1	90	33
Lost Work Days (x 1):	0	1	0	1	0	0	0.15	0.19
JUAVTOPS Changes (x 1):	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	18
Personnel Readiness (x 3): (1st Tm Reenl / % Adv Mar-Sep)	1	1	2	2	1	1	50/19-24	59/19-24
Advanced Education (x 1) (College/ECP):	1	1	1	0	0	1	40/0	39/0
EAWS (x 2) (Enrolled/Received):	2	2	0	0	1	0	50/17	72/21
Total Pts.	19	25	21	20	25	23		
	of 34	of 34	of 34	of 36	of 36	of 36		

SHIP OR STATION
FLECOMPRON SIX, NORFOLK, VA

BATTLE "E" AWARD



COMNAVAILANT'S MESSAGE 04133Z FEB 99, ANNOUNCED THE SELECTION OF FLEET COMPOSITE SQUADRON SIX AS AN AVIATION SQUADRON BATTLE "E" WINNER. VC-6 WAS IDENTIFIED AS BEING THE BEST SPECIAL MISSION SQUADRON IN NAVAIRLANT FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1998. SUCH ACHEIVEMENTS CAN ONLY BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH TEAMWORK, PROFESSIONALISM AND A POSITIVE, WINNING ATTITUDE AMOUNG ALL HANDS. YOUR PERSONAL DEDICATION AND QUALITY PERFORMANCE WERE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN THE SELECTION OF FLECOMPRON SIX FOR THIS PRESTIGIOUS AWARD. YOU ARE HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO WEAR THE BATTLE "E" EFFICIENCY RIBBON. WELL DONE!


D. C. DUQUETTE
COMMANDER, U.S. NAVY
COMMANDING OFFICER
FLEET COMPOSITE SQUADRON SIX

NAME (Last, First, Middle)

SSN

BRANCH
AND CLASS
USN

