

# United States Air Force

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Presentation

Before the House Appropriations  
Committee, Subcommittee on Defense

## ***Combat Air Forces Requirements***

Statement of Major General David J.  
Scott, Director, Operational Capability  
Requirements, Deputy Chief of Staff for  
Operations, Plans and Requirements,  
Headquarters U.S. Air Force

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## BIOGRAPHY

### UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

#### MAJOR GENERAL DAVID J. SCOTT

Maj. Gen. David J. Scott is Director, Operational Capability Requirements, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans and Requirements, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C. In this position he establishes policy for operational capabilities-based requirements. The directorate supports major commands in developing and evaluating requirements for Air Force-wide modernization programs including fighters, bombers, mobility aircraft, space systems, command and control, munitions, missile defense and Air Force irregular warfare requirements. He chairs the Air Force Requirements Oversight Council and is responsible for shaping and finalizing capabilities-based requirements documents for approval by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council. He directs and supervises the activities of more than 150 military and civilian employees in 10 divisions, including requirements officers, weapon systems experts, and professional, technical and clerical staffers.



General Scott entered the Air Force in 1978, receiving his commission and degree through the U.S. Air Force Academy. He has served in a variety of positions at the squadron, group, wing and joint levels in Europe, the Pacific and the United States. He has commanded a fighter squadron, operations group and fighter wing. He also commanded the 31st Air Expeditionary Group where he coordinated the operation of American, British, Canadian, Spanish and Turkish aircraft flying from Aviano Air Base, Italy. The general has served as Chief of the Air Force House Liaison Office, Washington, D.C.; the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff of Operations, Combined Forces Command and U.S. Forces Korea; and Vice Director of Operations, North American Aerospace Defense Command, Peterson AFB, Colo. Before his current assignment, he was Deputy Commander, Combined Air Operations Center 7, Component Command-Air Izmir, Allied Command Operations (NATO), Larissa, Greece.

The general is a command pilot with more than 3,000 flying hours in the F-4, F-5 and F-16.

#### EDUCATION

1978 Bachelor of Science degree in mechanical engineering, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.

1985 Squadron Officer School, Maxwell AFB, Ala.

1989 Master's degree in human resource management, Valdosta State University, Ga.

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1993 Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell AFB, Ala.

1996 Air War College, Maxwell AFB, Ala.

2002 National Security Studies Course, Syracuse University, N.Y.

2007 Black Sea Security Program, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

## **ASSIGNMENTS**

1. July 1978 - November 1979, graduate assistant, football coach, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.
2. November 1979 - November 1980, student, undergraduate pilot training, Vance AFB, Okla.
3. December 1980 - November 1981, student, F-4C Replacement Training Unit, Luke AFB, Ariz.
4. November 1981 - May 1984, Chief of Standardization and Evaluation, and Chief of Scheduling, 36th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Osan Air Base, South Korea
5. May 1984 - September 1984, student, F-5E Aggressor Tactics Instructor Course, Nellis AFB, Nev.
6. September 1984 - May 1987, flight commander, 26th Aggressor Squadron, Clark AB, Philippines
7. May 1987 - September 1987, student, F-16A training, MacDill AFB, Fla.
8. September 1987 - December 1989, flight commander, 70th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Moody AFB, Ga.
9. December 1989 - July 1990, assistant Chief, Standardization and Evaluation, 347th Tactical Fighter Wing, Moody AFB, Ga.
10. July 1990 - July 1992, air officer commanding, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colo.
11. July 1992 - June 1993, student, Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
12. August 1993 - March 1994, assistant operations officer, 526th Fighter Squadron, Ramstein AB, Germany
13. March 1994 - June 1995, operations officer, 555th Fighter Squadron, Aviano AB, Italy
14. June 1995 - June 1996, operations officer, 85th Test and Evaluation Squadron, Eglin AFB, Fla.
15. June 1996 - July 1997, Commander, 80th Fighter Squadron, Kunsan AB, South Korea
16. July 1997 - June 1998, student, Air War College, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
17. June 1998 - June 2000, Chief, Treaty and Threat Reduction Division, and special assistant, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, U.S. European Command, Stuttgart, Germany
18. July 2000 - July 2002, Commander, 31st Operations Group, Aviano AB, Italy
19. July 2002 - June 2003, Chief, House Liaison Office, Legislative Liaison, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Washington, D.C.
20. July 2003 - June 2004, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff of Operations, United Nations Command and U.S. Forces Korea, Yongsan Army Garrison, South Korea
21. June 2004 - December 2005, Vice Director of Operations, North American Aerospace Defense Command, Peterson AFB, Colo.
22. January 2006 - August 2007, Commander, 354th Fighter Wing, Eielson AFB, Alaska
23. September 2007 - May 2009, Deputy Commander, Combined Air Operations Center 7, Component Command-Air Izmir, Allied Command Operations (NATO), Larissa, Greece
24. May 2009 - present, Director, Operational Capability Requirements, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans and Requirements, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.

## **SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS**

1. June 1998 - February 1999, Deputy Division Chief, Forces Division, U.S. European Command, Stuttgart, Germany, as a lieutenant colonel
2. March 1999 - August 1999, special assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, Mons, Belgium, as a lieutenant colonel and colonel
3. August 1999 - June 2000, Chief, Treaty and Threat Reduction Division, U.S. European Command, Stuttgart, Germany, as a colonel
4. July 2003 - June 2004, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff of Operations, United Nations Command and U.S. Forces Korea, Yongsan Army Garrison, South Korea, as a colonel
5. June 2004 - December 2005, Vice Director of Operations, North American Aerospace Defense Command, Peterson AFB, Colo., as a colonel

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6. September 2007 - May 2009, Deputy Commander, Combined Air Operations Center 7, Component Command-Air Izmir, Allied Command Operations (NATO), Larissa, Greece, as a brigadier general and major general

## **FLIGHT INFORMATION**

Rating: Command pilot

Flight hours: More than 3,000

Aircraft flown: T-37, T-38, F-4C/E, F-5E/F, T-41C/D and F-16A/B/C/D

## **MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS**

Defense Superior Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters

Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster

Defense Meritorious Service Medal

Meritorious Service Medal with silver and bronze oak leaf clusters

Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters

## **OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS**

Gen. Jerome O'Malley Leadership Award, U.S. Air Force Academy

Lt. Gen. Claire Lee Chennault Award, Air Combat Command

USAF Jabara Award for Airmanship

## **EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTIONS**

Second Lieutenant May 31, 1978

First Lieutenant May 31, 1980

Captain May 31, 1982

Major March 1, 1989

Lieutenant Colonel June 1, 1994

Colonel May 1, 1999

Brigadier General March 1, 2006

Major General Dec. 9, 2008

(Current as of July 2009)

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Your Air Force remains fully committed to support today's global operations while we assess future challenges and prepare to meet them. The Air Force is focusing investment on those programs required to support Joint operations across the full spectrum of operations.

Your Air Force must be structured to provide balance, to prevail in today's conflicts, prevent and deter conflict, prepare for a wide range of contingencies across the spectrum of warfare, and preserve and enhance the force. Through this structure, we will maximize Air Force contributions to the Joint team and our Nation's security. Additionally, as our current and future adversaries adapt, we must continually adjust our capabilities to succeed in a wide range of scenarios, including high-end and hybrid challenges.

We continue to assess the essential Combat Air Forces structure required to execute the National Defense Strategy and to sustain a viable structure to meet the flexibility, versatility, and lethality required daily by Combatant Commanders. We have accelerated the planned retirement of some of our oldest legacy fighters to free resources for priority and emerging missions. This included re-investment of funding into the remainder of the legacy fighter and bomber fleet, preferred munitions, other key enablers, and re-investment of manpower into priority missions like the processing, exploitation, and dissemination of real-time intelligence of our remotely-piloted aircraft. Our investments provide a bridge to the fifth-generation fighter force—capabilities that are absolutely essential to counter advanced and highly lethal emerging threats. Numerous internal and external assessments of these strategic environments have determined our current force plans will fulfill combatant commander requirements with moderate risk. The recently published Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) endorsed Air Force efforts.

In August, the Air Force will have been engaged in combat operations for over 20 continuous years. The assessment of our aircraft's longevity is complicated by the fact that we are currently flying the oldest Air Force fleet in our history and are using them longer and more frequently than was envisaged during their design. This presents considerable challenges in a difficult fiscal environment. In response, we have conducted an extensive investigation into the service life of our fighter aircraft. This is an ongoing effort and will be informed by detailed fatigue testing of our A-10, F-15 and F-16 fighters to better understand the life-limiting factors of these aircraft, the feasibility of extending their service life and the economic and operational

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sense of doing so. The work to date has reinforced our need to recapitalize our aging fleet using a combination of the acquisition of next-generation systems and modernization of selected legacy platforms.

The F-35 program is the foundation of our future 5th-generation fighter fleet as well as our Joint and Coalition partners. The future balancing of our fighter fleet must now be viewed through the Fiscal Year 2011 President's Budget request adjustments to the F-35 investment and procurement profile in line with the Joint Evaluation Team estimates. This reduces near-term procurement, shifts resources into research and development, and delays the fielding of this essential aircraft. We are working closely with the F-35 Joint Program Office and our service partners to fully understand the impact on fielding the capability we require for Initial Operational Capability.

Equally essential to a balanced force is the requirement to continue with modifications and upgrades to our F-22 aircraft to ensure fleet commonality, enhanced multi-mission capabilities, and interoperability with other Fifth Generation aircraft. We will continue modernizing our long-term F-15 fleet with Active Electronically Scanned Array radars and infrared search and track capabilities to extend the air superiority operational capabilities of this aircraft.

The A-10 aircraft are nearing completion of the precision engagement modification that integrates advanced targeting pods and digital data links into the aircraft avionics, and enables the use of GPS-aided munitions. This significantly increases the A-10s' capability to support the Warfighter on today's digital battlefields. In addition, in Fiscal Year 2011, the Air Force will begin installing new wings on two-thirds of the A-10 fleet and will soon begin a program to improve the fuselage structures to ensure the A-10s' future sustainability.

The Air Force's vision for Electronic Warfare is a robust suite of capabilities to enable control of the electromagnetic spectrum in order to assure freedom of operation and primary effects in and through all domains. In order to meet our vision, the Air Force must be postured to harness modular, scalable, hybrid state of the art Electronic Warfare systems that can operate independently or networked, be self-learning, proactive and adaptive, easily integrate into

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existing infrastructures and enable streamlined logistics. This will result in a leaner, more adaptable and efficient air force that maximizes Electronic Warfare effects to the Joint Forces.

To this end, fighting today's fight and posturing for future conflicts, we have increased funding to the EC-130H Compass Call program in the Fiscal Year 2011 President's Budget request that adds one additional aircraft, mission crew and flight deck simulator and spare parts. Compass Call is the Air Force's only dedicated irregular warfare Airborne Electronic Attack aircraft. It provides information operations and non-lethal suppression of enemy air defenses in support of air operations through counter-communications and counter-radar.

To meet the increased demand in irregular warfare, we are investing in an Airborne Electronic Attack pod to be placed on unmanned aerial or manned legacy platforms. This Electronic Attack pod along with Compass Call will cover the current and future irregular warfare counter-communications and counter-improvised explosive device (IED) target sets. These capabilities will afford the warfighter the ability to exploit, influence, neutralize, disrupt, and degrade state and non-state political and military leadership elements to include terrorist cells, command and control architectures, information operations and intelligence facilities. Directly, its counter-IED capability will aid in the protection of our most valuable asset, the men and women on the ground.

For major conflicts, the Air Force is investing in the jammer variant of the Miniature Air Launched Decoy (MALD-J) that delivers offensive autonomous stand-in jamming or radar decoy to stimulate and deceive Integrated Air Defense Systems (IADS). MALD-J protects high-valued aircraft and munitions with an unmanned vehicle to jam EW, GCI, ACQ radars or by stimulating radars to force an air defense response that can be countered, lethal or non-lethal, at our time and choosing. This enhances and complements contributions of Signature Reduction and Stand-off Weapons. This in conjunction with other classified programs will robust our joint Airborne Electronic Attack system of systems.

Along with these modifications, we continue to develop and procure essential air-to-air and air-to-ground weapons including the AIM-9X and AIM-120D air-to-air missiles along with Small Diameter Bomb and Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile. These weapons are critical components of our overall warfighting capability. Emerging area denial capabilities through use

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of anti-access technologies are challenging the bomber fleet's ability to penetrate air space and deliver effects for the Joint force. The Air Force and enterprise must continue commitment to our future long-range strike capabilities, to long-range surveillance and strike aircraft as part of a comprehensive, phased plan to modernize and sustain our current bomber force. In the near-term, the Air Force will continue planned legacy bomber sustainment and modernization to increase the conventional capabilities of the bomber fleet.

Balancing requirements for today and tomorrow shapes our recapitalization strategy. We chose to improve our existing capabilities whenever possible, and to pursue new systems when required. This recapitalization approach attempts to keep pace with threat developments and required capabilities, while ensuring stewardship of national resources.