Thursday 13 March 2014

10.45 am – 12.15 pm

Visit: Triton Aircraft Event

RAAF Base Edinburgh

s 33 / s 37 [redacted]

MEDIA: YES

ATTENDEES: s 37 [redacted]

DRESS: BUSINESS SUIT

s 37 [redacted]

Attending:
The Hon Tony Abbott MP – Prime Minister of Australia
The Hon Christopher Pyne MP – Minister for Education
Air Marshal Geoff Brown AO – Chief of Air Force
Mr Steven Marshall MP – Leader of SA Opposition

Northrop Grumman Representatives:
Mr Ian Irving – Chief Executive, Northrop Grumman
s 47F [redacted]

**** Bio attached ****

Advance Brief: s 33 / s 37 [redacted]
s 33 / s 37 [redacted]
s 33 [redacted]

RUNNING ORDER:

10.45 am	**The Prime Minister arrives** *- met by* s 47F [redacted] *and* s 47F [redacted] *on tarmac* s 33 / s 37 [redacted] s 33 / 37 [redacted]
10.55 am	**The Prime Minister views TRITON aircraft *(PICFAC opportunity)*** - s 37 / 47F [redacted] *to escort Prime Minister and CAF*
11.05 am	s 33 [redacted] s 37 / 47F [redacted]
11.10 am	Announcement of new TRITON aircraft: - **The Prime Minister speaks (5 minutes)** - Chief of Air Force speaks (5 minutes) - Mr Ian Irving speaks (2 minutes)
11.30 am	Triton announcement concludes

11.30 am *The Prime Minister and Mr Steven Marshall MP prep for press conference*

s 22 [redacted]

s 33 / s 37 [redacted]

s 37 / 47F [redacted]

s 22 / s 37 [redacted]

s 33 [redacted]

s 33 / s 37 [redacted]

12.15 pm **The Prime Minister departs**

s 33 [redacted]

s 37 [redacted]

CONTACTS:

s 37 / s 47F [redacted]

Mr Ian B Irving – Chief Executive, Northrop Grumman Australia/New Zealand

Ian is a well-known defence and aerospace industry senior executive from Canberra.

Ian was appointed CEO for Northrop Grumman Australia in July 2013, with responsibility for leading the development of Northrop Grumman within Australia and New Zealand, supporting the company's current programmes, developing strategies for growth and identifying new business opportunities for the company's activities in Australia and the Asia Pacific region.

Ian has more than 25 years' experience at senior executive levels within the Australian defence and aerospace industry and joined Northrop from ALTILUS, a management and professional services consultancy he established in 2011.

Over the last two decades he has held senior positions within industry across a number of Australia's major defence procurement and sustainment programmes. Most recently, Ian has held responsibility as an external member of the Defence Material Organisation (DMO) Gate Review organisation responsible for the conduct of life-cycle governance gate reviews on Australia's major defence acquisition programmes.

s 47F [redacted]

Order of proceedings for PM

s 22 / 37 [redacted]	
10.45	Arrive at RAAF Base Edinburgh
s 33 / s 37 [redacted]	
s 33 [redacted]	
11.05 – 11.10	Walk around the aircraft and picture opportunities
11.10 – 11.15	TRITON media announcement – PM Speaking
11.15 – 11.20	TRITON media announcement – CAF Speaking
11.20 – 11.25	TRITON media announcement – Northrop Grummon Speaking
11.25 – 11.30	Questions from Media
s 33 / s 37 [redacted]	
s 22 / s 37 [redacted]	
s 33 [redacted]	
s 33 / 37 [redacted]	
s 22 / s 37 [redacted]	
s 37 [redacted]	Depart RAAF Base Edinburgh s 33 / s 37 [redacted]
s 33 / s 37 [redacted]	
s 22 / s 37 [redacted]	

Unmanned Aerial Systems

Royal Australian Air Force

Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) are supported by operational staff who process, analyse and disseminate information as part of a broader unmanned aerial system (UAS).

Early History

- Experiments began during World War I which continued into the interwar period in both military and civilian applications.
- German forces developed a remotely piloted aircraft during World War II A rocket powered bomb, the Henschel Hs 293 was used as a remotely guided weapon against Allied shipping 1943-45.
- The US fielded several modified B-17 aircraft for use against heavily defended V-weapon sites. Filled with 10 tonnes of explosives, the aircraft were crewed by two pilots for take-off, who then parachuted out once airborne. The B-17 was then remotely flown by an accompanying aircraft into its intended target. Known as Project Aphrodite, 19 missions were flown against German targets with little success.
- The US developed remotely piloted aircraft for use during the Vietnam War, with several shot down during the Tonkin Gulf incident.

Continued Development

- The first RAAF operated remotely piloted aircraft was the Jindavik, first flown on 8 August 1952. The Jindavik was used as a missile target and target tower, however experiments in wider use with cameras were also attempted.
- The most widely operated RAAF remotely piloted aircraft was the U15 and U21A Meteor aircraft, flown at the Woomera test range. During 1955 and 1957, the British Minister of Supply provided 61 U15 Meteors for use by the RAAF as missile target practice.
- Between 1960 and 1963, RAAF converted 23 Meteors were converted to remotely piloted aircraft and used as missile targets until 1971.

AIR FORCE

- The largest remotely piloted aircraft operated was the U10 Canberra Bomber, used as missile targets. A U10 Canberra was used in trials to test the viability of flying through nuclear clouds to gather air samples. During these tests, the aircraft crashed before it could be used operationally.

- Early log books referred to pilots as having 'skippered' a remotely piloted aircraft, rather than 'flown'.

Current

- During the 1996 RAAF Air Power Conference, the introduction of an unmanned aerial system into RAAF service was heralded by both the Minister for Defence, Hon Ian McLachlan, the Chief of Air Force, Air Marshal Les Fisher and Air Commander Australian, Air Vice-Marshall Peter Nicholson. All noted the opportunities and challenges involved in the development of a unmanned capability.

- On 9 August 2009, the RAAF operated a remotely piloted aircraft in deployed operations for the first time, from Kandahar, Afghanistan.

- The Heron Remotely Piloted Aircraft provides high resolution intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capability with real-time support to ground commanders to enhance force protection in the Middle East Area of Operations.

- On average, the Heron flies between 400 to 500 hours each month of medium altitude, long endurance flights. It can conduct single missions in excess of 24 hours, with a maximum speed of more than 100 knots (180 km/h) at altitudes of up to 10,000 metres.

- Pilots qualified on Army helicopters, F/A-18 Hornets, F-111s, AP-3C Orion and C-130J Hercules have deployed and operated the Heron since August 2009. In addition, up to seven operational staff process, analyse and disseminate information from the Heron's sensors. The operational staff may include aircrew, intelligence staff, operations officers, engineering staff, administration officers and logisticians.

- The Heron capability is also used at Woomera, South Australia, in controlled airspace for training purposes.

Future

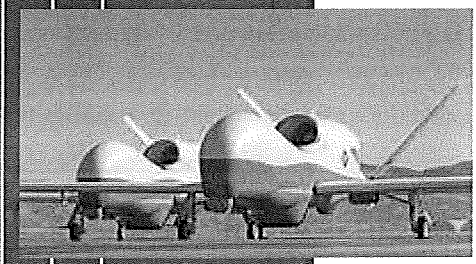
- The MQ-4C Triton is a broad area maritime surveillance unmanned aircraft system

- The first of the three fuselages of MQ-4C was completed in March 2011 and the ground station testing of multifunction active sensor (MFAS) radar was completed in November 2011.

- The first MQ-4C Triton flight was conducted in May 2013.

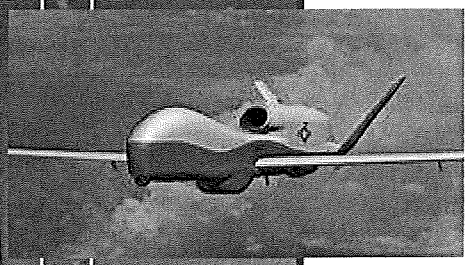
- The Triton is capable of providing persistent maritime surveillance and reconnaissance for missions of over one million square nautical miles.

MQ-4C Triton Unmanned Aircraft System



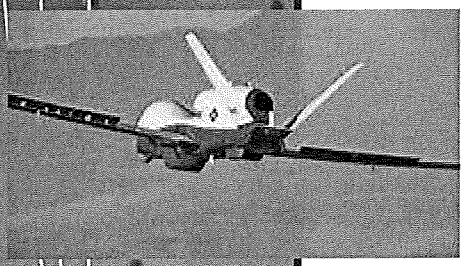
The MQ-4C Triton Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) is an unarmed maritime variant of Northrop-Grumman's Global Hawk.

The aircraft will be based and piloted from RAAF Base Edinburgh and capable of supporting missions of greater than 24 hours while covering an area of over one million square nautical miles at a range of 2,000 nautical miles; an area larger than Western Australia



Triton is purpose-built for the maritime environment, and includes a strengthened airframe, de-icing capability, hail and bird-strike protection, and has sealed avionics and sensor compartments and environmental countermeasures to enable all-weather operations.

The Triton has been under development by the United States Navy (USN) since 2008 and is scheduled to achieve Initial Operational Capability (IOC) with the USN in 2017. In Australia, it is planned that the Triton will achieve IOC by 2022 and Full Operational Capability (FOC) by 2025.



Subject to second pass approval, Air Force intends to acquire up to seven Triton aircraft and associated ground based Mission Control Systems.

Specifications

Manufacturer	Northrop Grumman
Role	Real-time maritime intelligence and surveillance
Airframe	Length:14.5 m Height: 4.6 m
Wingspan	39.9 m
Weight	14, 628 kg
Ceiling	56,500 feet
Speed	331 knots (max)
Range	more than 15,000 km
Endurance	more than 24 hours

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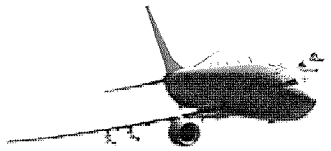
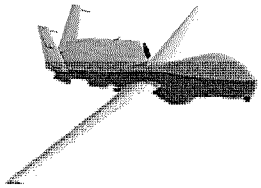
Family of Systems to Replace AP-3C





AIR 7000

P-8A

Poseidon
Phase 2B

Responsive Maritime Patrol

Multi Mission Sensor Suite
Large Weapon Payload

MQ-4C

Triton
Phase 1B

Persistent Long Range ISR

Search Sensor Suite
Network Node

Anti Submarine Warfare
Search, Track, Attack

Anti Surface Warfare
Attack

Search and Rescue

Anti Surface Warfare
Search, Identify
Track

Maintain the
Maritime Picture

ISR Support to Government

Intel Data
available across Networks

SUMMARY PROGRAMME

s 22 / s 37 **ADELAIDE**

Thursday 13 March 2014

s 22 / s 37 *13 – 27°C – Mostly sunny (Adelaide)*

s 22 / s 37

s 22 / s 37 **10.45 am** s 22 / s 37 **to RAAF Edinburgh**

10.45 am – 12.15 pm Defence Announcement of Triton Aircraft (with Chief of Air Force)

Also attending: Minister Pyne and Steven Marshall MP

s 33 / s 37

s 22 / s 37 s 22 / s 37 **RAAF Edinburgh to** s 22 / s 37

s 22 / s 37

CONTACTS:

s 37 / s 47F

Staff travelling: s 37 / s 47F

Accommodation: s 22 / s 37

CPO: s 22 / s 37

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

EVENT PROFILE

EVENT TITLE	Prime Minister to Announce Defence Acquisition at RAAF Base Edinburgh
HOST	Air Marshal Geoff Brown, Chief of Air Force
TIME & DATE OF EVENT *(include proposed duration)*	s 22 / s 37 [redacted]
VENUE NAME AND ADDRESS	RAAF Base Edinburgh, SA.
EVENT CONTACTS *(including mobile numbers and email)*	s 37 / s 47F [redacted]
EVENT BACKGROUND *(a brief summary of the event, including background, information in relation to other speakers or host organisation etc)*	The Prime Minister will announce the Government's commitment to acquire a new Maritime Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) capability for the Royal Australian Air Force at RAAF Base Edinburgh. The announcement will provide a significant boost to the South Australian defence industry and the regional economy. s 33 / s 37 [redacted]
DRESS CODE	Business Suit.
TO BE MET ON ARRIVAL BY	Air Marshal Geoff Brown, Chief of Air Force
GUEST LIST *(include total number of attendees and VIPS)*	**Prime Ministers Office** s 37 / s 47F [redacted] **Northrop Grumman** Mr Ian Irving, Chief Executive Northrop Grumman Australia (will speak) s 47F [redacted]

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	Air Force Officers Air Marshal Geoff Brown, Chief of Air Force s 37 / 47F [redacted] **Local Members invited (TBC)** The Hon Christopher Pyne, MP Mr Steven Marshall, MP **Boeing Rep TBC**
RUN SHEET	Attached
VENUE FORMAT	
- Venue layout / set-up	The announcement will be made in the s 37 [redacted] s 37 [redacted]
- Seating	s 37 [redacted]
- Backdrop on stage / themes / branding	There will be a full size Triton Mock up on display. There will also be various Air Force Banners and s 33 [redacted] s 33 [redacted]
MEDIA ARRANGEMENTS	
- Event media contact	s 37 / s 47F [redacted]
- Proposed media involvement	A media alert has been provided.
- Audio-visual set up	There will be footage from Northrop Grumman on display which Air Force will provide a link to view prior to the

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

	event.
s 22 [redacted]	s 22 [redacted]
TRANSPORT DETAILS s 22 [redacted]	s 22 / s 37 [redacted]
SECURITY	
s 37 [redacted]	s 37 / 47F [redacted]
s 37 [redacted]	s 37 [redacted]
OTHER	Fact Sheets on the Tritan have been attached. s 22 / s 37 [redacted] s 22 [redacted]

TALKING POINTS
TRITON UAVS AND WEDGETAIL SUPPORT CONTRACT

Chief of Air Force Air Marshall Geoff Brown; Christopher Pyne; Mr Ian Irving, Chief Executive Northrop Grumman; SA Opposition Leader Stephen Marshall.

Recently announced that Australia will acquire eight cutting-edge P-8A Poseidon maritime surveillance aircraft, with an option for four more.

Today announce the Government has also committed to the acquisition of Triton unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), subject to the successful completion of the US Navy development programme currently under way.

Triton will provide the ADF with unprecedented maritime surveillance capabilities, operating at altitudes up to 55,000 feet over extremely long ranges while remaining airborne for more than 30 hours.

A single Triton can patrol an area larger than Western Australia.

Triton will carry sophisticated sensors and will operate in conjunction with other ADF assets such as the P-8A and the E-7A Wedgetail airborne early warning and control aircraft. They will be able to share large volumes of data in real time, building an integrated picture of what is happening in our maritime environment and airspace.

Together the P-8A and Triton will replace P-3C fleet - note that two P-3Cs are participating in the search for the missing Malaysia Airlines plane.

I am pleased to confirm that the Triton fleet will be based at and operated from RAAF Edinburgh.

This will bring significant economic benefits, including approximately $100 million in new facilities and infrastructure and approximately $20 million annually of through-life support work for South Australian companies.

The final mix of Tritons and P-8As will be determined in the Government's rigorous Defence White Paper process.

I am also pleased to announce that the Government has signed a five-year contract with Boeing Defence Australia for sustainment of the Wedgetail fleet. Under this arrangement BAE will be paid $78 million for engineering and maintenance and other support services to be delivered in Adelaide.

This is a significant outcome for the 290 industry staff employed directly on Wedgetail support around Australia, including here in South Australia.

If asked whether Tritons will be armed:

Triton UAV is unarmed; the P-8As will be armed with Harpoon anti-ship missiles and torpedoes.

The ADF does not currently operate armed UAVs.

If asked how many Tritons we will acquire:

The Defence White Paper to be released next year will determine the appropriate mix of manned P-8A and unmanned Triton maritime surveillance platforms to meet our needs.

If asked when the Tritons will enter service:

Triton is scheduled to enter service with the US Navy in 2017.

Most likely will enter RAAF service in the first half of the next decade, but precisely when will depend on the results of the US Navy development programme currently under way and the Government's 2015 Defence White Paper.

If asked about whether Tritons will be used to counter people smuggling:

Triton will work closely with other existing and future ADF assets and Australian Customs and Border Protection Service aircraft to secure our ocean resources, including offshore energy resources, and protect our borders.