

Director, Lincoln Laboratory

Lincoln Laboratory is a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) operated by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the Department of Defense (DOD). The mission of the laboratory is to advance technology in support of national security. Research and development are carried out in three core areas: sensors, signal processing, and communications supported by a broad research base in advanced electronics.

For the federal fiscal year 2005, Lincoln Laboratory will receive approximately \$623 million that will support the efforts of 1,500 professional technical staff and 1,087 support personnel; outside procurement will exceed \$300 million. While most of the research is sponsored by the DOD, funding is also received from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency. In addition, Lincoln Laboratory also carries out noncompetitive research with industry under approved cooperative research and development agreements and other collaborative activities with academic institutions.

On April 1, 2005, the Department of Defense awarded a five-year cost reimbursement contract with a five-year option to MIT for the operation and management of Lincoln Laboratory as an FFRDC. MIT has operated Lincoln Laboratory since its inception in 1951 as a Department of Defense research center. The award continues the long-standing and special relationship that has existed between MIT and the US Government in providing innovative technical talent and resources to meet national security challenges.

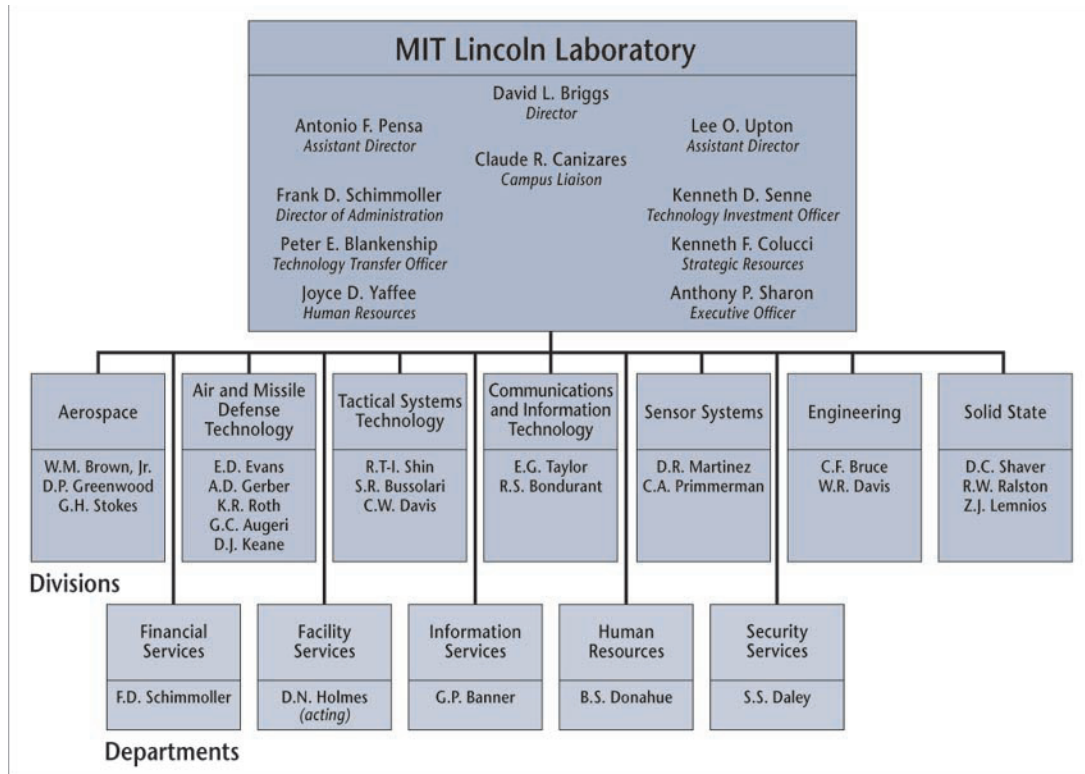
Laboratory Operations

Lincoln Laboratory operations are marked by fundamental attributes: high-caliber staff, a strong alignment with the MIT campus, a streamlined organization structure, and high-quality infrastructure.

Organization

Lincoln Laboratory's performance depends on the creativity of its technical staff. The flat organization structure (Figure 1), consisting of three levels—Director's Office, Divisions, and Groups—encourages the exchange of ideas between staff and line management. There has been an increasing demand upon the laboratory to conduct research and development of more complex, integrated systems. The nature of this work has raised the level of sharing and integration among staff, facilities, and services. Service departments as providers of standardized support allow research teams staffed from across the divisions to quickly draw on key services and permit them to focus on the technical challenges.

Figure 1. The organizational structure of MIT Lincoln Laboratory



Key Changes to the Senior Management Council

Milan Vlainjac, head of the Engineering Division, retired, and Charles Bruce has been appointed head of the Engineering Division. William R. Davis was appointed assistant head of the division.

Lewis Thurman of the Tactical Systems Technology Division stepped down as the head and has been replaced by Robert Shin. Steven Bussolari was appointed associate head of the division.

In a realignment of sensor and air defense development activity, David Martinez was appointed head of the Sensor Systems Division, and Charles Primmerman was named assistant head. Andrew Gerber was appointed associate head of the Air and Missile Defense Technology Division, and Gerald Augeri was appointed assistant head.

Charles Niessen, associate head, Communications and Information Technology Division, has stepped down from the Senior Management Council.

Staff

A key factor in maintaining excellence at Lincoln Laboratory is the quality of its staff. The laboratory obtains 60–75 percent of its new staff directly from the nation’s leading technical universities. The laboratory conducted on-campus interviews at over 50 universities this past year. The makeup of the laboratory staff by degree and academic discipline is shown in Figure 2.

