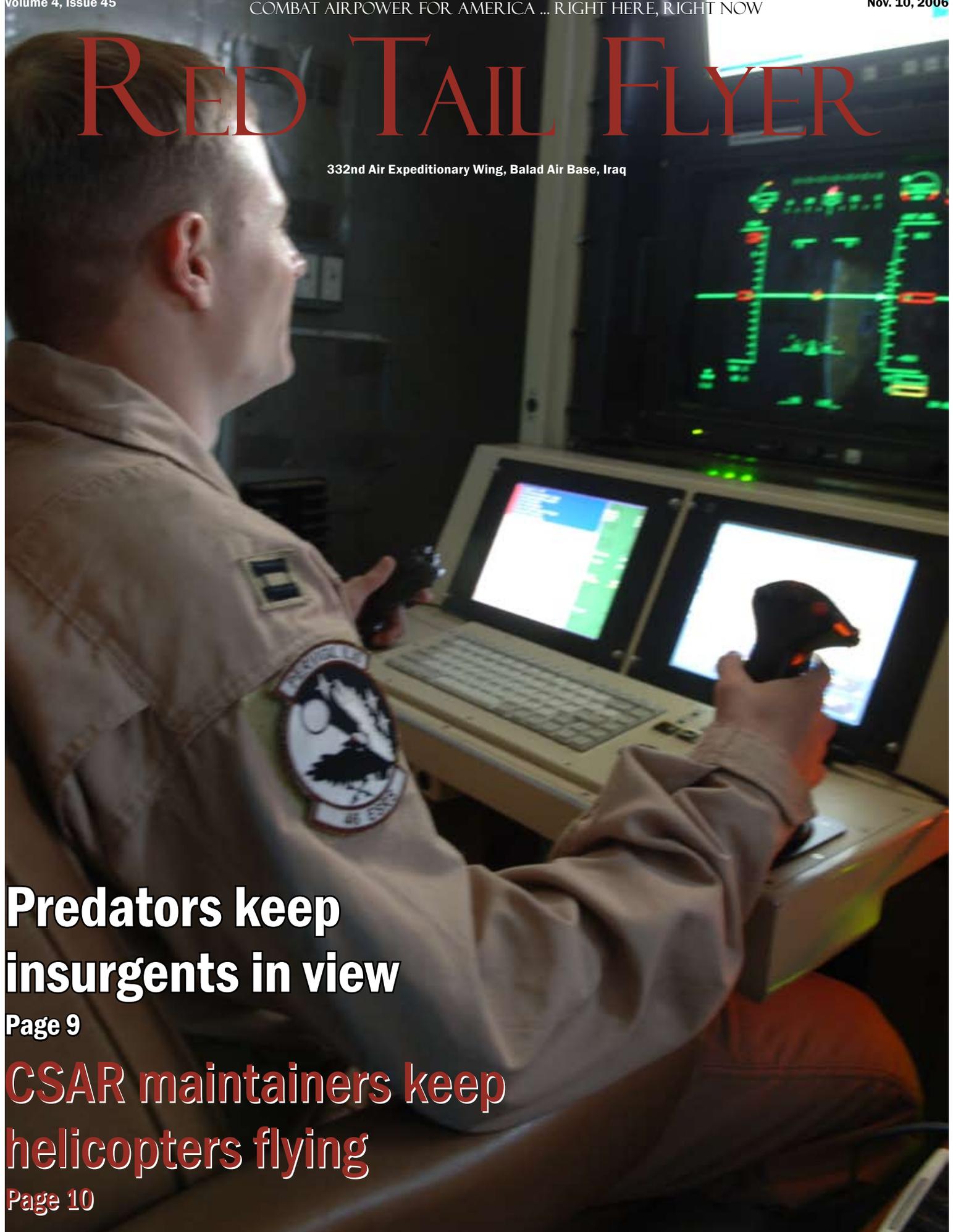


# RED TAIL FLYER

332nd Air Expeditionary Wing, Balad Air Base, Iraq



**Predators keep  
insurgents in view**

Page 9

**CSAR maintainers keep  
helicopters flying**

Page 10

Photo by Airman 1st Class Chad Kellum

*COVER PHOTO: Capt. Michael Edmonston, 46th Expeditionary Reconnaissance Squadron pilot, controls a Predator Unmanned Aerial Vehicle from the control room at Balad. 46th ERS pilots and sensor operators are responsible for the take-off and landing of the Predators deployed to Balad.*

# Predators keep insurgents in view

By Senior Airman Josh Moshier  
332nd Air Expeditionary Wing Public Affairs

Moving silently high up in the sky, Balad's MQ-1 Predator Unmanned Aerial Vehicles patrol the landscape below looking for any signs of insurgent activity.

Back on the ground, tucked away in a dark room full of computer monitors, TV screens, keyboards and joysticks, members of the 46th Expeditionary Reconnaissance Squadron monitor the images sent down by the bird above.

"The Predator is pretty much a glider with a power motor," said Maj. Craig Babbitt, 46th ERS commander. "The difference is, it's got precision strike capabilities and can tell our guys on the ground or in the air right where the bad guys are."

The 46th ERS, consisting of less than a dozen Airmen, is responsible for the take-off and landing of Balad's fleet of Predator UAVs. Every sortie is manned on the ground by a pilot, who flies the aircraft by remote control and engages the weapons system, and a sensor operator, who controls the camera view and laser targeting system on the aircraft.

Once the Predator is in the air, the pilot and sensor operator will locate a target point used to zero in the weapons system. The sensor operator works with an Airman on the ground to ensure the laser, which guides the Predator's weapons system, is on target. When the weapons system has been zeroed in, the pilot prepares to hand off control of the UAV to personnel stationed halfway around the world, at Nellis Air Force Base, Nev. The Predator pilots at Balad physically operate the UAV within an approximate 25-mile radius of the base, and the pilots at Nellis control it at further distances.

In fact, the ability to operate the Predator in the skies of Iraq and Afghanistan from a computer in the United States is one of its major benefits, according to Major Babbitt.

"About the only thing we can't do from home is take off and land due to about a six-second satellite delay," he said. "Because of that, less people need to be deployed, and less people are put in danger."

There are disadvantages of the Predator, as well.

According to the major, those include a limited field of view



Photo by Airman 1st Class Chad Kellum

Capt. Michael Edmonston (left) and Airman 1st Class Stephen Sadler, 46th Expeditionary Reconnaissance Squadron pilot and sensor operator, respectively, man the controls of a Predator Unmanned Aerial Vehicle from the control room at Balad.

when operating the UAV, the inability to hear the aircraft to get an idea of potential problems, and the infrared light of the Predator's camera can be ineffective in rain and adverse weather conditions.

However, the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.

"Very rarely will all of our birds be on the ground at the same time," Major Babbitt said. "We are basically non-stop operations. The Predator's intelligence surveillance provides us with live-feed data that we pass

on to the war fighter both in the air and on the ground.

"We're able to monitor the enemy while minimizing the pilot's time in the air."

The Predator is also protecting the lives of servicemembers stationed at Balad and traveling in convoys throughout Iraq. When identifying potential improvised explosive devices on the road, the Predator can alert convoys of dangers ahead. When recognizing the source of mortar attacks, the Predator can pinpoint the location of those responsible so the quick-reaction forces can apprehend the suspects and prevent further attacks on coalition forces.

Most of the time, the Predator is just up there watching and compiling information.

"We just watch for inconsistencies," the major said. "We're there to watch, and we can watch all day long, all night long. We're usually involved in the fight in one way or another. We might not always know exactly what we're looking for, but we know we're contributing to the success of the mission."



Courtesy photo