



2018 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE STAKEHOLDERS

PEO  **CBT**

PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICE COMMAND CONTROL COMMUNICATIONS-TACTICAL



Headquartered at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, Program Executive Office Command, Control, Communications-Tactical (PEO C3T) develops, acquires, fields and supports the Army's tactical network. PEO C3T delivers the hardware and software required to provide Army formations with an expeditionary, mobile, simple to use and hardened tactical network.

PEO C3T manages 53 key acquisition programs executing in excess of \$2 billion annually with a workforce of more than 1600 employees. The organization provides operational units with radios, computers, servers, apps, and other hardware and software required for their missions, while also integrating those systems to function as cohesive capability sets.

Our priority for 2018 was to support the Army's new network modernization strategy, with a commitment to deliver a tactical network that enables Soldiers to prepare, fight and win against increasingly able adversaries in the most challenging contested and congested electromagnetic spectrum and cyber environments. To help realize the network modernization strategy, we continue to solidify our relationship with the Network Cross-Functional Team (N-CFT). The Army established the N-CFT to help drive tactical and enterprise modernization and to inform requirements and budget planning. In other words, the N-CFT provides the "why/what," whereas PEO C3T provides the "how."

Through the CFT, we are modernizing the network across four lines of effort (LOEs): Unified Network Transport; Common Operating Environment; Joint Force and Coalition Interoperability; and Command Post Mobility and Survivability. To ensure we help the Army modernize with speed, we have adopted the proven industry practice of developmental operations (DevOps), which places developers side-by-side with Soldiers and commanders in operational units. DevOps enables the Army to evaluate potential technology concepts and solutions earlier and more frequently, incorporating



real-time operational feedback and generating requirements that enable and empower innovation. Over the past year, PEO C3T has used the DevOps construct to better assess baseline tactical network operations, introduce new network enhancement alternatives, and gather Soldier-informed feedback and technical data to inform capability set design decisions.

2018 was also the beginning of our work on the Integrated Tactical Network (ITN). The ITN approach is providing us with a much broader view of available capabilities to insert into the network, such as commercial cellular networks, which are now being considered as part of a comprehensive Primary, Alternative, Contingency, and Emergency (PACE) suite of communications; commercial standards, such as 4G/LTE and Wi-Fi; and emerging commercial Satellite Communications (SATCOM)

constellations, which promise high bandwidth anywhere across the globe.

The number and types of fieldings in 2018 reflect our commitment modernization. In FY18 the PEO fielded 285 Army, Army Reserve and Army National Guard units with updated network technology.

For example, PEO C3T is currently supporting the pilot of a new organizational design called the Expeditionary Signal Battalion-Enhanced (ESB-E), which also checks the box for expeditionary, mobile, and network security. We are also providing critical support to the Army's Security Forces Assistance Brigades (SFABs), which are the Army's new "advise and assist" units. They required small team-resilient communications equipment to rapidly deploy into theater and missions across a wide operational area. During this deployment, we introduced the Secure But Unclassified (SBU)

network environment, as part of the ITN, which allows data to be categorized in accordance with its classification. This along with many additional efforts are featured throughout this report.

Moving forward, PEO C3T will continue to conduct experiments and evaluations to drive network design changes across SFABs, Infantry, Stryker, and Armor Brigade Combat Teams, and tailor the network and command post configurations to the unique needs of each formation. We will deliver these new capabilities through a two-year incremental capability set fielding approach starting in FY21 that will create a unified tactical network designed to enable Army modernization priorities by 2028. DevOps, with Soldier feedback, is working, and will allow us to insert state-of-the-art capabilities to help the Army modernize, and win, in this threat-based environment.

ENHANCED ON-THE-MOVE TACTICAL NETWORK TRANSPORT FIELDDED



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Having uninterrupted mission command allows you to maintain operational tempo without culminating. It comes back to how the brigade commander can visualize the fight and be able to influence the enemy deep, so you can make it an unfair fight.

Lt. Col. Marc Sanborn, commander for the 29th Brigade Engineer Battalion, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division

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As part of the evolution of the Army's tactical network, the service is providing Infantry and Stryker brigade combat teams with core on-the-move tactical network transport enhancements that make the equipment easier to train, operate and maintain.

The Army not only reduced system complexity and increased reliability of many of its legacy on-the-move vehicle integrations, but it also reduced the size, weight, and power (SWaP) to make them more expeditionary.

These enhancements include the modernized Tactical Communication Node-Lite (TCN-L) and Network Operations and Security Center-Lite (NOSC-L) and the Next Generation Point of Presence and Soldier Network Extension (NextGen PoP and SNE).

Project Manager (PM) Tactical Network, PEO C3T completed fielding the new upgrades to the first unit, the 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division, in November 2018 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. On the current plan, the Army plans to field the new enhancements to two more Infantry BCTs and four Stryker BCTs, with new equipment fielding to be completed in fiscal year 2021. The service will also retrofit all previously fielded IBCTs and light Divisions with the enhancements through technology insertions.

“Our new on-the-move equipment is important as we look at survivability in the future, especially in a peer or near peer environment,” said Lt. Col. Marc Sanborn,

commander for the 29th Brigade Engineer Battalion, 3rd BCT, 25th Inf. Div. “This equipment will help us to move and relocate more quickly to avoid indirect fires. That ability to move quickly, yet maintain our mission command systems, is critical.”

The Army's Tactical Network Transport is composed of an evolving modular and scalable “toolkit” of integrated, resilient capabilities. The initial core Tactical Network Transport equipment makes up the backbone of the Army's upper tactical internet. Integrated on a variety of tactical vehicles to best suite unit requirements, the on-the-move Tactical Network Transport configuration items leverage robust commercial and military satellite communications (SATCOM) and high-capacity line-of-sight capability under holistic transport design and network management.

As part of 3rd BCT, 25th Inf. Div.'s on-the-move network transport equipment package, the Army fielded the unit with NextGen capabilities, which can be integrated on a variety of vehicle platforms. The NextGen PoP enables mobile mission command by leveraging both SATCOM and high capacity radio capability to deliver on-the-move network connectivity. The NextGen SNE provides on-the-move network communications to extend the network from the battalion down to the company level. Using its on-the-move SATCOM systems, the SNE can also be used to heal and extend lower echelon tactical radio networks

for geographically separated elements blocked by terrain features.

To support high mobility missions, the Army integrated TCN-L and NOSC-L onto lighter High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) platforms, versus the previous five-ton Family of Medium Tactical Vehicle (FMTV) integration. Now these network assets can be rolled onto an Air Force C-130 aircraft or sling loaded by an Army CH-47 Chinook helicopter across the battlefield, to deliver robust network connectivity and network operations capabilities even in the most austere locations. The TCN-L provides agile robust high-bandwidth satellite and line-of-sight network connections. It operates on-the-move in a convoy, at the quick halt, and at the stationary command post. Soldiers use the NOSC-L at the command post to monitor and manage the tactical network and enhance network security.

As the Army modernizes its core tactical network transport equipment, it is also fielding new ancillary commercial line-of-sight and beyond-line-of-sight capabilities that provide resilient expeditionary communications, while positioning for future next generation tactical network transport technologies as they become available. Through holistic and integrated fielding efforts, the Army is fully leveraging its global network infrastructure to enable uninterrupted mission command at every stage of operations, helping to ensure overmatch against increasingly capable enemies on the battlefield.



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The unique aspect of our mission is that we can conduct vertical envelopment through air assault to rapidly build combat power on the battlefield, to jump well ahead of where the enemy is located, to seize key terrain and to fight him where he least expects it.

Col. Joseph Escandon,
brigade commander for
the 2nd Brigade Combat
Team, 101st Airborne
Division (Air Assault)

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NETWORK SUPPORT CONTINUES FOR ARMY'S SFABS



We wanted to ensure the Soldiers would be confident in their equipment and training. The safety of the Soldiers is paramount to us, as is ensuring the equipment works as needed to support the SFAB's mission.

Eric Helm, Supervisory Special Projects Officer for PEO C3T



With the creation of the Army's first "advise and assist" unit known as the Security Forces Assistance Brigade (SFAB) in February of 2017, came an immediate need to equip these Soldiers with small team resilient communications equipment necessary for a rapid deployment into theater, and missions across a wide operational area.

To field this equipment, U.S. Army Program Executive Office Command, Control, and Communications -- Tactical (PEO C3T) partnered with the U.S. Army Network Cross Functional Team (CFT), the Communications-Electronic Command (CECOM), the Communications-Electronics Research, Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC) and PEO Soldier to equip the brigade with radios, satellite terminals and other standard and non-standard communications

equipment.

While a typical fielding -- which includes preparing, executing, training, and fielding -- can take up to two years, the 1st SFAB was stood up, equipped and trained for deployment to Afghanistan in less than a year. Despite this accelerated timeline, it was essential that the SFAB effort was executed just like a standard fielding, starting with developing a list of required equipment and then executing a plan to resource, train and sustain the equipment set.

"We wanted to ensure the Soldiers would be confident in their equipment and training," said Eric Helm, Supervisory Special Projects Officer for PEO C3T. "The safety of the Soldiers is paramount to us, as is ensuring the equipment works as needed to support the SFAB's mission."

A critical component of the task was

to identify the appropriate mix of systems that would enable the SFAB's operations. For example, the Army fielded the Secure But Unclassified (SBU) network environment, which enables communications and coalition interoperability through secure exchange of information using commercial and military transport. The SBU capability is leveraged by an integrated set of Nett Warrior Future Initiative (NWF) 2-channel radios with advanced networking waveforms, radio gateways, small aperture satellite terminals, and associated ancillary devices. Additionally, in order to ensure the SFAB can plan, configure and manage the Army's Software Defined Radios (SDR) network, the Army fielded the Joint Enterprise Network Manager. With JENM, the 1st SFAB can configure SDRs and allows them to leverage Mobile Ad Hoc Network (MANET) waveforms.



SFABs were also equipped with expeditionary Satellite Communications (SAT-COM) equipment, which provide transmission for units that require network connectivity. As a dedicated network hub for the SFAB, these terminals enable the units to connect directly into the tactical network in Afghanistan. They also serve as the gateway for the secure but unclassified (SBU) network, which allows units to connect into commercially available networks to share data, imagery and messaging among team members.

Another challenge, due to the compressed fielding timeline, was completing the equipment installation and vehicle integration. Equipping and training missions for the 1st SFAB were completed at Fort Benning, Georgia, to ensure that the Soldiers were prepared for their deployment, but soon pivoted operations to field the remaining equipment and provide field sup-

port while in theater. This allowed the unit to continue training the Soldiers, perform maintenance on communications hardware, install software upgrades on the radios, troubleshoot network anomalies, and other mission critical support.

Support for additional SFAB units is ongoing, starting with the deployment process for the second unit, located at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the third unit, based at Fort Hood, Texas.

One big advantage the 2nd SFAB will have over the 1st is that they will be deployed upfront with Small, Medium and Large Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), which provide vital access to the tactical network for mission command, calls for fire, Medevac and information exchange. VSATs can also be deployed more quickly than larger satellite terminals, making them easier to move around the battlefield.

Additionally, the 3rd SFAB will be upgraded to the latest version of the TSM waveform, which provides robust, reliable and scalable network coverage, and is designed to run on a host of SDRs. This upgrade addresses problems that were previously reported by the 1st SFAB and improves compatibility with the Android Tactical Assault Kit (ATAK), which is software that provides situational awareness on the Nett Warrior end user device.

The 2nd SFAB will undergo three months of training starting in October 2018, followed by a Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) rotation in January and deployment in the spring of 2019.

"As the mission of the SFAB evolves, the Army will continue to implement lessons learned from deployed units in order to provide the best communications equipment and field support for our Soldiers," Helm said.

ARMY PILOTS NEW SCALABLE SIGNAL BATTALION FOR EXPEDITIONARY COMMS



“It comes down to survivability and reduced footprint, smaller electromagnetic signature, being able to move and displace with the command post more quickly so that we aren’t a target. It’s all critical.”

Col. Joseph Escandon, commander for the 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)



The Army is piloting a modular, scalable, more agile version of its expeditionary signal battalions, or ESBs, to enable uninterrupted mission command and the ability to rapidly deploy and maneuver across the battlefield.

The 50th ESB, 35th Theater Tactical Signal Brigade (TTSB), is serving as this ESB-Enhanced (ESB-E) pilot unit. The Program Executive Office for Command, Control and Communications-Tactical (PEO C3T) is fielding the ESB-E with a new network equipment package that is much lighter and easier to deploy compared to that of traditional ESBs. It is also scalable, easier to operate, hardened and enables signal path diversity for continued operations in contested environments.

“Unlike past signal capabilities that presently reside in ESBs and earlier variations of signal battalions, now we truly have a scalable package that can be first

in the door and that can scale all the way up to a Joint Task Force and beyond,” said Lt. Col. Ronald Iammartino, 50th ESB-E commander. “The flexibility, the speed of deployment, and our ability to train in a truly MOS [Military Occupational Specialty] -converged environment is absolutely what makes this different than past capability.”

In just over eight months, PEO C3T went from concept approval to fielding and training the first company (Bravo Company B), achieving the initial operating capability (IOC) in early November 2018, on time and on budget. On the current timeline, PM Tactical Network, PEO C3T expects to complete fielding the two remaining companies in 3QFY19.

PEO C3T is working closely with the Army’s Network-Cross Functional Team on the prototype equipment kit, using informed experimentation and Soldier feedback in

a rapid acquisition Developmental Operations (DevOps) construct to deliver the right mix of capability to the Army and to inform future ESB design decisions. The PEO is also working closely with multiple vendors as part of the “buy, try, decide” construct to select and contract for the best systems currently in use with the expeditionary Special Operations Forces and Joint Communications Support Element. Each of the three ESB-E companies will have different sets of equipment so that the Army can determine the best configuration to meet the needs of the ESB-E. Following the “try” phase of equipment selection, the Army is expected to “decide” on the final ESB-E equipment package in 3QFY19.

The currently selected ESB-E modular equipment package is comprised of a variety of tactical network transport capabilities that provide operational flexibility, including:



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- Small, medium and large triband satellite dishes and network baseband equipment packages, which are transit case-based for increased mobility, versus legacy trailer or vehicle mounted capability;
 - The transit case-based Terrestrial Line Of Sight (TRILOS) Radio, which provides a significant increase in bandwidth and range extension in a significantly smaller package, versus the legacy vehicle-based High Capacity Line Of Sight (HCLOS) Radio;
 - Secure Wi-Fi, which compared with wiring a command post, enables the network to come up in minutes instead of hours following site relocation;
 - A complete Network Operations (NetOps) package that can support team-sized elements up to corps and task force headquarters, and enable units to plan, monitor, manage and secure the network;
 - The ESB-E will also leverage the Army's Global Agile Integrated Transport (GAIT) network architecture interconnects the Regional Hub Nodes -- and can also interconnect Department of Defense Teleport Sites -- to create a global network mesh that enables high-capacity data exchange from anywhere on the planet.
 - Commercial Coalition Equipment (previously fielded)
 - Delta Co, 50th ESB-E will also provide inflight Enroute Mission Command support, although it is not part of the prototype package (previously fielded)
- The end state is to have a fully interoperable capability package that can support small team-sized units in initial entry operations and can scale up to support the full scale of operations as supporting

forces on the ground grow.

After the first company was fielded, the 50th ESB-E successfully conducted multiple global validation exercises (VALEXes), using its initial operating capability (IOC). The unit's Bravo Company deployed teams to Tampa, Florida; Joint Base Lewis McCord, Washington State; Grafenwoher, Germany; and Arifjan, Kuwait, where they successfully established links to Joint Teleports for internal training and the development of team-level tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs). These VALEXes culminated in Bravo Company's first deployment of its new agile equipment package during a live training mission in November/December 2018, supporting the 108th Air Defense Artillery Brigade (ADA) during a field exercise, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Feedback from the 108th ADA on the ESB-E support was positive.

It's all about that fight tonight mentality, getting comms in, delivering it by whatever means necessary, be it by commercial airline, military railhead or in your backpack.

Cpt. Charles Beard,
commander for Company B, 50th ESB-E

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WINNING THE BATTLE, VIA SMARTPHONE



Soldiers are getting improved Field Artillery command and control capabilities via modernized software on Android-enabled smartphones.

The upgrades -- such as receiving digital maps to enhance the ability to send precision target coordinates -- are part of the Army's modernization effort known as Precision Fires-Dismounted.

The 3rd Battalion, 6th Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division was the first unit to be fielded the PF-D, the new software application loaded on the Army's Nett Warrior End User Device. About 40 Soldiers trained on the system April 3-5 at Fort Drum.

Battalion Commander Lt. Col. Thomas Goettke said Field Artillery modernization is critical, especially as the U.S.

faces near-peer threats. The PF-D allows the user to receive an intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance feed on a single platform, rather than having multiple systems that require numerous components, wires, cables and batteries.

"The whole spectrum of digital capabilities is resident in this platform," Goettke said. "The system optimizes the performance of the user."

PF-D reduces the required training time, compared with legacy systems, because of its revamped, intuitive user interface that is similar in functionality to commercial handheld devices. Also, the power-generation burden has decreased because PF-D is smaller, lighter and eliminates stand-alone hardware from the old system.

"Soldiers love PF-D because it's easy

to use," Goettke said. "In an Infantry brigade combat team, we're primarily dismounted. This new PF-D reduces the amount of batteries we have to carry, which is significant for the Soldier. You can make sure the functionality of that single piece of equipment is up and operationally ready instead of having a full rucksack layout of equipment."

Battalion Command Sgt. Maj. Russell Blackwell reiterated that developing the PF-D in a way that young Soldiers can understand is a big step for the Army.

"A smartphone is something that our Soldiers see, know and use on a daily basis. Now, to be on the battlefield with that same technology is going to greatly enhance the skills of the Artillerymen in a way that we've never before seen. Even as the technology gets smaller and more maneuverable, we've not stopped making it more lethal," Blackwell said.

The Army's Project Manager Mission Command at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, oversees PF-D's acquisition, integration, testing and fielding. At the program onset, PM Mission Command partnered with Program Executive Officer Soldier to integrate PF-D onto the Nett Warrior.

"The Soldiers who will be using PF-D grew up as true 'digital natives' and have very clear expectations of how they want to interact with their devices. Early on, the team adopted a comprehensive approach to providing a simple and effective user interface based on significant input from forward observers throughout the Army," said Lt. Col. Chris Anderson, product manager for Fire Support Command and Control, assigned to PM Mission Command.

"Moving forward, we are pushing to accelerate the fielding of PF-D across the Army and replace our legacy systems with a truly state-of-the-art platform for putting steel on target."

Several thousand PF-D systems will be deployed across the Army in the next few years.

LEVERAGING MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES TO SPEED NETWORK MODERNIZATION



The Army continues to leverage informed experimentation during joint multinational interoperability training exercises to improve data sharing between joint and coalition partners, while delivering critical tactical network and mission command solutions to the field at a faster pace.

New hardware equipment like Commercial Coalition Equipment (CCE), which enables secure tactical network access for coalition or commercial networks, and mission command software like Army Coalition Interoperability Solution (ACIS), which helps improve a coalition common operating picture (COP), are helping the U.S. and its NATO allies to fight together as a single lethal force.

“We all know that in any future conflict it’s very unlikely that the U.S. or any other country will be going alone,” said Maj. Gen. N. R. M. Borton, commanding general of the 3rd U.K. Division. “We will be going together, exactly as we have done in Afghanistan, Iraq and all the way going back to World War I. So in that end, we have to train together to make sure our

procedures and communications and the way we do business, align.”

As the Army pushes to modernize its tactical network to retain overmatch against near peer adversaries, it is leveraging incremental experimentation and a Developmental Operations (DevOps) model of incorporating Soldier feedback to inform fielding and continual system improvements, and uncover how network systems can be leveraged most effectively in a mission partner environment (MPE).

Experimenting with emerging data sharing systems like these in multinational training exercises is helping inform the Army on how to best integrate capability into U.S. and coalition partner network design. It also helps to determine “the art of the possible,” as the Army’s Network Cross Functional Team, the Program Executive Office for Command, Control, and Communications-Tactical (PEO C3T) and its product managers execute efforts to enhance joint and coalition interoperability.

As part of these efforts, in the Spring of 2018, PEO C3T leveraged both Joint

Warfighting Assessment (JWA) 18.1 in Grafenwohr, Germany and Warfighting Exercise (WFX) 18.1, with simulated and deployed operations reaching across three U.S. locations: Fort Bragg; Fort Carson, Colorado; and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The Army will leverage these exercises again in the spring of 2019 to advance coalition interoperability and the MPE even further.

Each coalition country has its unique network transport equipment that enables them to connect into a combined coalition network, so they can share information at their own discretion, collaborate and improve the common operating picture (COP). During these exercises, U.S. and coalition forces used an MPE network to display their COP, provide common services and exercise simulated joint fires. New technologies such as CCE and ACIS are empowering the coalition to exchange information, such as logistics, terrain, fires, friendly and enemy position data, to improve the COP and speed the decision-making process across joint and multinational forces.

We are getting bottom-up feedback from real-time users and our staff and our Soldiers are providing on-the-spot feedback to improve the systems.

Christopher Riley,
operations chief for
1st Infantry Division



PM TN FIELDS FOUR RAPID ACQUISITION PROGRAMS



Project Manager Tactical Network fielded the first units with four new expeditionary network communication capabilities in 2018, which add robustness and resiliency to the network, while increasing mobility to outmatch potential near peer threats. These include the Terrestrial Transmission Line Of Sight (TRILOS) Radio program of record (POR), and three non-PORs, Commercial Coalition Equipment (CCE), Secure Wi-Fi, and Modular Communications Node-Advanced Enclave (MCN-AE).

“Units need equipment that is smaller, lighter, quicker and more agile, but still able to provide a fast tactical network,” said Chief Warrant Officer 2 Randy Smith, network operations technician for 67th Expeditionary Signal Battalion (ESB), 35th Tactical Theater Signal Brigade. “We are on the move. Equipment needs to move quickly with the Soldier.”

The program office used experimentation and a developmental operations construct to inform tactical network design choices and to help speed acquisition and delivery. The Army granted materiel release for these four systems in June 2018, and in the same month PM Tactical Network began fielding TRILOS, CCE and Secure Wi-Fi to the first unit -- the 67th ESB, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In September 2018, the program office also fielded the Small Form Factor variant of Secure Wi-Fi to the first unit, the 44th ESB in Grafenwöhr, Germany.

To speed development, the PM relied heavily on Soldier feedback from pilot units, enabling continued improvements to the new systems prior to formal fielding.

The 2nd BCT, 1st Armored Division piloted MCN-AE prior to materiel release, and then successfully deployed with the capability to the National Training Center and then to theater.

Together, all of these capabilities are reducing size weight and power (SWaP), increasing capability and making the Army more mobile, agile and lethal. The expeditionary backwards-compatible TRILOS Radio sets up more quickly, is easier to operate and maintain, and delivers a significant increase in bandwidth and range, all in a smaller modular package, compared with the legacy High Capacity Line Of Sight (HCLOS) radio that it replaces. As the Army faces potential near peer threats, TRILOS also adds network redundancy and resiliency by providing an alternate means of high-capacity communication in contested environments.

Secure Wi-Fi dramatically reduces command post setup time, providing network connectivity and mission command capabilities in minutes versus the hours required to wire a command post. Commercial Coalition Equipment (CCE) enables network connectivity to commercial and coalition networks. Using the same network transit cased “box” as CCE, MCN-AE augments the existing intelligence network, enabling intelligence users to connect to all of the same resources they have when using the traditional Trojan Intelligence Network, over the Tactical Network. The PM is moving forward full steam ahead to field MCN-AE and the rest of these Signal Modernization systems to Army units.

NEW PLAYERS BRING NOVEL APPROACHES TO MODERNIZATION



It's not business as usual as the Army turns to nontraditional industry vendors to help modernize its tactical network.

The U.S. Army Network Cross-Functional Team, or N-CFT, and the U.S. Army Program Executive Office Command, Control, Communications-Tactical, or PEO C3T, recently leveraged the Rapid Innovation Fund program as a means to reach new partners, with innovative ideas, to help narrow gaps in the network.

"The use of the RIF through OTAs [Other Transaction Agreements] allows the Network CFT and PEO counterparts to rapidly prototype promising new network technologies for Soldier and leader experimentation," said Maj. Gen. Peter Gallagher, Director for the N-CFT. "Our intent is to solicit and experiment with emerging solutions that can bring significant performance improvements to the network in the near-term."

N-CFT and PEO C3T partnered with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Emerging Capabilities Office, and the Office of Small Business Programs to implement the RIF program to reach nontraditional vendors, which are those who may have mature, relevant technologies, but who have not typically been embedded in a pro-

gram of record, said Mindy Gabbert, PEO C3T lead engineer for experimentation.

"Some vendors already possess exciting and fairly mature technologies, but they just require an opportunity to understand how to integrate their capability into the Army's network design," she said. "They may also have existing capabilities developed for different environments, which once modified, may be suitable to meet the needs of Soldiers."

The network capability RIF process moved from request for white papers, to request for proposals, to formal agreements in less than eight months, Gabbert said.

The process began when the N-CFT posted a request for white papers on the National Spectrum Consortium and FedBizOpps. The RIF topics sought solutions for a roll-on/roll-off kit that integrates all functions of mission command, an automated Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency communications failover technology, wireless global Internet access and dismounted blue force tracking capability.

"For each effort we are interested in the technical feasibility of the prototypes for integration into the Army network," Gabbert said. "Again, we must identify

that sweet spot between innovation and maturity to ensure rapid development and experimentation."

Army reviewers received close to 30 white papers from either nontraditional vendors or traditional defense contractors partnered with nontraditional vendors. For a white paper from a traditional defense vendor to be considered, they had to demonstrate how nontraditional sub-contractors would represent a significant portion of the effort or enter a specific cost-share agreement, Gabbert said.

In late September, the Army executed five RIF OTAs, with five vendors, through the National Spectrum Consortium; two additional agreements are in the works. Work commenced for the first set of agreements on Oct. 15, with prototype equipment deliveries planned for the summer of 2019 and Soldier experimentation following in late summer/early fall. The Army will employ a Developmental Operations, or Dev/Ops, model for Soldiers to assess and experiment with the technology early in the process and provide feedback to inform requirements development.

The N-CFT and PEO C3T are currently considering future topics for RIF 19.

Addressing gaps in the network requires broadening the range of solutions we bring in," Gabbert said. "We believe that working with nontraditional vendors and tapping into existing technologies could help us meet this challenge.

Mindy Gabbert,
PEO C3T lead engineer
for experimentation



ARMY LAUNCHES EFFORT TO INTEGRATE COMMAND POST



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In the past, this burden has often been placed on units. We're taking on this integration effort to get the baseline design right. Then it's a matter of modifying that design to fit the specific needs of a unit.

Col. Joseph Escandon,
project manager for
Mission Command

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To improve units' expeditionary command-post capabilities, the Army is launching a modernization effort to provide mobile, scalable and survivable platforms.

An Army directed requirement has recently enabled the material development community to begin seeking command-post integration and capability solutions. The Army authorized the implementation of the Command Post Integrated Infrastructure, or CPI2, effort in December 2017 to address mobility issues and to ensure communications hardware and mission-command application integration across platforms. Currently near-peer threats can detect and target mission-command nodes, and large command posts are vulnerable because of their physical, electromagnetic and power signatures.

The Army is executing CPI2 in three phases, with the first two phases resulting from an approved directed requirement that addresses initial CPI2 capability. The third phase will establish CPI2 as a program of record.

Phase 1 will equip selected units with mobile platforms, secure wireless and

intelligent power solutions. Units will conduct their own integration of systems onto platforms in order to inform future command-post designs. Phase 2 involves the Army's Project Manager Mission Command leading and executing the prototype activities of five brigade sets of command-post solutions. Units will then provide assessments of the solutions to inform the program of record going forward.

PM Mission Command will lead the effort with Product Director Strategic Mission Command at the helm. Involvement from other PEOs; the Army Research, Development and Engineering Command; Army Test and Evaluation Command and industry will be required to achieve success. The Army will invite industry to compete and participate in certain aspects of the integration effort via a process known as other transaction authority. An OTA is a rapid, cost-effective and collaborative acquisition process for prototyping activities.

Vision for Future Command Posts

The requirements for successful

future command posts are broad. Reducing the cognitive load on Soldiers and implementing network capacity for expeditionary mission command are among the goals, said Col. Troy Crosby, Project Manager for Mission Command. These objectives are based on lessons learned from Network Integration Evaluations, unit rotations at the National Training Center and Joint Readiness Training Center, and Army Warfighting Assessments.

Seamlessly incorporating current and emerging capabilities will enable next-generation command posts to achieve better survivability, agility and scalability while reducing the physical footprint.

The Army has set forth several technological goals to meet Soldiers' needs, which include:

- Leveraging secure wireless technology for rapid connectivity
- Improving mobility by reducing the number of tents, trailers and generators
- Employing intelligent power systems and microgrids to decrease sustainment demands and reduce noise signature



- Enabling scalability to integrate into a larger command post infrastructure
- Reducing physical and electronic footprint to improve survivability by maintaining cover and concealment
- Ensuring low probability of detection and targeting resulting from light and electromagnetic emissions and power signatures

Path Forward for Integration

In order to meet an aggressive timeline for contracting, prototyping, testing and fielding, CPI2 will leverage commercially and government-developed components.

PM Mission Command, with its role as the program's central integrator, is working to meet the necessary acquisition milestone to execute both the directed requirement and the formal CPI2 PoR at such time that the Army Requirements Oversight Council approves the CPI2 capability development document. A CDD captures the information necessary to develop proposed programs, normally using an evolutionary acquisition strategy.

CPI2's strategy is to bring together existing programs through a system of

systems approach to achieve the Army's vision. To keep pace with the rapid pace of technology advancements, the program will also work closely with the Army's organic research community.

"We'll be synchronizing with our S&T and PEO partners to determine when solutions reach a mature technology readiness level," said Kim Reid, product director for SMC, which reports to PM Mission Command.

"We'll continue to identify future S&T efforts, and then based on the schedule, see where those transition points can be inserted into production. We'll leverage the expertise of the Army's scientists and engineers in these technical disciplines."

PM Mission Command is requesting the Army's S&T community to review technologies that can enhance camouflage, reduce electronic signatures and provide antenna remoting. CERDEC is tasked with developing command-post support vehicle prototypes for the M1079 Medium Tactical Vehicle and Joint Light Tactical Vehicle. Industry will compete for work on the M1087 mission-command platform.

Another essential aspect of CPI2 development will be working directly with the end-users -- Soldiers -- for continual feedback and as the Army progresses toward a fielded solution in the next few years. Soldiers must be able to operate future command posts with a minimal amount of training, Crosby said.

"We want to ensure Soldiers don't have to come up with band-aid methods of making all the components work together," Crosby said. "We're going out to collect designs that units have developed to see what we can incorporate. Their designs have been field-developed and field-tested. If we can collect the best ideas, that helps accelerate our design. Soldiers will have a voice in the final solution set."

Partnership with Industry

The Army's CPI2 stakeholders are anticipating holding an industry day at APG to share an overview and current status, projected acquisition timeline, established requirements and then request industry's feedback. Representatives from the Army's CPI2 community will participate in panel discussions and sidebar meetings.

PEO C3T ORGANIZATION



MG David Bassett
Program Executive Officer



Joseph Welch
Deputy PEO (A)



COL Michael Thurston
Chief of Staff



Kelly Curran
Director, BMD



Nick Saacks
Director, RMD (A)



Tom Brutofsky
Director, TMD (A)



Nancy Kreidler
CIO



Mike Payne
Director, OPS

(A) - Acting

2018 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE STAKEHOLDERS

Project Management Office
Mission Command



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Project Management Office
Network Enablers



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Tactical Radios



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Deputy Project Manager
Mike Hedley



Deputy Project Manager
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Station, Product Manager
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Communications Security,
Product Lead
Mike Badger



Handheld, Manpack, and Small
Form Fit, Product Manager
LTC Michael Baker



Mission Network,
Product Manager
LTC Michael Williams



Mission Command
Cyber, Product Lead
Jerry Harper



MilTech Solutions,
Product Lead
Tom Curran



Waveforms, Product Manager
LTC Timothy Sugars



Satellite Communications,
Product Manager
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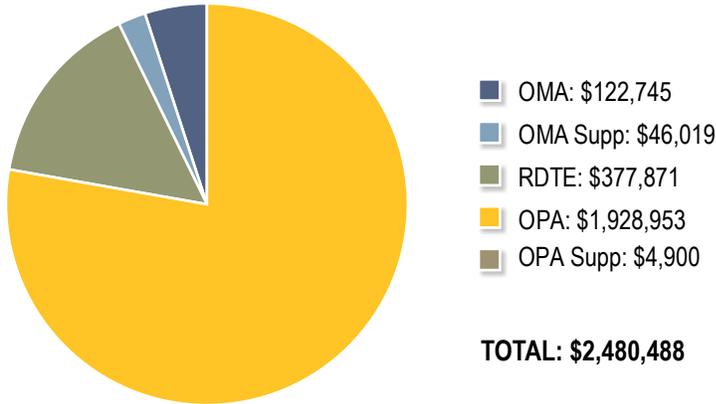
Tactical Network Initialization
and Configuration, Product Lead
Tara Claussen



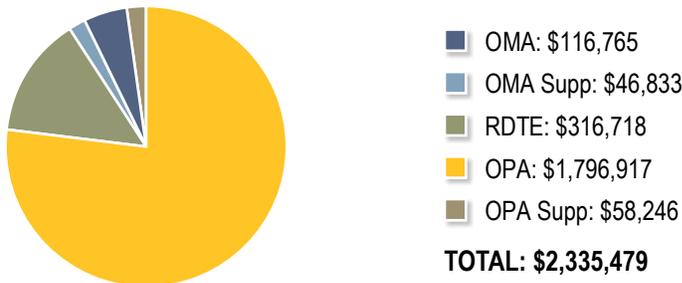
Manager Tactical Cyber
& Network Operations,
Product Manager
LTC Kelvin Graves

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

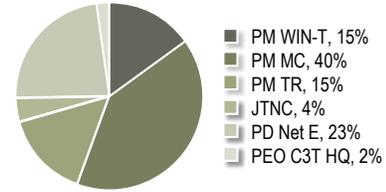
PEO C3T FY18 FUNDING (\$ in K)



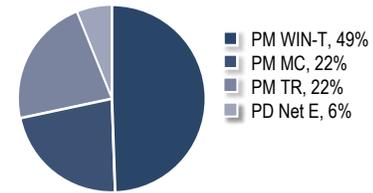
PROJECTED FY19 FUNDING (\$ in K)



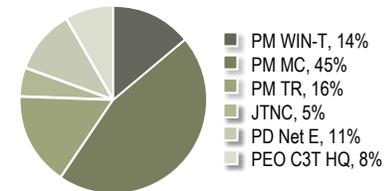
FY18 RDTE FUNDING



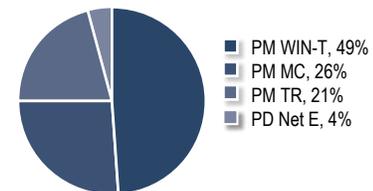
FY18 OPA FUNDING



FY19 RDTE FUNDING



FY19 OPA FUNDING



Sources: FY18 OPA/RDTE: 5F0 Report - EOM SEP; FY19 OPA/RDTE: PB19 Enacted
 FY18 OMA: ASC Final Targets 19 Sep 18; FY19 OMA: PB19 Lock Base Targets, ASC OCO Targets as of 26 Sep 18

PEO C3T ACQUISITION PROGRAMS AND EFFORTS: 53

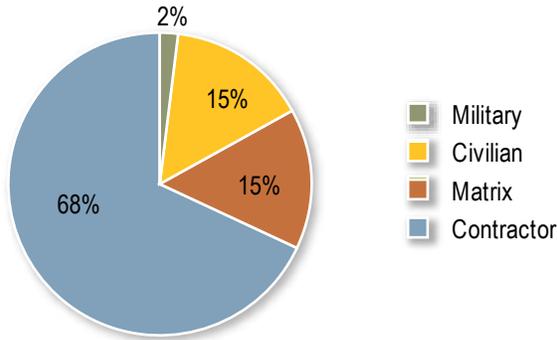
PROGRAMS:	
ACAT I*	5
ACAT II	4
ACAT III	14
PRE-ACAT	2
Non - ACAT	16
Non - APPN	5
Non - PoR	5

PHASES:	
PRE-ACAT	2
Tech Development	0
EMD	0
Production & Deployment	9

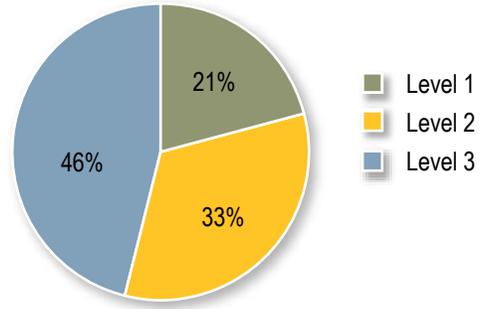
FY18 MILESTONE DECISIONS:		
PM	Program	MS
PM Tactical Networks	Troposcatter Transmission (TROPO)	MS C
PM Tactical Networks	Terrestrial Transmission Line of Sight (TRILOS)	FRP
PM Mission Command	Tactical Defensive Cyberspace Operations Infrastructure (TDI)	MDD
PM Mission Command	Precision Fires-Dismounted (PF-D)	FDD
PM Mission Command	CYBER Situational Understanding (Cyber SU)	MDD
PM Mission Command	Tactical Digital Media (TDM)	FRP

PERSONNEL SUMMARY*

PERSONNEL BREAKDOWN

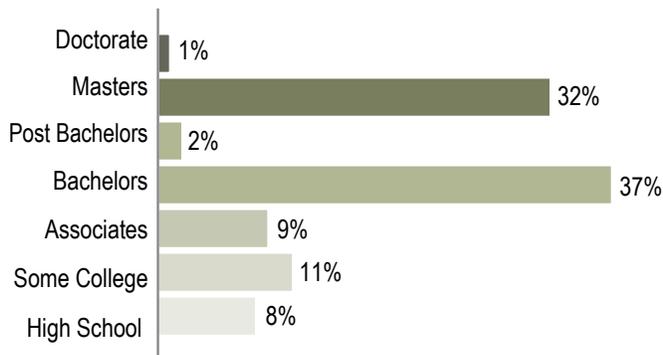


CERTIFICATION OF ACQUISITION PERSONNEL[†]



[†]Civilian Personnel Only

EDUCATION BREAKDOWN*



*Civilian Personnel only

KEY SKILL SETS:

- Program Management
- Engineering
- Information Technology
- Security
- Logistics
- Contracting / Procurement
- Accounting and Budget
- Administration and Clerical
- Computer Science

U.S. LOCATIONS





YEAR IN REVIEW

OCTOBER 2017



Ms. Flora Marshall was presented the Bronze Order of Mercury at the Program Manager Tactical Radios (PM TR) Town Hall. The Bronze Order of Mercury recognizes those people who have demonstrated the highest standards of integrity, moral character, professional competence and selflessness, and who have contributed significantly to the promotion of the Signal Corps and the Signal Corps Regimental Association.



The Project Lead, Network Enablers (PL Net E) Product Lead Communications Security (PdL COMSEC) recently kicked off the **Simple Key Loader (SKL) 3.1 Engineering Change Proposal (ECP)**. The SKL 3.1 ECP will ensure the U.S. Army sustains Cryptographic Modernization Initiatives (CMI) and Advanced Cryptographic Capabilities (ACC) compliance; Key Management Infrastructure (KMI) awareness; and Product Delivery Enclave (PDE) enablement.



In the aftermath of the monster hurricanes that hit the U.S. mainland and its island territories, the Army is providing the network communications needed to help get these storm-ravaged areas back on their feet. **The 63rd Expeditionary Signal Battalion (ESB) used organic Tactical Network satellite equipment, such as Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T), small deployable satellite terminals and the Joint Battle Command-Platform (JBC-P) friendly force tracking system to provide critical communications in Puerto Rico following Hurricane Maria.**

NOVEMBER 2017

By going wireless, Command Post set up and tear-down times can be reduced by hours, less cable and protective flooring have to be transported from location to location, and Soldiers can be untethered from their workstations for improved collaboration. **Most importantly, network downtime is significantly reduced. Units can turn on their Secure Wi-Fi hotspot and bring the CP up first instead of last, in as little as minutes instead of hours, and Soldiers can stay connected longer when jumping the Command Post.**



The 1st Armored Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division successfully used and simultaneously pushed the limits of Secure Wi-Fi during the unit's decisive action training at the National Training Center, at Fort Irwin, California, NTC rotation in the spring of 2017 and returned with a full scale employment of the system.

DECEMBER 2017

Can you hear me now? Thanks to PEO C3T and Project Manager Tactical Radios the answer is yes! **Army/Navy game...** It was T-minus one hour until kickoff at the Army Navy Game and still plenty of action at the radio and tactical network displays.





PEO C3T personnel wrapped up a trip to Grafenwoehr, Germany in support of next year's Joint Warfighter Exercise (JWA).



Project Manager Mission Command's Joint Battle Command-Platform integrated multimedia instruction team— composed of Soldiers, software developers, engineers and trainers—convened for a validation event of the new software at Fort Hood, Texas.



Capt. Doug Williams (standing) and Capt. Jake Singleton reviewed the Joint Battle Command-Platform's new interactive multimedia instruction software at Aberdeen Proving Ground Jan. 10. The IMI software will allow Soldiers to train on JBC-P from a CD, the Army's online training tool LandWarNet, or embedded on vehicle hardware known as Mounted Family of Computing Systems.



The Army's Transportable Tactical Command Communications, T2C2, was granted approval to proceed to full rate production. The FRP decision enables the program office to procure and field this expeditionary inflatable satellite system to Army units.

JANUARY 2018



1st Security Force Assistance Brigade (SFAB) training continued at JRTC and Fort Polk. **SFAB Combat Advisor Teams** used tactical data radios, software and communications gear fielded by PEO C3T that enable small-team communications for these real-world training scenarios.



PEO C3T officially changed hands as outgoing **Program Executive Officer Gary Martin** passed the organization's charter to the new PEO, **Maj. Gen. David Bassett** during a change of charter ceremony at Aberdeen Proving Ground

FEBRUARY 2018



The 50th Signal Battalion (Expeditionary) successfully utilized Enroute Mission Command (EMC) in its support to the 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division, during a deployment readiness exercise earlier this month. In support of this mission, EMC provides an expeditionary command post capability in flight, so the GRF can retain the same level of situational awareness and collaborative communications they have on the ground while enroute.



Project Manager Tactical Network **equipped the first unit, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division, with the inflatable satellite communications system known as Transportable Tactical Command Communications (T2C2).** Together with CECOM trainers, the PM provided new equipment training at Fort Bragg, N.C., the unit's home station.



The **Project Lead Network Enablers team conducted a Simple Key Loader exchange to Soldiers** at the Grafenwoehr Army Base in Grafenwoehr, Germany. The SKL v1 Exchange/Turn-In Program was coordinated by PL Net E to facilitate the requirement to remove legacy versions of the SKL and modernize the Army inventory. The program is a combined effort with Communications Security Logistics Activity and Tobyhanna Army Depot



Lessons learned from previous homeland disasters highlighted the fact that communication interoperability among military, government and non-government first responders can make the difference between life and death. In a proactive effort to improve force readiness, the Army is equipping all U.S. states and territories with a National Guard presence with a new tool suite, known as the Disaster Incident Response Emergency Communications Terminal, or more simply, DIRECT.



Today the 2nd Brigade Combat Team "STRIKE," 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) continued its Joint Readiness Training Center rotation at Fort Polk, LA. This is the **first unit to use the Tactical Communications Node-Lite and the Network Operations and Security Center-Lite** during a combat training center rotation.

MARCH 2018



Secretary of the Army Mark T. Esper viewed the U.S. Army Tactical Network Modernization Demo at Joint Base Myer - Henderson Hall.

APRIL 2018



U.S. Army Capt. Jake Singleton, an assistant product manager for Joint Battle Command-Platform, and CERDEC computer scientist Brendan Schafer tested the Expeditionary JBC-P at Aberdeen Proving Ground.



During the Joint Warfighting Assessment 18.1 in Germany, both U.S. forces (including 1st Infantry Division and 86th Expeditionary Signal Battalion) and Multiple Allied Nations supporting the exercise successfully used the Information System (MCIS) to support a shared coalition common operating picture for increased interoperability. Also, **Allied Nation Partners collaborated on ways to improve interoperability at the daily Common Operating Picture (COP) meeting, known as the "COP Shop."** The U.S. Army and its allied partners assessed new communications network technologies to help improve coalition interoperability and the COP.

MAY 2018

Capt. Leland Labbe and Rich Boodhoo **conduct testing on the Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS)** at Aberdeen Proving Ground. AFATDS provides fully automated support for planning, coordinating, controlling and executing fires and effects such as mortars, field artillery canons, rockets and missiles, close air support, attack aviation and naval surface fire-support systems.



MG Dave Bassett, PEO C3T, discusses how the **PEO is adapting programs to support U.S. Army and Network CFT priorities at the 17th Annual C4ISRNET Conference.** To an audience of more than 225 congressional, industry, media, U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and partners, MG Bassett stressed that we all have the same common goal in mind: deliver capability rapidly to our Soldiers together. "We are changing our culture to support the Dev/Ops model. The CFT is working hard to deliver what capabilities are needed, while the PEO will focus on transitioning capability from experimentation to a fielded system."



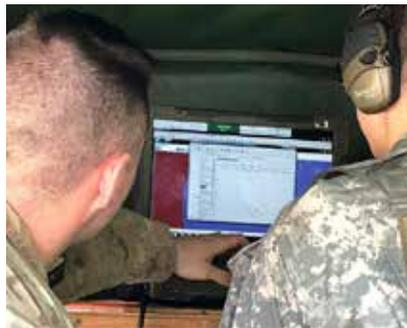
JUNE 2018



Project Manager Tactical Radios (PM TR) continued to support the U.S. Army's 1st Security Force Assistance Brigade (SFAB) equipment fielding efforts. PM TR team members executed a Total Package Fielding effort that usually takes 18-24 months, but they completed it in six months in order to support shortened timelines required by the SFAB. CPT Johnathon Dodge of PM TR deployed with the 1st SFAB to provide hands-on technical and procurement support and gathered recommendations from the 1st SFAB, allowing the PM TR team to improve future SFAB fielding efforts.



The 67th ESB is the first unit equipped with this smaller, faster, more expeditionary radio. TRILOS provided rapid set up for expeditionary communications through significant size, weight and power (SWaP) reduction compared with the legacy at-the-halt High Capacity Line Of Sight (HCLOS) radio, which requires two sheltered vehicles and two large antennas to relay information. TRILOS also provides significant increases in bandwidth and range, with low to no latency compared to satellite communication (SATCOM). Additionally, it can operate in SATCOM denied environments.



Soldiers from 3-112th Field Artillery, New Jersey National Guard, invited PEO C3T engineers to a unit drill at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst in June to learn how the current Advanced Tactical Field Artillery System is used to plan and process fire missions with howitzers.

JUNE 2018

Army units used expeditionary tactical network capabilities during Saber Strike 18, such as the inflatable Transportable Tactical Command Communications (T2C2) satellite terminal and the suitcase-sized Global Rapid Response Information Package (GRRIP).



JULY 2018

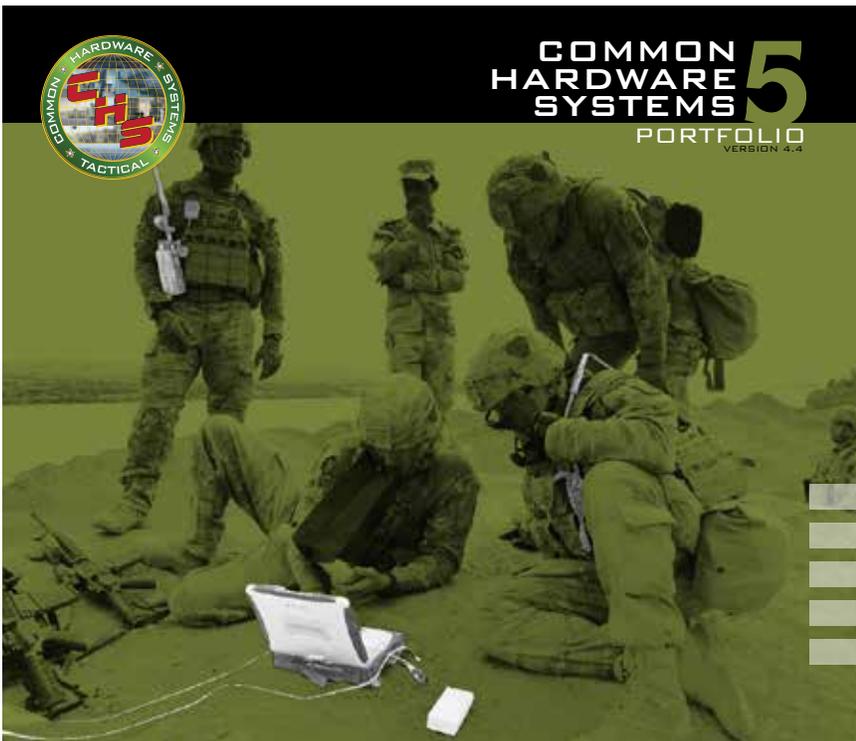
Project Manager Tactical Radios held a Change of Charter ceremony, where Colonel James P. Ross passed the charter to Colonel Garth K. Winterle.



Capturing how the U.S. Army and U.S. Marine Corps use the Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS), as well as identifying capability gaps and issues that need to be corrected, are important for designing effective human-computer interaction. Marines from the 10th Marine Regiment, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, demonstrate how they use AFATDS.



GEARING UP FOR NIE: MAJ Tim Forry and CPT Monica Holmes are part of the team currently conducting the Command Post Computing Environment Developmental Test (DT) at Aberdeen Proving Ground.



AUGUST 2018

The **CommonHardware Systems** program office just awarded the **CHS-5** contract effort! CHS-5 is a 'one stop shop' for tactical IT hardware solutions supporting more than 120 U.S. Army and DoD program offices (including USMC and USN) for rapid acquisition (orders on contract typically in 90 days or less) and delivery of COTS IT hardware and services. CHS-5 is a follow on effort to the CHS-4 contract effort. Over a typical year, between 75,000 to 100,000 pieces of hardware are acquired off the contract from approximately 65 small and 40 large businesses. The CHS-5 contract improves on the previous contract in significant ways including requiring vendors to establish a Public-Private Partnership with Tobyhanna Army Depot in order to facilitate product support and establishing a core logistics capability.



The **U.S. Army Tactical Cloud Industry Forum** kicked off at the Raleigh Marriott City Center with more than 400 industry attendees focused on tactical cloud computing. The event, was co-hosted by Program Executive Office Command, Control, Communications – Tactical and the Army's network cross functional team.



Project Lead Network Enablers (PL Net E) fielded 1,300 Automated Communications Engineering Software (ACES) Workstations to the U.S. Army, U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard worldwide. ACES is the Joint standard for use by all Services in development of frequency management and cryptographic.



PEO C3T congratulated **Mr. Patrick Doyle** for receiving the **Maj. Gen. Harold "Harry" J. Greene Award** from MG Cedric Wins for Innovation in the Civilian category! This highly coveted award recognizes the technological contributions of U.S. Army Soldiers and civilians who greatly enhance Readiness and Soldier performance.

Lt. Gen. Paul Ostrowski, Principal Military Deputy to the Assistant Secretary of the Army - Acquisition, Logistics & Technology, and Director of the Army Acquisition Corps, talked Army Futures Command and the future of acquisition and Army Modernization at Aberdeen Proving Ground.





55th Signal Company used their new Tactical Digital Media equipment from Project Manager Mission Command. **55th Signal at Fort George G. Meade, Md is the first unit equipped with TDM kits**, which enable Soldiers to gather, process and deliver digital audio, imagery and video files through kits composed of digital multimedia cameras, video-editing equipment, laptops, lighting, night-vision devices and audio gear. The U.S. Army will issue the kits to Public Affairs and Visual Information units across the force.



PM Tactical Network, with support from CECOM Trainers, provided Transportable Tactical Command Communications (T2C2) – Heavy new equipment training to the 2nd Security Force Assistance Brigade at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. SFAB units require expeditionary resilient communications equipment necessary for a rapid deployment into theater and missions across a wide operational area.



Lt. Col. Rodney Bilbrew assumed charter of Product Manager Command Post Integrated Infrastructure at Aberdeen Proving Ground. PdM CPI2, which is assigned to Project Manager Mission Command, leads the U.S. Army's modernization initiatives to develop and field expeditionary command posts.



PEO C3T teammates carried out the Validation Exercise (VALEX), where they tackled challenges setting up, integrating and validating the Army Network for the 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division ahead of Network Integration Evaluation (NIE) 18.2 at Fort Bliss, Texas.



As part of a fielding effort to support the 1st Security Force Assistance Brigade (SFAB), PM Tactical Network (PdM SATCOM) completed a validation exercise (VALEX) for full system check of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs) in Afghanistan prior to fielding. Four SFAB Non-Commissioned Officers, one Field Service Representative and the PM Tactical Network Assistant Product Manager for the Commercial SATCOM Terminals Program used the VALEX as an opportunity for informal training prior to the new equipment training that wrapped up last week. The 1st SFAB will use these VSATs for expeditionary satellite communications to support their advise and assist missions



The North Carolina Army National Guard successfully used its new tactical network communication tool suite, known as the Disaster Incident Response Emergency Communications Terminal, or DIRECT, to provide lifesaving communications capabilities to first responders and local emergency dispatch during the devastating aftermath of Hurricane Florence.



The U.S. Army awarded a competitive contract for the procurement of a 2-Channel Leader Radio. With the 2-Channel Leader Radio, Soldiers will only carry one radio instead of the two currently required for voice and data. The radios provide data and voice communications via multiple waveforms, and allow for flexibility to upgrade waveforms as new technology emerges, meaning the U.S. Army does not have to buy a new radio to upgrade capability.



MG Bassett offered remarks at the Baltimore World Trade Center commemorating the 17th anniversary of the attacks on September 11, 2001. MG Bassett and Maryland Lieutenant Governor Boyd Rutherford presented a wreath in front of the 9/11 Memorial.



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Approved for public release; distribution in June 2019.

