



## Integrated Tactical Network Component—Scalable Class of Unified Terminals (SCOUT)

The Scalable Class of Unified Terminals (SCOUTs) provide geostationary equatorial orbit (GEO) satellite communications for transmission of secure and non-secure data, voice, and video, all in a compact 1.3-meter dish configuration. Leverages modular commercial off-the-shelf communication and network requirements to provide beyond line-of-sight capability to the team level and above. SCOUT is a 1.3m carbon fiber satellite antenna with tri-band feed assemblies that supports colorless and secure enclaves capable of supporting multiple classification domains. SCOUT has encrypted enclaves with Inline Network Encryptor and assisted pointing with simple front panel display instructions assisting users in satellite acquisition. SCOUT is transported in four hard transit cases.





Integrated Tactical Network Component—Broadband Kit (BK):  
(V1) Mobile (MBK) / (V2) Vehicle (VBK)

The MBK/VBK are rugged, cloud-managed networking platforms that provide secure connectivity using cellular technologies. They support a wide range of network devices and enable all connected systems to send and receive data to and from the secure cloud via Wi-Fi and cellular networks.





8-watt radio



4-watt radio

## Integrated Tactical Network Component—Line of Sight (LOS) Backhaul

LOS Backhaul is a family of mesh radio products, powered by the Mobile Networked - Multiple Input, Multiple Output (MN-MIMO) waveform. When the Protected Waveform (U.S. Government Only) is used, the hardened waveform increases resiliency that transports distributed video and other high bandwidth data in harsh tactical environments. The LOS data transport provides backhaul between Tactical Assemblages.







### Next Generation Command and Control (NGC2)

- Command and control (C2) is foundational to how we fight. The Army is investing in a fundamentally different approach for C2 capabilities that will increase the Army's competitive advantage against sophisticated adversaries.
- Next Generation Command and Control (NGC2) leverages rapid progress in commercial technology to provide a data-centric C2 architecture across warfighting functions. It applies artificial intelligence and machine learning to equip commanders at Corps-level and below with the information needed to make better and faster decisions.
- NGC2 also includes transport that will enable Army tactical units to operate faster, with lighter, more survivable C2 nodes, and organize data into an integrated and intuitive framework for warfighting functions. At Project Convergence Capstone 5 (PCC5), Soldiers validated the NGC2 approach and provided quality operational feedback to enable the Army to rapidly scale the capability to an entire operational Division.
- NGC2 is vital not only because of "what" capability it will deliver to warfighters, but "how" it will deliver it. The NGC2 concept includes alignment of requirements and resources with modern commercial software and open systems design practices, thereby enabling agile delivery of intuitive, scalable, complementary C2 services.
- NGC2 will utilize open and standard architectures, rapid iteration of requirements, and close partnership between users and developers. NGC2 will provide multiple iterative and competitive opportunities for vendors and vendor teams to contribute technology across an ecosystem of apps, data infrastructure, software, and hardware.





## SGT Stout

SGT Stout is an Air Defense weapon system consisting of multiple ground-to-air missile launchers, sensors, 30mm cannon, and a .240 coaxial machine gun integrated on a Stryker A1 combat vehicle providing the Army improved capabilities for defense of maneuver formations and other tactical echelons from low altitude air attack and surveillance. Adaptive threats have developed a suite of airborne threat capabilities, supported by an integrated mix of surface-to-air and surface-to-surface shooters that threaten the ability of maneuver forces to conduct operations. The SGT Stout Family of Systems (FoS) defends maneuvering forces against Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS), rotary-wing and fixed-wing threats.





# Program Executive Office Missiles and Space

*Delivering Modernized Counter-UAS Systems To Transform And Sustain The Army*



## WINGMAN 103

- Wearable, passive radio frequency (RF) detection system designed to detect and alert the operator of nearby commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS). Wingman works as a standalone detection device or with the Pitbull jamming unit featuring:
  - Alarms indicating threats to the user by LED, vibration feedback and audio to a headset or loudspeaker.
  - Small form factor and low weight.

## PITBULL 101

- Wearable, electronic warfare (EW) defeat system that disrupts sUAS command and control links initiating lost-link protocol.
- Pitbull has limited sUAS GNSS navigation link disruption capability (GPS and GLONASS).



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## **SMASH 200L SMARTSHOOTER**

- SMASH increases small arms Counter-UAS capabilities at the squad level
- Increased situational awareness - Enables accurate shooting with both eyes open
- Fire control for use with M4 for Counter-UAS
- Detection, tracking and engagement of drones and small UAVs
- Ballistic support for a wide variety of ammunition types
- Connectivity with C4I systems, Battle Management Systems and external sensors
- Low life cycle cost (minimal training, maintenance and ammunition)

## **Features:**

- The basic SMASH system comprises a see-through optics sight, providing the shooter with a naturalistic sight picture and improved situational awareness
- Once locked onto the target, SMASH tracks its movements in the sight - even through a crowd - helping improve user situational awareness, easing their mental load and ensuring that when the time comes, the system will make that first shot count
- Simple, intuitive controls on the weapon allow the users to select and confirm the target without moving their hands





## M-LIDS SINGLE VEHICLE (2.1)

- The M-LIDS Stryker Vehicle provides Soldiers the mobility, firepower, and protection required to detect, identify, track, and defeat Group 1-3 UAS by consolidating mature technologies on to one purpose-built Stryker, reducing costs and the number of soldiers required to operate the system.
- The modular M-LIDS Stryker allows the USG-industry team to rapidly introduce emerging technologies such as new kinetic weapons and effectors, improved electronic warfare (CIED and C-UAS), directed energy, enhanced situational awareness cameras, mission data recorders, etc.
- The C-UAS technologies are fully integrated with the Army's Forward Area Air Defense Command and Control (FAAD C2) network which provides the common operational picture of air threats to all platforms.
- The M-LIDS Stryker addresses the reliability and performance concerns observed on the two MRAP All-Terrain Vehicle (M-ATV) M-LIDS solution, and it achieves significant commonality with the M-SHORAD Increment 1 Stryker.
- Capabilities:
  - Coyote Kinetic Interceptor
    - UAS Targets: Groups 1-3
    - Velocity: 125-150 m/s
  - Reconfigurable Integrated-weapons Platform (RIWP)  
30mm and 7.62mm Direct Fire Systems
    - Cued by on-board radar
  - Fire Control Radar
    - Track Capacity: 256 targets
    - Multi-Mission, high fidelity Ku-band fire control radar
  - Electronic Warfare





## Enhanced Night Vision Goggle – (ENVG)

ENVG provides the Soldier with enhanced situational awareness day or night in all weather and degraded battlefield conditions.

ENVG provides increased capability by incorporating image intensification (I2) and long-wave infrared sensors into a single, helmet-mounted passive device. The ENVG combines the visual detail in low-light conditions that is provided by image intensification with the thermal sensors ability to see through fog, dust, rain, sleet and other battlefield obscurants. This thermal capability, useful during the day as well as in no-light conditions, gives the ENVG a big advantage over night-vision devices equipped with I2 only. The ENVG also allows Soldiers to rapidly detect and engage targets because it permits use of existing rifle-mounted aiming lights.





## The Enhanced Night Vision Goggle – Binocular (ENVG-B)

ENVG-B is a helmet-mounted individual night vision device that integrates a long-wave infrared thermal sensor with high resolution white phosphor, dual Image Intensification (I2) tubes and displays the fused image in high definition. ENVG-B can be used during low and high light levels, extreme weather and with obscurants, and operates with the Family of Weapon Sights-Individual for passive targeting capability to provide the Soldier the ability to accurately engage targets without shouldering the weapon and execute offset shooting. ENVG-B operates on the Intra-Soldier Wireless network through Nett Warrior allowing the Soldier to display navigational, targeting, and situational graphics viewed through the system, increasing lethality, mobility and survivability due to greater situational awareness.







## AN/PVS-7B/D Night Vision Goggle

The AN/PVS-7 is a lightweight, high-performance passive third generation image intensifier system. The goggle assembly is a head mounted self-contained night vision system containing one biocular unit consisting of an objective lens assembly, an image intensifier tube, a housing assembly, and a binocular eyepiece assembly. The housing is mounted to a face mask assembly which is held by head straps to the user's head. The assembly incorporates an infrared (IR) light source which provides illumination, to permit close-in-viewing.





## Monocular Night Vision Device (MNVD), AN/PVS-14

The AN/PVS-14 Monocular Night Vision Device (MNVD) is a head or helmet-mounted passive device that amplifies ambient light and very near infrared energy to enable night operations. The system operates in conjunction with rifle-mounted aiming lights. The AN/PVS-14 incorporates an infrared (IR) illuminator with a momentary and continuous-on switching function. IR operation and low-battery indicators display within the Soldier's field of view. A wide range of optional accessories includes high-magnification lenses and a helmet-mounting bracket. The AN/PVS-14 can mount to the M4 Carbine receiver rail.

Provides the capability to engage and execute close combat, combat support, and combat service support operations in very low-light (starlight) conditions.







## Switchblade 600

### Mission:

The SB600 is intended to increase the lethality of the Infantry Brigade Combat Teams (IBCT) specifically against troops, armored vehicles, and tanks.

### Description:

The SB600 is a day/night capable, lightweight, unmanned aerial anti-tank ordnance, man-portable system with a lethal munition payload for IBCTs capable of engaging and neutralizing threats to include armored vehicles. It consists of an All-Up Round (AUR) and Fire control system (FCS). The AUR includes the launch/delivery system and loitering munition. The FCS consists of the Fire Control Unit (FCU), radio, and antenna. SB600 can range  $\geq 20\text{km}$  (straight line w/auxiliary antenna) with a flight endurance that enables the Soldier to make multiple orbits within the IBCT typically assigned battlespace, to acquire and attack targets within and beyond current crew served and small arms fire.

### Specifications:

#### All-Up Round (AUR)

- Launch/Delivery System
- Loitering Munition

#### Fire Control System

- High Gain Antenna
- Omni Antenna
- M1/2/5 Radio
- Fire Control Unit (FCU) Tablet Controller + Laptop



## **XM7 Next Generation Squad Weapon - Rifle**

The XM7 is a modular, piston driven, select fire, magazine fed, 6.8mm rifle. Its fully ambidextrous controls are similar to M4/M4A1 carbine operations with additional ergonomic features to enhance user operation, including non-reciprocating left side charging handle, collapsible/side folding buttstock, and free floating MLOK® handguard. The weapon was designed to be suppressed and comes with a quick detach suppressor optimized for the system to deliver reduction in both sound and visible flash signatures with a significant decrease in the flow of gases back to the receiver.

## **XM157 Next Generation Squad Weapon – Fire Control**

The Next Generation Squad Weapon – Fire Control (XM157) is a magnified 1-8X Direct View Optic (DVO) with a digital display overlay, Laser Range Finder (LRF), infrared/visible aiming lasers, ballistic solver (GBS-SA), and environmental sensors. The sight provides the user with the capability to perform Close Quarters Battle (CQB) and to rapidly engage threat targets at ranges exceeding 600 meters. This capability is facilitated by a ballistic solution and a corrected point of aim provided directly in the user's sight picture.







## XM250 Next Generation Squad Weapon – Automatic Rifle

The XM250 is a lightweight, belt-fed, select fire, 6.8mm light machine gun. It has fully ambidextrous controls, a collapsible buttstock, MLOK® mounting locations, and a recoil mitigation system. The weapon was designed to be suppressed and comes with a quick detach suppressor optimized for the system to deliver reduction in both sound and visible flash signatures with a significant decrease in the flow of gases back to the receiver.

## AN/PAS-35 Family of Weapon Sights – Individual (FWS-I)

The Family of Weapon Sights – Individual (FWS-I) is the next generation of weapon mounted thermal sensor that provides imagery including a reticle bore sighted to the host weapon that can operate in battlefield conditions (daylight, night, and obscurants). The FWS-I system provides Rapid Target Acquisition (RTA) capability when combined with the Enhanced Night Vision Goggle – Binocular (ENVG-B) or the Integrated Visual Augmentation System (IVAS). RTA is the ability to spatially align the weapon sight imagery, including reticle, with the user's field of view and overlay it in the ENVG-B or IVAS display.





## Medium Range Reconnaissance Unmanned Aircraft System (PDW C100)

The Performance Drone Works C100 is one of two systems selected to provide the Army with a Medium Range Reconnaissance (MRR) Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) capability. MRR is fielded to Transform-In-Contact Brigade Combat Teams at the company level. Mission characteristics include a rapidly reconfigurable, modular payload capability to execute mission changes across the primary reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition missions with additive tiered capabilities to execute target identification, communications relay, and kinetic missions.





## Medium Range Reconnaissance Unmanned Aircraft System (Anduril GhostX)

The Anduril GhostX is one of two systems selected to provide the Army with a Medium Range Reconnaissance (MRR) Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) capability. MRR is fielded to Transform-In-Contact Brigade Combat Teams at the company level. Mission characteristics include a rapidly reconfigurable, modular payload capability to execute mission changes across the primary reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition missions with additive tiered capabilities to execute target identification, communications relay, and kinetic missions.







## MV-75 Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA)

FLRAA is a medium sized, multi-role, vertical lift aircraft that combines the versatility of a helicopter with the speed and range of an airplane. FLRAA provides the Joint Force transformational aviation capabilities, delivering lethality to the battlefield twice as far and twice as fast as the current aviation fleet. It provides unparalleled versatility to accomplish any mission. It is “engineered to evolve” to incorporate state-of-the-art technology advancements throughout its lifecycle using a Modular Open Systems Approach (MOSA) and plug-and-play digital backbone. FLRAA can self-deploy worldwide without the use of strategic airlift, a first for Army rotorcraft. It is built with fly-by-wire technologies enabling advanced autonomy and future autonomous operations. FLRAA is on track to initiate fielding starting in 2030.

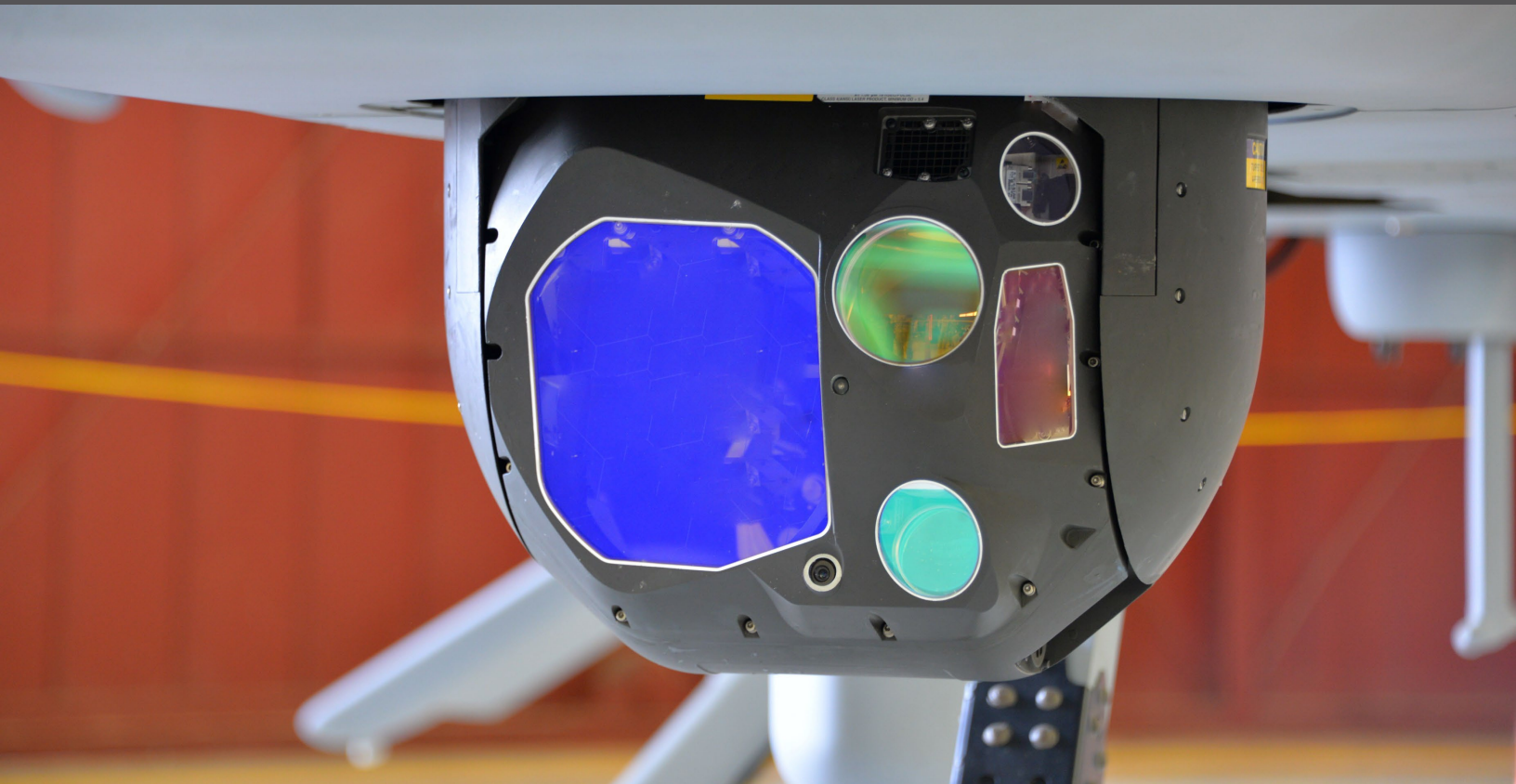




## Dismounted Assured Positioning, Navigation and Timing System (DAPS) Generation (GEN) II

DAPS GEN II is a handheld Military Code (M-code) GPS receiver that integrates multiple positioning, navigation and timing (PNT) sources to provide Army forces access to trusted PNT information in conditions where signals are degraded or denied. It supports the Army's transition to M-code GPS and allows dismounted soldiers to better target, move and communicate in multi-domain operations, with the PNT information derived from it directly enabling: the positioning of forces; navigation across operational environments; communication networks; situational awareness applications; and protection, surveillance, targeting and engagement systems that contribute to combined arms maneuver. DAPS GEN II (along with prior iteration quick reaction capabilities DAPS GEN I variants 1.0 and 2.0) is integrated with the Nett Warrior platform and is replacing the Defense Advanced GPS Receiver. DAPS GEN II received full-rate production approval in August 2024, achieved initial operational capacity in January 2025 and is currently being fielded to U.S. soldiers.





## Common Sensor Payload

The Common Sensor Payload (CSP) is an Electro-optical/Infrared/Laser Designator (EO/IR/LD) sensor that provides an advanced state-of-the-art sensor suite that can be used to collect critical information across the visible and infrared portions of the electromagnetic spectrum for Battlefield Commanders. The CSP is required for Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) operation and serves as the "eyes" of the UAS by providing high-definition (HD) imagery in day or night conditions for detection and classification of targets/threats. The CSP also provides a targeting capability for laser-guided munitions, to include air-to-ground AGM-114 Hellfire missiles.

The CSP consists of a turret unit (TU) and an electronics unit (EU). The TU is an imaging optical sensor of advanced multispectral capability. The EU controls the TU and receives commands from a data bus. The CSP includes no hardware to perform operator control, indicator, or display functions. When the CSP is integrated into a system providing suitable controls and video display (i.e. Ground Control Station (GCS) or cockpit), it can be operated using commands to detect, observe, identify, and engage surface targets. These sensors provide critical early detection and tracking data.