

780th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (CYBER)

# THE BYTE

Vol. 13, Issue 3

June 2025



U.S. ARMY 250: THIS WE'LL DEFEND



**780th MI BDE**  
"STRENGTH AND HONOR"

COL Candy Boparai  
Commander  
CSM Joseph Daniel  
Command Sergeant Major

780th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (CYBER), Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, publishes The BYTE as an official command information publication, authorized under the provisions of AR 360-1, to serve its Soldiers, Civilians, and Families.

Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of 780th MI BDE or the Department of the Army.

All photographs published in The BYTE were taken by 780th MI BDE Soldiers, Army Civilians, or their Family members, unless otherwise stated.

Send articles, story ideas, photographs, and inquiries to the 780th MI Brigade (Cyber) Public Affairs Officer (PAO) and The BYTE Editor, Steven Stover at [steven.p.stover.civ@army.mil](mailto:steven.p.stover.civ@army.mil), or mail to 310 Chamberlin Avenue, Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755, or call (301) 833-6430.



<b>P6 BYTE Introduction</b> COL Candy Boparai, BDE CDR, 780 MI BDE (Cyber)	<b>1</b>
<b>But One Life to Give: The Birth of Army Military Intelligence in the Revolutionary War</b> SFC Derek Tien, HHC, 780th MI BDE (CY)	<b>3</b>
<b>Vanguard Army 250 Exhibit celebrates generational service to our Nation</b> 780 MI BDE (CY)	<b>5</b>
<b>Fighting the Good Fight of Faith</b> CH (CPT) Joseph Feaster, 781 MI BN (CY) Photos by Jeff Bross	<b>9</b>
<b>Forging the Future of Cyberwarfare Training: 782d MI Battalion and CPB Set a New Standard</b> 1LT Kamy K. Shah, 782 MI BN (CY)	<b>14</b>
<b>11th Cyber Battalion: The Future of Cyber Warfare</b> U.S. Army Cyber Command	<b>17</b>
<b>Resilience with Purpose: A Soldier's Journey</b> PFC Jakk Conner Blackheart OSE, 780 MI BDE (CY)	<b>20</b>
<b>Training the Next Generation of Information Technology Specialists and Cyber Warriors</b> CPT Arinze P. Nwachukwu, HQ&A CO, 551 Signal BN	<b>21</b>
<b>Inactivation of Army's Only Active-Duty Information Operations Command</b> SSG Matthew Garrett, ARCYBER, and MAJ Ally Raposa, 1st IO	<b>24</b>
<b>Army Secretary visits cyber brigade</b> Photos by SGT David Resnick, SecArmy	<b>27</b>
<b>President's Cup VI Cybersecurity Competition</b> Photos by Allison Lenz and Carlos Guzmanof M.O.D. Media Productions	<b>29</b>
<b>Vanguard Assumption of Responsibility</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Army Soldiers reaching out to young people at the Augusta Air Show Ceremony</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>INSCOM Best Squad</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Corkboard</b>	<b>37</b>

**N**EXT QUARTER'S BYTE IS focused on the Brigade's Non-Commissioned Officers. As in other issues of the BYTE magazine, the command encourages your contribution to drive the Cyber and Information Advantage conversation. If you have an article to share, write a synopsis and send it to [steven.p.stover.civ@army.mil](mailto:steven.p.stover.civ@army.mil) NLT August 15, 2025. Final articles are due September 1.



## 250th U.S. ARMY BIRTHDAY

**F**or 250 years, Army Soldiers and civilians have supported our nation with their service. We will continue to defend our nation in the future.

*"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."* – Gen. George Washington, first President of the United States

On June 14, 2025, the U.S. Army will mark a significant milestone – the 250th anniversary of the establishment of our service. The central theme for the celebration is "This We'll Defend," which highlights the commitment of our Soldiers and Civilians to defending our country, just as they always have.

*"As we prepare for our future we also reflect on our past. 'This We'll Defend' was first used as a battle cry by the Continental Army. Today it reminds us that our Army's purpose is clear: To fight and win the nation's wars. We remain committed to honing our warfighting skills, enforcing standards and discipline, and living the values that have defined our Army culture for the past 250 years"*  
– Gen. Randy A. George, 41st Chief of Staff of the Army

### THE FOUNDING

Since its official establishment, June 14, 1775 — more than a year before the Declaration of Independence — the U.S. Army has played a vital role in the growth and development of the American nation. Drawing on both long-standing militia traditions and recently introduced professional standards, it won the new republic's independence in an arduous eight-year struggle against Great Britain. At times, the Army provided the lone symbol of nationhood around which patriots rallied.

*"For 250 years, Soldiers have proudly served our country and protected its people, with our oath to support and defend the Constitution as our guiding principle. We continue to stand ready to respond to the needs of the nation, and fight and win when called upon. This we'll defend!"* – SMA Michael R. Weimer



**P**RAETORIANS, As we mark the 250-year anniversary of the United States Army, I think with pride of its rich history, unwavering dedication, and profound impact on the nation's growth and security. This Byte edition is a tribute to the past, present, and future of the United States Army, paying homage to the Army's enduring legacy and its continuous evolution to meet the challenges of an ever-changing world. It highlights the courage, innovation and dedication that have defined our Army for 250 years and will continue to do so as we face the challenges to come.

From the fledgling Continental Army that fought for our independence to the highly trained and technologically advanced force of today, the Army has consistently embodied the spirit of our nation: resilient, innovative, and committed to the pursuit of liberty and justice. The Army has played a pivotal role in shaping our nation's history, from the battlefields of the Civil War to the beaches of Normandy, and from the jungles of Vietnam to the deserts and mountains of Iraq and Afghanistan.

As we reflect on the past, we must also look to the future. The Army of the 21st century faces new threats and complex challenges that require agility, adaptability, and a willingness to embrace innovative solutions. In this context, the role of cyber operations has become increasingly critical. Just as the Army has always been at the forefront of the technological advancements of the time, it is now leading the way in the domain of cyber warfare.

The modern battlefield is no longer solely defined by geography; it extends

into the digital realm. The Army's cyber capabilities are a powerful tool in this realm, defending against cyber threats and imposing cost on enemies. This cyber proficiency is not just an add-on; it is integral to the Army's evolving identity and strategic prowess.

In commemorating the Army's 250th anniversary, we honor not only the Soldiers and Civilians who have served with distinction but also the enduring values that have guided the institution through centuries of change: duty, honor, and country. These values remain steadfast as the Army adapts to new frontiers.

I invite you to join us in celebrating this historic milestone and to reflect on the enduring legacy of the United States Army. Together, we look toward a future where tradition meets innovation, and where the Army continues to stand as a beacon of strength and resilience.

Very respectfully,  
Candy Boparai  
COL, CY  
Commander, 780th MI BDE (Cyber)

*"Everywhere and Always...In the Fight!"* ■







# But One Life to Give: The Birth of Army Military Intelligence in the Revolutionary War

By Sgt. 1st Class Derek Tien, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 780th MI BDE (Cyber)

SINCE ITS INCEPTION, the United States Army Military Intelligence Corps has lived by its creed: “to find, know, and never lose the enemy.” The ability to know the enemy’s location, capabilities, and weaknesses has been vital to success throughout our military’s history. Without the vital role of military intelligence, it is impossible to say our military would prevail during the Revolutionary War, and our nation’s very existence today would be in doubt.

Following a series of military defeats, beginning with the American defeat at the Battle of Long Island, Gen. George Washington recognized the need for Soldiers specializing in reconnaissance and intelligence gathering. On August 12, 1776, Gen. Washington promoted Thomas Knowlton to the rank of lieutenant colonel with orders to establish such a unit.



Figure 1: Statue of LTC Knowlton in Hartford, Connecticut<sup>1</sup>

## Lt. Col. Thomas Knowlton

Lt. Col. Knowlton was born on November 22, 1740, in Massachusetts. His family relocated to Connecticut when he was a child. At the age of 15, he joined the Connecticut militia and served with distinction in the French and Indian War. He ended his wartime service with the

rank of second lieutenant.

Following the outbreak of war with the Battles of Lexington and Concord, his Connecticut militia was mobilized. Then promoted to captain, Knowlton led a company of 200 militiamen to join the growing Continental forces in Massachusetts. Knowlton’s unit would participate in the defense of key positions during the Battle of Bunker Hill. Knowlton’s unit held their positions until the general retreat, providing cover for the retreating Continental forces.

Following the Boston campaign, Knowlton joined Gen. Washington’s forces defending New York City. It was during the New York City campaign that Knowlton established the intelligence and reconnaissance unit known as Knowlton’s Rangers. Knowlton’s Rangers are known today as the U.S. Army’s first dedicated intelligence service organization.

Consisting of 130 men and 20 officers, the Rangers conducted reconnaissance and raids against British positions.<sup>2</sup>

On September 16, 1776, Knowlton’s Rangers participated in the New York campaign. The Rangers were scouting in advance of Gen. Washington’s main force at the Battle of Harlem Heights. While conducting reconnaissance of British outposts, the Rangers made contact with a large force of British soldiers. To prevent the British from advancing against the main Continental army, the Rangers engaged the British in what they believed was the British rear. During this engagement, Lt. Col. Knowlton was fatally wounded. Gen. Washington lamented his death, referring to him as the “the gallant and brave Colonel Knowlton, who would have been an honor to any country.”

Knowlton’s Rangers continued to

serve the Continental Army after their commander’s death. It was initially proposed that the unit disband, and its men returned to their previous units, but they were deemed too important an asset to lose. The Rangers were vital in the defense of Fort Mifflin in New York. They defended the position until November 16, 1776, when the fort was captured by the British and the unit taken prisoner.<sup>3</sup>



Figure 2: Last Words of Captain Nathan Hale, Engraving by Alexander Hay Ritchie<sup>4</sup>

## Capt. Nathan Hale

Of Knowlton’s Rangers, Captain Nathan Hale is one of its most famous members. A fellow Connecticut militia member, Hale was also a schoolteacher at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He left his teaching position and joined his militia unit following the Siege of Boston. As a member of Knowlton’s Rangers, he participated in the unit’s operations in New York.

After the American defeat in the Battle of Long Island, Gen. Washington needed intelligence on British operations to take Manhattan. The intelligence operation required somebody to infiltrate behind enemy lines. Capt. Hale was the only man to volunteer.

Using his background as a schoolteacher, Hale left for Long Island under the cover story of a teacher looking for work.

While gathering intelligence on British operations, he was captured by British soldiers searching for American saboteurs. There are conflicting reports on how Capt. Hale was identified as an American agent. One account says he was tricked by a British officer pretending to be a fellow American Patriot. Another account says he was betrayed by his Loyalist cousin. Regardless of the circumstances behind his capture, he was searched and discovered with incriminating documents still on his person. Although he succeeded in his mission, the British deemed him to be a spy and subject to execution by hanging. On the morning of his execution, his final words were recorded as. "I only regret that I have but one life to give to my country."<sup>5</sup>

*Legacy*

The Military Intelligence Corps, the United States Army, and the United States as whole would not exist today without the sacrifices of Lt. Col. Knowlton, Capt. Hale,

and the men of the Knowlton’s Rangers. Their legacy lives on in the units and soldiers who follow in their footsteps. To this day, the “1776” on the seal of United States Army Intelligence Service refers to the founding year of Knowlton’s Rangers.

In 1995, the Military Intelligence Corps Association established the Knowlton Award, named in honor of Lt. Col. Knowlton. The Knowlton Award recognized individuals who have contributed to the promotion of military intelligence, demonstrate the highest standards of integrity and moral character, display an outstanding degree of professional competence, and serve the MI Corps with distinction.<sup>6</sup> Recipients of the Knowlton Award include many senior leaders from the 780th MI Bde.

References:

<sup>1</sup>“Thomas Knowlton: A Small Town’s National Hero.” Connecticut History | a CTHumanities Project, 16 Sept. 2020, 1-1, [connecticuthistory.org/thomas-knowlton-a-small-towns-national-hero/](http://connecticuthistory.org/thomas-knowlton-a-small-towns-national-hero/).

<sup>2</sup>“Knowlton’s Rangers: ‘but One Life to Give.’” Defense Intelligence Agency, 4 May 2014, [www.dia.mil/News-Features/Articles/Article-View/Article/566972/knowltons-rangers-but-one-life-to-give/](http://www.dia.mil/News-Features/Articles/Article-View/Article/566972/knowltons-rangers-but-one-life-to-give/).

<sup>3</sup>“Knowlton’s Rangers, 1776 | Connecticut in the Revolution | American Wars.” Www.americanwars.org, [www.americanwars.org/ct-american-revolution/knowltons-rangers-1776.htm](http://www.americanwars.org/ct-american-revolution/knowltons-rangers-1776.htm).

<sup>4</sup>“Last Words of Captain Nathan Hale, the Hero Martyr of the American Revolution.” The Library of Congress, 2015, [www.loc.gov/item/2003679760/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2003679760/).

<sup>5</sup>“Nathan Hale: American Patriot. Army Ranger. Spy. - CIA.” Www.cia.gov, 1 Sept. 2022, [www.cia.gov/stories/story/nathan-hale-american-patriot-army-ranger-spy/](http://www.cia.gov/stories/story/nathan-hale-american-patriot-army-ranger-spy/).

<sup>6</sup>“Knowlton Award – Military Intelligence Corps Association.” Mica-National.org, 2018. [www.mica-national.org/awards/knowlton-award/](http://www.mica-national.org/awards/knowlton-award/). Accessed 15 May 2025. ■



Figure 3: United States Army Intelligence Seal



# Vanguard Army 250 Exhibit Celebrates Generational Service to Our Nation

*The Army's 250th birthday is June 14, 2025. For 250 years, Army Soldiers and Civilians have served our nation.*

*The Army motto is "This We'll Defend"*

**F**ORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md. – Members of the 781st Military Intelligence Battalion (Cyber), Vanguard, have contributed their personal memorabilia to create an Army 250 Exhibit that spans back to the Revolutionary War to showcase their service – and their Families' service – in defending our country.

Lt. Col. Scott Beal, the battalion commander, came up with the idea of an Army 250 Exhibit to celebrate the Army's 250th birthday. He said all the items were voluntarily provided by the men and women of the Vanguard, and in most cases, these are very personal effects including letters and uniforms.

"The idea behind this was to celebrate the best parts of the Army," said Beal. "It's also a means by which we bring people together, to celebrate the victories, to celebrate the wins... the things that make us who we are in that brotherhood and sisterhood we call the military."

Because the Army 250 Exhibit includes the Soldiers and Civilians' Family memorabilia, the artifacts also represent the U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and the Army Air Corps as well objects from our allies and adversaries.

"From the Imperial German Army or the transition helmet we had, the first steel pot that came out in World War I," explained Beal, who descends from a military lineage. "We even have French helmets, the Adrian helmet, as well as several things that were unique to the Army, the Doughboy helmet... It's a relic and a piece of our history that is phenomenal."

Although there are no U.S. Air Force memorabilia (yet), Beal said the Army Air Corps technically preceded the Air Force.

Additionally, there are complete card sets from Desert Shield and Desert Storm that feature Air Force fighters, bombers, and cargo planes.

Retired Chief Warrant Officer 2 Frederick (Fred) Robbins is an Army Civilian assigned to the 781st MI Battalion and traces his family's lineage of service back to the Civil War.

"I am a descendent of a family with a long history of serving in the military. While some of my relatives served in the other branches, the predominant share of my family has served in the U.S. Army and prescribe to the motto 'This We'll Defend,'" said Robbins, who served in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). "A member of my father's side served as a combat soldier in all but two conflicts (War of 1812 & Mexican War) this country fought."

According to Robbins, his Family has answered the call and fought for the ideas that the flag represents from Hamilton, North Carolina; Berlin, Maryland; New Haven, Connecticut; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and while scores of his Family has served, he wanted to take this opportunity to honor a few specific members of his family.

Robbins' father, Spec. 5 (SPC5) Frederick A. Robbins Sr., served during the Vietnam conflict; Robbins senior's older brother, Cpl. Albert Robbins, served as a combat medic during the Korean conflict; three of his great-uncles, left home to serve during WWII; Technical Sgt. (TSgt) Eugene Outterbridge, served as a tank commander, fighting under General George S. Patton's 761st and 619th Tank Destroyer Battalions; Outterbridge brother, 2nd Lt. Kempton Outterbridge, served as

a Tuskegee Airman; their younger brother, Spc. 4 (SPC4) Tamlin Outterbridge played with the U.S. Army Band in Europe; while their cousin, 1st Lt. Edith Outterbridge, served as a nurse in the Women's Army Corps; and Fred Robbins' grandfather, Pfc. William Robbins, served as an infantryman in the 367th Infantry Regiment, 92d Division during WWI.

"Two of my ancestors escaped enslavement to join the North Carolina 1st Volunteers Regiment Heavy Artillery (African Decent), later the 14th Regiment, U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery, during the Civil War," said Robbins. "My mother, Hazel B. Robbins, and her sorority Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Inc. play significant roles in the establishment of the Patriots of African Decent monument at Valley Forge National Historical Park honoring those who encamped with Gen. George Washington during the winter of 1777-1778. One was a Robbins' ancestor."

Robbins' contributed the following news articles, books, and family photos associated with his family's service to the nation:

- Photo of the Patriots of African Decent monument
- Newspaper articles about the 367th Infantry Regiment return from WWI
- Newspaper articles detailing the 619th Tank Destroyer BN combat actions
- Photo of TSGT Eugene Outterbridge and friend before WWII deployment to Europe
- Books about the 761st Tank Destroyer BN, 619th Tank Destroyer BN, and the book 1776 detailing the Patriots of African Decent's encampment at Valley Forge.



There is a Frederick Douglass quote that Robbins' learned from his family at a very early age.

**“Once let the black man put upon his person the brass letters ‘US,’ let him get an eagle on his button and a musket on his shoulder and bullets in his pocket and there is no power on earth that can deny that he earned the right to citizenship in the United States.”**

Chief Warrant Officer 2 Caitlyn Rodrigues, a cyberspace operations technician, with C Company, 781 MI Battalion, talked about her grandfather's service in Vietnam, and her brother and father's service in Afghanistan.

“I am a part of a family defined by decades of dedicated service,” said Rodrigues. “I didn't grow up around my blood relatives, the closest family we had was when we lived in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and my grandparents were four hours away in a small town outside of St. Louis. My family is spread out from coast to coast, and we consider ourselves nomads, never feeling particularly tied down to any area.”

Rodrigues' grandfather, Chuck Schuder served his country in the U.S. Army for 28 years. He was deployed to Vietnam as an armor officer and later as an Army psychiatrist.

“I don't know much about his service except for the handful of funny stories he's told about being held reliable for millions of dollars' worth of equipment,” reminisced Rodrigues. “I do know a few things though – he loves his family deeply and is proud of them. He loves music: making it, teaching it, listening to it, talking long hours about it, and has a keen affinity with being able to pick up any instrument and play it well. Even at 80.”

Rodrigues' grandmother graciously sent her a box full of things when she asked her for items:

- A stein from his time serving in Germany
- A shadow box of his service
- A plaque that's been hanging above his computer since Rodrigues was a

little kid.

- A (reel) tape from Vietnam – “I'm not sure coming or going. There's a barely visible inscription that says, ‘Happy Thanksgiving.’ I'd like to believe that my great grandparents sent this to my great uncle or grandpa while away in Vietnam but I'm really not sure what's on the tape.”

Rodrigues' father, Steve Chavez, served as a 91G (fire control repairer), 18E (Special Forces communications sergeant, commonly known as a ‘Green Beret’), 19A (armor officer), and 18A (Special Forces Officer) and served for 28 years with the 5th Special Forces Group from 1993-2000; 7th SFG 2005-2010; 1st Special Warfare Training Group (Airborne) 2010-2012; U.S. Army Special Forces 2012-2013; 1SFG 2013-2015; and his specialties and positions included: SF communications sergeant, scout platoon leader, SF officer.

She said her father served in Egypt, Kuwait, Ecuador, Colombia, and would joke that he might even own a home in Afghanistan.

“He made the international news three times, national news once, and he's in a book,” said Rodrigues. “If we've ever met, you'll know my dad is my biggest fan and greatest mentor. I grew up with a deep understanding of the sacrifices people made every day for our country. It wasn't just something I saw on the news—it was a part of everyday life. It was his everyday reality. Some of the lessons I learned growing up were, (A) Handle things at the lowest level; (B) There's always room for one more; (C) Go in and assert dominance quickly. Just kidding on (C)... maybe...”

Rodrigues said her father sent her a letter detailing the things he sent her for the battalion's Army 250 Exhibit.

“He has a special place in his heart for war art. ‘Rather amusing shoulder boards, old school CAV insignia, old school CPT rank and SF patch. The watch your grandfather wore in Vietnam, my watch I wore in Afghanistan, and a sterling silver WWII CIB turned into a bracelet. I always wore the older stuff,’” recalled Rodrigues.

Rodrigues' brother, Aaron Chavez, served as an 11B (infantryman) and 15T (UH-60 helicopter repairer/aircrew

member) from 2008-2017 with 1st Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment, 4th Brigade Combat Team, 2d Infantry Division, at Fort Lewis, Washington.

“He sent me prayer beads, some items from Korea (patches and coins), and a comic book,” said Rodrigues. “When I asked him about the items this is what he told me, ‘A mullah outside of Kandahar gave me those beads, and he said, ‘I pray every day for your salvation, Allah knows you.’” My brother had been deployed to an intersection in the hopes of interdicting a missing American soldier. The comic book has a personal story, and to my brother, at the time, he said, “It didn't seem the war would ever end.””

For Rodrigues, the items that she brought for the Army 250 Exhibit, “are deeply personal artifacts from my Family.”

She quotes an unknown author,

**“I didn't join the army for mom or apple pie; I joined for the man on my left & right.”**

Every Soldier and Civilian who contributed an item has a story to tell about their service and their Family's service. Most of these stories, about their sacrifices, their tales of brotherhood and sisterhood, joys and heartbreaks, will never be heard.

Ken Segraves, deputy to the commander and senior civilian advisor, 781st MI Battalion (Cyber), Vanguard, and a retired U.S. Army command sergeant major who served in Afghanistan, the Balkans, Iraq, and other contingency areas, was another of the many Army Civilians to contribute their personal memorabilia to create an Army 250 Exhibit.

Segraves comes from a long line of veterans going back to the Revolutionary War and all wars since. He brought in his 50th anniversary book of the 10th SFG; his Desert Camouflage Uniform Boonie hat; a certificate of achievement from Saddam Hussein; and a memorial bracelet memorializing Staff Sgt. Edwin H. DazaChacona, a Soldier he lost in Afghanistan.

“To the Praetorians (780th MI Brigade), the Vanguard Family, and the United States



Army, Happy 250th,” said Segraves.

Lt. Col. Beal said the Army 250 Exhibit will remain in battalion headquarters, at least, until June 14, when all the memorabilia will be returned.

“This We’ll Defend” since 1775.

Video interviews of Lt. Col. Scott Beal; retired Command Sgt. Maj. Ken Seagraves; retired Chief Warrant Officer 2 Frederick (Fred) Robbins; and Warrant Officer 2 Rodrigues, are posted on the 780th Military Intelligence Brigade (Cyber) DVIDS page at <https://www.dvidshub.net/unit/780MIB-C>.



**FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md.** – Ken Segraves, deputy to the commander and senior civilian advisor, 781st Military Intelligence Battalion (Cyber), Vanguard, and a retired U.S. Army command sergeant major who served in Afghanistan, the Balkans, Iraq, and other contingency areas, was one of many Army Civilians to contribute their personal memorabilia to create an Army 250 Exhibit. Ken comes from a long line of veterans going back to the Revolutionary War and all wars since.



**FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md.** – Lt. Col. Scott Beal, commander of the 781st Military Intelligence Battalion (Cyber), Vanguard, is the originator of the Army 250 Exhibit, has his own stories of his Family’s service to his Nation, and contributed most of the historic, and original, posters seen in the exhibit.



**FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md.** – Chief Warrant Officer 2 Caitlyn Rodrigues, a cyberspace operations technician, with C Company, 781st Military Intelligence Battalion (Cyber), Vanguard, contributed personal memorabilia from her grandfather, Chuck Schuder, who served in Vietnam; her father, Steve Chavez, a green beret; and her brother, Aaron Chavez, an 11B, infantryman – both served in Afghanistan and elsewhere.





PFC William Robbins  
U.S. Army (1916-1918)  
WWI  
Grandfather of CW2 (Ret) Frederick A. Robbins



TSGT Eugene Outterbridge  
U.S. Army (1941-1945)  
WWII  
Grand Uncle of CW2 (Ret) Frederick A. Robbins



CPL Albert Robbins  
U.S. Army (1950-1954)  
Korean Conflict  
Uncle of CW2 (Ret) Frederick Robbins



SPC5 Frederick A Robbins Sr.  
U.S. Army (1960-1965)  
Vietnam Conflict  
Father of CW2 (Ret) Frederick Robbins



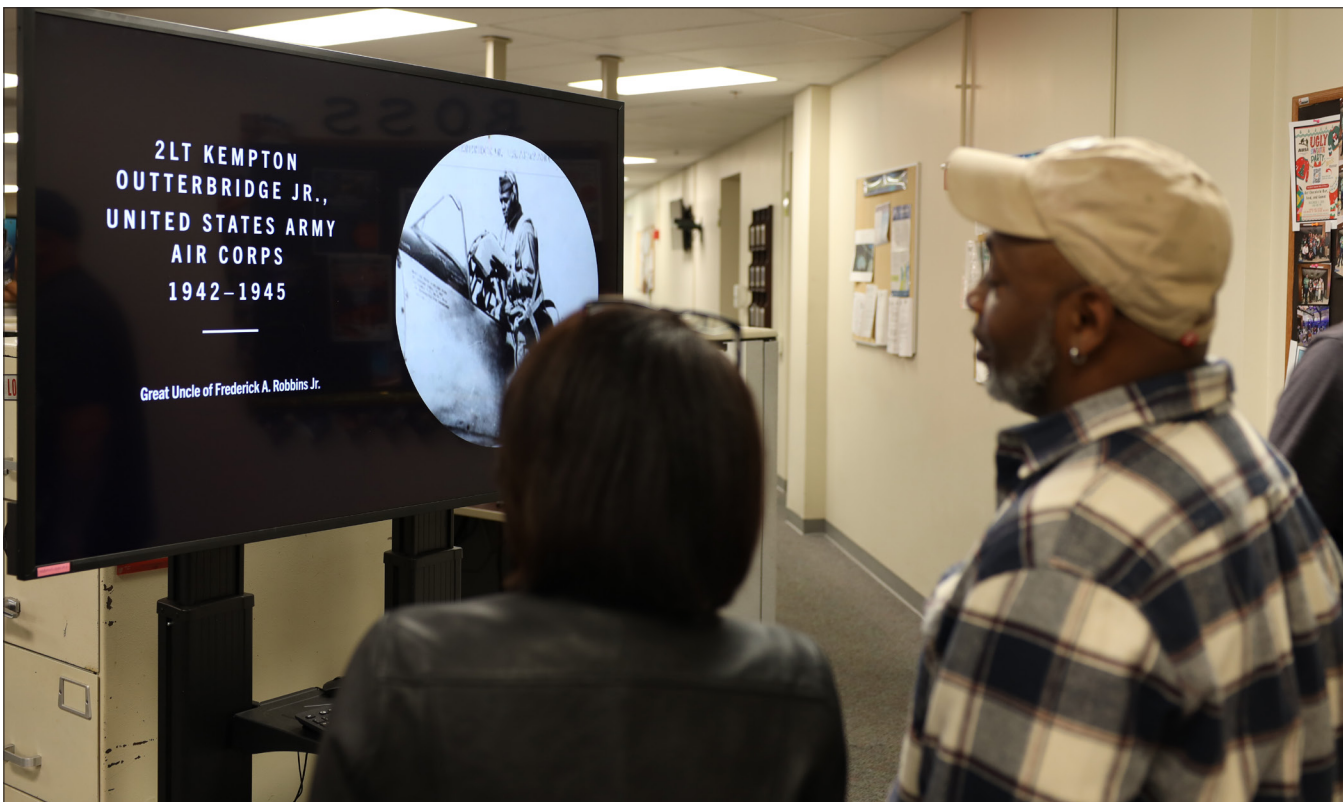
2LT. Kempton Outterbridge Jr.  
U.S. Army Air Corps (1942 - 1945)  
WWII  
Great Uncle of CW2 (Ret) Frederick Robbins



SPC4 Tamlin Outterbridge  
U.S. Army - WWII (1942 - 1945)  
Great Uncle of CW2 (Ret) Frederick Robbins



CW2 (Ret) Frederick A. Robbins Jr.  
U.S. Army (January 1998- October 2011)  
Operation Iraqi Freedom



**FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md. – Taybar Nixon (l), and Frederick (Fred) Robbins, a deputy team lead assigned to the 781st Military Intelligence Battalion (Cyber), Vanguard, was one of many Army Civilians to contribute their personal memorabilia to create an Army 250 Exhibit. ■**



# Fighting the Good Fight of Faith

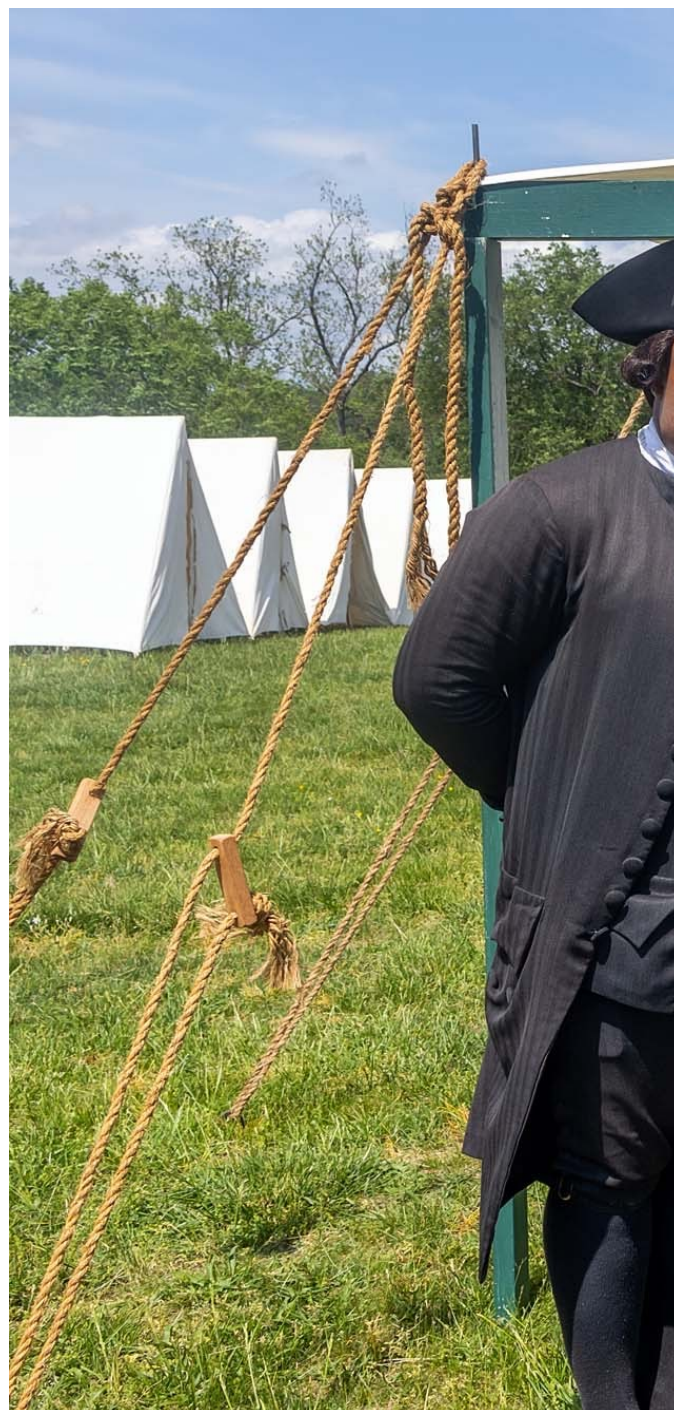
250 Years of Sacred Service of the  
United States Army Chaplain  
Corps

BY CH (CPT) JOSEPH FEASTER  
PHOTOGRAPHS BY JEFF BROSS

“Washington saw in him the embodiment of all those qualities he wished in a chaplain. Intrepid and fearless in battle, unwearied in his attentions to the sick and wounded—not only nursing them with care, but a faithful to their souls as though they were members of his own parish—with a love for his country so strong that it became a passion—cheerful under privations, and ready for any hardship—never losing in the turmoil of the camp that warm and glowing piety which characterizes the devoted minister of God.”<sup>1</sup>

This was said of Chaplain David Avery, who was active in the American Revolutionary War, participating in many battles such as the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Trenton campaign, and the Battle of Bennington.

Chaplain Avery was among the 218 known Chaplains that served in Continental Army and militia units during the War of American Independence. These Chaplains laid the groundwork for the next 250 years of sacred service; serving those who serve as the moral, ethical, and spiritual guide of the United States Army.





CH (CPT) Joseph Feaster and Minister Tim Platek portray Continental Army Chaplains at George Washington's Mount Vernon Revolutionary War Weekend.



**On July 9, 1776, General George Washington announced in a General Order that Chaplains would not only receive a pay increase but also a restructuring in which "there shall be one Chaplain to two Regiments."**

*The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Continental Cong<sup>re</sup>ss having been pleas'd to allow a Chaplain to each Regiment, with the pay of thirty three Dollars and one third p<sup>er</sup> month. The Colonels or commanding officers of each regiment are directed to procure Chaplains accordingly, persons of good Character and exemplary lives, so as that all inferior officers and soldiers pay them a suitable respect and attend carefully upon religious exercises. The blessing and protection of Heaven are at all times necessary but especially so in times of public distress and danger. The General hopes and trusts, that every officer and man will endeavour so to live, and act, as becomes a Christian Soldier defending the dearest Rights and Liberties of his country.*

Chaplains have always been present in the military. The Roman Empire utilized their priests to offer sacrifices before a battle began. Medieval knights, such as the Hospitaller, would have Chaplains to conduct divine services and protect holy sites during the Crusades. By the 18th century, Chaplains were a common sight in European armies, but unlike other military corps, there was nothing specified for ordained clergy. Chaplains were not identified by a corps but only by the units they were attached to.

On July 29, 1775, the Chaplain Corps was established by a resolution of the Continental Congress. Chaplains were to have the same rank and pay as a Captain of infantry, \$20 a month.<sup>2</sup> With this, the United States Army Chaplain Corps is not only one of the oldest branches in the United States Army, but it is also the oldest military chaplaincy organization in the world (the second oldest is the Royal Army Chaplains' Department of the British Army which was established in 1796).<sup>3</sup>

What makes the United States Army Chaplain Corps so unique at its establishment is two-fold: 1) it was strongly advocated by General George Washington and 2) it established and promoted what was called "liberty of conscience". Because of these factors, the experiment of the Chaplain Corps was as radical as the birth of America.

On June 19, 1775, George Washington was commissioned by the Continental Congress as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. When Washington arrived in Cambridge to assume command of the Continental Army on July 3, 1775, he was confronted with a disorganized, undisciplined, and unruly army.

Tim Platek, a minister and historian who reenacts as a chaplain of the 18th century, credited Washington on the realization of the need and importance of Chaplains early on in the war.

"George Washington was definitely a man of order, discipline, proper etiquette. And so he understood, he firmly understood, that to have a good Army, you need a trained Army," Minister Platek said. "But you need a morally good and proper Army, as well. So besides the training that would come, he realized that we needed chaplains. The chaplains really do oversee the moral discipline of the men and to be a presence in camp."

The "presence in camp" is the heart of the Chaplain Corps. Today it is called "ministry of presence", the notion that the Chaplain is always available and always ready to drop whatever task to care for the Soldier. This is what separates Chaplains from other branches in the Army. The Chaplain's life is primarily governed by the spiritual, moral, and ethical needs of the Soldiers they look after.

"When you're in camp as a presence, there is a different feeling of the people in camp," Minister Platek said speaking about his own experience as a Chaplain for reenactors. "Even if people are not necessarily coming to your service, there's a presence that's felt."

Because of the presence of Chaplains within the camp, many of the Soldiers of the Continental Army and militia units were given a greater purpose of what they were fighting for during the War of Independence. The war was not just about taxes, representation, or some tyrannical king. According to the Chaplains, it was fighting for the liberty to think and believe for oneself.



Minister Tim Platek provides religious support to Continental Soldiers during a tactical as Elisabeth Feaster (wife of CH Feaster) cares for the wounded.

**“One could not look anywhere over the thirteen States during that struggle...without seeing the clergy standing as bulwarks of freedom or toiling singlehanded for its success.”**

—REV. JOEL T. HEADLEY

During the First Great Awakening, which swept the colonies from about the 1730s to the 1750s, many clergymen (who would go on to serve as Chaplains in the American Revolutionary War) preached that all people were “equal in the eyes of God.” This idea predated the words of the Declaration of Independence which stated “all men are created equal.”

With this rhetoric, many Chaplains during the war advocated that because rights did not come from law or government but instead came from God, man should not be under the constraints of the state sponsored church, the Church of England. Before the Revolution there was no freedom of religion. Every colony (save for Pennsylvania and Rhode Island) was dominated by the Anglican Church. The people were pressed into worshiping and believing according to the dictates of the King's Church. There was no liberty of conscience.

Dissenting denominations, such as Baptist, Presbyterian, Catholic, and Methodist were persecuted; many were jailed, beaten, and even killed all for not bowing the knee to the Anglican Church.

One Chaplain, the Reverend John Murray was even seen by other Chaplains with disdain. Murray, the founder of Universalism in America, was invited by the commanders of the three Rhode Island regiments to be their chaplain. Other chaplains objected due to his radical religious views.

Washington issues a General Order on September 17, 1775 dictating that “The Revd Mr John Murray is appointed Chaplain to the Rhode-Island Regiments and is to be respected as such.”<sup>4</sup> Washington believed that if one were willing to serve as a Chaplain, no matter the denomination or religious tradition it was their right to serve others who served.



CH (CPT) Joseph Feaster educates Chaplains from the United States Army Institute for Religious Leadership about 18th century chaplaincy during a staff ride at Cowpens National Battlefield.



“Throughout the war, a lot of the denominations, Baptists, Presbyterians, and such, were fighting for more equal rights, equal treatment of religion, which they were granted,” said Minister Platek.

Because of the sacrifice and dedication of the Chaplains during the War of Independence, Thomas Jefferson drafted the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom. On January 16, 1786, the Statute passed and affirmed the right of individuals to choose their own religious beliefs without government interference. This Statute would be the precursor to the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

The first Chaplains of the Chaplain Corps slogged so the future Chaplain Corps could run. They faced starvation, disease, wounds, and nakedness. Some died in battle while others died from the elements. But these Revolutionary Chaplains endured it all so that they could be with and care for the Soldiers under their charge. They provided religious resiliency, spiritual support, and ethical encouragement to the heart and soul of the Army.

As we celebrate 250 years of sacred service, let us always remember the faithful servants

of the cloth who not only answered the call to serve but answered a higher calling.

“For though I am free from all, I have made myself a servant to all, that I might win more of them.”

-1 Corinthians 9:19

***Pro Deo et Patria!***

---

#### References:

<sup>1</sup>Headley, J. T. *The Chaplains and Clergy of the Revolution*. New York: Scribner, 1864.

<sup>2</sup>*Journals of the Continental Congress*. Vol. 2. US: Government Printing Office, n.d.

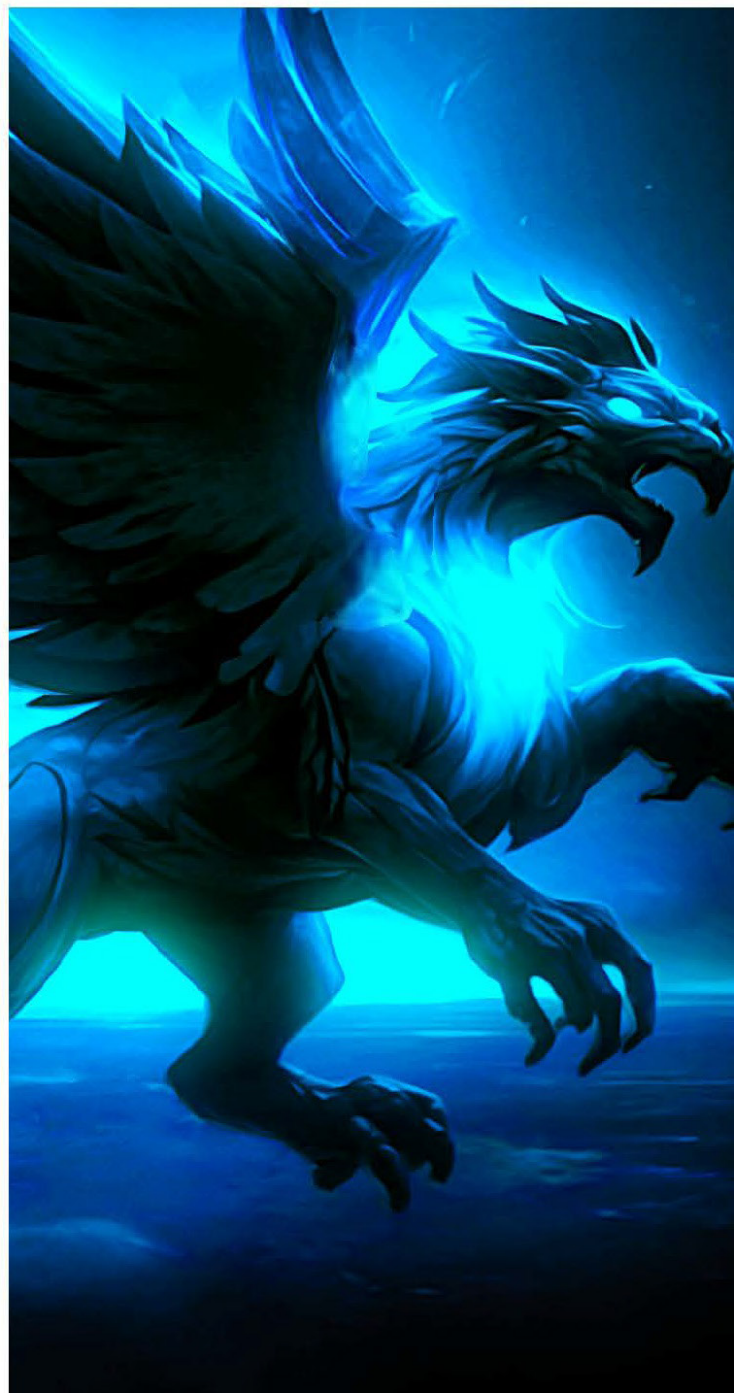
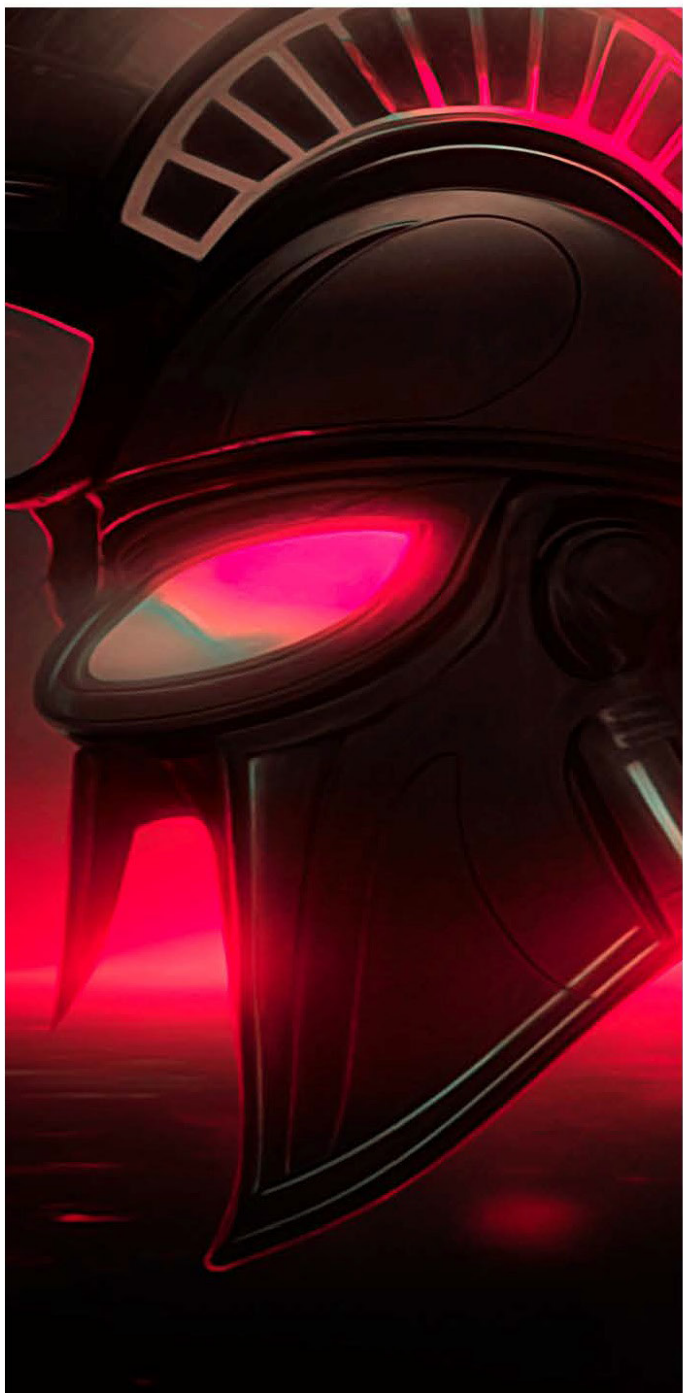
<sup>3</sup>Snape, M. F. *The Royal Army Chaplains' Department, 1796-1953: Clergy Under Fire*. Woodbridge, UK: Boydell Press, 2008.

<sup>4</sup>“Founders Online: General Orders, 17 September 1775.” National Archives and Records Administration. <https://founders.archives.gov/?q=john+murray&s=1111311113&r=104>.



# Forging the Future of Cyberwarfare Training: 782d MI Battalion and CPB Set a New Standard

By 1st Lt. Kamy K. Shah, 782d Military Intelligence Battalion (Cyber)





**R**ECENTLY, THE 782D MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (CYBER) pioneered a groundbreaking cyber training scenario, elevating a routine team certification exercise into an innovative and dynamic joint experience.

Dubbed Griffin vs. Legion, the exercise brought together the 1st Cyber Battalion Griffins (1CYBN) and the 782d MI BN Cyber Legion, fostering a competitive, force-on-force engagement that pushed both sides to their tactical and technical limits.

This novel training initiative has established a new benchmark for cyber operations, creating an enduring partnership between the 1CYBN and 782d MI BN. By pitting the Griffins against the Cyber Legion, participants gained valuable insight into both Defensive and Offensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO/OCO). This adversarial training construct ensures that cyber forces sharpen their ability to anticipate, counter, and neutralize threats in realistic, high-stakes environments.

“We (400 Cyber Protection Team) had a phenomenal time training with the 782d and increasing our knowledge with a live adversary during a training exercise,” said Capt. Brennen Chaussey, 400 CPT. “The exercise evaluated the ability of the 400 CPT to defend critical data, networks, and systems using friendly cyberspace capabilities.”

The Scenario Development Team (SDT) set out with a deliberate objective: to execute a realistic, relevant, and robust scenario build for the Battalion’s Mission Readiness Exercise (MRE) to ultimately prepare teams for Brigade Certification event – the Operational Readiness Assessment (ORA). Through iterative deliberate planning sprints, the SDT designed and implemented a high-quality Force-on-Force training event that integrated Cyber Protection Battalion (CPB) elements into the MRE, ensuring a more comprehensive and realistic evaluation of cyber capabilities. The exercise was designed to utilize the Persistent Cyber Training Environment (PCTE) and Joint Cryptologic Mission Simulation System (JCMS) to evaluate

the CMTs’ and CSTs’ (Cyber Mission Teams and Cyber Support Teams) ability to perform Mission Essential Tasks (METs) prior to Brigade certification events. The scenario incorporated DCO by integrating CPB elements into the framework, loading network tools and capabilities into the range, co-writing scenario orders for both CMT and CPT tasking, co-manning an Exercise Control Group, and establishing Rules of Engagement (ROE) that aligned with real-world operational constraints.

The success of Griffin vs. Legion was largely due to the extensive preparatory work undertaken by the SDT, which meticulously built the exercise’s foundational components. The team produced a comprehensive suite of operational documents designed to mirror real-world mission planning, including Coalition Forces Land Component Command (CFLCC) orders, Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) orders, and Joint Task Force (JTF) Legion orders, complete with detailed annexes to guide participating units through the complex scenario. The SDT also developed an intricate Decisive Action Training Environment (DATE) Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE), offering a rich, intelligence-driven backdrop for the exercise. Additionally, they crafted extensive Land and Air Weapon Engagement Guidance (WEG), Base Orders (BASEORDs), Fragmentary Orders (FRAGOs), Operations Orders (OPORDs), and Executive Orders (EXORDs)—all critical to shaping the exercise’s operational tempo. To ensure an immersive experience, the team constructed a comprehensive Road to Conflict narrative, producing a variety of intelligence products and traffic that replicated real-world communications, intelligence gathering, and cyber threat analysis. This meticulous preparation ensured that the exercise environment was as authentic and challenging as possible, equipping participants with the tools necessary to navigate complex cyber battlefields.

A critical component of the exercise was the emulation of the signals intelligence (SIGINT) environment, which provided near real-time, intelligence-driven insights

into adversarial activity. The SIGINT environment was designed to replicate realistic electromagnetic spectrum operations, enabling teams to detect, analyze, and respond to enemy signals activity in coordination with their cyber maneuver operation. This capability was closely aligned with Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) priorities, ensuring that SIGINT-driven intelligence supported operational decision-making in a way that mirrored real-world conflicts. By integrating SIGINT capabilities into the exercise, participants honed their ability to conduct targeted intelligence collection, electronic warfare coordination, and cyber threat analysis, all of which are critical components of multi-domain operations. The fusion of cyber and SIGINT disciplines within the exercise directly supported HQDA’s objectives of enhancing joint force integration, bolstering cyber-electromagnetic activities, and refining force readiness for future conflicts. Not only that, but by building off an existing Mission Command Training Program (MCTP) exercise designed for the corps level, the scenario development team simulated realistic conditions for cyber in support of strategic multi-domain operations. By using a MCTP scenario, there now exists the continuity to expand their current product and even create new exercises backing corps-level lines of effort.

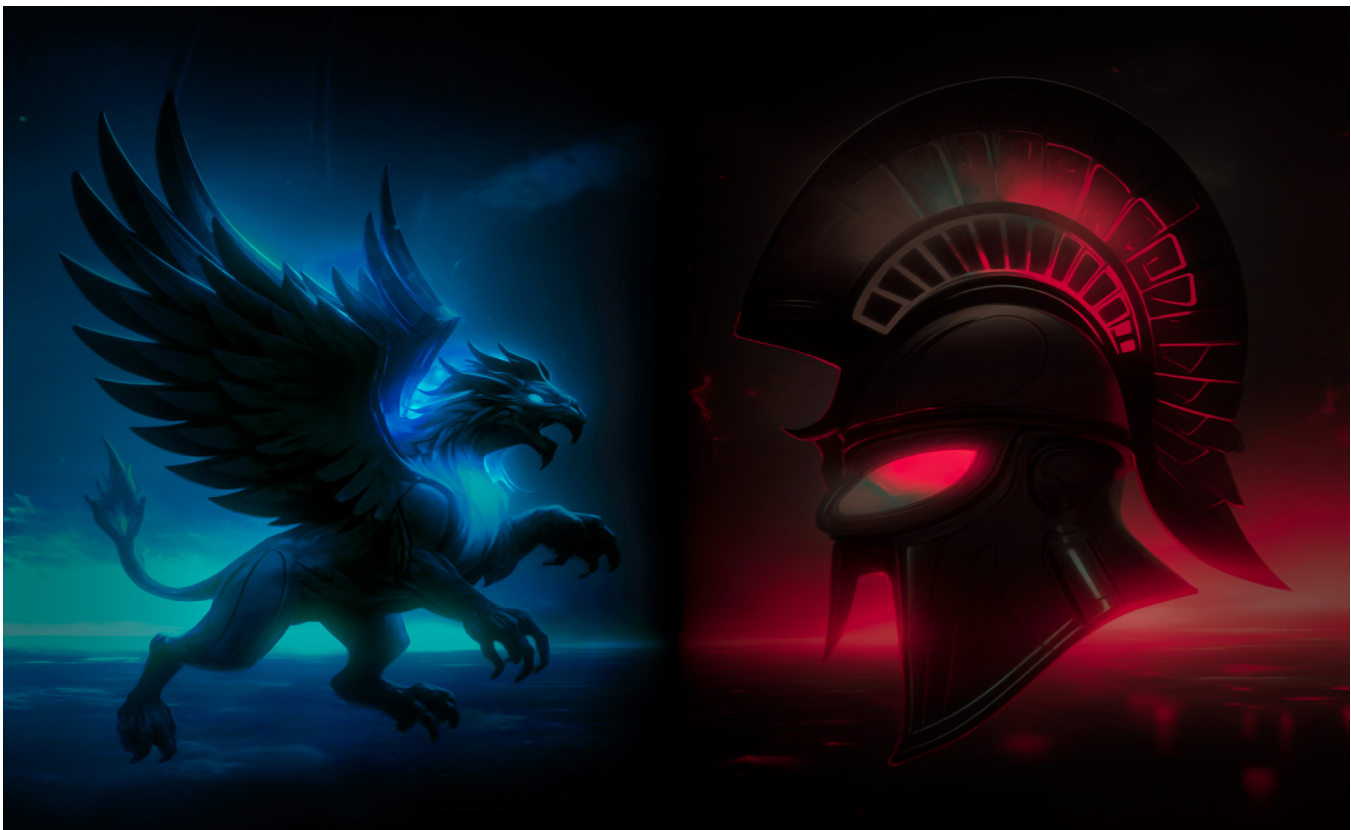
To support realism within the simulation, the National Security Agency’s Planning Exercises Department (NSA PLEX F9E) was instrumental in enabling full integration and execution of JCMS within the training environment, supporting the operational architecture for simulated missions. Artificial intelligence technologies were used by the SDT to generate realistic cyber personas and expand the scenario’s narrative storyboard, introducing dynamic behavioral traits and decision-making paths that increased the complexity and realism of the training.

In addition to focusing on the certification process, the CMTs, CSTs, and CPTs gained an opportunity to refine and update their Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in a risk-free

environment. Junior analysts, planners, and operators were able to experiment, fail, and learn without operational consequences, fostering a deeper understanding of complex cyber engagements. The exercise also emphasized collaboration with the CPT, enabling CMTs and CSTs to develop a more nuanced understanding of the network defender's mindset. This enhanced cross-training experience improved the teams' ability to anticipate defensive strategies, recognize vulnerabilities, and refine offensive tactics accordingly.

An intense and immersive experience that rigorously challenged our tactical decision-making and technical adaptability. This force-on-force engagement not only put each team's reputation to the test but also fostered a high level of enthusiasm and motivation," said Maj. Ken Woods, Team Lead of 404 CMT, underscoring the impact of the exercise: "The 'cyber knife-fights' that transpired were instrumental in elevating this exercise into a notable success, providing invaluable training that will ameliorate our real-world operational differences."

The success of Griffin vs. Legion has sparked discussions at the highest levels of leadership, with strong indications that this model could reshape Cyber Mission Forces collective training doctrine moving forward. The scenario development effort has also drawn interest across the force, including from the Cyber National Mission Forces J7, Cyber Protection Brigade leadership, and other key stakeholders who recognize the potential of this model to elevate joint cyber training. By embedding force-on-force cyber engagements into MREs, units can better prepare for the increasingly complex challenges of the cyber battlefield. With Griffin vs. Legion, the 782d MI Battalion and CPB have not only set a new precedent for cyber training but have also forged a path toward more integrated, effective, and battle-ready cyber forces for years to come. ■





# 11th Cyber Battalion: The Future of Cyber Warfare

**F**ORT EISENHOWER, Ga. – For much of the last two decades, the Army’s Electromagnetic Warfare Soldiers and leaders focused on counter-Improvised Explosive Device measures. Today Army Cyber Command (ARCYBER) is joining with key partner organizations in a Radio Frequency Data Pilot, a modernization initiative designed to tackle today’s battlefield challenges and make sure the U.S. Army doesn’t fight the next war with the tools and techniques of the last war.

Several major Army organizations have a hand in the pilot: Headquarters Department of the Army, the Army Management Office – Strategic Operations, Army Futures Command, the Army Cyber Center of Excellence, elements of the Army’s Special Operations/Cyber/Space Triad, and the Army’s Multi-Doman Task Force.

But the boots on the ground who are putting that new technology to the test are the Soldiers of the 11th Cyber Battalion. Here’s a look at what they have been doing.

## *National Training Center (NTC), Fort Irwin, Calif.*

A cold January wind blew across the sands of the Mojave Desert as Spc. Curtis Davis and Staff Sgt. Shabazz McKenzie of the 11th maneuvered through a mock village looking for electro-magnetic signatures. Moving from building to building the cyber warriors continually checked the readings on a device that helps track enemy signatures. The stucco-covered structures were bare, the streets empty, but the unseen radio spectrum hummed with a myriad of signals.

The pair are members of an Expeditionary Cyber and Electromagnetic Activities (CEMA) Team (ECT) who were part of a training rotation at the NTC in January 2025.

The battalion’s Soldiers have been to NTC before. But this time was different. Instead of playing a supporting role to help

a brigade or division train, the Soldiers of Bandit Company’s ECTs 5 and 6 spent their two weeks at NTC focusing on the 11th’s own training objectives according to Lt. Col. Luis Etienne, the battalion’s commander.

Using their equipment, Davis and McKenzie found two emitters and making the connection with their headquarters, the team returned to their vehicles and were met by the leadership of the battalion’s higher headquarters, the 780th Military Intelligence Brigade (Cyber).

Col. Candy Boparai, the brigade commander, asked the Soldiers how the training was benefiting the ECT.

“We learned a lot as a team,” said McKenzie. “We got to test out some new equipment and new software.”

Command Sgt. Maj. Joseph Daniel, the brigade’s senior enlisted leader, praised the team but reminded the Soldiers how vital it is to stay abreast of developments in their rapidly changing field.

“Remember to get into the books. Stay sharp and stay focused. If you ever deployed, it could be lifesaving,” said Daniel.

During the exercise’s after-action review, Etienne congratulated Davis and McKenzie for finding the two specific targeted networks to exploit quickly in the mock village where multiple networks had been set up for the training.

Etienne then went over what the teams need to improve and what challenges the battalion’s Soldiers will face in future training rotations. The way ahead, Etienne said, will require:

- Practicing technical skills and techniques repeatedly at the battalion’s home-station located at Fort Eisenhower, Georgia, so when they take part in exercises, they can focus more on improving tactical skills such as stealth, reconnaissance, security, and defending themselves in combat. “When you come to NTC, the only thing that should

be new is the Opposing Force (the OPFOR – their “enemy” in the exercise) trying to kill you,” said Etienne.

- Devising more communications options to improve their reach-back capability and extend their range.
- Sharing what they learned with the battalion’s other teams.

“This is the most real-world training we have had,” added ECT leader 1st Lt. Angeline Tritschler.

ARCYBER has worked closely with its special operations and space colleagues in the Triad to provide combatant commanders options that leverage the skills of all three disciplines, conducting exercises to test ways to reinforce special operations forces with cyber and space capabilities.

Members of the 1st Special Forces Group attended the January training to observe the 11th in action and gather technical details for future operations. Maj. Malcolm Royer, a cyber and electronic warfare officer assigned to 1st Group, was on hand at the training and reported that the advances gained in the NTC exercise will help his group to increase the capabilities of their own equipment and develop additional techniques for accessing target computer networks.

Royer wrote that the exercise successfully demonstrated cyber effects in training by leveraging real connections with the real, active teams at Fortitude Hall – the headquarters for ARCYBER at Fort Eisenhower – instead of devolving to notional effects, or “white carding.”

Etienne’s battalion also caught the attention of leaders at U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Col. John Whitfield, FORSCOM’s Information Advantage (G39) officer, spoke with the 11th Soldiers at Fort Irwin and said he would go back to FORSCOM and tell leaders about the capabilities the battalion’s warriors and ECTs can provide

the Army's warfighters.

"You have two-star generals speaking well of you," said Whitfield.

#### *Fort Huachuca, Ariz. – Vanguard 24*

In the arid foothills of the Huachuca Mountains, the 11th Soldiers have been training to prepare for any engagements across the globe.

The fort's landlocked Range F is about 15 miles north of the Mexican border and 3,000 miles from U.S. Army Pacific in Hawaii. The range in the high country of the Chihuahuan Desert is a dry expanse of rocky hills smothered in agave, cacti, and yucca. The only signs of water are rutted sandy roads eroded during previous flash floods.

On this training range, Soldiers from 11th Cyber Battalion partnered with the 3rd Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF), 3rd Multi-Domain Effects Battalion (MDEB), 1st Special Forces Group, and the Australian Defence Force's (ADF) 7th Signal Regiment, to practice delivering cyber and electromagnetic effects against adversary communications and weapons platforms during a two-week exercise known as Vanguard 24.

The Soldiers of the 11th – members of Apex Company's ECTs 1 and 2 and capabilities developers from the Cyber Solutions Detachment – practiced island-hopping and dealing with enemy capabilities such as radio frequency jammers, air defense missiles, and radar sites, preparing for an upcoming training rotation at the Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center in Hawaii.

Maj. Easton Ring, who led the teams from the 11th, said their main goals were to "practice delivering remote cyber effects." The team also used airborne assets to geolocate targets and pass that information to exercise partners to facilitate lethal and non-lethal targeting.

"You can't shoot what you can't see," Ring said.

The teams' mission advances several Army priorities, including continuous transformation, data-centric operations, and protecting U.S. and allied troops with stand-off capabilities.

In a 2023 study of U.S. Army

capabilities in cyber, electromagnetic warfare, and information advantage, Maj. Gen. Paul Stanton, the Cyber Center of Excellence Commander at that time, wrote that the war in Ukraine has taught the world's militaries the importance of inexpensive drones in modern warfare.

"The Army must focus on developing payloads for attributable unmanned platforms to gain proximity to the target and to reduce risk to both force and mission," wrote Stanton.

Or, as 11th Cyber Spc. Connor Allsup put it: "This will circumvent getting Soldiers dangerously close to an objective by using drones."

1st Lt. Edwin Urbina-Rojas of the 11th worked on a lightweight truck fitted with sensors, antennas, and two solar panels to keep his equipment running without overtaxing the engine.

Urbina and his team wanted to reduce the time needed to execute those missions from seven minutes to less than a minute.

The team's efforts allow higher headquarters organizations to "do some fire missions on those emitters and then we can eliminate them," said Urbina.

In the second half of the exercise, the 11th's soldiers moved to a remote location in a New Mexico ghost town and were still able to deliver effects over long distances, according to Ring.

Lt. Col. Pablo Diaz is the 3rd MDEB commander. His team set up a tactical operations center on Fort Huachuca's main post. A mesh network kept track of the locations of the exercise participants across the desert and transposed those locations onto a map that simulated U.S. forces and Australian partners on a Pacific island.

"We are testing long-range, over-the-horizon capabilities," said Diaz.

According to Diaz, in a war in the Pacific, his battalion would have to

maneuver close to the enemy for effective reconnaissance and targeting.

"We're basically playing Ranger reconnaissance out here," said Diaz.

From Range F, ADF officer Lt. Dominic Shiner's radio was patched through to U.S. Army Col. Michael Rose, commander of the 3rd MDTF at Joint Base Lewis-McChord in Washington state. Shiner updated Rose with a situation report.

"That was a good achievement for everyone involved," Shiner said.

The Australians participated to see how to integrate with American forces and to evaluate their EW equipment. Shiner predicted that within a year ADF leaders will decide whether to purchase the same equipment as the Americans, enhancing interoperability and coordination of efforts between the two forces.

Following Vanguard, Rose praised the teams and noted that the exercise helped identify gaps as well as achieve some significant accomplishments.

"Great work!" Rose wrote in an email to the participants. "Let's ensure not to lose these key relationships when this single iteration is done but rather continue to build on them with repeated opportunities."

*Leviathans "Global Reach, Global Impact" Praetorians "Everywhere and Always...In the Fight!"* ■





# Resilience with Purpose: A Soldier's Journey

By Pfc. Jakk Conner Blackheart OSE, 780th Military Intelligence Brigade (Cyber)



**I** DIDN'T TAKE THE STRAIGHT PATH into the Army.

I grew up on the Salish-Kootenai reservation in Saint Ignatius, Montana, surrounded by the legacy of those who served before me. My parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents had all worn the uniform of the U.S. Army, and while it was always a part of my life, it wasn't a path I immediately followed. My early years were filled with education and ambition, pursuing a bachelor's in cybersecurity and information assurance through WGU (Western Governors University), and working as a policy and IT analyst for the Oregon state government. I had intended to make a name for myself in the civilian sector, with plans to move my family to Virginia and to work for a federal defense contractor.

But life has a way of rewriting your plans.

When my wife gave birth to our daughter and we found ourselves in a difficult custody battle for her son, everything else fell away. My job offer was rescinded due to clearance complications. We had exhausted every backup plan, and I was taking any job I could to keep my family afloat. Eventually, we made the call we had long discussed but never acted on, I would enlist.

It wasn't an easy decision. Years earlier, friends and I had planned to join the Rangers or Special Forces together. But one by one, those plans dissolved. I was scared, scared I wouldn't be enough, scared to walk away from what little stability and ease I had. But this time, I had a family depending on me. The Air Force turned me away due to eczema-related medication. The Army didn't flinch. I was waived in, sworn in, and shipped off to basic.

Basic Training was unlike anything I had ever experienced. We lived without hot water, MREs (Meal Ready-to-Eat) became daily meals, and change felt constant. I developed severe allergic reactions and skin issues early on, and

the absence of my family hit me harder than I expected. There were nights I stood in the rain, sleep-deprived, hungry, and uncertain, but I kept going. And when I needed it most, a drill sergeant took her hat off, spoke to me human to human, and reminded me why I was there: not just for myself, but for the ones I loved.

That lesson stuck. I became a sounding board for younger Soldiers; someone they could lean on when things got overwhelming. It didn't matter that I was new. My age and experience made me a natural point of reassurance. I learned how to survive, not just physically, but mentally, how to keep pushing forward and carry others with me. That's where I found my strength: not in standing alone, but in walking alongside others.

Now, I serve as a 17C, cyber operations specialist, with the 780th Military Intelligence Brigade (Cyber). I currently work as an orderly room clerk and will be attending CNOQC/FORGE (Computer Network Operations Qualification Course) training to become an offensive cyber operative under Title 10 and Title 50. My MOS (Military Occupational Specialty) is challenging, not everyone makes it through AIT (Advanced Individual Training), but I am grateful to work with some of the most brilliant individuals I've ever met. Every day, I put this uniform on with pride. Not just for what I do, but for what it represents.

To me, the uniform is more than fabric and patches. It is the embodiment of sacrifice, legacy, and responsibility. It carries the memory of my ancestors and the weight of my family's future. My wife

and children are my "why", the reason I endure the long hours and hard days. They are my strength, my reason, my mission.

Looking ahead, I'm still figuring things out. But if I were to stay in, I would pursue the path of an Army chaplain, offering spiritual guidance, particularly for those following or exploring Norse Pagan faith. My spiritual well-being has grounded me through this journey, and I hope to offer that same grounding to others in search of meaning or comfort during hardship.

If I have any advice for those considering enlistment, it's this: Find your "why." There will be days that test everything you think you know about yourself. But if you have a purpose strong enough, a goal, a family, a calling, nothing can stop you. Resilience isn't just about enduring. It's about pushing forward with purpose.

And that, more than anything, is what the Army has taught me. ■



# Training the Next Generation of Information Technology Specialists and Cyber Warriors

By Capt. Arinze P. Nwachukwu, 17A, Company Commander, HQ&A Company, 551st Signal Battalion



**M**ODERNIZING THE ARMY to meet the challenges of multi-domain warfare (MDW) involves several key strategies across technology, doctrine, training, and organizational structure. The approach to MDW focuses on integrating capabilities across air, land, sea, space, and cyber domains. This undoubtedly has implications for both the training and development of the Army's information technology (IT) and cyberspace warriors. Supporting this thought, Tolk et al. (2022) argues that Soldiers must be trained in traditional warfare techniques and how to integrate and coordinate operations effectively in a multi-domain environment. Adopting joint training exercises and multi-domain simulations that include strategies that leverage kinetic and non-kinetic effects, cyber warfare, electronic warfare, and other non-traditional means is crucial in preparing Soldiers for real-world operations. (U.S. Department of the Army, 2020).

Regarding the importance of collaboration and interoperability, Zemer and Howell (2020) argue that MDW requires seamless collaboration across military services and international partners, thus requiring the Army to enhance its interoperability with NATO allies and other coalition forces to ensure cohesive operations across all domains. In line with the above argument, Gompert and Libicki (2021) emphasized the critical importance of integrating cyber and space domains into traditional military operations. The authors further argue that the Army must ensure interoperability with other branches, particularly the Air Force and Space Force, to prevent vulnerabilities and strengthen national defense posture.

Adopting Joint Training Exercises and multi-domain operations in Signal and Cyber Professional Military Education (PMEs) provides trainees with a permissive training environment to absorb the culture of collaboration and introduce the critical necessity of interoperability among mission partners and communities of interest. This prepares the force to tackle and adjust to some of the interoperability challenges in real-world operations (Shackleford, 2019). In a separate argument supporting modernizing the force, Carter and Sagan (2021) stress that integrating advanced technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), autonomous systems, and advanced communication tools are critical to ensuring the Army can operate across multiple domains.

Given the above backdrop, the Army must continuously refine its doctrinal frameworks to support operations across multiple domains. Furthermore, the shift from large-scale combat operations to multi-domain operations must inform training and curriculum development, equipping trainees with modern technical knowledge and providing interoperability exposure with other service teams and mission partners. Beyond establishing standards and driving improvements, the Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC) mission is to train, educate, develop, and build the Army to deter, fight, and win on any battlefield, now and into the future. This paper, therefore, draws the attention of decision-makers, policymakers, institutional partners, and IT/cyber stakeholders to the rapid advancements in the technological landscape. These advancements have significant implications for the training and development of the Army's low-density, high-demand Signal and

Cyber Operations (CO) Soldiers. This paper aims to educate those responsible for developing and updating IT and cyber programs of instruction and curriculum. It emphasizes the importance of assessing the quality and effectiveness of training and PME within the Signal and Information Dominance (Cyber and Electromagnetic Warfare) branches.

## *PME Challenges in the Information Technology and Cyber Operations Domains*

Effective training is crucial for developing capable force multipliers and meeting the demands of the Army's multi-domain warfare. Training IT and CO Soldiers presents several significant challenges: the rapid pace of technological advancements, insufficient real-world training, resource constraints, and difficulties with recruitment and retention. These obstacles can hinder the effectiveness of the training programs, making it challenging to prepare Soldiers for modern cyber warfare. A pertinent question is: How can the Army's TRADOC revamp its curriculum and program of instruction to ensure that IT and CO Soldiers graduate with the knowledge and technical proficiency required to protect the Department of Defense Information Networks (DODIN), defend our nation's critical network infrastructures, and deter our nation's adversaries in cyberspace?

The rapid evolution of technology is one of the most pressing issues in training IT and CO Soldiers. This rapid evolution necessitates continuous learning, including program and curriculum updates. The Army's training curriculum struggles to keep pace with new tools, software, and the ever-emerging cyber threats. As a result, Soldiers may be trained on outdated



systems not representative of current technological challenges (Gantz, 2021). Another pressing issue is insufficient real-world training. Technical experts argue that while theoretical knowledge is critical, hands-on, real-world training is essential for developing the practical skills needed for cyber operations. Private institutions like Mandiant (2020) note that limited access to sophisticated training environments denies Soldiers the opportunity to practice their skills in realistic, high-pressure scenarios. Research findings show that realistic simulations are necessary to replicate the complexities of modern cyber threats (National Research Council, 2016).

Lindsay (2021) argues that resource constraints due to limited funding and resources for cyber training programs can result in insufficient access to cutting-edge tools and expert instructors. This shortfall undoubtedly affects the quality of training, as Soldiers may not be exposed to the latest technologies and methods used in contemporary cyber warfare. Recruitment and retention are also issues, as the Army faces challenges in recruiting and retaining cyber professionals due to competition with the private sector. For instance, Zengler (2020) finds that tech companies offer higher salaries and more flexible working conditions. According to Barrett (2020), this issue exacerbates the turnover rate, further disrupting training continuity and overall workforce stability.

Another issue is the current cybersecurity education gaps. While technical expertise is essential, experts like Fuchs (2020) argue that cybersecurity education must emphasize broader strategic thinking, ethical decision-making, and an understanding of the legal landscape. According to Libicki (2020), the aforementioned implies that Soldiers need a well-rounded education to navigate the complexities of modern cyber conflicts. Understanding the laws of armed conflict and the ethical implications of cyber operations is no doubt imperative. Finally, the lack of continuous learning and adaptation poses a significant challenge and directly impacts force readiness.

### ***Recommendations for Developing Lethal IT and Cyber Warriors***

To revamp its curriculum and program of instruction (POI) effectively, the Army's TRADOC must focus on strategies that ensure IT and CO Soldiers graduate with the requisite skills to safeguard the Department of Defense Information Networks (DODIN) and counter cyber threats. These strategies involve updating the curriculum to reflect modern challenges, enhancing practical training, and fostering continuous education.

### ***Revise the Curriculum to Address Emerging Technologies and Cyber Threats***

As cyber threats and technologies evolve rapidly, TRADOC must frequently update its curriculum to ensure it reflects the latest advancements in cybersecurity. For example, topics should cover newer technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) in cyber defense and the latest methods used by adversaries, such as advanced persistent threats (APTs). This ensures that Soldiers are prepared for the full spectrum of potential threats (Libicki, 2020). Supporting this argument, Shackelford (2019) conjectures that the traditional structure of military training programs if not revised, may impede learning and professional development. There is no doubt that increasing the frequency of program reviews and the revision of training curriculum is essential for keeping pace with the dynamic nature of cyber threats. It is critical that TRADOC partners with cybersecurity experts, academic institutions, and tech industry leaders to integrate the most current knowledge into the training material. This could include real-time intelligence on emerging threats, allowing Soldiers to be trained with tools and tactics immediately applicable in the field (Gantz, 2021).

### ***Increase Emphasis on Realistic, Hands-On Training***

While theoretical knowledge is essential, Soldiers must also gain practical experience to be effective in cyber operations. To address this, TRADOC must increase the use of simulated environments that mirror real-world cyber conflicts. These

simulations should challenge Soldiers with various attack scenarios that require them to defend critical networks, making the training more dynamic and relevant (Mandiant, 2020). TRADOC could collaborate with private cybersecurity firms to access state-of-the-art training environments that simulate real-time cyber threats. This would allow Soldiers to work through complex, multi-layered scenarios that prepare them to respond quickly and effectively to ongoing cyberattacks (National Research Council, 2016).

### ***Foster Collaboration Across Different Military Units and Agencies***

Cyber warfare is highly interdisciplinary, often requiring coordination between military branches, intelligence agencies, and private-sector partners. As such, TRADOC should focus on building joint training opportunities that bring together cyber professionals and personnel from other military branches and agencies to improve their ability to coordinate effectively in the field. TRADOC should introduce joint training exercises that incorporate personnel from intelligence, special operations, and other military branches. By working together in these exercises, Soldiers will understand how cyber operations fit into broader national defense strategies and learn how to integrate cyber tactics with other forms of military action (Shackelford, 2019).

### ***Encourage Lifelong Learning and Continuous Education***

Cybersecurity is a constantly evolving field, meaning Soldiers must continue to learn even after they complete their initial training. TRADOC should provide avenues for continuous professional development throughout a soldier's career, including specialized certifications and opportunities to attend advanced training sessions. This will help Soldiers stay current with evolving cyber threats and tools (Lindsay, 2021). TRADOC should offer career-long educational pathways, such as cyber-specific certifications (e.g., CISSP, CompTIA Security+) and participation in ongoing cyber competitions. This will enable Soldiers remain at the forefront of

cybersecurity practices and refine their skills throughout their military careers (Zengler, 2020).

### *Integrate Cybersecurity Ethics, Law, and Strategic Thinking*

Beyond technical proficiency, it is essential for IT and CO Soldiers to understand the ethical, legal, and strategic dimensions of cyber operations. This includes understanding the implications of cyber actions within the context of national security and international laws of warfare. It is imperative that TRADOC's curriculum integrates these aspects to ensure that Soldiers are equipped to make sound decisions in the context of military operations in cyberspace (Fuchs, 2020). TRADOC should weave topics like the laws of cyber warfare, ethical considerations in cyber operations, and international cyber policies into the training curriculum. This would help Soldiers respond to cyber threats and navigate the complex legal and ethical landscape of military cyber operations (Libicki, 2020).

### *Address Recruitment and Retention to Maintain Cyber Talent*

Recruiting and retaining highly skilled cyber professionals remain a challenge due to competition from the private sector. To retain top talent, TRADOC must offer compelling incentives, career growth opportunities, and clear pathways for advancement within the cyber domain. TRADOC should enhance career development opportunities within the cyber workforce, providing specialized roles and responsibilities that appeal to cyber talent. Additionally, collaboration with the private sector can provide training and exposure to cutting-edge technologies, ensuring that Soldiers see value in staying within the Army's cyber workforce (Zengler, 2020).

### *Conclusion*

Addressing these challenges requires more advanced and adaptive training systems and a commitment to continuous learning, resource allocation, and interdisciplinary collaboration. Ensuring

that Soldiers are well-prepared for the demands of modern cyber operations is critical for national security. By updating the curriculum, enhancing hands-on training, and fostering continuous professional development, TRADOC can ensure that IT and Cyber Soldiers are well-prepared to defend the DODIN and deter adversaries in cyberspace. These improvements will help cultivate a highly skilled and adaptable cyber workforce, ensuring the Army can respond effectively to current and future cyber challenges.

### References:

- Barrett, P. (2020). The growing threat of cyber attacks and the military's response. *Journal of National Security*, 45(3), 52–69. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jns.2020.45.3.52>
- Carter, A. B., & Sagan, S. D. (2021). The future of warfare: How the Army can modernize to meet new challenges. *Defense Horizons*, 89, 1–12. [https://www.ndu.edu/Portals/68/Documents/defense-horizons/DH\\_89.pdf](https://www.ndu.edu/Portals/68/Documents/defense-horizons/DH_89.pdf)
- Fuchs, E. (2020). Cybersecurity strategy in military training: A comprehensive approach. *Military Cyber Journal*, 29(2), 123–140. <https://doi.org/10.5678/mcj.2020.29.2.123>
- Gantz, D. (2021). Training for the future: How the military can keep up with fast-changing technology. *Defense Technology Review*, 34(1), 78–84. <https://doi.org/10.1016/dtr.2021.34.1.78>
- Gompert, D. C., & Libicki, M. C. (2021). Winning the cyber and space battles: The next era of military dominance. National Defense University Press. <https://www.ndu.edu/press/Winning-Cyber-Space.pdf>
- Libicki, M. C. (2020). Cybersecurity and the laws of war. In A. Tolk & S. T. Panicker (Eds.), *Cyber conflict: Perspectives and strategies for defense* (pp. 157–180). Oxford University Press.
- Lindsay, J. R. (2021). The challenges of cybersecurity training in the U.S. military. *Cyber Policy Review*, 11(4), 203–220. <https://doi.org/10.1038/cpr.2021.11.4.203>
- Mandiant. (2020). The importance of realistic training environments in cybersecurity. *Mandiant Insights*, 13(2), 90–104. <https://www.mandiant.com>
- National Research Council. (2016). *Enhancing the resilience of the nation's cyber systems: A framework for the future*. National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/21860>
- Shackelford, D. (2019). The need for continuous cybersecurity education in military forces. *Journal of Cybersecurity Education*, 8(2), 45–59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2019.8.2.45>
- Tolk, A., Diallo, S. Y., & Turnitsa, C. D. (2022). *Modeling and simulation support for system of systems engineering applications* (2nd ed.). CRC Press.
- U.S. Department of the Army. (2020). *Multidomain operations 2028*. U.S. Government Printing Office. <https://www.armytacticalcommand.com/multidomain-operations>

- Zemer, G., & Howell, L. (2020). Interoperability in multi-domain warfare: Building coalitions and trust. *Military Review*, 100(6), 32–40. <https://www.armytimes.com/2020/12/04/multi-domain-review>
- Zengler, T. (2020). The private sector's advantage in recruiting cyber talent: Implications for military training. *Journal of Military Cyber Operations*, 12(1), 103–112. <https://doi.org/10.1073/jmco.2020.12.1.103>

# Inactivation of Army's Only Active-Duty Information Operations Command



By Staff Sgt. Matthew Garrett, U.S. Army Cyber Command, and Maj. Ally Raposa, 1st IO Command

## *Army to create new Theater Information Advantage Detachments*

**F**ORT BELVOIR, Va. – After more than two decades of supporting the mission in the information advantage domain, the U.S. Army's 1st Information Operations Command (1st IO) officially cased its colors today in an inactivation ceremony here in the Thurman Auditorium at Humphrey Hall, May 8.

Lt. Gen. Maria B. Barrett, commanding general, U.S. Army Cyber Command (ARCYBER) presided over the ceremony, along with Col. Willie Rodney, the commander of 1st IO, Command Sgt. Maj. Naomi Smith, the brigade's senior enlisted leader.

Fellow 1st IO and Land Information Warfare Activity (LIWA) Soldiers and Civilians – past and present – families, and Army senior leaders, all gathered to commemorate the legacy of the unit that has stood at the forefront of information warfare since its activation in 2002.

“For more than two decades, the Soldiers and leaders of 1st IO have been at the forefront of information warfare, adapting to every challenge and shaping the Army's cyber capabilities. Their contributions have been instrumental in securing our nation's interests in an ever-changing battlefield,” said Lt. Gen. Barrett. “As we transition into the next era of Multi-Domain Operations, we carry forward the lessons learned and the expertise honed by 1st IO, ensuring that our cyber forces remain agile, resilient, and ready for the challenges ahead.”

Since 2002, 1st IO has provided forces to synchronize information capabilities and prepare forces to resist adversary information warfare while providing specialized IO training to enable Army and Joint forces to achieve information advantage. The unit's mission constantly

evolved as the landscape of the battlefield has changed, requiring 1st IO to adapt to meet emerging threats and shape the Army's information warfare capabilities.

The decision to deactivate 1st IO comes as part of a broader transformation across ARCYBER, aimed at consolidating capabilities and aligning with Multi-Domain Operations (MDO) by 2030.

“Change will inevitably come. You can fight it and become irrelevant, or you can understand it and influence it to achieve desired outcomes that still fits the vision,” stated Col. Rodney.

Though the colors were cased, leaders emphasized that the spirit and mission of 1st IO will live on in the Army's ongoing cyber and information operations efforts.

“The inactivation of the command means the Army is turning a page. It doesn't mean what the command has done is not still relevant, it just means we are going to do it a different way. 1st IO and IO writ large were created because the Army didn't know how to integrate non-kinetics into the fight,” said Col. Rodney. “The rise of MDO demands the Army integrate the capabilities that are executed in domains other than air, land, and sea are incorporated in the scheme of maneuver and the overall operations process. The need for IO is not going away with the command; rather, the Army is forcing it to be integrated throughout the service and its forces. Overall, it's a step toward where we've always wanted/needed to go.”

The casing of the colors marks the official conclusion of the command's mission, with elements and personnel being reassigned to continue their work under new organizational structure to continue the mission. The inactivation marked a pivotal moment in Army history

as the command transitions its mission sets and talent to support new information superiority units aligned to MDO 2030 objectives.

The Army's establishment of TIADs (Theater Information Advantage Detachment) represents a transformation in the way the Army presents information forces to commanders.

The TIADs will operationalize information advantage by integrating sensing, understanding, decision-making, and action into the theater fight by enabling convergence across warfighting functions in support of Multi-Domain Operations. This ensures information is not just an enabler, but a decisive element in shaping operations, influencing adversaries, and achieving strategic outcomes across all domains.

*Victory Through the Power of Information Operate, Defend, Attack, Influence, Inform, Integrate*

### References:

- Alvarez, K. (2024, October 22). Army Cyber Command leaders outline Theater Information Detachment concept. U.S. Army. Retrieved from [https://www.army.mil/article/280728/army\\_cyber\\_command\\_leaders\\_outline\\_theater\\_information\\_detachment\\_concept](https://www.army.mil/article/280728/army_cyber_command_leaders_outline_theater_information_detachment_concept).
- Alvarez, K. (2024, September 17). Active Army's only Information Operations Command prepares for future stand-down, U.S. Army. Retrieved from [https://www.army.mil/article/279672/active\\_armys\\_only\\_information\\_operations\\_command\\_prepares\\_for\\_future\\_stand\\_down](https://www.army.mil/article/279672/active_armys_only_information_operations_command_prepares_for_future_stand_down).

### 1st IO Command Unit History

- 1991 – Concept begins during Gulf War
- 1995 – Headquarters Department of the Army activated LIWAA under U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
- 1996 – Gen. Reimer issues IO strategy
- 2002 – 1st IO activated
- 2003–2025 – Field Support Teams deployed to support Combatant Commands
- 2011 – ARCYBER assumes Operational Control
- 2015 – Cyber red team missions expand
- 2021 – Reassignment of 1st IO to ARCYBER
- 2024 – Army Structure Inactivation order issued
- 2025 – Theater Information Advantage Detachments ■



*FORT BELVOIR, Va.. – Lt. Col. Christopher Telley, commander, 1st Information Operations Battalion, and 1st Sgt. Heinz Cooke, the battalion's senior enlisted leader, case the battalion colors at an inactivation ceremony here in the Thurman Auditorium at Humphrey Hall, May 8.*



*FORT BELVOIR, Va.. – After more than two decades of supporting the mission in the information advantage domain, the U.S. Army's 1st Information Operations Command (1st IO) officially cased its colors in an inactivation ceremony here in the Thurman Auditorium at Humphrey Hall, May 8.*



**250**

 **U.S. ARMY**  
**THIS WE'LL DEFEND**





# Army Secretary visits cyber brigade

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md. – The Honorable Daniel P. Driscoll, the 26th Secretary of the Army, and Maj. Gen. Timothy D. Brown, the Commanding General of the United States Intelligence and Security Command, visited the 780th Military Intelligence Brigade (Cyber), May 13.

The Secretary was here to receive updates from the 780th MI Brigade on the Army's capabilities in Offensive Cyberspace Operations and capability development to deliver effects in support of Army and Joint requirements.

(U.S. Army photos by SGT David Resnick, photojournalist and public affairs specialist to the Secretary of the Army) ■



*“The world is changing rapidly, and we must ensure the Army is prepared to operate in new, complex and contested environments.” – HON Dan Driscoll, Secretary of the Army*





# President's Cup VI Cybersecurity Competition

WASHINGTON DC. – The Soldiers and Civilians of the 780th Military Intelligence (Cyber) participated in the Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition for the sixth year in a row.

The competition, with qualifying rounds in January and February, recently held the final round of competition on April 10 and the brigade's competitive cyber team took third place overall.

Established in response to Executive Order 13870, the President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition is a national cyber competition aiming to identify, recognize, and reward the best cybersecurity talent in the federal executive workforce. Hosting challenges from across the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) Cybersecurity Framework, competitors will face a diverse array of challenges and will require an extensive skill set to succeed.

(Photos by Allison Lenz and Carlos Guzman of M.O.D. Media Productions) ■







**PRESIDENT'S  
CUP** | **CYBERSECURITY  
COMPETITION**





# Vanguard Assumption of Responsibility

*FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md. – Lt. Col. Scott Beal, commander of the 781st Military Intelligence Battalion (Cyber), Vanguard, hosted an Assumption of Responsibility ceremony for Command Sgt. Maj. Jackie Hansen, as he assumed responsibility as the battalion's senior enlisted leader and keeper of the colors, in the McGill Ballroom, May 15.*

*Hansen returns to the Vanguard, after previous assignments with assignments the G6, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), The Joint Readiness Training Center, U.S. Army Cyber Protection Brigade, Headquarters Department of the Army Staff with the G3/5/7 and the Office of the Sergeant Major of the Army. ■*





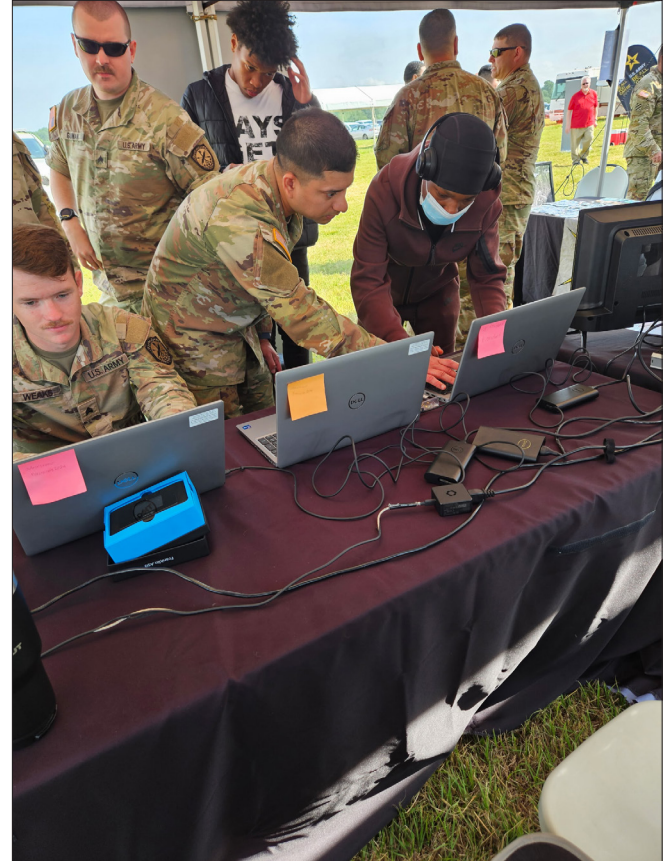


# Army Soldiers reaching out to young people at the Augusta Air Show Ceremony

*AUGUSTA, Ga. – Soldiers assigned to the 780th Military Intelligence Brigade (Cyber) and the U.S. Army Cyber Center of Excellence at Fort Eisenhower, Georgia, were at the rehearsal day for the Augusta Air Show on April 25 an engaged young people who were brought in to observe the activities.*

*The Soldiers representing the cyber, electronic warfare, signal, and intelligence career fields had prepared interactive displays and activities to show the young people the possibilities and opportunities of Army service.*

**#Army250 #BeAllYouCanBe ■**







# INSCOM Best Squad







HERCULIANS  
HEADQUARTERS AND OPERATIONS COMPANY

## Herculians Change of Responsibility



**FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md.** –First Sergeant (1SG) William Kinsley relinquished his responsibility as the senior enlisted leader and ‘Keeper of the Colors’ for Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Herculians, Operations Support Element, 780th Military Intelligence Brigade (Cyber), to 1SG Raymond Simon, in a ceremony hosted by the company executive officer, 1st Lieutenant Michael Lance, in the post theater, April 11.





**C Company, Conquerors,  
781st MI Battalion (Cyber)  
Change of Command**



**FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md.** – Captain (CPT) Jennifer Alvarez relinquished her command of C Company, Conquerors, 781st Military Intelligence Battalion (Cyber), to CPT Steve Cevallos, in a ceremony hosted by the Vanguard battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Scott Beal, on the McGlachlin Parade Field, April 17.  
#Army250 #ArmyCyber #BeAllYouCanBe



## HHC/780th MI Brigade (Cyber), Hastati Change of Responsibility



*FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md. – Soldiers, Civilians, friends, and family bade a fond farewell to First Sergeant (1SG) Joshua Hall, the senior enlisted leader of the Headquarters and Headquarter Company, Hastati, 780th Military Intelligence Brigade (Cyber), and welcomed 1SG William Kinsley, in a ceremony hosted by Captain Mary Watkins, the HHC/780 MI BDE company commander, at the Post Theater, April 28. The ceremony also recognized the selfless service of 1SG Hall as he will retire this fall.*



## 11th Cyber Battalion Bravo Company Change of Responsibility



**FORT EISENHOWER, Ga.** – The Soldiers of Bravo Company, 11th Cyber Battalion, Leviathans, hosted a change of responsibility whereby First Sergeant (1SG) Tim Holterfield relinquished his authority as the company's senior enlisted leader to 1SG Adam Watson, at the Eisenhower Lakes Golf Pavilion, April 30 (U.S. Army photos by 1LT Angeline Kinser).

NGTH AND HONOR"

780TH MI BDE  
"STRENGTH AND HONOR"



EST. 1775

**250**

★ U.S. ARMY

THIS WE'LL DEFEND