

Concurrent Technologies Corporation

Background

Concurrent Technologies Corporation (CTC) was first known as Metalworking Technology Inc., (MTI), a subsidiary of the University of Pittsburgh Trust. MTI was formed in 1987 to operate the National Center for Excellence in Metalworking Technology (NCEMT) in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. It opened in 1988.

In each of its first three years of operation, company revenues doubled, as did the number of employees. Already MTI had exceeded expectations. The NCEMT capably advanced metalworking technology and delivered world-class solutions to the U.S. Navy. The organization quickly gained national recognition and respect, prompting expanded capabilities.

By 1992, MTI was growing fast and outgrowing its name. To more accurately portray the organization's expanded mission—something beyond advanced metalworking technologies—the company changed its name to Concurrent Technologies Corporation. Two years later, CTC separated from the University of Pittsburgh Trust to become a fully independent entity.

Today, CTC is an independent, nonprofit, applied research and development professional services organization providing management and technology-based solutions to a wide range of clients representing state and federal government as well as the private sector. With offices throughout the U.S. and in Europe, CTC links clients to an international network of highly educated professionals and exceptional laboratory and demonstration facilities. As an independent, nonprofit organization, CTC is a trusted, unbiased partner uniquely qualified to provide the best total solution for each client.

The CTC timeline below depicts the company's history to date. Much has been achieved in partnership with government and industry through numerous alliances. Much is yet to be done as CTC continues to support high-priority defense needs and to help business and industry compete in the world market.

CTC Milestones – A Timeline

1987 Metalworking Technology Inc. is established to operate the new National Center for Excellence in Metalworking Technology. It is announced that the new entity will eventually employ 100 people.

1988 The NCEMT and MTI officially open. First-year revenues total \$1.5 million. There are 20 employees, including the corporation's new President and Chief Executive Officer Daniel R. DeVos.

1989 Second-year revenues double to \$3 million. Employees: 30.

1990 Third-year revenues double to \$6 million. The number of employees also doubles.

1991 Revenues double again to \$12 million. The number of employees also doubles. With 120 employees, the company has already exceeded employment expectations. The National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence (NDCEE) is created to address growing concerns regarding the environmental impact of military operations. The Electronic Commerce Resource Center is also created to assist small companies in doing business with the federal government via new electronic-technologies.

1992 Concurrent Technologies Corporation (CTC) is officially created with the merger of MTI and the National Defense Environmental Corporation. Revenues: \$22 million. Employees: 220.

1993 Revenues increase to \$38 million. The number of employees jumps from 290 in January to 390 in December. CTC opens a new 89,000 square-foot building in the Johnstown Industrial Park. The National Applied Software Engineering Center (NASEC) is established to solve software engineering problems for the U.S. civil-military industrial base.

1994-1995 Revenues grow from \$60 million to \$80 million, and the number of employees increases from 450 to 500.

1996 Revenues: \$87 million. Employees: 550. The Mid Atlantic Regional Consortium for Advanced Vehicles (MARCAV) is established. MARCAV will work to apply advanced and hybrid-electric technologies to defense and commercial vehicles.

1997 Revenues: \$92 million. Employees: 650. CTC acquires four organizations. This year also marks the first time CTC acquires work outside the DoD; the contract is with Lockheed Martin Idaho Technology, which operates Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Lab for the Department of Energy. CTC's expertise will be used to move technology created for the nuclear defense program into the marketplace.

1998 Revenues: \$99 million. Employees: 645. CTC Foundation is established. The DoD Fuel Cell Test and Evaluation Center is established through a collaborative effort between CTC and the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center's Construction Engineering Research Laboratory.

1999 Revenues: \$109 million. Employees: 682. CTC becomes a Programs, Product and Project Engineering and Analysis (P3EA) prime contractor for the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), the Department of Energy's premier fossil energy research and development lab.

2000 Revenues: \$149 million. Employees: 851. The company is selected as a charter member of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Environmental Achievement Track Program, recognizing CTC as one of the top corporate environmental performers in the country. CTC Enterprise Ventures Corporation (EVC) is incorporated in November of this year—CTC's for-profit subsidiary.

2001 Revenues: \$168 million. Employees: 995. CTC selected as one of the Best Places to Work in PA, a distinction it continues to earn each year going forward. The company is named the South Carolina affiliate to NASA's Southeastern Regional Technology Transfer Center.

2002 Revenues: \$168 million. Employees: 1,056. The largest friction stir welding machine of its kind is designed and installed at CTC. It is the only machine in the world capable of handling full-size combat vehicles. In May, CTC Public Benefit Corporation (PBC) is incorporated. In July, CTC Canada Research Development Deployment Test and Evaluation is incorporated in Ontario, Canada.

2003 Revenues: \$181 million. Employees: 1,200. CTC wins a \$350M competition to operate the National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence for another five years. CTC is selected as the winner under full and open competition involving a number of prominent national firms. CTC's Team includes two internationally renowned companies, Battelle Memorial Institute and Booz Allen Hamilton.

2004 Revenues: \$202 million. Employees: 1,300. The Stuttgart, Germany, office opens. CTC continued its service to the defense industry through a number of projects, including the highly successful Marine Corps Equipment Readiness Information Tool (MERIT), for which the Company received \$3 million in additional funding from the U.S. Marine Corps Projects at Logistics Command (LOGCOM). CTC developed MERIT—a powerful, Web-enabled tool that gives Marines a real-time visual display of equipment and system readiness on a global basis to support the warfighter.

2005 Revenues: \$233 million. Employees: 1,400. The Office of Naval Research awarded CTC a five-year Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity contract, valued up to \$150 million, to manage and operate the Navy Metalworking Center (formerly known as the NCEMT).

2006 Revenues: \$248 million. Employees: 1,500. CTC receives the Defense Security Service's James S. Cogswell Outstanding Industrial Security Achievement Award, given to defense contractors who consistently demonstrate excellence in all aspects of their security programs. The Cogswell Award is the most prestigious honor for facilities cleared through the DoD's National Industrial Security Program. CTC's international presence gains momentum through work for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Lessons Learned Center in Lisbon, Portugal, and the NATO Consultation, Command & Control Agency in The Hague, Netherlands. CTC personnel are also providing onsite support to a major NATO exercise at Cape Verde Archipelago off the North American coast.

2007 Revenues: \$238 million. Employees: 1,400. CTC celebrates its 20th anniversary. Washington Technology Magazine ranks CTC as one of the Top 100 Government Contractors. Companies were evaluated on how they solve customers' problems, support critical missions, decrease costs, and provide technology-rich products and services to the federal government.

2008 CTC wins an international contract to provide Quality Management System (QMS) services to the NATO-operated Kandahar Airfield in Afghanistan. CTC also wins the prestigious Pro-Patria Award, the highest state-level recognition of a civilian employer by the Department of Defense.

2009 Edward J. Sheehan, Jr. becomes the second President and Chief Executive Officer in CTC's 20+ year history, following the retirement of Daniel R. DeVos. CTC's Johnstown, PA, facilities earn the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Voluntary Protection Programs VPP Star designation for workplace safety and health excellence.

2010 CTC was awarded two competitively bid contracts to continue operating the Navy Metalworking Center and the National Defense Center for Energy and Environment (NDCEE), respectively, for another five years. These represent CTC's oldest and largest contracts. CTC was also ranked among the top 50 best nonprofits to work for in the nation.

2011 Enterprise Ventures Corporation (EVC), CTC's for-profit subsidiary, acquired the assets of Coremotive, a healthcare consulting and technology firm. This acquisition supports CTC's drive to diversify into the healthcare marketplace. CTC teams and individuals won a variety of awards for technology excellence, ranging from the Environmental Excellence in Transportation (E2T) Award to the Welding Institute's international Larke-Lillicrap Award.

2012 Among the prestigious awards CTC wins this year is the designation as *One of the World's Most Ethical Companies*. This designation is awarded by Ethisphere Institute to organizations that demonstrate leadership in promoting ethical business standards and practices. Key technology projects underway: advanced robotics for paint stripping and alternative energy-powered water purification systems.

2013 As the recipient of the prestigious Gold Edison Award for Innovation in Material Science, our work in robotic laser coatings removal for fighter and cargo aircraft earned international attention. In this project, CTC is working with Carnegie Mellon University's National Robotics Engineering Center and the U.S. Air Force Research Lab. CTC again won designation as *One of the World's Most Ethical Companies*.

2014 For the fourth time, CTC was named a prestigious Best for Vets Employer by *Military Times Edge*. Technology focus areas include additive manufacturing, cloud computing, energy storage and immersive simulation.

2015 CTC managed the nation's largest vehicle-to-grid energy project and earned a patent for its magnesium carbon battery, among other accomplishments. In addition to our traditional areas of expertise, we are concentrating on four emerging technology thrust areas: additive manufacturing, energy storage, big data, and immersive environments.

2016 SYLAS-R2®, CTC's System for Laundry and Shower-Recycle/Reuse, won an Edison Award, and the Office of Naval Research awarded us the Technology Transition Achievement Award. CTC was again named *One of the World's Most Ethical Companies* and a Best for Vets Employer. We won an Affinity Risk Control award, two National Safety Council awards, and other recognition for our support of employees serving in the military.

2017 The company enters its 30th year. A new Technical Advisory Board was formed, bringing highly accomplished technical and business leaders together to help identify potential opportunities. With the purchase of \$1.2 million in new additive manufacturing equipment, CTC is now able to offer these metal additive manufacturing processes: powder bed fusion, laser; hybrid additive manufacturing; and cold spray.