

Maneuver Center Bulletin



ONE FORCE, ONE FIGHT

Volume 1, Issue 2

July 2013

Greetings from MG H.R. McMaster

Our second issue of the MCoE bulletin focuses on maneuver force modernization.

Our Capabilities Development and Integration Directorate (CDID) is responsible for developing the maneuver force of the future. CDID's activities include the development and management of requirements for more than 500 systems ranging from the improvement of existing systems like the M4 carbine to the development of new programs like the Ground Combat Vehicle. CDID also leads the development of future warfighting concepts and the integration of lessons learned in recent conflict into doctrine, organization, training, leader development, personnel policies and facilities (DOTMLPF). Yet as CDID focuses on developing the maneuver force of the future, we will remain focused on supporting our Army in combat, to include offering direct support to more than 60,000 Soldiers serving in Afghanistan today.

Our force modernization priorities include the Squad: Foundation of the Decisive Force; reconnaissance and security organization capabilities at all echelons; and combat vehicle modernization. In this bulletin we also discuss

Soldier modernization, pending organization changes as part of BCT 2020 and our Capabilities Portfolio Reviews, a number of proposed force design updates, ongoing experimentation at the Maneuver Battle Lab, the Soldier Survey, and vehicle modernization efforts.

Our work with the other Centers of Excellence, the research and development community, and especially the operational force are critical to effective maneuver force modernization. We conducted our first Theater Army Engagement VTC with PACOM on 1 May 13 to discuss USARPAC perspectives on maneuver force shortfalls. We also are conducting periodic VTCs with our sister services, other armies, and the research and development communities to develop the best possible solutions to the challenges that face the maneuver force now and in the future.

CSM Carabello and I ask that you give us your feedback on the bulletin. You can email comments to usarmy.benning.mcoe.mbx.cdidd@mail.mil. And please contact the authors and points of contact with your criticisms and suggestions.

CSM Carabello and I are proud of the work CDID is doing to improve the combat effectiveness of the maneuver force. And we are grateful for your advice and assistance.

Letter from Mr. Sando

CDID develops future force capabilities to maintain the battlefield primacy of our Soldiers and the formations in which they fight. Our four focus areas are concepts development, requirements determination, capabilities integration, and experimentation.

Two of our primary focus areas are summarized in the white papers discussed on pages two and five: 1) Brigade Combat Team (BCT) 2020: Adapting Concepts and Capabilities for the Future fight and 2) Generating Mobile, Protected, Precision firepower--The Combat Vehicle Modernization Strategy.

BCT 2020 is the Maneuver Center of Excellence strategy to ensure that the maneuver force is prepared for the challenges of future armed conflict. It is a comprehensive approach to capability development; integrates improvements to Soldier, squad and leader capabilities; ground combat vehicle mod-

ernization; and BCT force design updates to ensure that the maneuver force is prepared to defeat adaptive and determined enemies, shape conditions within complex environments, and consolidate tactical gains into sustainable political conditions.

Today and in the future, Army forces must be capable of employing flexible formations with sufficient mobility, protection, and precision firepower to rapidly seize, retain, and exploit the initiative, as well as secure large areas, resources, and populations. The Army's future ground combat vehicle fleet, in the form of the Ground Combat Vehicle, the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle, the "light tank," and upgrades to the Abrams, Bradley, Stryker, and MRAP fleets, are an essential component of a capable and flexible combined arms force.



Mr. Sando

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Soldier Modernization

Soldier load remains a major focus area with special emphasis across our Research and Development communities. Soldier protection, power, mission command, and lethality enablers remain our greatest challenge. We continue our developmental efforts to mitigate Soldier load in close coordination with Department of Defense Industry Teams, Battle Labs, and Science and Technology efforts.

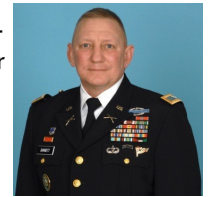
Soldier power generation and management for the Soldier and small unit is our primary focus. Our goal is an integrated conformal rechargeable system that manages all electronic components worn or carried by the Soldier. The system will wirelessly distribute power with proximity charging from any available power source. Future integration with mission command capabilities will allow continuous power monitoring by the individual Soldier and their leadership.

Robotic platforms are means to generate power and off load mission essential equipment until required by Soldiers or small

units. Robotic platforms may carry sustainment items such as water, food, and shelter in addition to ammunition, shoulder launched munitions, lethality enablers, or Soldier protection capabilities. In the future, robotic exoskeleton capabilities may enhance a Soldier's or small unit's ability to complete arduous tasks and remain ready for battle.

We continue to engage with deployed forces to understand the challenges with Soldier load. We seek new technologies to help us better define integrated requirements resulting in lightweight capabilities; thus creating more agile Soldiers and small units by reducing Soldier loads.

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COL Dan Barnett
Director
Soldier Division

Brigade Combat Team (BCT) 2020

BCT 2020 is the MCoE strategy to modernize the maneuver force. It is centered on improving the maneuver force ability to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative across the range of military operations while confirming lessons learned during our recent combat experience, studying the experiences of our allies, and integrating our analysis of future operational environments and threats. BCT 2020 focuses on improving the force starting at the Squad level, the foundation of the decisive force. It focuses on the capabilities of our Soldiers and the formations in which they fight, both mounted and dismounted. The maneuver force conducts operations on the forward edge of the battlefield, makes first contact with the

enemy, and engages the enemy in tactical actions. BCT 2020 determines the capabilities, materiel, and training necessary to ensure that the maneuver force maintains the capability to overmatch the enemy under all combat conditions.

POC is COL Nicoson, Concepts Development Division, (706) 545-2517, gary.r.nicoson.mil@mail.mil.



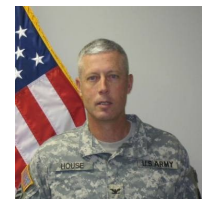
COL Gary Nicoson
Director, Concepts

Infantry BCT Reconnaissance Squadron Force Design Update (FDU) Proposal

The IBCT Reconnaissance Squadron (RS) lacks the adequate capacity to conduct route reconnaissance and security, simultaneous mounted and dismounted operations, and the mobility to conduct reconnaissance forward to expand a lodgment and facilitate entry operations. The IBCT RS consists of two Motorized Reconnaissance Troops (MRT) and one Dismounted Reconnaissance Troop (DRT). Each of the MRTs consists of three platoons of 24 Soldiers. Based on feedback from the field, we are proposing an FDU that will disband the DRT and using the personnel to form two MRTs of 36 man platoons. The MRT platoons will have nine HMMWVs and 36 personnel. This reorganization will significantly reduce the IBCT's reconnaissance and security gaps by providing a more robust MRT capable of both dismounted and mounted reconnaissance. The FDU also proposes making all positions within the

reconnaissance squadron's platoons 19 Series positions. The Infantry battalion scout platoons will remain 11 Series positions. We recognize the need to remove Scouts from HMMWVs and provide them with a vehicle that provides mobile protected firepower and is able to dismount. We also recognize the need to add a third MRT in the RS.

POC is Mr. John Bastone, Deputy TCM-IBCT, (706) 545-6245, john.i.bastone4.civ@mail.mil.



COL Ed House
Director, TCM IBCT-
BCT Mission Command

Army Expeditionary Warrior Experiment: Accelerating Development, Enabling Overmatch

The Army Expeditionary Warrior Experiment (AEWE) is conducted annually by the MCoE at Fort Benning. AEWE is the live component of TRADOC's live, virtual, and constructive experimentation strategy. AEWE is a significant Army enabler, allowing us to better equip future forces and dominate the enemy in complex operating environments.

AEWE allows the Army to view promising technologies in an operational environment. The experiment provides valuable insights into these technologies but its most significant contribution is that it identifies and accelerates the most promising technologies that offer potential solutions to current capability gaps.

Experiment Objectives focus on potential solutions linked to Maneuver Warfighting Challenges facing Soldiers and small units today. Current priorities include enhanced lethality,

force protection, networked capabilities, and power and energy solutions for Soldiers and small tactical units. AEWE provides an operational setting to assess the performance of the prototypes being employed by the ultimate user—the Soldier.

Participating in the experiment provides government organizations and industry with an invaluable opportunity to accelerate prototype development and reduce their development costs. From the participant's perspective, AEWE experimentation brings the capability developers, engineers, scientists, and experts together with Soldiers and Army analysts. The exchange of information, formally and informally, ultimately impacts the small unit capability within our maneuver formations. POC is COL Goldthorpe, (706) 626-1360, daniel.p.goldthorpe.mil@mail.mil.



COL Dan Goldthorpe
Director
Maneuver Battle Lab

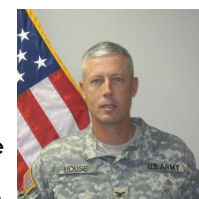
Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) Capability Portfolio Review (CPR)

The MCoE, in conjunction with ARCIC, FORSCOM, and other TRADOC CoEs, is assessing IBCT capabilities. The assessment includes an evaluation of IBCT Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, and Personnel. Materiel assessment looks at current and projected materiel solutions employed within the formation. The IBCT CPR marks the first iteration of a holistic formation CPR, whereas previously directed CPRs focused on functional areas (e.g., fires, sustainment). The IBCT CPR began with comparing the assessed current capabilities against required strategic and tactical mission sets. Current doctrine requires every IBCT to remain strategically deployable, able to conduct forced entry as part of a Joint Force, and able to conduct close combat in complex terrain. Initial insights identified 12 critical capability shortfalls organized by warfighting function. Most of the shortfalls affect unit efficiency, time to complete the mission, or the probability an element will suffer casualty rates. The primary recommendation is to increase the tactical

depth and flexibility by resourcing a third Infantry battalion. Other recommendations could include changes to leadership, education, and training—focusing on developing well-rounded individuals capable of rapidly adapting to future operational demands. We will preview the CPR at the 27 Jun IBCT Warfighter Forum. At the end of July, we will send a memo through TRADOC to the DA staff addressing the mitigating solutions.

Once approved, capability and product developers will use the final product to focus resources to mitigate IBCT capability shortfalls. As overseas contingency funding continues to decrease, IBCT funding must be wisely allocated to ensure each dollar spent provides the greatest benefit. We will highlight this in the 27 Jun Infantry Warfighter Forum.

POC is CPT Rustin Jessup, Assistant TCM-IBCT, (706) 545-7239, rustin.s.jessup.mil@mail.mil.



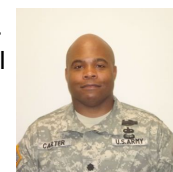
COL Ed House
Director, TCM IBCT-
BC Mission Command

Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) Reconnaissance Squadron

The SBCT Reconnaissance Squadron platoons and troops, and the Infantry Scout platoon, are being evaluated in light of SBCT experiences in OIF and OEF, and emerging threats. The SBCT's current Reconnaissance Squadron organization does not provide the capabilities required to execute all doctrinal tasks outlined in FM 3-20.98. Specifically, the reconnaissance structure of Scout platoons is lacking, with only four Stryker Reconnaissance Vehicles (RVs) and 23 Soldiers per platoon, limiting tactical and operational flexibility.

To meet the identified capability gaps, a Force Design Update (FDU) addresses all SBCT reconnaissance platoons, both the Reconnaissance Squadron and Infantry Scout platoons. The FDU increases the number of vehicles from 4 Strykers to 6 and mans those vehicles with a total of 36 Soldiers per

platoon. The FDU also ensures that all recon platoons are manned by Soldiers with a common skill set. Standardizing these organizations across the ABCT & SBCT will simplify doctrine, training, equipping, and will facilitate the transition of reconnaissance Soldiers from one formation to another and foster the development of reconnaissance and security competencies across a career. In the near term, the Reconnaissance Squadron/troop structure will be reduced from its current nine platoons to six platoons to create more capable reconnaissance platoons. (without increasing overall personnel numbers). POC is LTC Marcus Carter, (706) 545-0894, marcus.d.carter8.mil@mail.mil.



LTC Marcus Carter
Acting Director,
TCM SBCT

Standard Scout Platoons in the ABCT

The TRADOC Capability Manager for the Armored Brigade Combat Team (TCM-ABCT) works with our Organizational Development branch to organize and equip BCT 2020 ABCTs. Part of this effort includes incorporating the "Standard Scout Platoon" design into the ABCT. This design provides the organization and equipment required to improve the ABCT Scout Platoons' ability to conduct simultaneous mounted and dismounted reconnaissance, cover doctrinal frontages in-depth, and aid commanders in sustaining high-tempo offensive operations.

Current Modular ABCT Scout Platoons are organized with 36 Scouts placed into three Bradley Cavalry Fighting Vehicles (CFV) and five HMMWVs. This design extends the platoon across eight vehicles. Studies conclude that this design has a thinning impact on dismounted Scout strength and capability due to the amount of vehicle crewmen required.

Also, Lessons Learned and experimentation reconfirm that the HMMWV lacks some survivability and lethality required for Scout Platoon missions. We have submitted a force design update to standardize the ABCT Scout Platoon design of six Bradley vehicles, with six Scouts in each, providing the dismounted Scout capability and mobile protection required for BCT 2020 reconnaissance and surveillance missions.

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Mr. John Miller
Acting Director,
TCM ABCT-Recon

Reconnaissance and Security at Echelons Above Brigade

The MCoE in cooperation with FORSCOM, CTCs, and other Centers of Excellence are involved in developing doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leader, and personnel solutions to improve the reconnaissance and security capabilities of divisions and corps. Results will be presented to the Army Chief of Staff later this summer as part of a campaign to address reconnaissance and security issues.

Most recently, we hosted a distributed "How to Fight" seminar which examined three organizational Courses of Action (COA). These COAs included a Bradley-Abrams-Paladin-Apache-Kiowa based new BCT organization design, and two task organized BCTs, one Stryker BCT based, and the second Armored BCT based. In all three cases, in addition to maneuver forces, the organizations included the enablers

needed to conduct reconnaissance, screen and guard operations in front of an attacking corps.

We are preparing a concept paper to capture the essence of reconnaissance and security operations at corps and division as well as to describe the three organizational courses of action. [Click here to read the draft white paper.](#)

POC is LTC Eric Lowry,
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Mr. John Miller
Acting Director,
TCM ABCT-Recon

The Soldier Survey: A Soldier's Voice

The MCoE's Test and Evaluation Office conducts the Soldier Survey, formerly known as the Post-Combat Survey, to influence modernization efforts across the DOTMLPF domains. The survey team conducts surveys with redeployed Brigade Combat Teams and selected Army professional development courses. The team develops questionnaires derived from information requirements provided by capability and materiel developers and other organizations with a need for Soldier feedback. The information garnered through these surveys provides critical Soldier opinions that are used throughout DoD organizations and numerous government agencies.

A common question from Army leadership while conducting DOTMLPF analysis is, "what do Soldiers think about it?" The

data and analysis gathered provide answers from the demographic best positioned to comment and most affected by potential outcomes. Decisions based on the qualitative and quantitative data ultimately benefit the Soldier and the Army.

The Soldier Survey provides the Soldier a voice, giving leaders and decision makers necessary feedback and confidence when making decisions for the Soldier and the Army.

Army Knowledge Online (AKO) users with Common Access Cards (CAC) can access all survey reports from 2010 through 2013 at <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/files/37254738>.

POC is Rick Heaton, Test and Evaluation Office,
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Vehicle Modernization

The MCoE Mounted Requirements Division is constantly looking for ways to improve vehicles for Soldiers. The information below provides a brief overview; [click here to read the draft white paper](#).

The Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV) Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV) will replace the Bradley IFV and provide increased mobility, protection, lethality, and capacity within the ABCT. The GCV will provide overmatching capabilities against current and future threat fighting vehicles and reverse the growing deficiencies in the Bradley fleet. Most importantly, it provides protected transport and precision firepower to support a full 9-man squad of Infantrymen.

The M113 Family of Vehicles (FOV) will be divested and replaced with the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV), a vehicle critical to ensuring the combat effectiveness of our Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT). The ABCT is now burdened with the M113 FOV, a severe degradation of the brigade's combat effectiveness. The AMPV will provide the protection, mobility, and network capability that cannot be provided today.

The Army will develop a Mobile Protected Firepower platform or "Light Tank" to allow the Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) to maintain freedom of maneuver and employ mobile, protected, precision firepower to defeat the enemy in close combat against hardened enemy bunkers, light armored vehi-

Britain's "Army 2020"

Britain's 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review reduced UK defence spending by 8%, resulting in 20–30% reductions in Royal Air Force and Royal Navy capabilities. It also required the armed forces to do less, by reducing the size and speed of deployment of forces on overseas operations. "Army 2020" became the ambitious and surprisingly radical programme of re-organisation re-equipment, restructuring and re-basing for the future.

The Army of 2020 is designed to be an adaptable and integrated structure that is broken into two forces: a Reaction Force and an Adaptive Force that are both supported by Force Troops. Restructuring drew on many of the lessons from Iraq and Afghanistan as well as emerging British and US thinking about the nature of future conflict, judging that forces that combined the characteristics of both a conventional army and a guerrilla force represent the most challenging of future opponents.

The Reaction Force will be heavy forces with a mixture of Challenger tanks and armoured infantry in Warrior fighting vehicles. It will be for hard fighting against both conventional and "hybrid" enemies, including urban areas, as well as challenging peace enforcement missions.

The Adaptable Force will be a pool of partnered regular and reserve infantry and light cavalry regiments. New think-

cles, and dismounted personnel in protected positions. This will support IBCTs conducting Global Response Force (GRF) Joint, forced entry operations in high anti-access area denial environments.

The Stryker FOV upgrades will increase the number of Double-V Hull (DVH) Strykers by procuring a 3rd Stryker BCT (SBCT) set and fielding all three SBCTs sets of DVH upon return and RESET following OEF operations.

The Army will retain and sustain its most modern Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) FOV and divest the remainder; we will retain two variants, the MRAP All Terrain Vehicle and the MaxxPro Dash. We use our MRAP fleet to move the Capability Set about the battlefield, support contingency operations with globally positioned sets, and provide vehicles to protect our sustainment forces.

In the long term (2025 and beyond), the Army will field a new Recon and Security Vehicle, Engineer Vehicle, and Fire Support Vehicle within the ABCT and replace the Cavalry Fighting Vehicle, Engineer Vehicle, and the Bradley Fire Support Vehicle. POC is COL Rocky Kmiecik, Director, Mounted Requirements Division, (706) 545-5275, robert.j.kmiecik.mil@mail.mil.



COL Rocky Kmiecik
Director, Mounted Requirements
Division

ing sees this force as a primary tool for UK military assistance and training to other countries, as well as support to the civil authorities for UK emergencies.

Force Troops will support both of these forces. They will consist of an Artillery brigade with supplementary Fire Support Teams, and an Engineer Brigade that will integrate the Explosive Ordnance Disposal squadron in response to the improvised explosive device threat of the modern battlefield. It will also include the Medical Brigade, and 104 Logistic Support Brigade, which might take on the Joint Force Logistic Support role.

Some see Army 2020 as an imaginative and radical series of initiatives that not only create new organisations but also envisage using both new and existing forces in innovative ways. It is perhaps the most radical reorganisation of the army since the end of national service 50 years ago. However, some remain concerned that the introduction of the Reaction and Adaptable Force will create a 2-tier Army and question whether the Army Reserve can grow sufficiently and attain the skills needed to fill the void.

POC is LTC Guy Wallis, British Liaison Officer, (706) 545-2313, guy.wallis.fm@mail.mil.

Recommended Readings

***Slide Rules and Submarines* by COL Montgomery Meigs**

General, then Colonel, Meigs wrote *Slide Rules and Submarines* while he was a research associate at the National War College in 1989. It is the product of his study of the relationship of operational art and technological innovation in war. *Slide Rules and Submarines* explains why the Navy was unprepared for submarine warfare at the start of World War II, and how the Navy teamed with scientists, industry, operational commanders and allies to overcome both the bias of senior naval officers and the German U-boat command.

The U.S. Navy was largely unprepared for submarine warfare at the start of WWII because many senior leaders eschewed the events and lessons of WWI. The Navy failed to adapt—focusing on surface engagements—and, insisting on a defensive strategy when confronted with a German submarine threat. These same leaders were reluctant to embrace new technology and ideas which lengthened the Navy's reaction and recovery time. It was not until they systematically teamed with scientists and industry to develop new materiel solutions such as radar, acoustic torpe-

does and magnetic anomaly detection capability, and combined these under the right leadership with new doctrine—attacking with a joint coalition sea, air, cyber team—and with improved leader and crew training that they began to enjoy success. As COL Meigs stated, "Finding the enemy is one thing. Killing him is another and the effectiveness of attacks improved tenfold by war's end—a result of operational analysis, better weapons, and training."

COL Meigs' observations are timeless and remind us that we should work to combine the talents of scientists, and the experience of tactical and operational commanders and allies. *Slide Rules and Submarines* encourages us to work together to overcome the institutional bias and the inclination to prepare for the last fight.

*Note: After the publication of this book, COL Meigs attained the rank of General and retired after serving as CG, USAREUR.



Articles

"Odierno tells Fort Riley, 1st ID: We have to do more" by General Raymond Odierno

http://www.army.mil/article/103357/Odierno_tells_Fort_Riley_1st_ID_We_have_to_do_more/

Army Modernization Statement by LTG William N. Phillips, Principal Military Deputy to the Assistant Secretary of The Army For Acquisition, Logistics and Technology, to the Senate Armed Services Committee, Subcommittee on Airland, First Session, 113TH Congress, MAY 8, 2013. <http://usarmy.vo.llnwd.net/e2/c/downloads/294628.pdf>

Army Modernization Statement by LTG Games O. Barclay III, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, G-8, to the Senate Armed Services Committee, Subcommittee on Airland, First Session, 113TH Congress, MAY 8, 2013. <http://usarmy.vo.llnwd.net/e2/c/downloads/294627.pdf>

"Big Five Lessons for Today and Tomorrow," Institute for Defense Analysis paper NS P-4889, by COL David C. Trybula. http://www.benning.army.mil/pdf/Big%20Five%20Lessons_Trybula.pdf

One Force, One Fight

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Upcoming Events Calendar

- 10 Jul: IBCT Capability Portfolio Review 1-2 Star GOSC
- 17-20 Jul: 3rd Armored Division Reunion
- 22-26 Jul: Ranger Rendezvous & Ranger Hall of Fame
- 23-25 Jul: Future Battlefield Talks with Israeli Defense Force
- 27 Jun: IBCT Warfighter Forum
- 18 Jul: IBCT Capability Portfolio Review 3 Star GOSC
- 30 Jul: ABCT Warfighting Forum Senior Mentor Symposium, 1430-1600
- 31 Jul: IBCT Capability Portfolio Review (CPR) to VCSA
- 13 Aug: Stryker Warfighting Forum Senior Symposium
- 13-15 Aug: MCoE/Research, Development, and Engineering Command Collaboration Workshop
- 10-13 Sep: Maneuver Warfighter Conference
- 9 Oct: Soldier and Squad System Review (S3R)
- 15 Oct: MCoE and Australian Army Collaboration VTC

Armor School



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DCMDT	(706) 545-3815	COL John Hermeling
USAARMS Homepage	http://www.benning.army.mil/armor/	
Armor Magazine	https://www.benning.army.mil/armor/armormagazine/	
Armor School Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/USAARMS	

Infantry School



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CSM	(706) 545-9357	CSM Timothy Guden
DCMDT	(706) 645-2479	COL J.L. Peterson
USAIS Homepage	http://www.benning.army.mil/infantry/infantry.htm	
Infantry Magazine	https://www.benning.army.mil/magazine/content/2012.htm	
The Bugler	http://www.infantryassn.com/pages/bugler.html	

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Upcoming Bulletins

- SEPTEMBER – Directorate of Training and Noncommissioned Officer Academy
- DECEMBER – MCoE Update
- MARCH –

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