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- **BSB Maintenance Enablers**
- **BSA Defense and Protection**

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## Managing Modern Command Post Challenges

There is a growing recognition from Army leadership that ABCT Command Posts (CP) are too large and complex; they are immobile, easy to detect, and require significant amounts of power and logistical support. TCM ABCT's network team members have observed the following during various training events (NTC, JRTC, JMRC and Anakonda 16) in recent years:

- Command posts are very large, with BCT CPs containing 10-15 DRASH tents along with required support trucks and trailers.
- The BCT Main and BSA CPs require 6-12 hours to establish an operating capability, and only displace when directed by rear-boundary shifts.
- NTCs OPFOR routinely locates the BCT Main and BSA CPs within 12 hours of their emplacement.
- ABCT Main CPs are not optimizing Army Battlefield Command Systems (ABCS) as designed. It was observed that:
  - 11 of 15 lacked staff training
  - 10 of 15 lacked SOPs
  - 9 of 15 did not configure systems optimally
- ABCS are not inherently interoperable; only 4 of 15 CTC rotations demonstrated proficiency at digital collaboration between the systems that make-up ABCS [TMC, GCCS-A, AMDWS, TAIS, AFATDS, DGCS-A, BCS3, and JCR/JBC-P].
- Tactical Considerations:
  - Mobile: CPs are not responsive to a dynamic security environment. Displacement requires a degradation of mission command capabilities for extended periods.
  - Protected: Large, static tents are exceptionally vulnerable and ill-suited for maneuver warfare.
  - System Interoperability: ABCS relies on use of translators such as the Data Distribution Server and the Publish and Subscribe Server (DDS/PASS) to allow systems to talk to each other, in a limited way. These servers are large, unprotected, immobile, and induce latency. Also, the lack of interoperability between Upper TI and ITNE prevents effective dissemination of a COP.
  - Intuitive: Capability sets with complexities that take an ABCT six months to field and six months to effectively train puts strain on units. Simplicity of interfaces will improve employment and increase utilization.

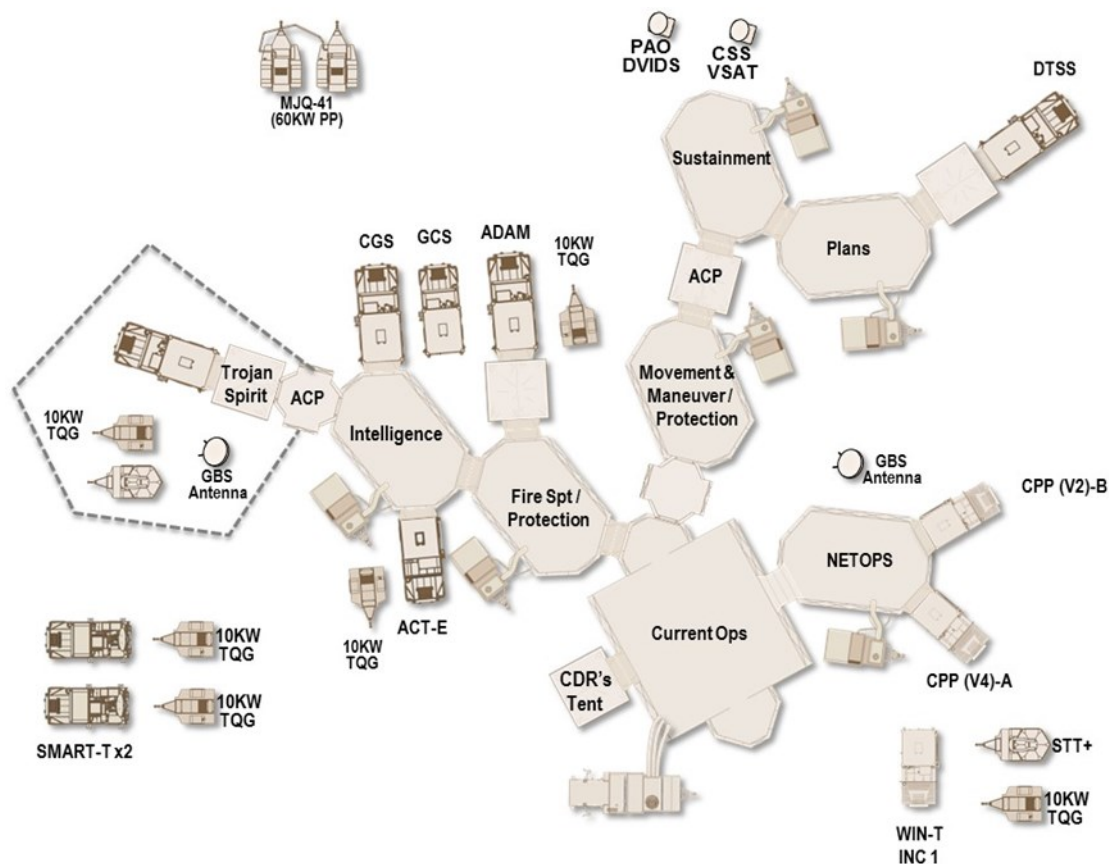


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## Fire Support Essential Guide:

The Wolf O/C Team at the NTC and TCM-Fires developed a Fire Support Essential Equipment Guide that contains information on Fires enabler equipment capabilities, components that make up each item, a tracking matrix, and NSNs for ordering parts. During interviews with leaders at NTC, units express challenges locating NSNs to order end items for equipment. Most units are missing cables, adapters, antennas, battery boxes, or other equipment that prevents digital or remote capability for Fires equipment. In some cases this results in the loss of digital fires, especially from company/troop to battalion/squadron level. The guide is available at <https://www.milsuite.mil/book/docs/DOC-312038>.

## Managing Modern Command Post Challenges (continued from page 1)



**Typical BCT Main CP**

TCM ABCT has also observed ABCTs experimenting with various Command Post strategies during recent CTC and RAF rotations. These units intended to employ a more agile and mobile CP that provided a smaller footprint and reduced set-up and tear-down times. Noticeable changes were reductions in the Brigade Main CP footprints and set-up/tear-down times. Some ABCTs accomplished this by task organizing their CP to meet mission requirements. The Warfighter Integrated Network-Tactical (WIN-T) enables units to move specific resources and functions to other Battalion level CPs (BEB, CTC, BSB etc..). This strategy can significantly reduce the Main CP footprint and could provide Main CPs an ability to occupy more favorable terrain locations to increase concealment. Other strategies included the use of Expandable Mil Vans in place of sheltered tents. This allows consolidation of some staff functions within a mobile vehicle, that is set-up quickly once at location. Pros and Cons of these strategies include:

**Pros:**

- a) Can meet Commander's intent without impacting Operational Effectiveness.
- b) Reduction of BCT Main CP footprint. Some footprints were reduced by 6-8 large DRASH tents and trucks required for their transport and associated equipment.
- c) Tents that were required used smart designs that reduced set-up and tear-down times by permanently attaching lighting and network cabling inside the tent to eliminate time required to install cabling during each movement phase.
- d) Reduced set-up/teardown time: Some set-ups averaged 3-4 hours and tear-down 2 hours, versus previous times of 6-8 hours set-up and 4 hours to tear-down.

**Continued on page 3**

## Managing Modern Command Post Challenges (continued from page 2)

- e) More effective camouflage: The divesture of many DRASH tents presented smaller, dispersed, targets that reduced the time required to erect camouflage nets and increased Force Protection.
- f) Smaller life support areas: Units were able to have smaller centralized life support areas for downtime/sleeping; this also added to increased Force Protection.

### Cons:

- g) Increased sizes of Battalion level Main CPs. One unit's BEB Main CP footprint was nearly doubled with addition of MICO SCIF, Trojan Spirit, Prophet, Civil Military Operations, PSYOPs and NLOS fires cell.
- h) Cost. Brigades will incur additional costs to acquire, equip and maintain additional Expandable Vans and customized remaining tents' configurations.
- i) Compartmentalizes Staff. Separation of staff functions into separate vehicles challenges a unit's need for real-time, physical, interoperability.

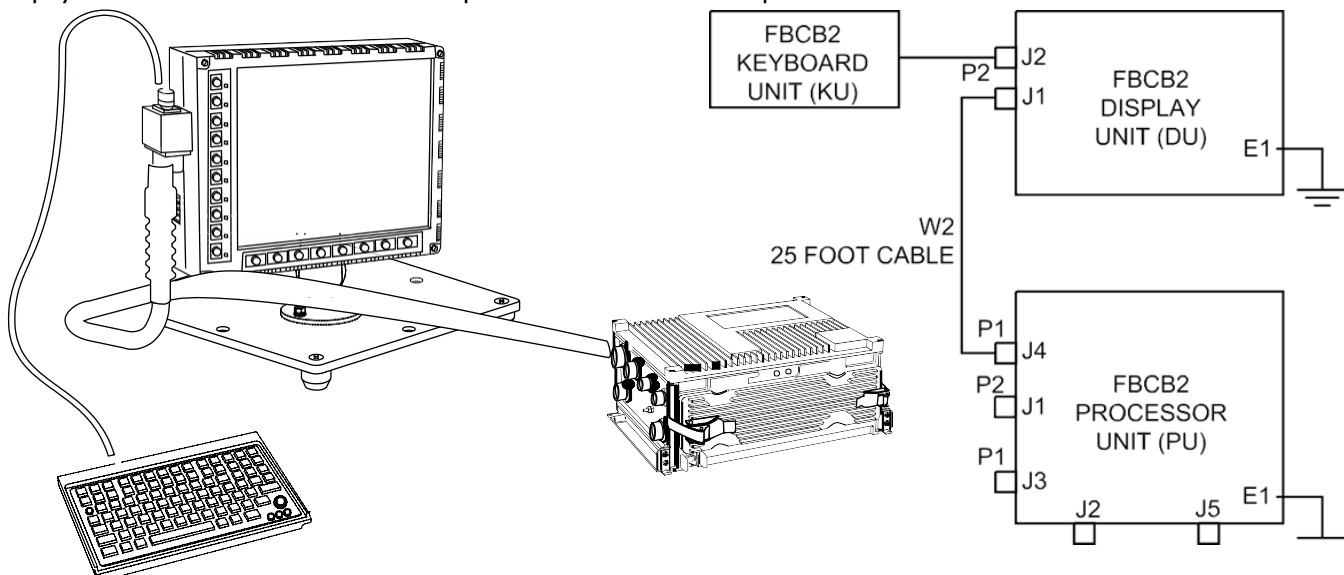
### Neutral:

- j) Communications distances remained unchanged.
- k) Mobility remained comparable to current TOE transport trucks and towed generators configuration.

In the next issue of this Newsletter, we will highlight our efforts with PM AMPV in designing the next generation of Mission Command vehicles that provide mobile and protected CP functions within armored vehicles that can quickly establish CPs by linking together, and move to follow on locations faster than current operations.

## Extending JCR/JBCP Functionality Beyond your Vehicle

Units can gain additional JCR/JBCP TOC KIT functionality in the Command Post by utilizing the route planning kit identified in Technical Bulletin TB 11-7010-416-13. This kit provides a 25 foot cable that allows remoting the JCR Display Unit from a vehicle into the work space area in the Command post.



TECHNICAL BULLETIN FOR FIELD INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND BRIGADE AND BELOW FOR THE ROUTE PLANNING KIT RPK (NSN: 7010-01-515-8452 ROUTE PLANNING INSTALLATION KIT (RPK))

## Platform Battery Maintenance Problems:

The Army used to run on beans, bullets, and fuel. Now, in the midst of our technology advances and digital enhancements, our force is much more reliant on power and energy. It all starts (or doesn't start) with your Battery Management Program. Is your unit experiencing battery maintenance, supply, and charge issues? We may have the solution for ABCT BSBs and FSCs. PulseTech offers solar battery chargers for a single vehicle, or a battery shop charger. Most of these chargers can be ordered Class IX. For newsletters and training slides, look under the military tab at [www.pulsetech.net](http://www.pulsetech.net)

### Solar Pulse Charge Monitor System

6.3 Watt. **Plugs into NATO Slave.**



**NSN: 6130-01-558-5371**



One unit recently established a Battery Maintenance Management Program (BMMP) which has already recovered and reissued 362 out of 410 batteries. They are experiencing an 89% recovery rate with \$136,000 in total savings so far. Further BMMP information can be found at: <http://www.pulsetech.net/Content/Applications/BMMP/battery-maintenance-management-program-bmmp.aspx>

The link below will take you to an article written about a unit deployed in Afghanistan and is another tax payer savings success story. They recovered more than 2000 batteries which saved the Army more than \$500,000. View more at: [http://www.dvidshub.net/news/139265/battery-issue-turn-point-saves-army-money#.VBnuH\\_IdWSo](http://www.dvidshub.net/news/139265/battery-issue-turn-point-saves-army-money#.VBnuH_IdWSo)

RECHARGING PROCEDURES FOR AUTOMOTIVE VALVE REGULATED LEAD-ACID BATTERIES can be found in TB 9-6140-252-13, dtd 31 Jan 2012. Download TB at: <https://www.logsa.army.mil/etmpdf/files/080000/083880.pdf>

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## TCM-ABCT Simulation Exercise:

TCM ABCT executed a Simulation Exercise (SIMEX) from 25 to 29 July at the Maneuver Battle Lab at Fort Benning. During the SIMEX the Futures Section compared the current organization of the ABCT against several possible changes to the formation and equipment and assessed improvements in the ABCT's ability to conduct Joint Combined Arms Maneuver. The Futures Section published the Initial Concept for the ABCT Operational and Organizational (O&O) Concept on 14 September. View it here: <https://www.milsuite.mil/book/docs/DOC-313414> Additionally, the Futures section completed the Functional Solutions Analysis (FSA) portion of the FY16 Capabilities Needs Analysis (CNA) which highlighted the formation's strategy to mitigate identified Capability Gaps. CNA FY17 begins in November.

## Brigade Support Battalion Maintenance Enablers

It may not be the iPhone® 7, but new technology and added capability is coming your way! ABCT Brigade Support Battalions (BSB) are going to be issued up to date maintenance enablers that will definitely assist in keeping the brigade's equipment fully mission capable, reduce repair-down times, and improve operational readiness. The Product Manager for Sets, Kits, Outfits and Tools (PM-SKOT) has embarked on a mission to provide the right Sets, Kits, Outfits and Tools that are of high quality, are more durable, reliable, and deployable offering Soldiers needed capabilities at the right time, place, and price. The following is a list of maintenance enablers that are currently being fielded or will be fielded in the near future.

- The Metal Working and Machining Shop Set (MWMSS) is a concept that assembles and packages tool load configurations based on the 91E (Allied Trades) MOS. MWMSS replaces multiple LINs which are outdated, unsupported, and are themselves part of the non-modernized equipment that "hinder current operations".
- The Armament Repair Shop Set (ARSS) will update the armament tools, sets, and kits taking advantage of technology advancements to improve accountability and transportability while incorporating tool warranties. The current armament tool sets date back more than 25 years and are antiquated, bulky, difficult to maintain, as well as transport. The Shelter will contain a Mobile Electric Power (MEP) generator for shop power, an assortment of hand and air tools, and an Environmental Control Unit (ECU).
- The Hydraulic System Test and Repair Unit (HSTRU) is a robust hydraulic line and hose repair system capable of supporting 3 trained ordnance/engineers. HSTRU is HMMWV towable and air / helicopter transportable that is built on the M1102 heavy trailer.
- The Fire Suppression Refill System (FSRS) is a self-contained set of equipment designed to help refill fire suppression bottles safely. It consists of a trailer that can be dismounted for stand-alone operations and is also transportable with its own environmental control unit.
- Also to be fielded soon will be a Load Bank which is a device that produces an electrical load and applies that load to tactical generator sets and converts or dissipates the resultant power output of the source. The Load Bank is used to accurately mimic the operational or "real" load that a power source will see during actual application by providing a reliable, repeatable, and fully controllable load.
- The Machinist's Measuring Tool Set (MMTS) contains a tool set configured around the mission of the 91E (Allied Trades) Military Occupational Specialty (MOS).

Thank you, PM-SKOT for a job well done! PM-SKOT POCs are:  
wolfgang.a.petermann.civ@mail.mil or (586) 239-3669  
Vincent.j.Runco.civ@mail.mil or (586) 239-3682

Click on the link for additional information for each of the above systems:  
<https://www.milsuite.mil/book/docs/DOC-302460>



## Brigade Support Area Defense and Protection

TCM ABCT has interviewed several BSB command teams in the past year during our unit visits, and we asked them to provide feedback about their BSA security operations during their NTC rotations and/or their deployed mission sets. Our findings indicate that every brigade possesses a different set of challenges. Let's look at the threat and then examine some measures leaders can take to establish an effective BSA perimeter defense.

The BSA generally is established to defend against a Level I and Level II threat. In accordance with Joint Publication 3-10 (Joint Security Operations in Theater), Level I threats include enemy agents and terrorists whose primary missions include espionage, sabotage, assassination, and subversion. Level II threats include small-scale forces conducting irregular warfare that can pose serious threats to military forces and civilians.

Effective perimeter defense starts with the BSA's Tactical Standard Operating Procedure (TACSOP). Does the TACSOP address defense and self-protection? Do leaders and Soldiers understand the TACSOP? An effective TACSOP should address the following:

- The staff must consider the proposed BSA sites in relation to Mission, Enemy, Time, Terrain – Troops, Civilians (METT-TC) factors.
- Does the BSA have sufficient area to conduct Ammunition Transfer Holding Point (ATHP) operations, fueling missions, Supply Support Activity (SSA) operations, staging areas for convoys, and medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) to the Role II medical facility?
- Establish Helicopter Landing Zones (HLZs) to facilitate aerial resupply and air Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) operations.
- Has the staff established Target Reference Points (TRPs)?
- Will the BSA be within enemy indirect fire range?
- Can the BSA support the brigade from the desired location?
- Is the BSA close to a Main Supply Route (MSR) or Alternate Supply Routes (ASRs)?
- Where will the entrance and exit be located?
- Does the Entrance Control Point (ECP) have primary and secondary fighting positions?
- Do leaders and Soldiers understand the Rules Of Engagement (ROE)?
- Have Soldiers established vehicle and individual fighting position sector sketches? Did the company produce a company sector sketch? Are all the company sector sketches consolidated into the BSA defense plan?
- Is the BSA TOC accounting for all incoming and outgoing personnel?
- Were claymore mines, Javelins, and AT4s available?
- What are the timelines for establishing internal and external communications?
- Is there a Quick Reaction Force (QRF) available?
- Is the BSA RAVEN up and flying?

The first 24 hours are critical to establishing the BSA perimeter defense. The BSA commander can also coordinate with brigade for engineer and digging assets to build perimeter berms, dig and reinforce fighting positions, and improve TOC survivability. A great TTP is the use of non-mission capable (NMC) Abrams and Bradleys with working turrets that are integrated into the defense with their own fighting positions and sectors of responsibility. Additionally, triple strands of concertina wire should be used to protect both the perimeter and the BSA TOC. After the first 24 hours, leadership should continue to refine and improve the perimeter defense plan. Concurrently, leaders should refine and update the SOP so that future operations run smoother based on lessons learned and tactics applied.

The Gold Miner (GM) Observers, Coach, Trainers (OC/T) at the National training Center have produced an excellent document, "OCCUPY, DEFEND AND SUPPORT FROM THE BRIGADE SUPPORT AREA." View and download it here: <https://www.milsuite.mil/book/docs/DOC-311708>

## Comprehensive Analysis of Human Resources Specialist (MOS 42A)

Commanders recently received an SINET Special Message which requires the attention of all personnel management staffs (S-I/G-I), DHRs and all other HR sections/organizations across the Army Total Force, as well as all members of the Army's HR Community (42A/B/H/420A & 201/203 series Civilians).

The Vice Chief of Staff of the Army requested a comprehensive analysis of MOS 42A by May 2017 in order to ensure that organizational designs and established standards of grade across operating and generating forces in the active, Army Reserve and National Guard components are optimized to best support unit and Soldier readiness. To thoroughly complete this analysis the Army is asking for maximum support in supporting 3 areas of analysis:

- The Commanders' Assessment tool (26 SEP – 28 OCT). HR sections/organizations (collective teams of JI/GI/SI, DHRs and all other HR sections/organizations) across the Army Total Force (Active Duty, National Guard, Army Reserve in both Operating and Generating Forces) are asked to collectively complete one assessment per HR section as part of this comprehensive analysis of MOS 42A in order to ensure that organizational designs and established standards of grade across the Army Total Force are optimized to best support unit and Soldier readiness. Data will be collected for this unit assessment via the following web-based link scheduled to remain active from 26 September 2016 through 28 October 2016: <https://qasurvey.lee.army.mil/Perseus/se/705E3EC82D17CAA5>

- The CMF 42 Opinion Survey (26 SEP-28 OCT). ALL MEMBERS OF THE ARMY'S HR COMMUNITY (42A/B/H/420A & 201/203 series Civilians) are asked to individually complete one Individual Opinion Survey each as part of this comprehensive analysis of MOS 42A in order to ensure that organizational designs and established standards of grade across the Army Total Force are optimized to best support unit and Soldier readiness. This individual opinion survey will also include additional questions only for Career Management Field (CMF) 42 personnel with the Equal Opportunity Advisor (EOA) Skill Qualification Identifier (SQI) "Q" or Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) 5T to gain feedback on EOA positions coded as 42A. Data will be collected for this unit assessment via the following web-based link scheduled to remain active 26 September 2016 through 28 October 2016. <https://qasurvey.lee.army.mil/Perseus/se/705E3EC834B1D298>

- The Focus Group Questionnaire. After completion of these first two assessment tools, assessment teams will then visit or VTC with locations worldwide from 24 Oct 16 through 2 Dec 16 to conduct focus groups and interviews to further refine data collected in this effort. The target population for this effort includes current/former BDE-level CDRs and CSMs; current/former DIV/CORPS/Installation-level GIs, SGMs, Senior Warrant Officers; current/former HRSC Directors, Deputy Directors and Chief HR SGTs and Senior Warrant Officers; current/former Directorate of Human Resources Directors and Military Personnel Division Chiefs, current/former BDE SI OICs and NCOICs; and current/former Company Commanders and First Sergeants. These focus groups/interviews are part of this comprehensive analysis of MOS 42A in order to ensure that organizational designs and established standards of grade across the Army Total Force are optimized to best support unit and Soldier readiness.

Enclosed at the following link on SINET is a copy of the HQDA EXORD for more detailed information. <https://www.milsuite.mil/book/docs/DOC-313047>

In order to receive maximum participation and timely feedback in this effort, SINET asks that you disseminate the information to your respective commands via OPORD and have your organizations complete the Commanders Assessment Tool and the CMF 42 Opinion Survey as soon as possible. Thank you all in advance for your support of this comprehensive analysis as the results will not only impact MOS 42A and the CMF 42 community, but ultimately our entire Army's Soldiers, Civilians and Families.

SINET will be repeating this requirement in SINET Messages until 28 Oct 16.

## Maneuver Center of Excellence Updates

### 2017 Gainey Cup May 1-5, 2017 Hosted by the U.S. Army Armor School at Fort Benning, GA



CSM William J. Gainey

Troopers from across the nation compete to determine the “best scout squad” in the U.S. Army. This competition physically and mentally challenges all troopers by rigorously testing their knowledge, tactical competence and fortitude in the fundamentals of reconnaissance and security operations.

Scout teams run a gauntlet of tasks to evaluate their cavalry-specific skills such as reconnaissance fundamentals, target identification, call for fire, troop-leading procedures, day and night live-fire, obstacle courses, observation-post establishment, helicopter-landing-zone establishment, knowledge of weapons, communication devices and sensors, and physical endurance.

Visit the Website at <http://www.benning.army.mil/armor/gainey-cup/> for more information.

The Gainey Cup is named for CSM William J. (Joe) Gainey, the first senior-enlisted adviser to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, then a newly created position. The position was established to advise the chairman on professionally developing enlisted personnel assigned to joint billets. Gainey began to serve in this position Oct. 1, 2005, and retired April 25, 2008, after nearly 33 years of service.

### MCoE's Doctrine and Collective Training Division (DCTD) Update

MCoE's Doctrine and Collective Training Division (DCTD) is finishing the last two maneuver formation manuals, Infantry Battalion and Company. Upon completion of these manuals, all formation doctrine will be current and available on the Army Publishing Directorate (APD). Additionally, the DCTD is finishing collective task revision for the DA standardized METLs. These Mission Essential Task Training and Evaluation Outlines (T&EOs) will be available for the Operating Force on 7 October on the Army Training Network (ATN). Finally, the DCTD is completing a review of all weapons systems Field Manuals in preparation for transition to Training Circulars (TCs). Your MCoE POC for any doctrine, collective task and weapon system information is COL Marty Barr, [martin.j.barr.mil@mail.mil](mailto:martin.j.barr.mil@mail.mil), Chief, Doctrine and Collective Training Division.

### The Future of the Army by David Barno and Nora Bensahel

In light of a shrinking force structure and limited resources despite increasing global commitments, the report provides a range of recommendations in three distinct time horizons to help Army leaders build the next Army successfully. From the Army Today, 2016-20, the Army of Tomorrow, 2020-25, and the Army of the Day After Tomorrow, 2025-40+, Lieutenant General David Barno (Ret.) and Nora Bensahel offer fresh ideas that spark debate, challenge hoary assumptions, and animate the need for change. View and download the publication (.pdf) at [http://www.atlanticcouncil.org/images/publications/Future\\_of\\_the\\_Army\\_web\\_0921.pdf](http://www.atlanticcouncil.org/images/publications/Future_of_the_Army_web_0921.pdf)



**The TRADOC Capability Manager - Armored Brigade Combat Team**

serves as the TRADOC conduit and user representative for Operating Force ABCTs and other ABCT stakeholders at-large. We perform capability gap analysis integration activities across Doctrine, Organization, Training, Material, Leader Development, Personnel and Facilities (DOTMLPF) through focused data collection at CTCs, and post-rotation interviews at home station following return from COCOM Regionally Aligned Force (RAF) deployments.

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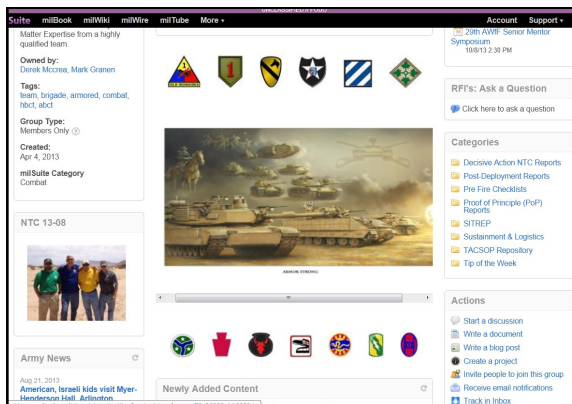
Phone: 706-545-4461  
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Upcoming ABCT Events:

AWfF SMS:  
27 October 2016 (T)

Unit Visit:  
NTC 17-01

ABCT Milestones



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