

VOL 1

FALL 2020



St. Barbara Enlisted SITREP



Find
us
on 

<http://www.facebook.com/fieldartilleryredleglive>

St. Barbara

Enlisted SITREP



We appreciate those who have provided announcements, notices, articles and lessons learned.

Additionally, if you have a story of interest or wish to initiate a discussion on any topic or issue please contact:

SGM Reginald D. Atkinson
Chief Career Management NCO
Field Artillery Proponent Office
reginald.d.atkinson.mil@mail.mil
Office: (580) 442-4973

MSG Fernando L. Carrasquillo
13Z Career Management NCO
Field Artillery Proponent Office
Office: (580) 442-4972
fernando.l.carrasquillo.mil@mail.mil

MSG Roy Wilkowski
ARNG FA Proponent NCO
Field Artillery Proponent Office
Office: (580) 442-4970
roy.j.wilkowski.mil@mail.mil

!!KING OF BATTLE!!

Inside This Edition

{Click on pg # to jump to corresponding page inside}

Page 3: REDLEG 7 Sends

Page 5: Field Artillery Proponent Office

Page 6: Academic Performance & Resilience Info

Page 6-7: FCoE NCOA

Page 8-9: Army Multi-Domain Targeting Center

Page 9: Fires CDID Mission & Roles

Page 10: Fires Support Test Directorate

Page 10-12: Directorate of Training & Doctrine

Page 12-13: The Backbone of West Point

Page 13: Managing "Hot" and "Cold"
Firing Elements as a Battery

Page 14-16: Calculated Risk: Understanding
Munition's Effects and the Application of
Ammunition Resupply Triggers

Page 17-18: Vampires Bring Allied Readiness and
Interoperability Support

Page 19: Greetings from the Mission Command
Center of Excellence



REDLEG 7 SENDS

Redlegs,

We are excited to kick off our Quarterly Saint Barbara Enlisted SITREP to the force! After 30 days of serving our FA Community on behalf of the Commandant, we noticed that there is excellent work being done across all echelons of the Operating/Generating/Institutional Field Artillery Community. We assessed and will seize an opportunity to collect, synchronize, flatten, disseminate and inform across these traditionally stove piped bands of excellence-while providing a vehicle for feedback! You will see regular inputs from our EPMD HRC, CTC, NCOA, FA MG, DOTD, FAPO reps and many others; in the future we are opening it up for you to provide submissions as well (link to drop folder at the bottom of this article, SGM Reginald Atkinson of FAPO is our POC). In order for this to be systematic and enduring, we have established the following:

- 1) Drop Box is located on the FCoE Collaboration Portal
- 2) Published updates will be aligned with the FA Commandants Priorities
- 3) FAPO is the Branch Proponent and Lead-not the USAFAS CSM
- 4) Topics will be a Call to Action/Attention/Correct/Inform (Examples- Correct: Reversible trends at CTCs. Inform: POI Changes at NCOA. Attention: ASK-EM and EMC dates. Inform: Doctrine update links)
- 5) Distribution will be unlimited; intent is to allow you to share across whomever you are responsible for
- 6) RFIs from quarterly releases will be answered in either the following quarter's SITREP or during the Commandants Senior Leader Virtual Forums (O-6 CSMs/SGMs will receive official invitation beginning 2nd QTR FY21)

7) We will use the same process and editing as the FA Professional Journal. While we would be fired up and want to receive articles written by NCOs/Soldiers, the similarities will start and end there.

We will continue to find more effective ways of written, virtual, and in person communications across the entirety of the Field Artillery community. This will be more critical over the next few years as emerging capabilities and changes to How We Fight mature. We must be able to rapidly communicate across all Field Artillery lines of effort, and that requires us to knock holes in traditional barriers so we can remove the obstacles altogether in the future. It is an honor to serve our Redlegs, thank you for your continued dedication to them and the branch. My personal thanks to all who contributed to this endeavor, and we look forward to receiving feedback and participation from the rest of our FA Community in future ones. KING OF BATTLE!

P.S.-We are actively developing ways to help ensure our NCOs succeed at PME. The Fort Sill NCOA under CSM Erick Macher is exploring virtual prep tutorials, and we have teamed up with the Fort Sill MRT folks on some exciting initiatives. NCOs can scheduled virtual sessions with them prior or during their course to address additional stressors when placed in an academic environment (Fear of Failure), and provide healthy study habits with advanced test taking techniques. Completely optional and transparent to the school and cadre, fully supported by the leadership.

Redleg 7
CSM Michael J. McMurdy

FIELD ARTILLERY PROPONENT OFFICE (FAPO)

Call to Inform:

The Field Artillery Proponent Office serves as the proponent for the Chief of the Field Artillery. It maintains a balanced and sustainable branch of Officers, Warrant Officers, Noncommissioned Officers, and Soldiers to facilitate the execution of the Field Artillery's mission. The proponent office provides oversight of the eight personnel life-cycle management functions related to all Field Artillery Career Fields (Officer and Enlisted). Additionally, it facilitates personnel related requirements and actions in close coordination with Human Resources Command (EPMD/OPMD), the Fires Center of Excellence at Fort Sill and all units, agencies or elements impacted by personnel management decisions, actions, and/or functions.

The Field Artillery Proponent Office is comprised of NCOs that serve as Career Managers for each Career Management Field (CMF) 13 component. They are responsible for the career manage-

ment, professional development, and the grade distribution for Component 1 and 2 Soldiers, and for actions relating to organizational structure, acquisition, sustainment, and professional development. The Career Managers advise and assist in the formulation and implementation of personnel management decisions, and ensure coordination is done with the Field Artillery School, National Guard Bureau, HRC, and the Army G-1. The bottom line "we deal with spaces and HRC deals with faces".

The Field Artillery is an ever changing community and the Field Artillery Proponent Office's goal is to ensure that it is headed in the right direction by making recommendations for personnel changes to the operational force structure, leader development models, and development and management of ASIs that will ensure the betterment and future of what we all represent, the FIELD ARTILLERY!

Field Artillery Proponent Office (FAPO) Team

SFC Nicholas F. Faurot (13J)
nicholas.d.faurot.mil@mail.mil
(580) 442-6365

SFC John G. Simon (13R)
john.g.simon.mil@mail.mil
(580) 442-3901

SFC Jeremy R. Jensen
jeremy.r.jensen6.mil@mail.mil
(580) 442-5025

SFC Matthew I. Kingsley
matthew.i.kingsley.mil@mail.mil
(580) 442-4573

EPMD Hot Topics

CMF 13 EMPD has noticed an increase in communications from the force regarding organizational, and NCO stability procedures. Please discuss with your respective S1/G1 on how to stabilize your organization for crew stabilizations, stop moves, deletion and defer-

ments, and organizational stability IAW MILPER 18-359. If NCO's are not stabilized IAW the procedures outlined and HRC places them on assignment, there is a high probability that the NCO will remain on assignment as they we're not properly coded for stabilization



STABILIZATION PROCEDURES



Enlisted Procedures and Soldier Actions Branch – First step, leaders contact your BDE/DIV S1/G1

MISSION STATEMENT: Provide the highest quality support, services and assistance in the oversight and synchronization of the full spectrum of enlisted human resources programs and services in order to develop leaders, support Army readiness and sustain the well being of our Soldiers, Veterans and their Families. Email: usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.epmd-psa-branch@mail.mil

MILPER 18-359 Consolidated Stabilization Procedures for commanders to preserve readiness.

COMBAT DEPLOYMENTS

- [Crew Stabilization](#): Stabilizes select crew members and key leaders 7 months prior to CTC (does not apply to Soldiers on assignment instructions).
- [Stop Move](#): Stabilizes select or all Soldiers 6 months prior to LAD (does not apply to Soldiers on assignment). Can be utilized to supplement crew stabilization.
- [Deletions/Deferments](#): Stabilizes select Soldiers on assignment instructions.

ROTATIONS

- [Crew Stabilization](#): Stabilizes select crew members and key leaders 7 months prior to CTC (does not apply to Soldiers on assignment instructions).
- [Deletions/Deferments](#): Stabilizes select Soldiers on assignment instructions.

GARRISON/ROUTINE

- [Organizational Stabilization](#)
- [Special Category Stabilization](#)
- [Master Gunner Stabilization](#)
- [Deletions/Deferments and Early Arrivals](#)
- [High School Senior Stabilization](#)
- [Behavior Health Stabilization](#)
- [Critical Enlisted Aviation Skills\Positions](#)

Discuss with your S1/ G1 for all actions regarding Service Member Stabilization Procedures

DELETIONS, DEFERMENTS AND EARLY ARRIVALS

- [Deletion, Deferment, and Rejection Codes](#)
- [Guidance for Processing Deletions, Deferments and Failure Lose/Gain Soldiers](#)
- [Report Time and Early Arrival during Reassignment](#)
- [Assignment Eligibility and Availability \(AEA\) Information](#)
- [Medical Protection System \(MEDPROS\)](#)

<https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Enlisted%20Procedures%20and%20Soldier%20Actions%20Branch>

FCoE NCOA

Call to Inform:

NCOPDS ALC/SLC is scheduled for FY21. Courses are now either at full capacity for FY21 or 12 personnel max, and we have added additional classes to get after quota's not used. Instead of our usual two training block cycles, we have increased to three blocks beginning with October 2020. NCOA with HRC is working to prevent any seats being lost, and we have forecasted 13F/SSGs promoted under ETP due to COVID-19

Call to Attention:

The Team is developing additional resources (Fire Trainer programs), and instruction to support 13F NCOs on the "Conducting Surface to Surface fires" task and 13J NCOs on "Cannon Safety" tasks, as these are commonly the most challenging subjects for them to pass in ALC/SLC. NCOA will have a 30% increase of 13 series instructors for FY21, ready to support Field Artillery NCOs throughout the Army. Furthermore, asking the FA force that there is career enhancing opportunity for NCOs who are interested in becoming an ALC/SLC instructor.

Call to Action/Correct:

NCOA needs support from NCO Support Channel leaders out in the force to ensure their NCOs are prepared for their PME. We have too many NCOs reporting with Flag actions, ill-prepared in MOS understanding, and missing documents in their pre-execution checklists. A few units do not make PME a priority with many NCOs reporting without receiving a brief from their Chain of Command/NCO Support Channel, and some instances, 1SGs not even knowing their NCO is attending class. Cancellations or Deferments need to be submitted in advance. We have received deferment actions within 48 hours. Please support your NCO attending ALC/SLC as it keeps the STEP system efficient and prevents backlogs across the Field Artillery community. With the DA Photo being removed for the DA selection board, the DA 1059 will be an essential document for our Field Artillery NCOs' success.

CSM Erick R. Macher

Fort Sill Noncommissioned Officer Academy CSM
erick.r.macher.mil@mail.mil

 [Click here to jump to Table of Contents](#)



Academic Performance and Resilience

Mission:

Improve overall human performance through the application of mental, emotional, and physical skills to thrive through life's stressors & perform at your best when it matters most - in training, in combat, healing after injury, or managing work and/or home life.

Mental Skills Foundation

- Understand the fundamentals of how the brain works
- Learn how to foster a growth mindset around learning

Memory and Test Taking

- Learn strategies to improve memory and retention
- Understand techniques to reduce test-related anxiety

Stress and Resilience

- Understand what happens to the brain under stress
- Expectation and stress management strategy development

Method of Delivery: Online via Zoom

Duration: 90 minutes

Instructors: Performance Experts from R2 Performance Center



Intent of Training:

Address expectations and stressors related to the transition to BOLC. Learn strategies for success in a rigorous academic setting as well as techniques for resilience in an ever-changing environment.

R2 Performance Center

2934 Marcy Rd
(580) 442-6054

Facebook- Fort Sill R2 Performance Center
Instagram- @sillr2pc

Army Capability Manger (ACM), Field Artillery Brigade -DIVARTY (FAB-D)

ACM: COL James Dunwoody
james.r.dunwoody.mil@mail.mil

ACM Deputy: Dan Caldwell
daniel.w.caldwell6.civ@mail.mil

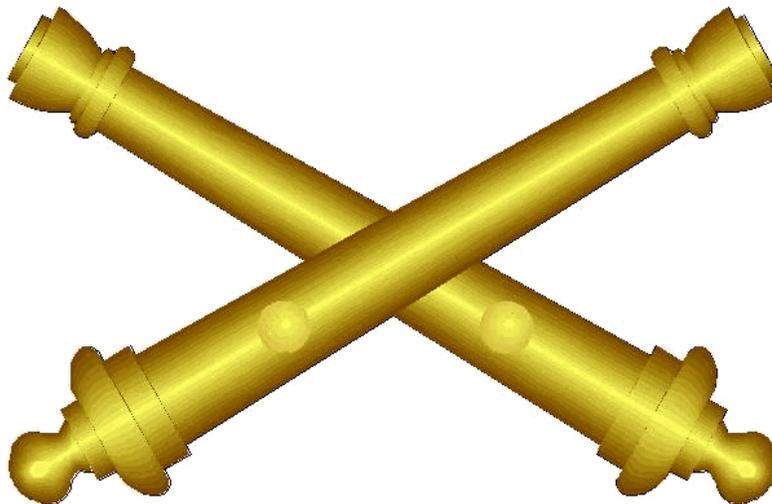
Acquisition Officer (51A): CPT Tyler Hunter
(580) 442-8754
tyler.s.hunter2.mil@mail.mil

Army Capability Managers Field Artillery Brigade-DIVARTY is the bridge between the user (Soldiers) and the Program Office concerning fielded capabilities. Our portfolio includes Field Artillery Sensors, MLRS/HIMARS firing platforms, rockets, and missiles. We gather user feedback about current capabilities which include software problems, MTOE issues, command and control integration, communication needs, Integrated Electronic Technical Manuals (IETM), and any other problems the field needs to help them be successful. Utilizing that information, we determine if there is a gap in our capability or a need for improvement. We then draft courses of action/recommendations to fill the gap and generate the required documentation. ACM FAB-D has played a key role in

recent years within our portfolio's capabilities development and force structure.

The expansion of HIMARS/MLRS battalions from 2x8 to 3x9 formation will require the development of more equipment and training ammo. The ACM ensures these requirements are communicated to the Program Office. ACM FAB-D assisted in developing recommendations and TTP's for Soldiers using the HIMARS door as support. Without the ACM's recommendation to add a handle to the cab the safety risk and continued damage over time to door hinges would have remained as issues. ACM FAB-D played a key role in communicating these issues to industry and the Program Office to get a solution. Lastly, our radar team has been fielding the AN/TPQ-53 with current modernization efforts being devoted to extending the range of the Q-53."

ACM FAB-D participates in emerging research and development of future capabilities to enable the seamless transition from concepts to materiel solutions. The advent of precision munitions (PRsM) and hypersonic technology will replace legacy systems while enabling greater strike depth. ACM FAB-D works with the first units issued to communicate lessons learned back to industry.



 [Click here to jump to Table of Contents](#)

The Army Multi-Domain Targeting Center (AMTC)

The AMTC is the US Army's Targeting propensity organization with a mission to drive change, develop leaders, and improve Army and Joint Targeting ISO operations. As the Army prepares for Multi-Domain Operations (MDO), its personnel must be trained on Army and Joint targeting process and systems required to facilitate MDO at every echelon. As an Army, we must establish trust in the process and develop a shared understanding across the force. Modernization across the spectrum of DOTMLPF-P will support mission command by empowering agile and adaptive leaders with critical resources at their fingertips to leverage Joint and organic assets in multi-domain operations.

The AMTC implements solutions across the range of DOTMLPF-P with emphasis on leader development, doctrinal updates, targeting systems integration and development, and providing subject matter expertise to the Army Targeting Enterprise. The AMTC supports the Operational Force, Sister Services, and Multi-National Partners through subject matter expertise and Joint training. Additionally, the AMTC focuses on facilitating target development for the operational force to enable echeloned headquarters to meet Joint targeting standards and guide lines.

AMTC Developments

The AMTC is currently leading a rewrite of the Department of the Army Field Manual (FM) 3-60, Targeting. This critical publication provides tactics, techniques, and procedures for targeting in support of large-scale combat operations and is the Army's baseline "bible" for targeting. The current publication from 2015 requires revisions that focus on Joint targeting to enable MDO through multi-domain synchronization and the intersection points and interaction between the Army and Joint targeting. The new revisions will increase understanding of Joint processes, enabling organizations to compete during the competition continuum phases, rapidly transition to conflict (defeating enemy forces and consolidation of gains), and transition back to a better state of competition. It will also provide Army leaders an understanding of targeting at echelon as described in defining the fight.

The AMTC is currently analyzing a targeting reach-back capability for the Army. In competition,

Army forces lack the target development capacity to meet their target production requirements outlined by the Combatant Commands. This gap leaves the Army service component at a disadvantage when committed in Large Scale Combat Operations (LSCO). The establishment of this reach back capability will close critical organizational gaps in LSCO across all domains. Targeting reach back will assist in developing targets that when engaged, create multiple dilemmas for the adversary and allow friendly forces to achieve combined arms overmatch and enable joint and multinational maneuver. The key to success in MDO requires HQs, at the Operational and Tactical level, to effectively integrate capabilities across all domains to win in LSCO. Target development in competition enables rapid transition to gain and exploit the initiative during armed conflict.

AMTC Leader Development

The AMTC facilitates leader development through seven functional courses focused on preparing the warfighter to conduct targeting and meet Joint targeting standards. Through these seven functional courses, leaders receive the knowledge and certification to support the execution of Army and Joint targeting process. To facilitate targeting at the brigade through Theater level, leaders must leverage talent management. Individuals who are graduates of these functional courses must be aligned with positions that influence the targeting process. Managing these vital position with trained and certified leaders will enable organizations to influence and exploit MDO through the targeting process.

The AMTC offers the following course at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to develop leaders and empower the formation.

Joint Operational Fires and Effects (JOFEC) bridges the targeting knowledge gap, educating leaders from all services and multinational partners on the skills to employ Joint Fires and the Joint Targeting Process to achieve lethal and non-lethal effects.

Target Material Production (TMP) instructs Target Coordinate Mensuration (TCM) and production of Target Materials for entry into the Modernized In-

Continued on Page 9, See AMTC

AMTC ...continued from Page 8

egrated Database (MIDB) as part of Advanced Target Development in the Joint Targeting Cycle.

Joint Intermediate Target Development (JITD) focuses on teaching Intelligence Analysts the fundamentals of Basic and Intermediate Target Development to Joint standards for entry into the Modernized Integrated Database (MIDB)

Collateral Damage Estimation (CDE) covers the fundamentals of determining precise target location and mitigating collateral damage using Collateral Damage Estimation (CDE) for the employment of joint and organic munitions

Precision Fires Weaponing Certification (WPN) trains fire support targeting cells and targeting staffs to conduct weaponing in order to determine a supporting munition solution that will achieve target effects.

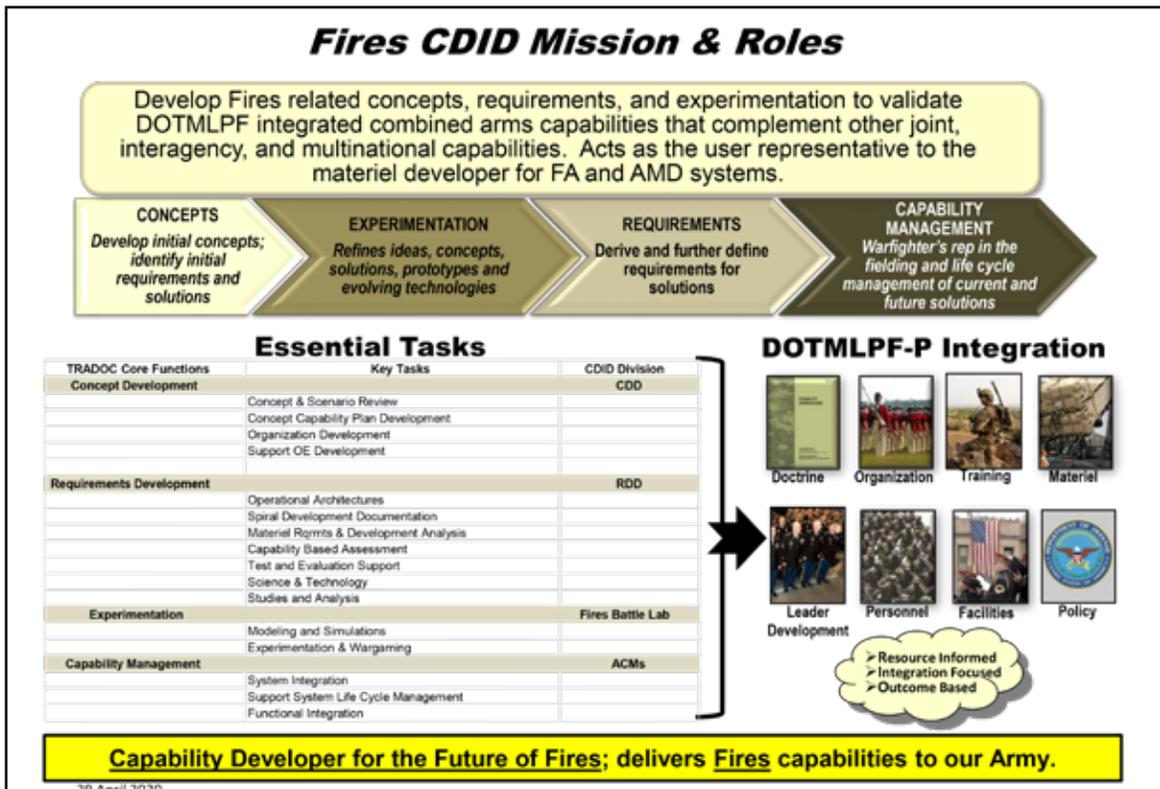
Target Mensuration Only (TMO) trains and certifies personnel on Target Coordinate Mensuration (TCM) to support the employment of coordinate-seeking munitions during deliberate or dynamic targeting.

ability to converge capabilities from across those domains in order to create windows of opportunity against peer threats in LSCO. The Army must optimize its inclusion in the Joint process to leverage assets and capabilities, many of which are resident in Sister Services. The AMTC functional courses enable Army echelon forces to prepare for conflict and compete through Joint targeting process for the allocation of capabilities to plan, prepare, execute and assess targeting tasks in an MDO environment. The Army must drive change in how leaders influence the targeting process and utilize targeting personnel. Focusing on improving Army and Joint targeting will prepare the Army for MDO 2028 by creating educated, agile, and adaptive leaders with the knowledge and tools to take a holistic approach to operations enabled by Joint targeting. The AMTC's primary focus is to enable the operational force through training and target development reach back to support the warfighter. Focusing on leader and organizational development in targeting will ensure combined arms overmatch and enable the Joint force to win in current and future operations.

AMTC Closing Thoughts

As the Army shifts to operating in all domains with a focus on Joint operations, it will require the

SGM Steve A. Wadleigh
 Army Targeting Domain SGM
 steve.a.wadleigh.mil@mail.mil



[Click here to jump to Table of Contents](#)

The Fire Support Test Directorate

The Fire Support Test Directorate (FSTD) was established in 1902 as the Field Artillery Board to test Field Artillery equipment. In its current form since 1954, it is one of eight Test Directorates in the U.S. Army Operational Test Command.

FSTD designs and executes Operational Tests for all Artillery and Artillery support assets using the most advanced modeling and simulation and operational scenarios. Personnel participating in the tests are Soldiers from Active Duty, Reserve, and National Guard Artillery units. This is to ensure unbiased, real world feedback for the tested systems. The term “operational test and evaluation” means - field testing, under realistic combat conditions, of weapons, equipment, or munitions for the purpose of determining the effectiveness and suitability.

Currently, FSTD is involved with multiple programs including, the M109A7 Paladin, a new version of AFATDS, the extended range guided multiple launch rocket system, a precision fires-dismounted target observation system, a new version of the Q-53

radar system, the precision strike missile, and many more. This is accomplished with a plethora of subject matter experts in military occupational specialties; 13B, 13F, 13M, 13J, 13R, 13A, and 51A; and DA Civilians who function as Military Test Plans Analysts, Operations Research Analysts and support staff. Additionally, FSTD operates a state of the art laboratory, to conduct mission command exercises and developmental testing of command and control systems.

CPT Scott Haywood and SFC Joshua Cope currently serve as a Test Officer and a Test and Evaluation NCO for the Fire Support Test Directorate.

FSTD - <https://sill-www.army.mil/fstd/>
Operational Test Command - <https://youtu.be/DgUB-7L7lhDY>

Primary Points of Contact:
Work: 580-442-5909
DSN: 580-639-5909

Directorate of Training and Doctrine (DOTD)

Call to Inform:

Directorate of Training and Doctrine (DOTD) develops, revises, and manages doctrine, operational, institutional, and self-development training products, programs, and services to educate and train Field Artillery leaders and Soldiers ensuring the combat readiness of the current and future Fires force. DOTD Director COL Terry L. Clark email terry.l.clark@mail.mil and DOTD SGM MSG Julio A. Martinez email julio.a.martinez8@mail.mil

Field Artillery Department, Curriculum Development (FAD-CD) leads the ADDIE process for FA Officer, Warrant Officer, and Enlisted training and education in support of the institutional, and self-development domains. Provides quality oversight and staffs instructional products on behalf of the FCOE to both TRADOC and Army University (CAC). Supports the Force Modernization Proponent (FCOE CG) developing Branch proponent training requirements in the execution of approved training, leadership and education programs. FAD-CD Chief Mr. Blake Keil

email blake.w.keil.civ@mail.mil and FAD-CD NCOIC MSG Jeremy L. Boxley email jeremy.l.boxley@mail.mil

Core Functions:

- Conducts Critical Task Site Selection Boards (CTSSB)
- Designs courses of instruction
- Collaborates with active and reserve component
- Develops System Training Plans (STRAP)
- Analyzes training requirements for new materiel

We are on the eve of hosting CTSSBs for the 13B, 13J, and 13F MOS's. This critical event provides an opportunity for the operational force to determine the individual critical tasks for each MOS at the -10 thru -40 level. In addition, the board will determine instruction location of those critical tasks (unit vs. institution). FORSCOM has formally tasked organizations for participants. The 13F and 13J Boards were resourced for external participants. The 13B Board was resourced for local participation. Please consider

Continued on Page 11, See DOTD

DOTD ...continued from Page 10

sending input if you have a strong position on the determination of critical tasks for these MOS's or believe strongly in the location of where these critical tasks should be taught. You can send input to the FA Curriculum Development Chief and NCOIC emails listed above.

The Operational Training Division (OTD)

Analyze, design and develop FA collective training products to include Unit Tasks Lists (UTL); Unit Training Models – Training Event Matrices (TEMs); Combined Arms Training Strategies (CATS), Mission Essential Task List (METL), and Mission Essential Tasks (METs); collective tasks, and Warfighter Training Support Packages (WTSP). OTD manages and make recommendations for all matters pertaining ADA and FA training ammunition, as the primary editor of Chapter 3 of DA PAM 350-38. In accordance with (IAW) Field Artillery gunnery manuals. OTD Chief LTC Eric J. Kunak Email eric.j.kunak.mil@mail.mil and OTD NCOIC MSG Bradley T. Mcglathlin email bradley.t.mcglathlin.mil@mail.mil

Core Functions:

Responsible for FA METL
Training Ammunition Management
CATS, UTLs, Drills, Collective Tasks, WTSP, Unit Training models
The Field Artillery Portfolio in the STRAC

Current projects:

Joint Reduced Range Rocket (J3R) is the RRPR Replacement seeking resourcing approval (ACM FA BDE)
All FA METLs and Collective Live Tables Updated and Published in the ATN
All FA FY 20 Combined Arms Training Strategies approved and published
FA Portfolio Chapter 3 of DA Pam 350-38 Ammunition Analysis by attribute and events. (Pending review at the FY 21 Army Munitions Requirements Working Group and Council of Colonels.

See Links:

<https://atn.army.mil/>
<https://rdl.train.army.mil/catalog/dashboard>
[https://atn.army.mil/unit-training-management-\(utm\)-en/cats-knowledge-base#](https://atn.army.mil/unit-training-management-(utm)-en/cats-knowledge-base#)

<https://tdc.army.mil/>

Doctrine

Fires Doctrine is prepared by the Doctrine Division, Directorate of Training and Doctrine. Comments or recommendations may be emailed to usarmy.sill.fcoe.mbx.dotd-doctrine@mail.mil. Doctrine Chief LTC Andrew S. Tackaberry email Andrew.s.tackaberry.mil@mail.mil and Doctrine NCOIC MSG Marques G Johnson email marques.g.johnson.mil@mail.mil

Recently published FA Doctrine.***FM 3-09 Fire Support and Field Artillery Operations, April 2020.***

<https://ako.fcoe.tradoc.army.mil/sites/fkn/fa/SitePages/resources.aspx>

This publication is the Army's capstone manual for fire support and field artillery operations. It provides principles and functions for fire support elements (FSEs) and field artillery (FA) units conducting large-scale ground combat operations as a part of unified land operations (ULO) in contested multi-domain environments. It establishes the basis for understanding fire support (FS) and field artillery (FA) as critical components of the Fires Warfighting Function tasks.

Changes:

- Changes the name of tactical echelon Fires Cells (battalion through corps) to FSEs in line with joint doctrine.
- Reintroduces the four basic FS tasks and designates them as the functions of FS: support forces in contact, support the concept of operations, synchronize and converge FS (lethal and nonlethal) across all domains, and sustain and protect the FS system.
- Reintroduces the establishment of essential FS and FA tasks and the five requirements for accurate predicted fire.

ATP 3.09.60 Techniques for Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) and High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) Operations, Jul 2020.

This publication sets forth doctrine pertaining to the organization, equipment, mission command, operations, and techniques for the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS)/High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) battalion, battery, and platoon. It establishes the responsibilities and general

Continued on Page 12, See DOTD

DOTD ...continued from Page 11

duties of key personnel by focusing on techniques of how the unit fights.

Doctrine under Development***FM 3-60 Targeting (DRAFT)***

This publication, currently in worldwide staffing, describes the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) associated with deciding, detecting, delivering, and assessing (D3A) effects on targets in all domains during the conduct of operations. It also describes how the Army conducts targeting as part of a joint and multinational force.

ATP 3-09.24 The Field Artillery Brigade

(DRAFT) ATP 3-09.24, currently in worldwide staffing, describes the field artillery brigade (FAB) in support of division, corps, or joint task force (JTF) headquarters (HQ) operations in unified land operations.

ATP 3-09.12 Field Artillery Counterfire and Weapons Locating Radar Operations (DRAFT)

This publication, currently in worldwide staffing, contains the techniques used to plan and conduct field artillery (FA) counterfire operations and for the employment and management of weapons locating radar (WLR) systems. It incorporates techniques on equipment such as the AN/TPQ-50 and AN/TPQ-53 WLRs.

ATP 3-09.40 Field Artillery Fire Control Procedures (DRAFT) ATP 3-09.40, currently in worldwide staffing, explains all aspects of the gunnery problem and presents a practical application of the science of ballistics. It includes step-by-step instructions for solving the gunnery problem and is applicable to Army and Marine Corps personnel at the battalion or battery responsible for delivering field artillery fires.

Readers can access all published doctrine at the APD website located at <http://armypubs.army.mil/>.

Please feel free to contact any of our leaders if you need any products or want to provide input into manuals, POIs, and collective training products. We will be happy to assist each of you.

MSG Martinez, Julio A.

Senior Training Manager

Directorate of Training & Doctrine (DOTD)

US Army Fires Center of Excellence

“Developing the Fires Force”

FT Sill, OK 73503

 [Click here to jump to Table of Contents](#)

The BACKBONE of West Point

By MSG Donald Bridges

What's the sound of Artillery?!?! BOOM! BOOM! The sound it makes from a double knock on a Cadet's door letting them know an Officer or NCO is about to enter. This could be for a room inspection or to just stop by and see how their day is going. Nevertheless, this check is one of the most important parts of your day, giving you that face time with your Cadets and showing them you truly care. It reminds me of trooping the gunline out in the field. Not only are you there to ensure the standards are being upheld, but to also have that communication with your Soldiers. Something simple, such as seeing how somebody's day is going or how their family is doing, goes a long way. Actively listening and engaging with the Cadets through daily visits and leadership through presence allows us as TAC NCOs to understand the process behind making an Officer. Engaging and building trust with Soldiers is a vital part of being a successful leader, and teaching these things to Cadets

through action is just one of many important roles of a TAC NCO at West Point.

A TAC NCO serves in the capacity of a 1SG for a Cadet Company of approximately 130 future Officers. As a TAC NCO, you will coach, train, and mentor Cadets on leadership and responsibility. Supervising and teaching Cadets on drill and ceremony, military science, and Cadet basic and field training are just a few of the tasks you will be responsible for as a TAC NCO. One of the most rewarding parts of being a TAC NCO is participating in the Cadet mentorship program. This allows you the opportunity to mentor about 10 First-Class (senior) Cadets that are branching Field Artillery upon graduation. This allows us to reflect on the times we receive a new Lieutenant and all the things we wish he/she knew before getting there and sharing these experiences with the Cadets to help them become successful young Officers. Being able to share your vast experience and knowledge

Continued on Page 13, See West Point

West Point...continued from Page 12

as a Senior NCO is vital in the preparation/development of these Cadets who will serve as Platoon Leaders shortly after graduating from West Point. Solely having a positive impact on the future Officers of our Army is what makes being a TAC NCO worthwhile.

The influence the TAC NCOs have on Cadets at West Point is often very tangible. CDT CPT Trevor Hallock, A-4 Company Commander, describes it best as “TAC NCOs, especially in Company A4, have guided and mentored us for the past four years. Calling on their enlisted experience, diversifying our horizons, and

receiving professional development in different fields is what makes the TAC NCO so integral in the 47-month experience.” As the enlisted counterpart to a senior CPT, who is more often than not a graduate of USMA, we have the opportunity to provide these Cadets with the viewpoints of their future soldiers. At the end of the day, TAC NCOs get to mold future young Officers on how to, above all, care for their Soldiers.

If you are interested in becoming a TAC NCO at West Point please reach out to your respected Career Advisor or for more information regarding this position.

Redleg Crucibles - From Our CTC Teams



Managing 'Hot' and 'Cold' Firing Elements as a BTRY



JRTC Observations & Rotational Trends

- Battalions and higher echelon's generally struggle with tracking, informing, and directing subordinates on the strength each subordinate unit needs to retain at any given time.
- Batteries struggle with managing crew rest versus the need to provide howitzers that are in position ready to fire (IPRTF).
- Work-rest cycles are often managed at the section level, without any formal, deliberate plan to ensure accomplishment of their priorities of work beyond baseline firing capability.
- Units that manage work-rest cycles at the battery level perform higher, and average more sleep per soldier than units that manage it at the section level.
- Priorities of work and maintenance of equipment fall short roughly 48-72 hours into operations. Units that aggressively enforce a daily battle rhythm operate at a higher success rate than units that fail to actively utilize a daily battle rhythm.

Keys to success when planning hot/cold operations

- Identify what it means for a battery to be considered IPRTF by the desired effects necessary for each phase of the operation.
- Priorities of work to ensure seamless transitions between sections/platoons operating at hot, warm, and cold statuses. Stand-To assist in beginning daily battle rhythm operations and helps commanders delineate priorities of work.
- Platoon hot/cold operations can ideally be articulated as two guns hot and one gun cold. However, PLT FDCs will need to have a POC changeover plan in place and rehearsed in order to maintain firing capabilities.
- Hot/cold operations are only successful when thoroughly rehearsed from the Brigade down to each section within a Battery. Rehearsing early and often helps mitigate inherent, systemic, and human errors during operations.
- Rehearsals include but are not limited to:
 - Preplanned targets by phase
 - Counterfire missions
 - Immediate suppression
 - Targets of opportunity
 - Special munitions
 - Time on target
 - Out of traverse

BUB/CUBs are exceptional tools to assist the Brigade and lower echelons in developing situational awareness and accurate common operating pictures (COP). Areas to consider during daily BUB/CUBs are:

- Updated friendly/enemy situation
- Confirmation by each staff of assumptions about enemy threats and future operations
- Updated graphics and products dissemination
- Updated commander's intent, key tasks, and end state
- Subordinate back briefs and updates to last 24/next 24 hours of operations

Warm Gun

- Fire Missions
- Security
- Subsequent Rest

Hot Gun

- Fire Missions
- Security
- Subsequent Rest

Warm Gun

- Fire Missions
- Security
- Subsequent Rest

Cold Gun

- Priorities of Work
- Security
- Subsequent Rest

Hot Gun

- Fire Missions
- Security
- Subsequent Rest

Cold Gun

- Priorities of Work
- Security
- Subsequent Rest

Note:

- Battery Fire Direction Centers (FDC) are never in a cold status but rather a consistent warm or hot status in order to maintain accurate common operating pictures (COP) and seamless transition of operations during Battery Operation Center (BOC) changeovers.
- No more than 33% of a gun line should be in cold status at one time. This enables the Battalion to continue to provide sufficient fires during decreased operations tempo periods.
- HQ PLT must be incorporated into the security plan in order to maintain a sufficient level of security. Sections must maintain security within their occupied area at all times in order to achieve 360 degree security posture.

REALISTIC, RIGOROUS, RELEVANT!

UNCLASSIFIED

References:
ATP 3-09.50 CHAPTER 11, FM 6-50 GLOSSARY

Calculated Risk: Understanding Munitions Effects and the Application of Ammunition Resupply Triggers

MAJ Joshua T. Kline, BN S4 Trainer, NTC
 CPT Christopher W. Mauldin, FSC Trainer, NTC
 SFC Rony Raymond, BN FDC Trainer, NTC

Key Takeaways:

1. Importance of a clearly established and approved Commander's Guidance as it relates to effective volume of fire. This should be validated through the AFATDS Munitions Effects Calculator and FM 101-61-14-CD (Joint Munitions Effects Manual).
2. Training ammunition resupply and LOGPAC operations during Artillery Tables.
3. Ammunition responsibility and accountability at all echelons.

As we transition from counter-insurgency operations to Decisive Action Training Environment (DATE), Field Artillery (FA) units are arriving at the National Training Center (NTC) trained and qualified at the section, platoon, and battery levels in accordance with their corresponding tables in the TC 3-09.8 (Fire Support and Field Artillery Certification and Qualification). However, training to Table XII does not facilitate realistic training and the rigors of logistics and managing ammunition at the battery and battalion Fire Direction Centers (FDC) when faced with the training strategy executed at the CTCs. This article will provide NTC observations on firing orders and the associated desired effects from the commander's guidance, as well as the logistical strain of ammunition resupply to maintain firing capability in support of maneuver assets.

Over the past several years the Fire Support Training Division at the National Training Center (NTC) consolidated data during live fire training days in order to identify trends and issues that FA battalions ensue. The major observation identified during this study was insufficient volume of fire to achieve the commander's desired effects. Full disclosure, understanding that units only receive High-Explosive (HE) projectiles or High-Explosive Rocket Assisted Projec-

tiles (HE RAP) in accordance with DA PAM 350-38 (Standards in Weapons Training), a desired effect to destroy may result in the entire Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) being consumed. The BN staff must clearly understand and articulate the commander's guidance in reference to volume of fire on an identified enemy target and how its application supports the maneuver plan.

Observations from the NTC FDC trainers in respect to commander's guidance and firing orders has been overwhelming. Units arrive to NTC with no published commander's guidance and either use a legacy product not approved by their higher command or create one during Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSOI) week based on the amount and type of notional projectiles they will receive and their current haul capacity to transport those projectiles. Units fail to understand or utilize two methods of creating firing orders based upon projectile type and size of enemy element. (1) FDCs can apply the munitions effects calculator on their Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) or (2) reference FM 101-61-14-CD (Joint Munitions Effects Manual) to identify the volume of fire required to suppress, neutralize, or destroy an enemy target by projectile type. What we have observed most often is units creating firing orders that do not meet the munitions effects volume of fire for the effect the commander desires. This results in poor enemy target attrition, an increase in maneuver vulnerability and an increase of unplanned ammunition expenditure to achieve the pre-planned enemy targets. There are circumstances to consider depending on the type of environment that we are providing fire support. For instance, due to collateral damage in an urban environment, a mass effect on a desired target may increase fratricide to adjacent units and or civilians, and will require an increase in planned precision guidance munitions. In the absence of commander's guidance, an adequate starting point is simply applying the munitions effects calculator to understand the volume of fire required to achieve the commander's intent. This is the foundation to start the conversation on commander's guidance approval. Does your unit currently have an established com-

Continued on Page 15, See Risk

Risk...continued from Page 14

mander guidance? If so, is it well understood at all echelons? If not, consider having the BN FDO create a product based on the munitions effects calculator and present to the FSCOORD for approval. From there, the commander's guidance can be utilized to build the target list worksheet (TLWS) as well as combat configured loads (CCL).

To compound the issues of firing orders, units experience difficulties with ammunition resupply and the application of trigger-based resupply. When we discuss this issue with the Forward Support Company (FSC) commanders, we have identified that during live fire exercises (LFXs) at home station, all the ammunition is distributed to the gun line after it is picked up from the Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) on base or it is distributed at a Logistic Resupply Point (LRP) or Rearm, Refuel, Resupply, Survey Control Point (R3SP). While the main training objective focuses on the qualification or collective training of the line batteries, what often fails is Logistics Package (LOGPAC) operations. Failure to train the distribution (DISTRO) platoon at their collective tasks proves difficult to maintain logistics lines of effort during the 14-day field exercise at the NTC. FSC commander's prepare to execute planned LRPs each day in efforts to resupply all forward units, however, it quickly turns into a 24 hour emergency resupply mission due to failure in reporting accurate logistics status (LOGSTATS) and minimally trained or qualified DISTRO platoon personnel. Often units will employ mechanics from their maintenance section or excess field artilleryman as FSC palletized load system (PLS) or load handling system (LHS) drivers. While this fills a manpower gap in distribution operations it does not facilitate shared understanding of duties and responsibilities or team cohesion in previous training environments.

Another observation that has delayed firing batteries to receive complete rounds is the distribution platoon's understanding of shell-fuze combinations. At home station the Battalion Ammunition Officer (BAO) and Battalion Master Gunner (MG) play a pivotal role in the preparation and distribution of live ammunition. However, when placed in a field environment, neither one of those subject matter experts are involved at the Combat Trains Command Post (CTCP) or Field Trains Command Post (FTCP). The DISTRO platoon

leader relies heavily on the BN S-4 or BAO over a FM radio communications platform to receive the order to upload and prepare for movement. From our observations, the distribution platoon leader is not versed on understanding shell-fuze combinations and cannot verify what acceptable shell-fuze combinations are. This causes the already delayed distribution operations by delivering incompatible shell-fuze combinations to the firing batteries. A solution to this knowledge gap is presented in every FSC company after action review (AAR) at NTC. Stated in paragraph 1-47 of ATP 3-09.23 (Field Artillery Cannon Battalion), "the distribution platoon leader in the forward support company manages re-supply of ammunition in the FA battalion and performs an additional duty as the battalion ammunition officer." This additional duty establishes understanding of all class V requirements and enables the distribution platoon leader to gain confidence on this requirement. However, most field artillery units are over strength artillery lieutenants and this is a position that can be quickly filled by an artilleryman and not have a severe learning curve. Generally, successful units at the NTC place a senior first lieutenant or junior captain in the BAO position.

A failure in executing distribution platoon operations can compound issues in a multitude of directions. For this article, we will focus on ammunition resupply and the associated triggers to execute. Most often observed at the NTC is when a battalion identifies that there are issues with ammunition resupply they lean forward and begin to conduct continuous resupply. The trigger then develops to when firing batteries have the ability to receive an ammunition combat configured load that will bring that firing battery to full haul capacity. This may be an immediate fix but cultivates only looking at the current operations due to always trying to ensure the firing batteries can execute their Essential Field Artillery Tasks (EFATs). A recommendation that has been formed by this observation is to prepare triggers that are mutually supporting of the current phase and that will allow the primary and alternate shooters of the next phase and potentially different EFATs execution to be In Position-Ready To Fire (IPRTF) in support of the maneuver plan. Do you plan to exercise trigger-based resupply? If so, what is your

Continued on Page 16, See Risk

Risk...continued from Page 15

plan to train this? Have you clearly defined the triggers (i.e.- percentage or specified number of a certain munition) and do the batteries and the FSC comprehend how to report/execute established triggers?

The previously discussed issues result in the battalion FDC constantly having to update their on-hand ammunition quantity and balance those numbers with expenditures as they occur. With ammunition not delivered in accordance with their scheduled LOGPACs as determined by the operations order and resupplying batteries with incomplete or wrong shell-fuze combinations, FDC operations are introduced to another level of stress they have not observed at home station training. Battalion staff is then forced to make recommendations on firing orders necessary to service the pre-planned targets their assigned as well as any targets of opportunity or counter-fire. Based on our observations, the majority of units want to service as many targets as they can and will reduce the firing order to accomplish that mission. By doing this, commanders at all echelons are not receiving their desired effects on a multitude of pre-planned targets due to not achieving the required volume of fire as stated in the munitions effects calculator. The question then becomes, is it better to service as many targets

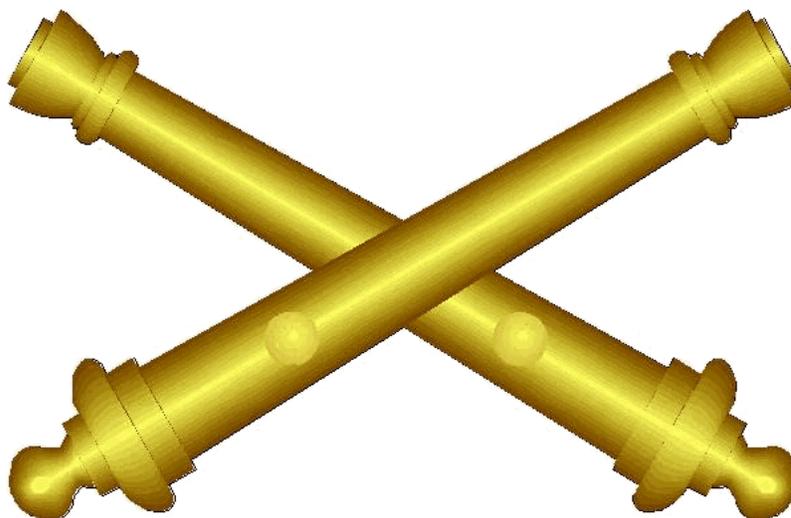
as possible, or take the calculated risk and execute the priority targets to standard?

Best Practices at NTC:

- 1.Utilize the AFATDS Munitions Effects Calculator and FM 101-61-14-CD (Joint Munitions Effects Manual) to create the commander's guidance for approval.
- 2.Incorporate logistics in all aspects of training. Consider building CL V resupply into all Artillery Table qualifications. This will give the battalion staff, firing batteries and FSC an opportunity to collaboratively execute resupply triggers. Instead of issuing all the munitions required for the particular artillery table, consider issuing only a percentage, for example 75%. When the firing battery approaches the resupply trigger (established prior to training and published in the OPORD/FASP), actions will be taken at echelon to transport the remaining 25% to the firing battery required to certify the artillery table.

Execute priority targets to standard, as these are no fail.

 [Click here to jump to Table of Contents](#)



Vampires Bring Allied Readiness and Interoperability Support

The United States Army currently has three Combat Training Centers (CTC) capable of providing large scale simulated combat training for both units preparing for deployments to combat and units scheduled for deployment as a Regionally Aligned Force (RAF). While all three CTCs can accommodate training exercises for Infantry, Stryker, and Armored Brigade Combat Teams, there is only one that provides a training platform for Multinational Training. Multinational interoperability is the crux the Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC) operates. Each rotation incorporates an allied partner nation in its exercise design.

JMRC is located in the Oberpfalz region of Bavaria. The team responsible for providing Fire Support coaching and training to US Army and European Allies is the Vampire Team. The team, led by Lieutenant Colonel Elliott Harris, can provide Division and below field artillery echelons with world-class training to support follow on missions. Additionally, the Vampire Team provides logistical and sustainment support coaching to rotational units who rely heavily on fire support.

Interoperability is defined as the ability to operate in synergy in the execution of assigned tasks (DoD, 2015). JMRC assesses a multinational organization's ability to execute interoperability through three dimensions. The human dimension of interoperability is critical to mission success. Effective execution of tasks requires members from multiple nations to have the ability to integrate and work seamlessly together. Procedural interoperability identifies policies, procedures, and doctrine, which is interchangeable through each nation operating together. Common doctrine, such as NATO publications, enable shared vision and systems for routine operations and actions (CALL, 2015). Finally, technical interoperability is a seamless operation of equipment from various multinational organizations.

The Vampire team's focus on interoperability provides outreach opportunities to inform and resource units to continue improving interoperability. The team's outreach not only includes US military organizations but nation's part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and non-NATO organizations throughout Europe. Three initiatives that increase in-

teroperability is the JMRC Vampire membership in the ASCA community, the creation of an "ASCA university" to teach incoming units on the ASCA protocol, and the Dynamic Front multi-nation exercise.

The Artillery System Cooperation Activities (ASCA) is a multi-nation technical interoperability program interface designed to allow multi-nation Command and Control Fire Support systems to share data on the same network. Beginning as a cooperative venture between France, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America in 1993, ASCA membership includes nine full member nations with another nation joining 2021. Considerable oversight, refinement, and testing are necessary to maintain such a robustly invested initiative.

The purpose of ASCA University is to increase ASCA interface understanding across the European theater. Understanding of the ASCA protocol improves interoperability between US, allied, and partner-national forces. The course is a six-day block of instructions, consisting of how-to and why guides, to include practical exercises in implementing the ASCA interface when conducting multi-nation exercises. The week consists of a two-day and four-day block of instructions. The first two days focus on US Automated Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) operators to shape their understanding of the ASCA interface before joint learning with other ASCA member nations.

The remainder of the course incorporates other ASCA member nations as the primary training audience. Technical interoperability, nested with participating ASCA national doctrine, is exercised between the US and these ASCA member nations. Essential tasks performed during this time are establishing communications between nations, exchanging unit data and information, sending and receiving geometries, and sending and receiving MET as a base standard for each nation. Follow on tasks include the transmission of Call for Fires (CFF) and Mission Processing, Target Management / Target List Worksheet (TLWS), Movement orders, and Radar orders. Each member nation concludes the in-class instruction with an understanding of Special CFF threads, Special Munitions, and

Continued on Page 18, See Vampires

Vampire...continued from Page 17

PGM Missions. On the final day of ASCA University, all member nations occupy terrain and executed learned procedures utilizing the Mission Partner Environment (MPE) network. The course concludes when all nations are validated in their ability to procedurally and technically operate with each other utilizing the ASCA protocol.

ASCA University validates Fire Support Command and Control (FSC2) system databases and MPE Network operation for each participating ASCA member nation. Unit data, thread testing of FSC2 system Task Organization, and conducting Field Artillery technical rehearsals are required to ensure mission success during large scale training exercises. The end state is to have all ASCA members achieve an increased understanding of ASCA and the MPE network that allows for sharing data and fire mission processing before exercises such as Dynamic Front, further increasing European theater readiness.

Dynamic Front is a once annual, now biennial US Army Europe (USAREUR) exercise designed to increase readiness across the European theater. Dynamic Front focuses on the fires warfighting function (WfF), enabling multiple nations to conduct fire support operations. This exercise's execution utilizes the ASCA protocol and all three interoperability dimensions to validate NATO and non-NATO theater-level mission compatibility. Dynamic Front exhibits the importance of multiple nations' capability to execute fire support from sensor-to-shooter during large scale combat operations (LSCO). Twenty-seven nations executed operations during the Dynamic Front 19 exercise in Germany, Poland, and Latvia to provide valuable feedback on the execution of theater-wide operations. Dynamic Front 21 aims to expound on this framework while increasing nation participation.

Providing intense and realistic fire support train-

ing, Dynamic Front 19 revealed the importance of allied and partner nations operating jointly across the European theater. Future world conflicts will occur in a dynamic environment. No world military will engage the dynamic threat alone without personnel and firing capabilities of surrounding nations. USAREUR, the 7th Army Training Command (7ATC), and JMRC utilized assets available to convey the importance of joint fires supporting maneuver operations echelons above the Brigade. With the success of Dynamic Front, NATO and its allies will take advantage of future opportunities to participate in fire support exercises in Europe.

In closing, interoperability is vital to the success of potential future engagements across the world. Europe stands at the forefront of technological development and execution of tactics and procedures to support such potential operations. The three dimensions of interoperability are required to ensure critical successes through a seamless integration of technology, doctrine, and national practices to ensure fire support is delivered timely and accurately. Individual national readiness is shaped based on the nation's ability to operate jointly, and USAREUR provides the perfect platform to highlight each nation's strengths and weaknesses when operating together. NATO and allied partner nation events will continue to remain a high priority within Europe, and your Vampire Team is positioned to provide a valuable assessment to USAREUR, NATO, and allied nations on how to maximize operational effectiveness in a joint environment.

Contributing Authors:

CPT Franklin Westbrook (V07T)

SSG Adam Moreno (V18D)

CSM John A. Bamba (V04)

 [Click here to jump to Table of Contents](#)

Greetings from the Mission Command Center of Excellence

Leaders, we'd like to reach out to the Field Artillery community to inform our NCOs of a few functional courses for not only their professional development, but for the proficiency of their units, staffs, and headquarters of operational Battalions, Brigades, Divisions, and Corps.

These three courses are intense in nature and build on the technical and tactical expertise of our NCOs. Whether the NCO is on staff now, heading to a staff position, or in a tactical formation, these courses will help NCOs be better fire supporters for the supported unit, and more importantly, for troops in contact.

Joint Firepower Course (JFC) is a nine-day course held 18 times a year (10 resident at Nellis AFB and 8 via MTT). Graduates are awarded Army ASI 5U. The focus of this course is to provide a doctrinal foundation, basic fundamentals, and practical application regarding the planning and integration of joint air and surface fires and effects in support of ground maneuver tactical operations. Without the foundational understanding provided through the JFC, operational effectiveness within the Joint Air Ground Integration Center (JAGIC) and other collective integrated agencies will be reduced. JFC provides students with an overview of joint air and surface weapons systems to include capabilities, limitations, and employment considerations. Course dates are below:

05-16 OCT 20	02-13NOV20	04-14JAN21	01-11FEB21	22FEB-4MAR21
22MAR-1APR21	19-29 APR21	01-11JUN21	19-29JUL21	16-26AUG21
30NOV-10DEC20 (FPLA)	19-29JAN21 (JBLM)	08-18MAR21 (FBTX)	03-13MAY21 (Ansbach, GE)	14-24JUN21 (FBNC)
02-12AUG21 (FSGA)	13-23SEP21 (FHTX)			

The Echelon Above Brigade Airspace Course (EABAC) is a two-week course held five (5) times a year at Hurlburt Field, Florida. EABAC provides individuals fundamental training and supporting tactics, techniques, and procedures necessary to contribute effectively to airspace control and airspace management. The course objective is to increase Soldiers and Army trainers understanding of planning for, requesting, and integrating joint air assets to support the ground commander's concept of operations; and how to integrate airspace users in the third dimension of battlespace. EABAC includes hands-on application of procedures

and techniques using fielded Army Battle Command Systems (ABCS) that interact with the joint air planning and execution system or Theater Battle Management Core System (TBMCS). FY21 course dates are: 26 OCT-06 NOV, 25 JAN-05 FEB, 12-23 APR 2021, 19-31 JUL, and 23 AUG-03 SEP.

Specialized Joint Airspace Training (SJAT) is a 3-5 day resident training at Hurlburt Field, FL. SJAT provides elements of Division/Corps staffs, MCTP/CTC OTs, and other Army trainers for Centers of Excellence (CoE) the opportunity to conduct individual and collective airspace control training. SJATs enhance the capability of staffs and trainers across the Army with existing Army Battle Command System (ABCS) and improve their ability to integrate and leverage joint air capabilities to support the ground commander's concept of operations. Soldiers participate in hands-on automation training at the Army's Joint Air Ground Operations C2 Lab at Hurlburt Field where AJST train operators on ABCS-to-TBCMS interoperability. Staffs will spend minimum two (2) days in the Army's Joint Air Ground Operations C2 Lab where they execute their battle drills and procedures in a live/virtual/constructive environment against a near peer threat. Fiscal year 2021 course dates are: 6-13 NOV 2020, 30 NOV-04 DEC 2020, 11-15 JAN 2021.

Contact your NCO Support Channel about attending these courses. Look at opportunities in your unit's training calendar to send select NCOs to these courses. Finally, if your BN, BDE or installation Schools NCOs/representative have issues with scheduling and securing seat allocations, please contact SFC Rodriguez at jose.rodriguez.123@us.af.mil or (702) 652-9226.

-SGM Robert Ferguson, Mission Command Center of Excellence

