# **ASC Support for CTC Rotations**

## by COL Larry R. Dean and MAJ Jerad N. Hoffmann

As the executing arm of the U.S. Army Materiel Command's (AMC) equipping mission, the U.S. Army Sustainment Command (ASC) brings together all of AMC's capabilities to make sure Soldiers have what they need, when they need it, based on the Army's priorities. ASC's logistics support elements (LSE) serve to better connect combat formations with the materiel enterprise.

The LSE, supported by Life Cycle Management Command (LCMC) logistics assistance representatives (LARs) and field service representatives (FSRs), plays a crucial role ensuring high equipment readiness in brigade combat teams (BCTs) during their training at combat training centers (CTCs) by integrating and synchronizing key elements of the sustainment enterprise. The effective integration of LSE and LAR support to the brigade sustainment team significantly enhances the training effectiveness and operational readiness of these units. This support is essential throughout the entire training cycle, from pre-deployment preparations through CTC reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) operations, and post FoF REGEN activities, as demonstrated by LSE Stewart's LAR/FSR integration during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT), 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division (3ID), National Training Center (NTC) rotation 23-05 at Fort Irwin, CA.

Army BCTs use CTCs to conduct realistic, intensive, and demanding training exercises in a simulated combat environment to validate and improve combat readiness and brigade proficiency in critical tasks such as maneuvering, fire support and logistics operations. As stated by Army Regulation 350-50, Combat Training Center Program, paragraph 1-5, "The Army's CTC Program remains the cornerstone of an integrated strategy that builds trained and proficient, combat-ready units and leaders to conduct operations as part of the joint force-ready to win in a complex world."

LSEs enable high equipment readiness for the CTC training brigades by providing essential advice, assistance, and training on assigned equipment. Paramount for success is LAR integration during the home station pre-deployment preparation phase that carries on to CTC RSOI operations and post-FoF REGEN activities. Additionally, the LSE is staffed with highly skilled Army logistic management specialists (LMS) who play a crucial role. These LMS professionals closely monitor and analyze supply trends, ensuring equipment readiness is continuously optimized. Moreover, they establish a vital communication channel with the AMC enterprise, enabling seamless collaboration to leverage the full potential of supply capabilities in maintaining top-notch equipment readiness levels.

### Pre-deployment prep

The LCMC LARs provide significant value by seamlessly integrating home station Army Field Support Battalion (AFSBn) LAR support with unit training concepts of operation and support. This integration proves crucial during CTC preparation training and extends into rotational exercises, equipping operators and maintainers with essential readiness tools that greatly enhance CTC training effectiveness.



Figure 1. CECOM Logistics Information Technology (LOG-IT) LAR assists with trouble shooting an inoperable

modem with the units VSAT during the NTC Tactical Enterprise Logistics Systems (TELS) validation during the rotation's RSOI. (U.S. Army photo)

During Phase Zero, before every CTC rotation, BCT gunneries, mission command system rodeos, and brigade command post exercises are conducted to validate crews and to ensure equipment is operational before deployment loadouts. Home station AFSBn LARs can be valuable in supporting unit training by ensuring that equipment is maintained and operational, providing technical expertise as needed. During 2<sup>nd</sup> ABCT preparation training, AFSBn-Stewart LAR support was integrated early with their brigade and brigade support battalion partners. The U.S. Army Tank-Automotive & Armaments Command (TACOM) LARs conducted training on maintenance procedures and best practices that helped to ensure the Spartans were equipped with the skills they needed to keep their equipment at the highest levels of readiness.

One such example is how TACOM Ground Combat System LARs assisted the brigade engineer battalion with equipment troubleshooting procedures and maintenance training on their XM1150 Assault Breacher Vehicle (ABV) fleet. The LARs and unit personnel identified more than ten non-mission capable faults, ultimately leading to accurate parts requisitions and repairs. This focused training assisted the battalion to reach 100 percent operational readiness for their ABV fleet by the sixth day of REGEN. Another example was during division and brigade maintenance meeting, the 3ID enterprise identified low readiness rates for the 120mm mortar tube. AFSBn-Stewart partnered with the brigade sustainers to surge U.S. Tank-automotive and Armament Command (TACOM) assistance that ultimately brought back the battalion's mortar tube operational readiness percentage to nearly 100 percent.

By combining the expertise and resources of the LARs with unit training operations, personnel are empowered with the necessary skills to navigate and excel in realistic combat scenarios successfully. This collaborative approach ensures that operators and maintainers are fully prepared and equipped to meet the challenges they may encounter during CTC exercises, thereby maximizing training outcomes and operational readiness.

# **LSE support during CTC RSOI**

The RSOI period for a typical CTC rotation is approximately five days. It is the last opportunity for units to leverage the LSE LCMC LARs before FoF starts. RSOI is the LSE's decisive point to enable readiness, often where units struggle to establish communications. Critical for LSE success was having a nonrestrictive moment in the training box allowing the units to coordinate directly with the LSE for LAR support. During rotation 23-05, Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) LARs were far more employed than any other LCMC on the LSE team.

During rotation 23-05, the preponderance of CECOM LAR support was troubleshooting battalion and brigade's Joint Network Node Satellite Transportable Terminal (STT) system connections, which enabled upper tactical internet for in-theater communications allowing the brigade and battalions to exchange information. Also, the LARs provided technical assistance in helping the units isolate and resolve the issue that would inevitably impact 2<sup>nd</sup> ABCT's ability to communicate internally and with the division.

TACOM and U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM) LARs also leveraged the advantage of units consolidating equipment during RSOI to capitalize on maintenance training with equipment operators and mechanics. During 23-05, LARs conducted training on maintenance procedures and best practices, helping to ensure that units were correctly maintaining their modernized equipment and providing readiness assessments to the brigade leadership through the LSE team. 2<sup>nd</sup> ABCT successfully integrated TACOM and AMCOM LARs during their pre-combat checks/pre-combat inspections before occupying their tactical assembly areas to help isolate faults and order the correct parts, minimizing ground and air equipment downtime throughout FoF. LAR integration during RSOI proved valuable, assisting the brigade to stay within 82 percent operational readiness during FoF.

# **LSE support during CTC REGEN**

During 2<sup>nd</sup> ABCT's 12-day REGEN schedule, Spartan Brigade's pacing fleet achieved a higher operational readiness rate (ORR) by REGEN + 6 than any other heavy training Brigade in the last two years. For tanks, Bradley Fighting Vehicles, and Paladins, 2<sup>nd</sup> ABCT's ORR ranged 20-25 percent higher than the average of the last eight rotations.

The LSE has a critical role in providing support during CTC REGEN operations, helping the supported brigade's maintenance trouble shooting, material resources, and technical guidance needed to rebuild combat power. LSE Stewart and assigned LCMC LARs and FSRs worked closely with brigade and battalion maintenance personnel to provide additional technical expertise and support, ensuring that all pacing equipment was fully operational and ready for redeployment. Also, remaining engaged with maintainers and understanding the maintenance priority ensured the LARs provided the proper assistance for equipment fault verification and accuracy for long lead part requisition across the enterprise.



Figure 2. CECOM Long Haul Transmission LAR assist with software updates on an STT. (U.S. Army photo)

Additionally, essential to LSE support is the close relationship with the 916<sup>th</sup> Support Brigade (SBDE) located on Fort Irwin to synchronize the national level and the local enterprise for material solutions and economy of support. The 916<sup>th</sup> SBDE ensured that the available parts were delivered from the depots, arsenal, and installation supply support activities (SSAs) to each unit maintainer through the Fort Irwin installation SSA.

As explained in Field Manual 4-0, *Sustainment Operations*, paragraph 2-52, ASC coordinates the delivery of critical classes of supply from the strategic level down to the tactical level.<sup>2</sup> ASC's forward capability, the LSE, works closely with the 916<sup>th</sup> SBDE on Fort Irwin to ensure that essential materiel reach tactical formations. The 916<sup>th</sup> SBDE not only plays a vital role in setting up the operational theater at NTC but also manages the division distribution and sustainment to keep our units ready. Through strong partnerships and coordinated efforts, the LSE and 916<sup>th</sup> SBDE ensure that parts are efficiently delivered from depots, arsenals, and installation SSAs to each unit's maintenance teams through phases of the CTC rotation.

Understanding and leveraging the capabilities of the LSE and the supporting LCMC LARs will vastly increase equipment readiness and material support before and during combat training rotations. The division supporting AFSBn/division logistics support element providing the LSE is the training brigade's operational link to the AMC enterprise, enabling division and brigade combat lethality anywhere – anytime.

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#### **Notes**

<sup>1</sup> Army, U. S. Army Regulation (AR) 350-50, *Combat Training Center Program*, para 1-5; May 2, 2018. https://armypubs.army.mil/ProductMaps/PubForm/AR.aspx.

<sup>2</sup> Army, U. S. Field Manual (FM) 4-0, *Sustainment Operations*, para 2-52; July 31, 2019. <u>Army Publishing Directorate</u>.

# **Acronym Quick-Scan**

**ABCT** – armored brigade combat team

ABV – assault breacher vehicle

AFSB - Army Field Support Brigade

AFSBn – Army Field Support Battalion

AMC - U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMCOM - U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command

**ASC** – U.S. Army Sustainment Command

**BCT** – brigade combat team

**CECOM** – Communications-Electronics Command

**CTC** – combat training center

FoF – force-on-force

FSR – field service representative

**LAR** – logistics assistance representative

**LCMC** – Life Cycle Management Command

LMS – logistic management specialists

**LSE** – logistics support element

NTC - National Training Center

**ORR** – operational readiness rate

**RSOI** – reception, staging, onward movement, and integration

**SBDE** – support brigade

**SPO** – support operations officer

**SSA** – supply support activities

**STT** – Satellite Transportable Terminal

TACOM – U.S. Army Tank-Automotive & Armaments Command