

# 2016 Combat Support Training Program Annual Report



84<sup>th</sup> Training Command





**Cover photos:**  
Building Bridges by SPC John Russell, 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs  
River Crossing by SPC John Russell, 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs  
Fighting Fire by A1C Christopher Dyer, 3<sup>rd</sup> Combat Camera Squadron  
Decon by SGT Robert Farrell, 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs  
**Interior Cover photos:**  
Warfighters by LTC Gregg Moore, 311<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) Public Affairs  
MG Scottie D. Carpenter at CSTX by SFC Clinton Wood, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs



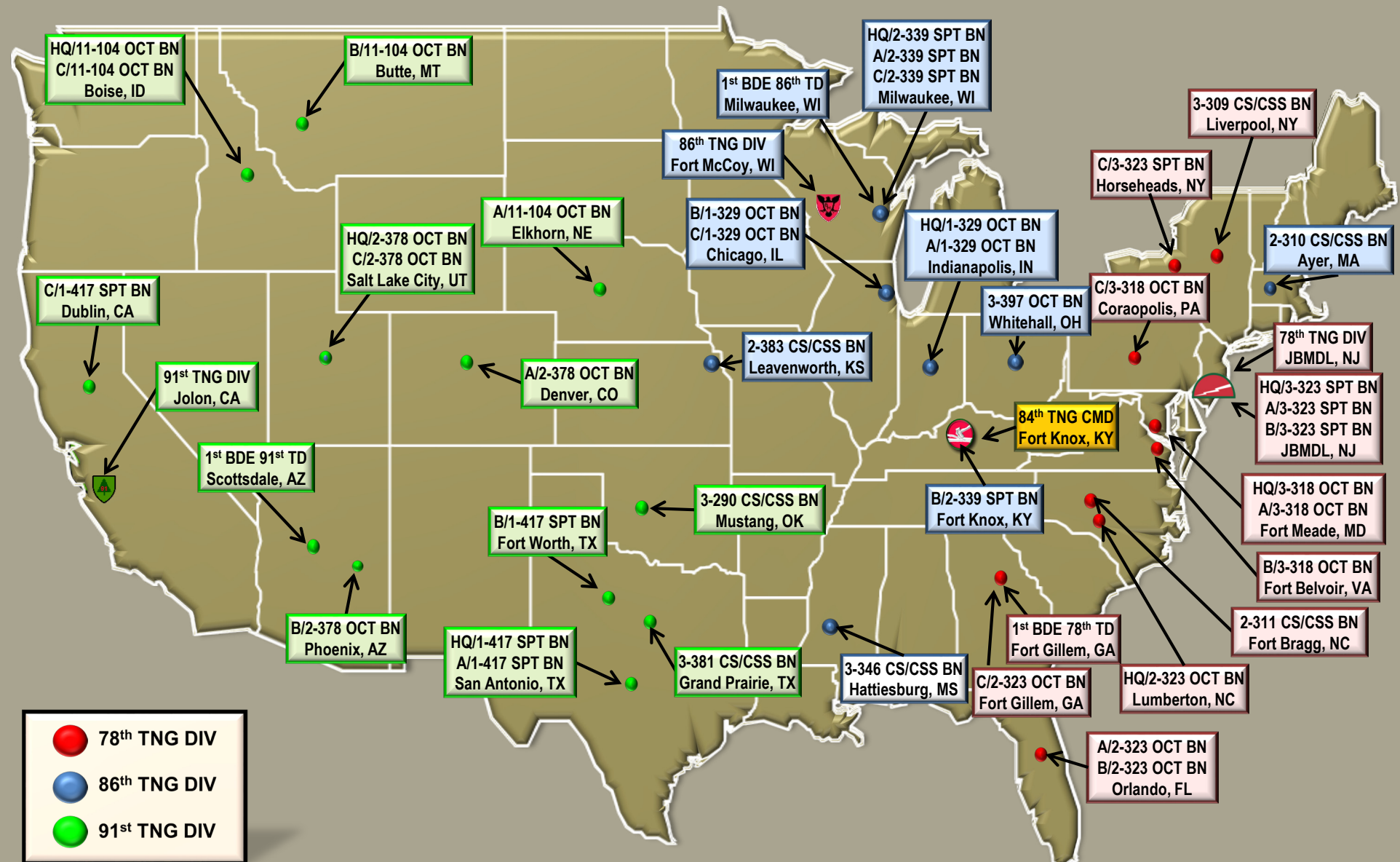
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**THE 84<sup>TH</sup> TRAINING COMMAND  
2016 CSTP EXERCISES ANNUAL REPORT**

- MAJOR GENERAL SCOTTIE D. CARPENTER**  
Commanding General, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command
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Command Sergeant Major, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command

The Combat Support Training Program Annual Report is a summary of the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command's 2016 exercise season. This product is a collaboration between the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command's G7 and Public Affairs teams.





SGT Johnson Labrake, 366<sup>th</sup> Engineer Company, Canton, N.Y., provides overwatch during a mine clearing exercise at Warrior Exercise (WAREX) 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wis., July 16, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve Photo by SGT Robert Farrell, 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)

The 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command (TC) is a nationwide U.S. Army Reserve unit headquartered at Fort Knox, Kentucky. There are three training divisions (TDs) assigned to the command: the 78<sup>th</sup> TD at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey, the 86<sup>th</sup> TD at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, and the 91<sup>st</sup> TD at Fort Hunter Liggett, California. The 84<sup>th</sup> TC's purpose is to deliver relevant and realistic collective training for Joint, Active, and Reserve Component Forces through the Army Reserve's Combat Support Training Program (CSTP). The CSTP is made up of multiple Warrior Exercises (WAREX) and Combat Support Training Exercises (CSTX), which are large-scale exercises where units-of-action experience tactical training scenarios specifically designed to replicate real-world missions.

Army Reserve Soldiers have been consistently engaged since Sept. 11, 2001 with more than 300,000 Army Reserve Soldiers mobilizing and deploying in support of the Total Army and Joint Force during contingency operations, in support of natural disaster response efforts and as part of global Theater Security Cooperation missions. Since 2012, the 84<sup>th</sup> TC has trained nearly 105,000 of those service members.

CSTP exercises are designed to prepare units to be combat-ready by immersing them in scenarios where they train as they would fight. CSTP exercises are conducted at military facilities across the country, where units train in austere environments. These environments simulate being in underdeveloped theaters, where units must establish a framework for success from setting up lines of communication to organizing logistical support for thousands of personnel. Units are given missions based on their organizational training objectives; they plan and execute those missions while also fighting an Opposing Force (OPFOR). These exercises are developed to improve each units' training readiness and to assess how they perform in a dynamic operational environment. The 84<sup>th</sup> TC's exercises provide a platform to train capable, lethal, and combat-ready forces.



U.S. Airmen and British Royal Air Force medical personnel carry a litter during the Patriot Warrior exercise as part of Global Medic (GM), at Fort McCoy, Wis., August 14, 2016. GM exercises are linked to the 84<sup>th</sup> TC's CSTXs. (U.S. Air Force photo by SSG Kyle Brasier, 3<sup>rd</sup> Combat Camera Squadron)



The Combat Support Training Program (CSTP) utilizes the Decisive Action Training Environment (DATE) v2.2 to provide complex and realistic training for combat effects enablers.



The command, along with its training partners, utilizes the conditions of Decisive Action Training Environment (DATE) v2.2 to provide an enhanced Integrated Training Environment (ITE), which consists of Live, Virtual, Constructive and Gaming domains (L-V-C-G). The Live domain is defined as real people doing real things, Virtual is simulated people doing simulated things, Constructive is real people doing simulated things, and Gaming is simulated people interacting with Artificial Intelligence to do simulated things.

During the 2016 exercise season, the 84<sup>th</sup> TC hosted members of the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps, as well as the Canadian, British, and Saudi Arabian forces. The 84<sup>th</sup> TC integrated with U.S. Army Reserve and U.S. Army National Guard functional exercises to leverage resources and maximize training opportunities.

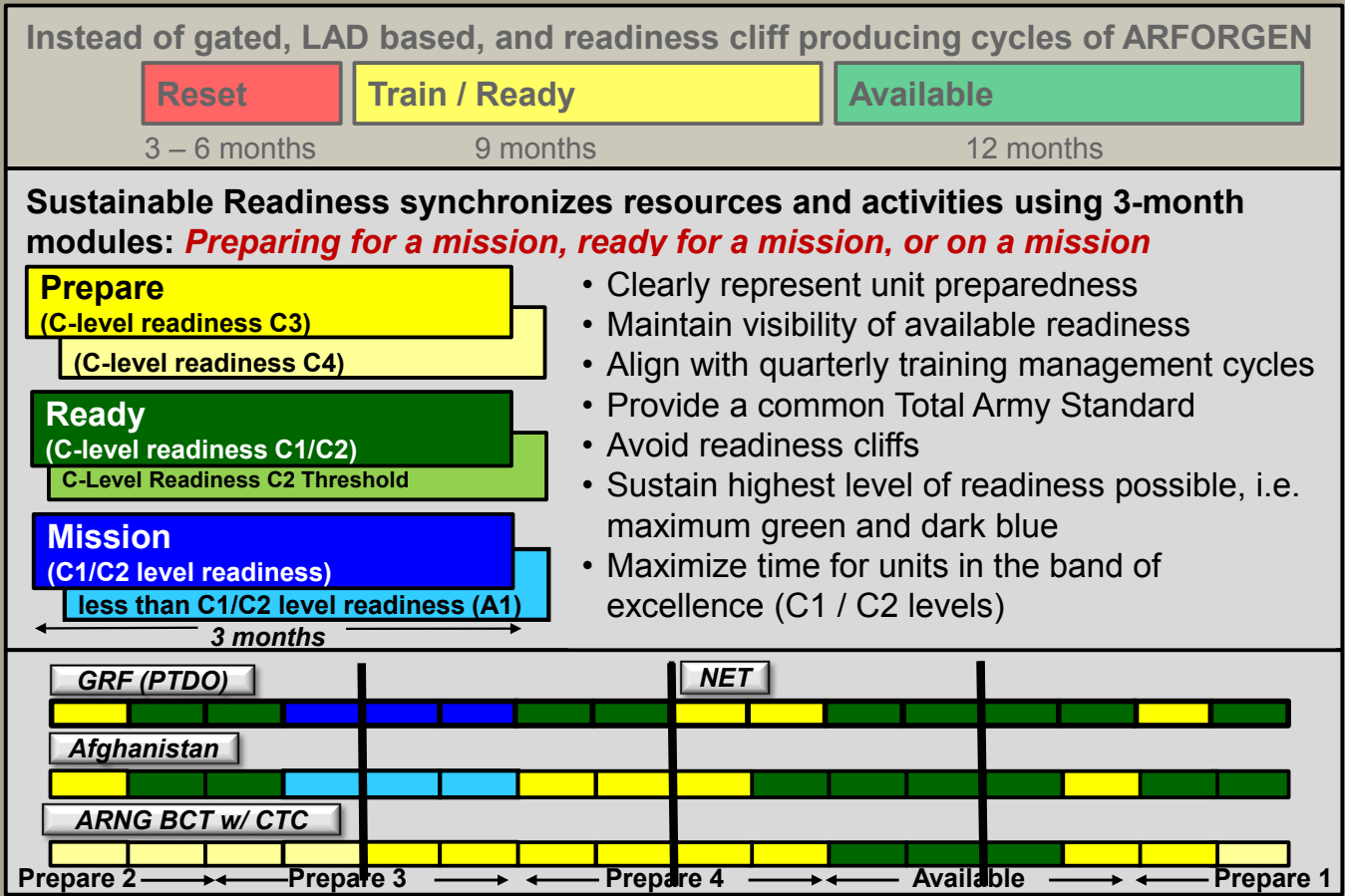
## CSTP Participation Roll-up FY16

	WAREX 78-16-01	CSTX 78-16-01	WAREX 91-16-02	CSTX/GM 91-16-02	WAREX 86-16-03	CSTX/GM 86-16-03
	23 Jan - 6 Feb 16	27 Feb - 18 Mar 16	30 Apr - 14 May 16	4 - 24 Jun 16	16 - 30 Jul 16	6 - 26 Aug 16
Combined Arms	Yes (AG, CM, EN, MD, MI, MP, LG, CH)	Yes (AG, MD, MP, LG)	Yes (AG, CM, EN, MD, MP, LG)	Yes (AG, CM, EN, MP, LG)	Yes (AG, CM, EN, MD, MP, LG)	Yes (AG, EN, MD, MP, LG)
Training Audience Units	47	43	63	64	79	81
Training Audience PAX	2,336	3,036	4,406	3,164	5,032	6,181
Multi-Compo	Compo 1 (125): 6-8 CAV, 3ID (125)  Compo 2 (140): 146 ESB, FLNG (140)	Compo 1 (81): 101 ABN DIV (81)	Compo 2 (173): 229 MMB, MONG (19) 198 ESB, DENG (154)	Compo 1 (114): 2/12 INF (114)	Compo 1 (310): 2/10 MTN DIV (98) 67 ESB (212)	Compo 1 (815): 1/10 MTN DIV (550) 47 CSH (180) 65 ESB (85)  Compo 2 (7): 130 FMSD, NCNG (5) 113 FMSD, NCNG (2)
Joint	No	No	No	USN - 1x EMF (194) USAF - 1x AFRC (450)	No	USMC - 1x FRSS (105) USN - 1x EMF (98) USAF - 1x AFRC (296)
International	Canada (8)	Canada (13)	United Kingdom (1)	Canada (10)	No	Canada (8) Saudi Arabia (22)
Interagency	No	No	No	No	No	No
Functional Combined	No	QLLEX	No	Global Medic Big LOTS West MAX QLLEX XCTC	HR Train Trans Warrior MAX Big LOTS East FPTM Guardian Justice	Global Medic Trans Warrior Castle IRC Diamond Saber Red Dragon
Cyber	No	No	No	No	No	No
CA	No	No	No	No	No	No



The Army has shifted from the ARFORGEN training model to the Sustainable Readiness Model (SRM). This shift increases the Army Reserve’s ability to provide ready forces to the Total Army. The Army has successfully fulfilled deployment requirements for the past 15 years, which concealed the true readiness of the force. According to the 2016 Army Posture Statement, only one-third of Army forces are at acceptable combat readiness levels, a byproduct of near continuous deployments into Iraq and Afghanistan. To address this readiness shortfall, the Army has redesigned our force generation model to focus on Sustainable Readiness: a process that will not only meet combatant commander demands, but will sustain unit readiness in anticipation of the next mission.

Sustainment Readiness Model



This process synchronizes manning, equipping, training and mission assignments in such a way to minimize readiness loss and accelerate restoration of leader and unit proficiency. Designed for all three components and all types of units, the Army’s objective within current budget projections is to achieve two-thirds combat readiness for global contingencies by 2023. As a result, the CSTP exercises continue to shift in order to help Army Reserve units achieve this goal.

The WAREX is a 21-day exercise design focused on Prepare Year 3 (PY3) units with joint, multi-component, multi-echelon, and integrated training events based on DATE v2.2. Six of these days may be conducted non-contiguous at a training audience unit’s home station in order to prepare for the exercise while the remaining 15 days is conducted in a collective field training environment. In TY16 WAREX training audience units conducted operations in a more austere environment than in previous years and there was a shift from Phase IV “Stability” operations to Phase II “Seize Initiative” operations. The WAREX exercise model incorporates L-V-C-G-ITE, OPFOR and role players to provide a more realistic operational environment. Training Audience Unit commanders submitted their approved CTOs-Commander’s Training Objectives prior to the exercise and received an assessment and feedback on each CTO trained from an Observer Coach/Trainer (OC/T) at the conclusion of the exercise.

Units from 3rd Infantry Division and 10th Mountain Division along with units from the Delaware, Florida, and Missouri Army National Guard trained alongside service members from Canada and the United Kingdom during the exercises. The 2016 WAREXs integrated with several Army Reserve functional exercises



U.S. Army Soldiers of the 395th Ordnance Company react to a simulated attack upon an entry control point during CSTX 78-16-01 on Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, N.J., March 4, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SPC Michael McDevitt, 78th Training Division Public Affairs)

including HR Train, Trans Warrior, MAX, Big LOTS East, FPTM, and Guardian Justice.

CSTX is a 21-day exercise design with joint, multi-component, multi-echelon, and integrated training events based on DATE v2.2. However, the entire training exercise is conducted in an austere field environment as opposed to a mix of home station and field training. The CSTX is designed to be a Culminating Training Event (CTE) for PY4 units entering their Mission Year. The TY16 exercises saw increased participation from Operational and Functional Commands (O&F), more

integration with functional exercises, increasingly austere conditions to include moving units away from Forward Operating Bases (FOBs), and a shift from Phase IV “Stability” to Phase III “Dominate” operations.

Prior to 2012, the CSTX was a 29-day exercise providing certification to prepare units for post-mobilization validation. The exercises were based on the Southwest Asia environment and focused on a single brigade. The desired outcome for those CSTXs was brigade and battalion staff proficiency and for companies to attain a T2 level prior to reaching their mobilization station.

TY16 CSTX’s integrated several functional exercises, including Global Medic, Big LOTS West, MAX, QLLEX, Castle IRC, Trans Warrior, Diamond Saber, Red Dragon, and an XCTC into the CSTP construct.

The TY16 CSTX’s were comprised of units from the U.S. Army Reserve, the 101st Airborne Division, 10th Mountain Division, and North Carolina Army National Guard. Also training in the CSTX exercises were our joint and international partners, service members of the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Navy, as well as from Canada and Saudi Arabia.





# MILITARY POLICE COMPANY PREPARES FOR DEPLOYMENT AT CSTX

**LAKEHURST, N.J.** - Military Police Companies, like their civilian counterparts, are trained to conduct a variety of functions ranging from enforcing the law to operating detention facilities. Here at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst as part of Combat Support Training Exercise (CSTX) “Arctic Lightning,” the 314<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company out of San Diego, Calif. had an opportunity to sharpen these skills before the unit’s up-and-coming deployment. Many of the military police Soldiers here work in law enforcement, including corrections facilities, in their civilian jobs back home. Having Soldiers bringing civilian skills like these to the Army is an example of how a Reservist’s dual role as citizen and Soldier benefits the Army Reserve.

“Arctic Lightning” is intended to train and evaluate units progressing through the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) model of providing trained and ready units to commanders. The CSTX places units in a simulated foreign country and challenge units to execute missions in a living and breathing environment. Surrounded by high fences topped with razor wire, guard towers and holding cells, the mock detention facility here gives the 314<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company the look and feel of the real thing.

“The training here is just more realistic,” said 1st Lt. John Hand, commander of the 314<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company. “There’s only so much you can do on a weekend. So, coming out here for three weeks is more ideal.”

Hand’s unit is in charge of the external security at the facility. His Soldiers man guard towers and entry control points, among other tasks, to protect the facility from outside threats. As Hand’s troops handle external operations, other military police units working alongside the 314<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company manage all the internal functions of the detention facility.

“Having multiple units working together for the first time is the reality of deployments and it poses challenges for leaders to overcome, but everyone here is working to achieve the same goal,” Hand said. Throughout the exercise, the military police Soldiers will practice processing and handling detainees within their facility. The IR performance executing these tasks is overseen by a team of Observer Coach / Trainers (OC/Ts) from 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade, First Army Division East and the 78<sup>th</sup> Training Division.

Soldiers training won’t have to solely rely on their imaginations, either. Role players acting as detainees will interact with the military police Soldiers adding realism to the training. Soldiers will also have to contend with other variables seen when deployed to a foreign country; including a

detainee’s family members wanting to visit or working with a country’s local authorities. Each of these simulations is intended to test the unit’s tactical, humanitarian and diplomatic skills.

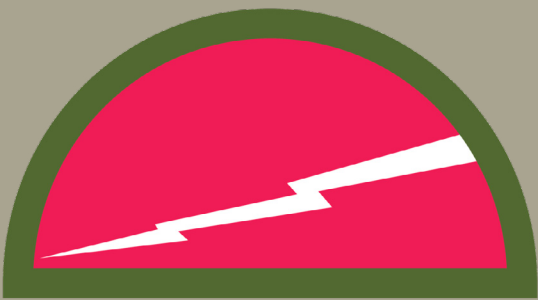
“This is more hands on than our normal training,” said Command Sgt. Maj. Freddy Trejo, command sergeant major of the 96<sup>th</sup> Military Police Battalion. “Back in California, where we’re from, we don’t have access to these types of facilities and scenarios and challenges that we’re going through now, so that actually helps prepare us much better.”



U.S. Army Soldiers of the 314<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company speak with a notional local national during a simulated peaceful protest on Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, N.J., March 4, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SPC Michael McDevitt, 78<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)

Story by SSG Christopher Sofia, 78<sup>th</sup> Training Division, Public Affairs  
Available online: [www.dvidshub.net/news/191757/military-police-company-prepares-deployment-cstx](http://www.dvidshub.net/news/191757/military-police-company-prepares-deployment-cstx)

# CHAPTER 2: TRAINING DIVISIONS



**78<sup>th</sup> Training Division**  
**Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey**



**86<sup>th</sup> Training Division**  
**Fort McCoy, Wisconsin**



**91<sup>st</sup> Training Division**  
**Fort Hunter Liggett, California**





# 78<sup>TH</sup> TRAINING DIVISION

The 78<sup>th</sup> Training Division conducted WAREX 78-16-01, the first CSTP exercise of the year, from Jan. 23 to Feb. 6, 2016 at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey, with a satellite location at Fort Hunter Liggett, California. WAREX 78-16-01 was primarily a sustainment exercise with 2,336 personnel in 47 training audience units.

This Total Army Force exercise included participants from both active component and the Florida Army National Guard (FLARNG). 6<sup>th</sup> Squadron, 8<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment, 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division, provided OPFOR personnel for the exercise, while the 146<sup>th</sup> Expeditionary Signal Battalion, FLARNG, participated as a training audience unit. The 5<sup>th</sup> Canadian Division sent observers for the duration of the



Humvees approach the Entry Control Point of the 157<sup>th</sup> Combat Support Sustainment Battalion during CSTX 78-16-01 at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, N.J., March 4, 2016. (U.S. Army photo by SSG Dalton Smith, 316<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) Public Affairs)

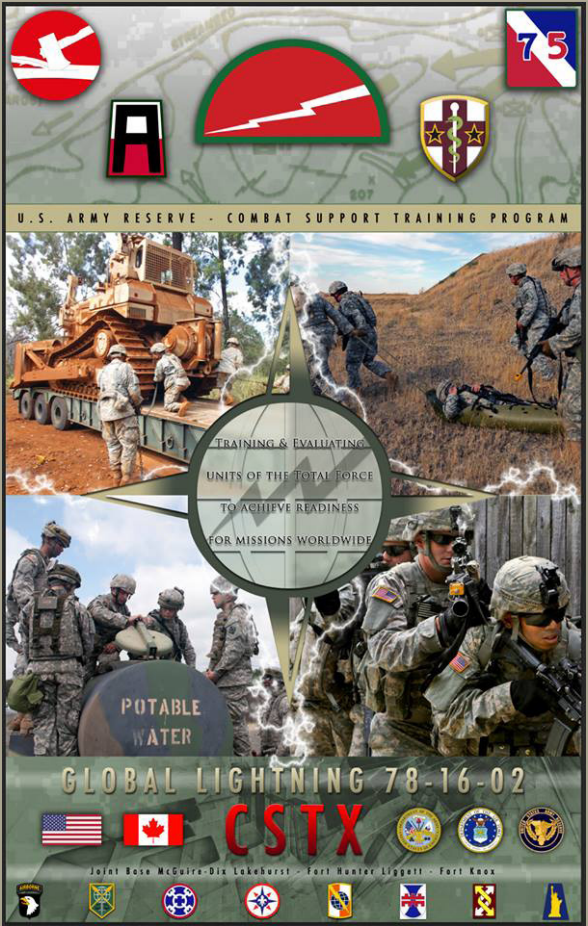
exercise, adding a multi-national element to the WAREX training.

Winter Storm JONAS hit the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast United States right before the start of the exercise, dropping more than 30 inches of snow on Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst over a three-day period. Units were unable to meet their planned arrival times as authorities closed airports and roads. Advance parties already on the ground moved to the cantonment area and the 78<sup>th</sup> Training Division Operations Center began tracking units and weather, providing hourly updates to the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command and Army Reserve Command. Snow accumulation from Winter Storm JONAS delayed unit movements to the Tactical Assembly Areas for two days, but on Jan. 27, 2016, all training units were able to occupy their areas of operations.

Due to the anticipated weather conditions at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, engineer units conducted distributed operations at Fort Hunter Liggett, California, as part of WAREX 78-16-01. The engineer projects included area clearance, grading, and asphalt paving, as well as building two concrete pads, constructing a Southwest Asia (SWA) hut, and providing various plumbing and electrical services throughout the cantonment area.

The 78<sup>th</sup> Training Division conducted CSTX 78-16-01 from Feb. 27 to March 18, 2016 across three installations: Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey, Fort Knox, Kentucky, and Fort Hunter Liggett, California. The exercise focused around sustainment and engineer operations with a majority of the training audience units performing operations at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, while the remaining units were split between Fort Knox and Fort Hunter Liggett.

Operations conducted at Fort Hunter Liggett were focused around engineering tasks and complemented the work conducted during WAREX 78-16-01.



The CSTX consisted of 3,036 training audience personnel across 43 units and was a venue for units to conduct their CTOs in an austere training environment while facing OPFOR composed of 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division (Air Assault) Soldiers.

Benefiting from a proof of principle during the 2015 training year, the exercise provided a platform for the QLLEX functional exercise to be integrated into the CSTP. QLLEX allowed the Defense Logistics Agency to utilize Army Reserve Soldiers to perform the real world mission of line hauling fuel across the nation.

In an effort to increase individual Soldier readiness, the RSOI phase of the exercise integrated a team from Logistics Health Incorporation (LHI) that provided services to 925 Soldiers at JBMDL and Fort Knox. This provided an increased level of individual Soldier medical readiness, with no impact on training or unit effectiveness.

Additional exercise photos, stories, and videos are available online:

[www.dvidshub.net/feature/arcticlightning](http://www.dvidshub.net/feature/arcticlightning)

[www.dvidshub.net/feature/78TD2016CSTX](http://www.dvidshub.net/feature/78TD2016CSTX)

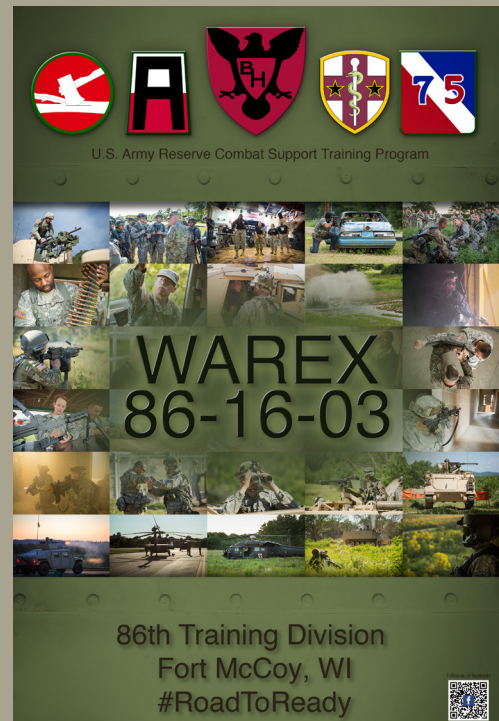


Soldiers with the 143<sup>rd</sup> Sustainment Command (Expeditionary), based out of Orlando, Fla., defend an Entry Control Point in a mock exercise during CSTX 78-16-01 at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, N.J., March 12, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SSG Dalton Smith, 316<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) Public Affairs)





86<sup>TH</sup> TRAINING DIVISION



Division as well as the 67<sup>th</sup> Expeditionary Signal Battalion. A delegation from the Taiwanese Army observed the exercise.

This exercise served as one of two Live-Fire Exercise (LFX) proof of principles. As the Army moves towards the standards outlined in Objective-T (OBJ-T), WAREX 86-16-03 served as a test bed for units to complete gunnery tables IV through VI during the exercise. Some units completed the required gunnery tables during the exercise, but it was at the cost of participating in less collective training.

The 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division implemented a Microsoft SharePoint-based tool to capture and synchronize information during the Joint Exercise Life-Cycle (JELC). Training audience units submitted unit information, personnel data, and CTOs through a SharePoint portal. That information was associated with scenario information from the Joint Training Information Management System (JTIMS) and

the resulting integrated databases provided exercise managers with increased visibility and synchronization tools to better manage the exercise.

As a fielding initiative, the 84<sup>th</sup> TC provided OC/Ts with tablet computers to improve data collection and increase fidelity of OC/T observations. OC/Ts used the tablets to record observations in near-real time on digital OC/T observation worksheets. These worksheets automatically uploaded into a SharePoint database when the tablets connected to the closed exercise network. Following the exercise, these observations were loaded into the Joint Information Lessons Learned System (JILLS).

From FY15 to FY16, the WAREX model scenario moved from Phase IV operations to Phase II operations and changed the Lines of Effort (LOE) for the training audience and increased threat conditions in the Joint Operation Area (JOA). This change necessitated increased the levels of austerity and added realism to the exercise. Additionally, this increased the complexity of the exercise by challenging units to conduct their technical tasks in an increasingly tactical environment.

WAREX 86-16-03 was linked to HR Train, Trans Warrior, the Mortuary Affairs Exercise (MAX), FPTM, and Guardian Justice. This was the first time that Trans-Warrior and MAX were integrated into a CSTP exercise. Trans-Warrior was a functional exercise for Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) Army Reserve units to conduct seaport operations to facilitate real-world training opportunities for the training audience. MAX was a scenario-based mortuary affairs training platform conducted to train mortuary affairs personnel and units from the U.S. Army, U.S. Army Reserve, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Air Force as well as the Joint Mortuary Affairs Center.

The 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division conducted CSTX 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin from Aug. 6 to Aug. 26, 2016. The exercise consisted of 81 U.S. Army Reserve training units with 6,181 training audience

personnel participating. The exercise provided a training platform for units from 10 of the 16 O&F Commands in the Army Reserve with the training primarily focused on sustainment, military police, engineer, and chemical units.

The number of functional exercises linked or integrated to the CSTX continued to grow. Diamond Saber participated for the third consecutive year, which brought 15 Active, Guard and Reserve Finance units to train together. Diamond Saber provided realistic training for financial management personnel of all components and incorporates lessons learned to assist in their preparation for deployment.

Global Medic (GM) is a Joint National Training Certification (JNTC) event that was embedded in the 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division’s CSTX. GM is a training event that develops and tests units in a rigorous, joint training environment, which incorporates realistic scenarios that employ a full range of medical functions and situations. The Global Medic construct brings multi-component, joint partners and Unified Action partners into the CSTP exercises. This year’s event included the 47<sup>th</sup> Combat Support Hospital (active component), an U.S. Air Force Reserve element, an U.S. Navy Reserve Expeditionary Medical Force (EMF) and a delegation from the Saudi Arabian National Guard.

Additional exercise photos, stories, and videos are available online:

[www.dvidshub.net/feature/86thWAREX](http://www.dvidshub.net/feature/86thWAREX)

[www.dvidshub.net/feature/86thCSTX](http://www.dvidshub.net/feature/86thCSTX)

**U.S. Airmen check for simulated improvised explosive devices as part of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) training at Fort McCoy, Wis., August 17, 2016, during CSTX 86-16-03. (U.S. Air Force photo by A1C Christopher Dyer, 3rd Combat Camera Squadron)**



**The Commanding General, United States Army Reserve Command, LTG Charles D. Luckey, visited the Soldiers of the 318<sup>th</sup> Chemical Company out of Birmingham, Ala., during the WAREX 86-16-03 held at Fort McCoy, Wis., July 18, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by MAJ Michael Garcia, 76<sup>th</sup> Operational Response Command Public Affairs)**





# 91<sup>ST</sup> TRAINING DIVISION

The 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division conducted WAREX 91-16-02 from April 30 to May 14, 2016 at Fort Hunter Liggett, California. There were 63 units, made up of 4,406 Soldiers, that participated in the exercise. They focused on CTOs, external collective training evaluations, and improving their training readiness in order to meet aim point requirements. This exercise included units from the Delaware and Missouri Army National Guard as well as participants from the United Kingdom.

The 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division conducted CSTX 91-16-02 from June 4 through June 24, 2016 at Fort Hunter Liggett, with elements at Camp Parks and Camp Roberts, both in California. CSTX 91-16-12 was a sustainment and maneuver enhancement focused exercise with 64 training audience units comprised of 3,164 personnel. Soldiers from 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, 12<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, participated as OPFOR. This was a joint and international exercise with service members from the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy and the Canadian Army also participating.

CSTX 91-16-02 also served as a LFX proof of principle. CSTX 91-16-02 served as a test bed for units to complete gunnery tables V-IX and during the exercise, seven of the ten units participating in the LFX PoP completed all requirements through Table IX.

Several functional exercises were embedded with CSTX 91-16-02 including Big LOTS West, Global Medic, MAX, QLLEX, and an XCTC exercise. Big LOTS West is an annual Army Reserve, multi-echelon functional exercise designed for transportation units and sustainment commands to hone their expertise in logistics operations. This exercise is a multi-component exercise involving elements from the active component Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. Maritime Administration and conducted operations at three California Bay-Area training locations: Camp Parks, Alameda Point, and Coast Guard Island. Embedding the exercise allowed the 311<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) to expand involvement by increasing the number of training partners. The combination provided the planners and leaders a challenging and



**MG Peter Lennon, Deputy Commanding General (Support), U.S. Army Reserve, and the HON Debra S. Wada, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower & Reserve Affairs), discuss the training they observed at CSTX 91-16-02 at Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif., June 15, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SFC Clinton Wood, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)**

complex operating environment with fewer simulated events than in previous years.

Global Medic, another embedded exercise, added significant training value for the training audience by its multi-component and multi-national participation; Active and Reserve members of the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, and Canadian Army participated in the exercise. This Global Medic trained and exercised 27 medical units, including two Combat Support Hospitals.

Embedding Global Medic into the CSTX forced unit commanders to track battlefield casualties as they were moved across the battlespace, making the training more realistic for both medical and non-medical units as they interacted and solved issues together. U.S. Army Medical Command (ARMEDCOM) also performed a Command Post Exercise(CPX) as part of Global Medic by allowing the 807<sup>th</sup> Medical Command (Deployment Support) (MCDS) acting as JTF-MED to exercise Command and Control from a remote location in Houston, Texas.

The MAX was a three-rotation exercise that ran from June through



**A U.S. Army Soldier from the 441<sup>st</sup> Medical Company drags an unresponsive PFC Kenneth Roper away from the site of a simulated helicopter crash. PFC Roper was suffering from a head wound (simulated) resulting from the crash on May 9, 2016 at Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif. as a part of the 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division’s WAREX 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by 1LT Kevin Braafladt, 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)**

August. Units trained on mortuary affairs collective tasks including search and recovery missions and operating Mortuary Affairs Collection Points (MACP) and a Theater Mortuary Evacuation Point (TMEP).

As part of this QLLEX exercise, the 475<sup>th</sup> Quartermaster Group, from the 377<sup>th</sup> Theater Sustainment Command, had nearly 3,200 Army Reserve Soldiers at different sites throughout the nation. Quartermaster units stored, distributed, tested and delivered petroleum to real-life customers. They also did water purification, provided water for laundry and bath, and stored and distributed potable water.

The 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division integrated CSTX 91-16-02 with an XCTC at Camp Roberts, California and a National Training Center rotation at Fort Irwin, California. to create a platform where sustainment units provided field services to the warfighter. Army Reserve units participating in CSTX 91-16-02 provided sustainment support to more than 2,500 Soldiers from the 29<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT), Hawaii Army National Guard, that were participating in the XCTC. The 432<sup>nd</sup> Transportation Company, from the 1st Mission Support Command, provided sustainment support to maneuver units operating “in the box” at NTC. As part of the CSTX, the convoy travelled more than 600 miles, conducted a tactical refuel at the Bakersfield California National Guard Armory, then delivered Class I and Class III support to the 191<sup>st</sup> Combat Sustainment Support Battalion (CSSB), from the 79<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Support Command, in the BSA at NTC. These linkages provided realistic training to participating units by allowing additional multi-component integration.

Additional exercise photos, stories, and videos are available online:

<https://www.dvidshub.net/feature/91stWAREX>

<https://www.dvidshub.net/feature/91stCSTX>





# A FORCE THAT TRAINS TOGETHER, FIGHTS TOGETHER

**FORT HUNTER LIGGETT, Calif., June 18, 2016** – Thousands of U.S. Army Reserve Soldiers are currently participating in the three-week Combat Support Training Exercise (CSTX) 91-16-02, but they are not alone. U.S. Navy Sailors, as well as German and Canadian service members travelled to Fort Hunter Liggett, California, to assist with this hands-on training.

As the largest U.S. Army Reserve training exercise, CSTX 91-16-02 provides Soldiers with unique opportunities to sharpen their technical and tactical skills in combat-like conditions. The 325<sup>th</sup> Combat Support Hospital (CSH), Independence, Missouri, set up a CSH for training scenarios and capitalized on the opportunity to house and train two U.S. Navy Sailors throughout the exercise.

Petty Officer 3<sup>rd</sup> Class Chrismus Mercy, originally from Kenya, and Petty Officer 3<sup>rd</sup> Class, Julio Calderinserrano, originally from Puerto Rico, both corpsman, Expeditionary Medical Facility (EMF) Dallas One, Fort Worth, Texas, were part of the surgical team who operated on a Human Worn Partial Task Surgical Simulator, commonly known as a cut-suit.

Mercy, who is an environmental health officer in Phoenix, Arizona, said he greatly enjoyed working alongside his U.S. Army Reserve counterparts.

“It has given me a good perspective of the military because, in the Navy, we sometimes think only about the Navy and see the Army as so different,” said Mercy. “When

working as a joint force you realize there are no distinctions. We are all in the military. We uphold the same standards and enforce a teamwork mentality.”

“Joint operations solidifies the idea of one team, one fight,” added Calderinserrano.

In an effort to simulate real-world circumstances, CSTX 91-16-02 took place in a tactical training environment. Calderinserrano said this was the most exciting part for him.

“I love the morale everyone has in the field and learned how to make light of any situation, to keep things fun and interesting,” he said.

Calderinserrano, a network administrator in Las Vegas, Nevada, was surprised by how similar the U.S. Army Reserve and U.S. Navy medical components are. As a corpsman, he and Mercy performs duties that are a mix between two U.S. Army Reserve careers: combat medic and combat licensed practical nurse. During their time with the 325<sup>th</sup> CSH, they focused on learning surgical techniques and equipment.

“I learned a new skill set,” said Mercy. “Since I’ve never worked in an operating room before, I gained knowledge and competency, which makes me a greater asset to the Navy because now I have multiple skill sets.”

In addition to working with other services, U.S. Army Reserve Soldiers are collaborating with Canadian Navy Lt. Eric Baker, pharmacist, and Canadian Army Capt.

Harold Rivera, combat nurse, both from Garrison Petawawa, Ottawa, Canada, as part of the team at 325<sup>th</sup> CSH during CSTX 91-16-02. These Sailors and Soldiers brought a wealth of knowledge along with them.

Rivera, born in Nicaragua, is part of the healthcare team working alongside pharmacists, medics and doctors to provide quality patient care for service members. He deployed to Freetown, Sierra Leone, last year during the Ebola virus outbreak and worked alongside many other nations and armed forces to treat patients and educate local citizens on how to protect themselves.

“The scariest thing is that the unknown is out there,” he said. “But it is reassuring to know that, when we all come together, we know that we can depend on each other.”

Working alongside Rivera is Baker, who has spent his Navy career as a pharmacist. He is responsible for providing medications, medical consumables, and medical equipment in preparation for the field hospital to deploy. They often mobilize with U.S. service members and train the same way, he said.

“It makes deployment situations easier because we’re able to be right beside them and assist at all levels of care,” Baker added.

In the medical field, there is a level of confidence that is needed when a critical situation arises.

“You’re relying on skills that you’ve learned,”

said Baker. “No matter where you are in the world, you need to be able to provide the same level of care.”

Regardless of the uniform, branch of service, or country of origin, or country they service, the combat medical personnel at CSTX 91-16-02 all have the same mission in mind: Training to keep all service members medically fit and prepared to deploy at any time.

“At the end of the day, the training the U.S. military has is on par with Canada and when we come together at a training exercise, we’re able to demonstrate that,” said Baker. “It gives us a high level of confidence that when we deploy together, we can provide the same level of care without concerns or miscommunications.”



Canadian Army CPT Harold Rivera, combat nurse, and Canadian Navy LT Eric Baker, pharmacist, both of Garrison Petawawa, Ottawa, Canada, discuss the care of a Soldier with simulated injuries at the 325<sup>th</sup> Combat Support Hospital during Combat Support Training Exercise 91-16-02, Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif., June 18, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SPC Fatima Konteh, 367<sup>th</sup> Mobile Public Affairs Detachment)

Story by SPC Fatima Konteh, 367<sup>th</sup> Mobile Public Affairs Detachment as part of “2016 Exercise News Day”  
Available online: [www.dvidshub.net/news/202139/joint-services-multinational-engagement-force-trains-together-fights-together](http://www.dvidshub.net/news/202139/joint-services-multinational-engagement-force-trains-together-fights-together)

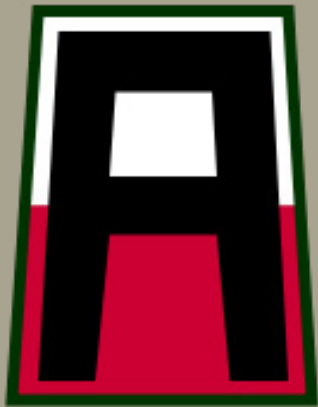




CHAPTER 3: TRAINING PARTNER SUMMARY

Succesful execution of the Army Reserve CSTP exercises is dependent upon effective coordination and cooperation across multiple force generation commands. Each training partner provides a unique and essential capability to our training exercises and are an integral part of the ability to train capable, lethal and combat ready forces.

Key training partners are the Medical Readiness and Training Command (MRTC), the 75<sup>th</sup> Training Command (Mission Command) and First Army.



MEDICAL READINESS AND TRAINING COMMAND



Army Reserve Medical Command’s Medical Readiness and Training Command (MRTC) plans, synchronizes and executes collective and sustainment training of U.S. Army Reserve medical units in support of full spectrum operations. They are also the executive agent for the

USAR’s only Joint National Training Capability (JNTC) accredited exercise program “Global Medic” (GM). GM is a campaign-quality, joint accredited, multi-national field medical exercise program that challenges and develops 21st Century Army and joint medical units to deliver synchronized world-class expeditionary healthcare to meet Combatant Commander requirements in a complex operational environment. GM is conducted twice a year at select joint certified training sites across the United States. It is embedded within the Army Reserve’s Combat Support Training Program (CSTP), and linked with the U.S. Air Force Reserve’s Patriot Warrior exercise, and the U.S. Navy Reserve exercise, Northern Lights. These relationships provide a robust sustainment and joint medical task force with opposing forces and host nation role players operating in a “Combat Training Center-like” environment. In this role, MRTC plans, resources and executes medical collective training exercises for joint and multi-national medical units and serves as the Deputy Exercise Director – Medical (DED-M) for CSTP exercises.

New for FY16, GM 91-16-02 was also linked with Command Post Exercise – Functional (CPX-F), a medical brigade mission command-focused staff exercise utilizing multiple simulations and response cells to stimulate decisions and responses in order to refine mission command competency and exercise other medical collective tasks. This linkage was established to provide a Culminating Training Event (CTE) for Army Medical Command (Deployment Support) (MC (DS)) Operational Command Post (OCP) Headquarters. This linkage enabled the MC (DS) OCP to provide mission command and experience the complexity of employing two brigade elements concurrently within the exercise scenario. This year’s Global Medic exercises continued to expand Joint and multi-national participation and set the standard for multi-domain Joint medical interoperability. GM exercises routinely incorporate members of the Canadian Health Services Group and

2016 was no exception. C S T X / G M 86-16-03 also successfully incorporated medical personnel from the Royal Saudi Land Forces (RSLF), which was a first for the Army.

MRTC also incorporated surgical teams from the 4<sup>th</sup> Medical Battalion, 4<sup>th</sup> Marine Logistics Group as part of this year’s exercise training audience.



U.S. Army Soldiers from 62<sup>nd</sup> Medical Brigade perform a mass casualty training event in support of Operation Global Medic on Fort McCoy, Wis. on August 20, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SGT Tierney Curry, 982<sup>nd</sup> Combat Camera Company Airborne)

In support of Total Force Integration, MTRC provided the active component some of the best training the 47<sup>th</sup> CSH has experienced. The MRTC units developed a scenario and provided a tactical environment allowing the unit to establish operations on a greater scale that included the additional elements of joint context necessary to meet DoD joint medical training requirements. MRTC effectively integrated with the Analysis and Assessment cells across all exercises. As a JNTC accredited entity, MRTC utilized the Joint Lessons Learned Information System (JLLIS) to capture best practices and share them throughout the force. JLLIS’s connection to Joint Training Information Management System (JTIMS) and association with the Uniersal Joint Tasks Lists (UJTL) and the Joint Master Scenario Events List (JMESL) make it a favorable tool for data collection. It also sets the conditions for future use of mobile data collection on hand held devices, with the use of JLLIS mobile.





75<sup>TH</sup> TRAINING COMMAND



The 75<sup>th</sup> Training Command is the largest mission command training formation in the U.S. Army. Their core mission is to build Army Reserve readiness through mission command (MC) training. They develop, integrate, and synchronize leader development and MC solutions to build readiness and train Army Reserve leaders and units to successfully exercise MC in support of Unified Land Operations.; in addition, to providing MC training capabilities in support of multi-component, joint, and multi-national forces.

Throughout the training year, the 75<sup>th</sup> Training Command conducts brigade and battalion level Command Post Exercises (CPXs), mission command training and evaluations for battalion through

division echelons in the Combat Support Training Program (CSTP), and supports numerous exercises worldwide due to their mission command capabilities and expertise.

In addition to OC/Ts, which are distributed throughout the continental United States and available to provide additional training to units, the 75<sup>th</sup> Training Command has five Mission Command Training Centers (MTCs) that also support unit training throughout the year. These are located at Joint Base Mcguire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Fort Knox, Kentucky; Ellington Airfield, Houston, Texas; and Camp Parks, California.



MG Scottie D. Carpenter, Commanding General of the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command, shares a moment with CPT Aniello Sita, 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 75<sup>th</sup> Training Command during Carpenter’s visit to CSTX 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wisc., Aug. 19, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SFC Clinton Wood, 84th Training Command Public Affairs)

FIRST ARMY



First Army has the critical mission of partnering with all Army Reserve and Army National Guard units throughout the continental United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to providing advice, assistance and training support to commanders and Soldiers to enable reserve-component unit readiness.

First Army is Forces Command’s designated coordinating authority for implementation of Army Total Force Policy and, as such, partners with reserve-component leadership to advise, assist, and train RC formations to achieve Department of the Army directed readiness requirements during both pre- and post mobilization through multi-component integrated collective training.

First Army is a multi-component-sourced organization composed of more than 8,000 Active Duty, Active Duty Guard and Reserve, Army Reserve Troop Program Unit Soldiers and Department of the Army Civilian personnel.

First Army supports the 84th Training Command’s Combat Support Training Program and the Army’s total force integrated training support plan by incorporating highly trained, adaptive and agile Observer, Coach/Trainers into reserve-component training exercises to assist, coach, train and mentor.

During training year 2016, First Army provided more than 600 OC/Ts, during three Army Reserve Combat Support Training Exercises, to train nearly 14,800 Soldiers. First Army also provided more than 640 OC/Ts, during three

Warrior Training Exercises, to train nearly 15,000 Soldiers. First Army OC/Ts are professional Soldiers with operational, deployment and technical experience who provide unit training assessments, conduct the final exercise after-action reviews and produce the feedback and evaluation take-home packets for training units. OC/T assessments are one of a number of critical tools Army Reserve leaders use to determine the ability of the unit to perform collective tasks to Army standard.



CPT Michael Madison, a First Army observer coach/trainer, watches as Soldiers with the Indiana National Guard’s 76th Infantry Brigade Combat Team recover a stuck vehicle during an Exportable Combat Training Capability exercise at Camp Atterbury, Ind. (Photo courtesy of First Army Public Affairs)



# ARMY RESERVE OC/TS PLAY INTEGRAL ROLE IN INCREASING READINESS

**FORT HUNTER LIGGETT, Calif., June 16, 2016** – The concussion of a simulated mortar round rips through a dusty training site and reverberates off the adobe walls. Moments before, costumed role players were aggressively challenging the presence of U.S. Soldiers in the village, demanding they leave and not return. The blast causes the Soldiers to drop behind cover, while role players scatter in all directions. All the while, a small number of Observer Coach Trainers (OC/Ts) stand out as a calm presence amid the chaotic, fast-moving crowd, observing the Soldier’s performance during this response to a civil unrest training scenario at Fort Hunter Liggett, California.

Thousands of U.S. Army Reserve Soldiers are currently participating in Combat Support Training Exercise 91-16-02 at Fort Hunter Liggett under the watchful eye of OCTs, whose mission is to increase Soldier and unit proficiency in mission essential tasks. As the largest U.S. Army Reserve training exercise, CSTX 91-16-02 provides Soldiers with unique opportunities to sharpen their technical and tactical skills in combat-like conditions.

First Lt. Lisa Stone, Observer Coach Trainer, 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, 337<sup>th</sup> Regiment, 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Division Training Support Battalion, Fort Knox, Kentucky, said she is here to mentor and educate U.S. Army

Reserve units during training missions and to ensure they are following the proper troop leading procedures.

“We want to focus on the standards but we’re also here to make sure their morale is high and that they’re here to learn,” she said.

The OC/Ts help units identify areas that Soldiers and units need to improve upon and provide solutions so that they can adapt their training back at their home stations, she said.

“These are units that are going to deploy in the future, so we want to make sure they’re catching their deficiencies here, learning from them, and not making the same mistakes or causing any injuries or deaths,” she said. “This is our time to get them motivated so they will go back to their units and implement effective training.”

Stone is joined by non-commissioned officers with years of experience in their career field and on deployments as military police.

“This is the best job in the entire Army,” said Sgt. 1<sup>st</sup> Class Kristopher Middleton, Observer Coach Trainer, 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, 337<sup>th</sup>

Regiment, 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Division Training Support Battalion, Fort Knox, Kentucky. “Nowhere else do you have the influence that you have here.”

“For a lot of us, the chance to train these Soldiers and know that they are prepared to protect each other and our families is paramount,” said Sgt. David Tedrow, Observer Coach Trainer, 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, 381<sup>st</sup> Regiment, 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division, Grand Prairie, Texas. “Eventually these Soldiers are going to make it to our level and it could be my kids who are working for them. They’re training to protect my children if they make



**LTG Stephen Twitty, Commanding General, First Army speaks with LTC Arieeyeh Austin, Battalion Commander, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 310<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment during CSTX 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wis., August 10, 2016. First Army provides OC/T support for all of the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command’s exercises. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by 1LT Megan Callahan, 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division)**

the decision to enter the military.” Stone also commented on the tenacity and dedication of these two noncommissioned officers.

“Sgt. 1st Class Middleton and Sgt. Tedrow are very involved and they’re really about coaching, getting personal with the trainees and getting them motivated,” she said. Among the units participating in CSTX 91-16-02 is the 341<sup>st</sup> Military Police Company, Mountain View, California, which has been executing training missions such as response to civil unrest, reacting to attacks, and searches for high-value targets.

“I haven’t done this kind of training before and I think this is the best training we have done so far,” said Spc. Sierra Starr.

“Rather than just making a sand table and just seeing what we should be doing, we’re actually coming out here, getting everyone together and making it a real life situation,” said Sgt. Matthew Brown. “The OC/Ts provide us with information based on their experiences and from their training. This training was definitely valuable to me individually because I haven’t deployed yet and it just gives me the experience of learning from OC/T’s that have the experience.” During battle assemblies at home station the OCTs continue their development through training and mentoring.

“Throughout the year, our unit is very specific about ensuring we’re trained for this responsibility of being OC/Ts,” Stone said. “Sometimes we have an ROTC unit come in to be our trainees, then we do the evaluations and after action reviews. This helps the unit get better and helps us to learn the specific guidelines that 4th Cavalry gives us for completing the evaluations.”

“Reserve Soldiers bring diverse perspectives to the training from their civilian career experience,” she added. “All three OC/Ts working this mission are Army Reserve Soldiers with different civilian careers.”

Tedrow said that he thinks being in the U.S.



**1SG Dane Bezemek, 301<sup>st</sup> Quarter Master Company first sergeant, discusses equipment accountability with MSG David Phillips, 78<sup>th</sup> Training Division Observer Coach/Trainer (OC/T), before CSTX 78-16-01 “Arctic Lightning” Feb. 29, 2016, at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, N.J. Unit leadership identify commander training objectives they feel are the most important task to accomplish during the exercise. OC/Ts evaluate the units and inform leadership where they can improve to meet the commanders training objectives. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SGT Thomas Childs, 78<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)**

Story by SPC James Larimer, 367th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment as part of “2016 Exercise News Day”  
Available online: [www.dvidshub.net/news/201732/army-reserve-observer-coach-trainers-play-integral-role-increasing-soldier-unit-readiness](http://www.dvidshub.net/news/201732/army-reserve-observer-coach-trainers-play-integral-role-increasing-soldier-unit-readiness)



CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL COMMANDS

These were the Operational and Functional (O&F) Commands with subordinate units that participated in TY16 CSTP exercises.

- 377<sup>th</sup> Theater Sustainment Command
- 79<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Support Command
- 200<sup>th</sup> Military Police Command
- 335<sup>th</sup> Signal Command (Theater)
- 416<sup>th</sup> Theater Engineer Command
- 412<sup>th</sup> Theater Engineer Command
- 807<sup>th</sup> Medical Command Deployment Support
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Medical Command Deployment Support
- 1<sup>st</sup> Mission Support Command
- 99<sup>th</sup> Regional Support Command
- 9<sup>th</sup> Mission Support Command
- 63<sup>rd</sup> Regional Support Command
- 76<sup>th</sup> Operational Response Command
- Army Reserve Aviation Command
- Military Intelligence Readiness Command



2LT Alden Ambrocia, 968<sup>th</sup> Quartermaster Company, meets with role-players that are acting key leaders during WAREX 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wis., July 12, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SPC John Russell, 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)



SGT Rick Miller, SGT Kwesi Evangelist, SPC Jonathan Carpenter and SPC Michael Morales, 812<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company, Orangeburg, N.Y., transport a casualty for a perimeter security scenario during CSTX 91-16-02, Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif., on June 14, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SPC Daisy Zimmer, 367<sup>th</sup> Mobile Public Affairs Detachment)



SFC Matthew Hampson, a laundry shower and clothing repair NCO with the 301<sup>st</sup> Regional Support Group, reinforces the proper way to perform a road guard detail during CSTX 78-16-01 at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, N.J., March 4, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SGT Christopher Bigelow, 316<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) Public Affairs)

377<sup>TH</sup> THEATER SUSTAINMENT COMMAND

Unit	CSTP Exercise
657 DET (CONTGCY CONTR TM)	WAREX 78-16
221 CO AMMO (MOD)	WAREX 78-16
733 OD CO (SPT MAINT)	WAREX 78-16
143 CMD HHC EXP SUST	WAREX 78-16
207 HHC GP RGN SPT	WAREX 78-16
38 HHC GP RGN SPT	WAREX 78-16
413 HHC BN (CSS)	WAREX 78-16
321 HHC BDE SUS	WAREX 78-16
1006 SUPPLY CO (MOD)	WAREX 78-16
233 CO (PETRL SPT)	WAREX 78-16
766 HHD BN (MOTOR)	WAREX 78-16
850 CO (MDM TRK)(PLS)	WAREX 78-16
436 HHD BN (MVT CTL)(EAC)	WAREX 78-16
598 DET (TRL TRF PT)	WAREX 78-16
528 DET (MVT CTL)(AREA)	WAREX 78-16
540 DET (MVT CTL)(AREA)	WAREX 78-16
940 TC DET (MVT CTL)(AREA)	CSTX 78-16
525 TC DET (TRLR TRF PT)	CSTX 78-16
365 TC DET (TRLR TRF PT)	CSTX 78-16
342 TC DET (MVT CTL)(AREA)	CSTX 78-16
309 TC DET (TRLR TRF PT)	CSTX 78-16
298 TC CO (MDM TRK)(POL, 5K, G)	CSTX 78-16
203 TC CO (CGO TRF)(ICHO)	CSTX 78-16
206 TC CO (MDM TRK)(CARGO)	CSTX 78-16
196 TC CO (MDM TRK)(PLS)	CSTX 78-16
180 TC CO (MDM TRK)(CARGO)	CSTX 78-16
146 TC DET (MVT CTL)(AREA)	CSTX 78-16
1008 QM CO (FLD SVC)(MOD)	CSTX 78-16
960 QM CO (PETRL SPT)	CSTX 78-16
431 QM CO (TAC WTR DIST)(HOSE)	CSTX 78-16
316 QM CMD HHC EXP SUST	CSTX 78-16
641 QM HHC GP RGN SPT	CSTX 78-16
301 QM HHC GP RGN SPT	CSTX 78-16
301 QM CO (WTR PURIF & DISTR)	CSTX 78-16
275 QM BN HHC (CSS)	CSTX 78-16
157 QM BN HHC (CSS)	CSTX 78-16
77 QM BDE HHC SUS	CSTX 78-16
395 OD CO AMMO (MOD)	CSTX 78-16
108 CH DET (TM B)	CSTX 78-16
678 AG CO PERS (HR)	CSTX 78-16
313 TC BN HHD (MVT CTRL)(EAC)	CSTX 78-16
130 CH DET (TM B)	CSTX 78-16



The 377<sup>th</sup> Theater Sustainment Command deployed 103 units to participate in TY16 CSTP exercises.



U.S. Army Reserve Soldiers assigned to the 313<sup>th</sup> Movement Control Battalion, 55<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Brigade, 310<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) 377<sup>th</sup> Theater Sustainment Command carry fuel to a nearby generator at a training area on Fort Knox, Ky., during CSTX 78-16-01, March 1, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by Clinton Wood, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)







US Army Reserve SPC Zach Hammel (right) and SGT Andrew Thoma, both of the 445<sup>th</sup> Transportation Company, stay vigilant scanning the distance for enemy movement, ready to stop enemy assaults on their position June 9, 2016 on Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif. Members of the 445<sup>th</sup> traveled from Waterloo, Iowa to participate in CSTX 91-16-02. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SFC Jason Hudson, 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)

Unit	CSTP Exercise
619 TC CO (MDM)(CGO)	WAREX 91-16
706 TC CO (MDM)(PLS)	WAREX 91-16
888 TC DET (MCT)	WAREX 91-16
475 TC DET (TTP)	WAREX 91-16
595 TC DET (TTP)	WAREX 91-16
81 TC DET (TTP)	WAREX 91-16
325 TC CO (MDM TRK)(POL)(5K)	WAREX 91-16
787 QM CSSB	WAREX 91-16
275 QM CO (FLD SVC)(MOD)	WAREX 91-16
421 QM CO (AERIAL DELIVERY)	WAREX 91-16
673 QM CO (COLL)(MA)	WAREX 91-16
404 SC CO (NETWRK SPT)	WAREX 91-16
305 MH DET (TM B)	WAREX 91-16
28 MH DET (TM C)	WAREX 91-16
119 CH DET (TM B)	WAREX 91-16
652 AQ DET (CONT CTR TM )	WAREX 91-16
143 SUS BDE	WAREX 91-16
113 DET (TM A)	CSTX 91-16
445 QM CO	CSTX 91-16
646 RSG	CSTX 91-16
962 OD CO	CSTX 91-16
849 SUPPLY CO	CSTX 91-16
385 DET (MVT CTRL)	CSTX 91-16
199 DET (MVT CTRL)	CSTX 91-16
839 DET (MVT CTRL)	CSTX 91-16
647 CO (MDM TRK)	CSTX 91-16
445 CO (MDM TRK)	CSTX 91-16
822 DET (MVT CTRL)	CSTX 91-16
853 DET (TRLR PT)	CSTX 91-16

Unit	CSTP Exercise
461 AG CO HR CO RECAP	WAREX 86-16
140 CH DET CHAPLAIN DET	WAREX 86-16
131 CH DET CHAPLAIN DET	WAREX 86-16
120 CH DET CHAPLAIN DET	WAREX 86-16
167 CS HHC COMBAT SUST	WAREX 86-16
103 CS HHC EXEPEDITIONARY	WAREX 86-16
649 HQ HHD HHC RGN SPT	WAREX 86-16
818 OD CO (SPT MAINT)	WAREX 86-16
810 QM CO (WTR SPT)	WAREX 86-16
451 QM CO (SUPPLY)	WAREX 86-16
751 QM PETRL SPT CO	WAREX 86-16
611 QM CO FLD SVC MOD	WAREX 86-16
753 QM CO (WTR SPT)	WAREX 86-16
591 TRUCK CO (TTP)	WAREX 86-16
976 TRUCK CO (MCT)	WAREX 86-16
619 TRUCK CO TRANS MDM TRK	WAREX 86-16
457 TRUCK CO HHD TRANS (MOTOR)	WAREX 86-16
139 TRUCK TM (MVT CTL)	WAREX 86-16
657 TRUCK CO TM (MVT CTL)	WAREX 86-16
131 CH DET	CSTX 86-16
261 OD CO	CSTX 86-16
334 QM CO	CSTX 86-16
365 CSSB	CSTX 86-16
459 TC CO	CSTX 86-16
53 MH DET	CSTX 86-16
644 RSG	CSTX 86-16
655 RSG	CSTX 86-16
678 TC DET	CSTX 86-16
705 TC CO	CSTX 86-16
851 TC DET	CSTX 86-16
94 TC DET	CSTX 86-16
942 TC CO	CSTX 86-16



Canadian Army Reserve Warrant Officer Kevin Cromwell, left, 36<sup>th</sup> Service Battalion, Halifax, Novia Scotia, talks with Army Reserve PVT Lauren Brutko, center, and PFC Stormie Castillo, both of the 77<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Brigade, 316<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Command (Expeditionary), 377<sup>th</sup> Theater Support Command. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by Clinton Wood, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



Canadian Army Reserve Master Warrant Officer Marc Lavoie, 36<sup>th</sup> Service Battalion, Halifax, Novia Scotia, explains to U.S. Army Reserve SFC Mark Keevan, 77<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Brigade, 316<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Command (Expeditionary), 377<sup>th</sup> Theater Support Command, how the speed loader for the Canadian C7A2 Rifle will work in the American M16A2 rifle during Combat Support Training Exercise (CSTX) 78-16-01 on Fort Knox, Ky., March 9, 2016. Lavoie and a few of his fellow soldiers were serving in integral roles with the brigade during the exercise. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by Clinton Wood, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



79<sup>TH</sup> SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT COMMAND



The 79<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Support Command deployed 64 units to participate in TY16 CSTP exercises.



U.S. Army Soldiers of the 651<sup>st</sup> Quartermaster Company, Casper, Wyo., empty a water storage bladder during CSTX 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wis., August 7, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SPC John Russell, 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)

Unit	CSTP Exercise
478 HQ HR CO	WAREX 78-16
478 PLT 1 (POSTAL)	WAREX 78-16
117 DET CH (TM B)	WAREX 78-16
387 CO (COLL)(MA)	WAREX 78-16
974 CO (FLD SVC)(MOD)	WAREX 78-16
513 DET SPT (THTR DIST AU)	WAREX 78-16
288 CO (WTR PURIF & DISTR)	WAREX 78-16
933 CO (CGO TRF)(ICHO)	WAREX 78-16
471 DET (TRLR TRF PT)	WAREX 78-16
926 DET (TRLR TRF PT)	WAREX 78-16
850 SC CO (NETWORK SPT)	CSTX 78-16
823 TC DET (MVT CTL)(AREA)	CSTX 78-16
339 TC DET (MVT CTL)(AREA)	CSTX 78-16
957 QM CO (PETRL SPT)	CSTX 78-16
620 CS HHC COMBAT SUST	WAREX 86-16
211 CS HHD HHD RGN SPT	WAREX 86-16
371 CS HHC COMBAT SUST	WAREX 86-16
419 HHC COMBAT SUST	WAREX 86-16
647 HQ HHD RGN SUST	WAREX 86-16
137 QM CO QM (FLD SVC MOD)	WAREX 86-16
601 TRUCK CO TM (TTP)	WAREX 86-16
923 TRUCK CO TM (TTP)	WAREX 86-16
146 TRUCK CO MDM TRK	WAREX 86-16
730 TRUCK CO MDM TRK	WAREX 86-16
570 TRUCK CO TM (MVT CTL)	WAREX 86-16
645 TRUCK CO (ICTC)	WAREX 86-16
327 TRUCK CO TM (MVT CTL)	WAREX 86-16
478 TRUCK CO TRK MDM	WAREX 86-16
245 OD CO	CSTX 86-16
31 TC DET	CSTX 86-16
368 FIN DET 2	CSTX 86-16
368 FIN DET 4	CSTX 86-16
378 TC DET	CSTX 86-16
395 FIN DET 3	CSTX 86-16
420 TC BN	CSTX 86-16
477 TC CO	CSTX 86-16
651 QM CO	CSTX 86-16
89 SUS BDE	CSTX 86-16

Unit	CSTP Exercise
238 TC CO (ICHO)	WAREX 91-16
208 TC CO (MDM)(PLS)	WAREX 91-16
784 TC DET (ttp)	WAREX 91-16
191 QM CSSB	WAREX 91-16
652 QM RSG	WAREX 91-16
842 QM CO (PTRL SPT)	WAREX 91-16
786 QM CO (PTRL SPT)	WAREX 91-16
693 QM CO (SUP)	WAREX 91-16
961 QM CO (ROWPU)	WAREX 91-16
971 QM DET (TAC WTR)	WAREX 91-16
397 SC CO (NETWK SPT)	WAREX 91-16
452 OD CO (AMMO)	WAREX 91-16
295 OD CO (AMMO)	WAREX 91-16
223 OD CO (SPT MAINT)	WAREX 91-16
112 CH DET (TM A)	WAREX 91-16
376 AG CO HQ	WAREX 91-16
531 DET (MVT CTRL)	CSTX 91-16
340 DET (MVT CTRL)	CSTX 91-16
350 HQ HR CO	CSTX 91-16
311 CS HHC	CSTX 91-16
96 CS HHC	CSTX 91-16
1017 CO (PETRL)	CSTX 91-16
371 CO (PETRL)	CSTX 91-16
645 CO (CGO)(ICHO)	CSTX 91-16
821 HHC BN	CSTX 91-16
536 DET (TRLR PT)	CSTX 91-16



SSG Daniel Strickland of the 288<sup>th</sup> Quartermaster Company searches a notional insurgent after a simulated fire fight at Training Area Brindle Lake on Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, N.J., Jan. 30, 2016. Strickland along with Soldiers of the 288<sup>th</sup> QM improved unit readiness while conducting training at Warrior Exercise 78-16-01. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SPC Michael McDevitt, 78<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)



SGT Tommy Evans, 368<sup>th</sup> Financial Management Support Unit, cleans spent shell casings from an M2 Browning .50 Caliber Machine Gun on a High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle at a live fire exercise during WAREX 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wis., July 14, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SPC John Russell, 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)



200<sup>TH</sup> MILITARY POLICE COMMAND



The 200<sup>th</sup> Military Police Command deployed 28 units to participate in TY16 CSTP exercises.



U.S. Army Soldiers with the 304<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company, Bluefield, W. Va., clear rooms during a cordon and search operation while looking for a high value target during Warrior Exercise 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wis., July 17, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SGT Robert Farrell, 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)



U.S. Army PFC Logan Brown, 805<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company, Cary, N.C., scans the wood line for enemy during Combat Support Training Exercise 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wis., August 14, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SPC John Russell, 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)

Unit	CSTP Exercise
352 MP BN (I/R)	WAREX 78-16
340 MP BN	WAREX 78-16
367 MP CO (I/R)	CSTX 78-16
314 MP CO (GD)	CSTX 78-16
800 MP CO (CS)	CSTX 78-16
96 MP BN HHC (I/R)(EPW)	CSTX 78-16
11 MP BDE	CSTX 86-16
114 CH DET CHAPLAIN DET	WAREX 86-16
302 MP COMPANY	WAREX 86-16
340 MP HHC (DETENTION)	WAREX 86-16
607 MP HHD BN	WAREX 86-16
491 MP CO (GUARD)	WAREX 86-16
341 MP COMPANY	WAREX 86-16
814 MP CO (GUARD)	WAREX 86-16
352 MP CO (DETENTION)	WAREX 86-16
384 MP HHC (DENTENTION)	WAREX 86-16
303 MP CO	CSTX 86-16
305 MP CO	CSTX 86-16
348 MP CO	CSTX 86-16
387 MP BN	CSTX 86-16
535 MP BN	CSTX 86-16
603 MP CO	CSTX 86-16
785 MP BN	CSTX 86-16
805 MP CO	CSTX 86-16
160 MP BN (I/R)	WAREX 91-16
56 MP CO (CS)	WAREX 91-16
92 CH DET (TM B)	WAREX 91-16
812 CO MP (CS)	CSTX 91-16

FORCE OF CHOICE: MILITARY POLICE TRAIN FOR COMBAT SUPPORT

**FORT HUNTER LIGGETT, Calif.** – Army Reserve military police from the 200<sup>th</sup> Military Police Command have been training in the field in California on combat support and detainee operations this May. “We’re the force of choice,” said Sgt. 1st Class Marcus Brown, who is a military police trainer working for First Army at Fort Hunter Liggett during a Warrior Exercise, known as WAREX.

“Bottom line, an MP company can not only go out in the battlefield and be a force multiplier, but we can also be a quick reaction team. We can train local police and host nation police... We carry a lot of firepower, and on top of that, we’re Johnny on the spot. A good MP team, no matter what, will be there, no fail,” said Brown, now living in Tomah, Wisconsin.

During this WAREX cycle – which is overseen by the 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division and included Army Reserve, National Guard and active duty Soldiers from 80 different units – there were two military police units in the field. The 160<sup>th</sup> Military Police Battalion, of Tallahassee, Florida, primarily handled detainee operations and battlefield strategy along with other battalion counterparts. The 56<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company, of Mesa, Arizona, specializes in combat support, and trained on a multitude of infantry-type skills.

“A lot of people, when they think of MPs, they just think, ‘Oh, you’re the guys that give people speeding tickets for going five over.’ In reality, so much of what we do is in direct support of combat operations,” said Sgt. Mason Miller, a military police Soldier with the 56<sup>th</sup> MP Co.



A team of U.S. Army Reserve military police Soldiers from the 56<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company (Combat Support), of Mesa, Arizona, detain a high-value target, played by CPT Scott Little, with the 181<sup>st</sup> Infantry Brigade, of Winnipeg, Canada, during a cordon and search training lane at Fort Hunter-Liggett, California, May 4, 2016 as part of WAREX 91-16-02. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by MSG Michel Saurett, 200<sup>th</sup> Military Police Command Public Affairs)

The company trained on cordon and search missions, base security, setting up traffic control points and conducting attacks. They conducted convoys with High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicles and Armored Security Vehicles. Their firepower included everything from M9 pistols up to .50-cal M2 Bradley machine guns, and MK19 grenade launchers.

“Our end state, of course, is to bring support to the battlefield, by focusing on the three primary (principles of) shoot, move,



communicate,” said Capt. Scott Breseman, commander of the 56<sup>th</sup> MP Co. “We hope to master the basic warrior tasks and skills, work on our finer points of doing movement, movement control, (operating) outside the wire ... day after day, building repetition ... accomplishing whatever that mission is,” he said.

The entire annual training lasted more than two weeks, advancing from individual training lanes and building up to full-fledged field training exercises with scenarios injected at a moment’s notice. “I like that we get to do so much cool stuff. There’s so many different jobs you can do as an MP,” said Miller.



Civilian role-players take cover during an attack at a counter-IED training lane at Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif., May 3. Approximately 80 units from across the U.S. Army Reserve, Army National Guard and active Army are participating in WAREX 91-16-02 at Fort Hunter Liggett, California. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by MSG Sgt. Michel Sauret, 200<sup>th</sup> Military Police Command Public Affairs)

Story by MSG Michel Sauret, 200<sup>th</sup> Military Police Command Public Affairs  
Available online: [www.dvidshub.net/news/197530/force-choice-military-police-trains-combat-support](http://www.dvidshub.net/news/197530/force-choice-military-police-trains-combat-support)

“I know that from personal experience after coming up from an E1 to E5 that Soldiers learn from enjoying what they’re doing. They’re having fun. Not by sitting through power points all day. So I like to make the training as interesting as possible, to help them pique their interest to enjoy it a bit more,” he said.

The training areas at Fort Hunter Liggett features multiple field operational bases, outposts, makeshift villages, dirt roadways for Counter-IED lanes, virtual simulators and training support from the 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division. These facilities allow a level of realism normally not available at a reserve center.

“Instead of reading straight from a pamphlet, we’re getting up and we’re doing the things we’re learning about. We’re doing staggered column formations. We’re doing short marches to show how they work ... I think that keeps (Soldiers) more engaged.”

### 335<sup>TH</sup> SIGNAL COMMAND (THEATER)



The 335<sup>th</sup> Signal Command (Theater) deployed 14 units to participate in TY16 CSTP exercises.



U.S. Army SPC Megan Sylvan of the 377<sup>th</sup> Chemical Company directs notional foreign civilians to a decontamination area during a simulated Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) training at Warrior Exercise 78-16-01 on Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, N.J., Jan. 30, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SPC Michael McDevitt, 78<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)

Unit	CSTP Exercise
485 HHD BN CM	WAREX 78-16
300 CBRN CO (MVR SPT)	WAREX 78-16
377 CBRN CO (MVR SPT)	WAREX 78-16
324 SC CO (C) EXP (ESB)	CSTX 78-16
324 SC CO (A) EXP (ESB)	CSTX 78-16
324 SC BN HHC EXP (ESB)	CSTX 78-16
324 SC CO (B) EXP (ESB)	CSTX 78-16
98 SC BN (EXPEDITIONARY)	WAREX 86-16
319 SC ESB	WAREX 91-16
374 CM CO (BIO)	WAREX 91-16
310 CO CBRN (BIO)	CSTX 91-16
450 HHD BN CM	CSTX 91-16
370 CO CBRN (AS)	CSTX 91-16
355 CO CBRN (MVR)	CSTX 91-16



416<sup>TH</sup> THEATER ENGINEER COMMAND



The 416<sup>th</sup> Theater Engineer Command deployed 37 units to participate in TY16 CSTP exercises.



A U.S. Army Reserve Soldier assigned to the 327<sup>th</sup> Engineer Company, 397<sup>th</sup> Engineer Battalion, 372<sup>nd</sup> Engineer Brigade, 416<sup>th</sup> Theater Support Command, engages the “enemy” in a complex attack during Combat Support Training Exercise 86-16-03 on Fort McCoy, Wis., Aug. 22, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve Photo by SFC Clinton Wood, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs).



U.S. Army Soldiers from the 652<sup>nd</sup> Engineer Company, Ellsworth, Wis., and the 739<sup>th</sup> Engineer Company, Granite City, Ill., conduct rafting operations using MK2 Bridge Erection Boats during CSTX 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wis., August 9, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SPC John Russell, 86<sup>th</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)

Unit	CSTP Exercise
650 EN DET (SVY & DESIGN)	CSTX 78 -16
389 EN CO (VERT CONST)	CSTX 78 -16
122 CH DET	CSTX 78 -16
93 CH DET (CHAPLAIN DET)	WAREX 86-16
125 CH DET (CHAPLAIN DET)	WAREX 86-16
721 EN CO (HORIZ CONSTR)	WAREX 86-16
401 EN CO (MULTI BRIDGE)	WAREX 86-16
728 EN TM (CONSTR MA)	WAREX 86-16
284 EN CO (VERT CONSTR)	WAREX 86-16
961 EN BN (ENGINEER BN)	WAREX 86-16
324 EN TM (FFTG)	WAREX 86-16
355 EN TM (FFTG)	WAREX 86-16
376 EN TM (FFTG)	WAREX 86-16
459 EN TM (FFTG)	WAREX 86-16
736 EN TM (FFTG)	WAREX 86-16
237 EN DET	CSTX 86-16
308 EN DET	CSTX 86-16
327 EN CO	CSTX 86-16
336 EN DET	CSTX 86-16
372 EN CO	CSTX 86-16
397 EN BN	CSTX 86-16
397 EN BN (FSC)	CSTX 86-16
416 TEC	CSTX 86-16
482 EN DET	CSTX 86-16
609 EN DET	CSTX 86-16
628 EN DET	CSTX 86-16
652 EN CO	CSTX 86-16
923 EN DET	CSTX 86-16
996 EN CO	CSTX 86-16
314 EN DET (FF)	WAREX 91-16
444 DET EN (FAC)	WAREX 91-16
614 EN DET (FF)	WAREX 91-16
476 CM BN	WAREX 91-16
122 CH DET (TM C)	WAREX 91-16
93 CH DET	CSTX 91 - 16
121 DET (TM B)	CSTX 91 - 16
100 DET (TM B)	CSTX 91 - 16

412<sup>TH</sup> THEATER ENGINEER COMMAND



The 412<sup>th</sup> Theater Engineer Command deployed 42 units to participate in TY16 CSTP exercises.



U.S. Army Reserve Soldiers react to contact during Combat Support Training Exercise 78-16-01 at Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif. Nearly 40 units from the U.S. Army Reserve, U.S. Air Force and Canadian Armed Forces trained at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, N.J., Fort Knox, Ky. and Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif. as part of the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command’s CSTX 78-16-01. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SSG Debralee Best, 412<sup>th</sup> Theater Engineer Command Public Affairs)

Unit	CSTP Exercise
369 EN DET (FFTG)(HQ)	WAREX 91-16
319 EN DET (FF)	WAREX 91-16
673 EN DET (FAC)	WAREX 91-16
593 EN DET (FF)	WAREX 91-16
633 EN DET (FF)	WAREX 91-16
357 CM CO (HAZ)	WAREX 91-16
106 CH DET (TM B)	WAREX 91-16
20 DET (TM A)	CSTX 91-16

Unit	CSTP Exercise
315 EN DET (CONCRETE)	WAREX 78-16
377 EN BN (VERT CONSTR)	WAREX 78-16
458 EN BN	WAREX 78-16
340 CO EN (HORIZ CONSTR)	WAREX 78-16
316 EN DET (ASPHALT)	WAREX 78-16
314 EN PLT (AREA CLRNC)	WAREX 78-16
420 CO EN (CLEAR)	WAREX 78-16
332 EN DET (EQUIP)	WAREX 78-16
368 EN BN	CSTX 78-16
368 EN BN FSC	CSTX 78-16
401 CM CO CRBN (MVR SPT)	WAREX 86-16
369 EN TM (FFTG TM)	WAREX 86-16
633 EN TM (FFTG TM)	WAREX 86-16
441 EN CO (CLEAR)	WAREX 86-16
375 EN CO (VERT CONSTR)	WAREX 86-16
467 EN BN	WAREX 86-16
663 EN CO (HORIZ CONSTR)	WAREX 86-16
465 EN PLT (AREA CLR)	WAREX 86-16
619 EN TM (FFTG TM)	WAREX 86-16
319 EN TM (FFTG TM)	WAREX 86-16
380 EN CO (SUPPORT)	WAREX 86-16
299 EN CO	CSTX 86-16
381 EN CO	CSTX 86-16
411 CM CO	CSTX 86-16
411 EN BDE	CSTX 86-16
448 EN DET	CSTX 86-16
465 EN CO	CSTX 86-16
533 BSB	CSTX 86-16
533 BSB A CO	CSTX 86-16
533 BSB B CO	CSTX 86-16
718 EN CO	CSTX 86-16
842 SIG CO	CSTX 86-16
926 EN BN	CSTX 86-16
926 EN BN FSC	CSTX 86-16



807<sup>TH</sup> MEDICAL COMMAND DEPLOYMENT SUPPORT



The 807<sup>th</sup> Medical Command Deployment Support deployed 58 units to participate in TY16 CSTP exercises.



Soldiers from the 441<sup>st</sup> Medical Company treat simulated casualties at the site of a simulated helicopter crash on May 9, 2016 at Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif. as a part of the 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division’s WAREX 2016. This realistic training with live role playing casualties adds an important level of realism for the responding Medical Soldiers. (U.S. Army Reserve photos by 1LT Kevin Braafladt, 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division Public Affairs)

Unit	CSTP Exercise
2 MD HHC HHC MEDICAL BRIG	WAREX 86-16
791 MD DET MED DET PREV	WAREX 86-16
362 MD CO (LOG SPT)	WAREX 86-16
981 MD DET MED DET PREV	WAREX 86-16
114 MD DET MED MINIMAL CARE	WAREX 86-16
437 MD CO MED CO GROUND AMB	WAREX 86-16
113 MD DET	WAREX 86-16
109 MD DET	WAREX 86-16
145 MD BN	WAREX 86-16
1895 MD TM HOSP AUG TM HEALTH	WAREX 86-16
898 MD DET MED PREVENT	WAREX 86-16
1888 MD TM HOSP AUG TM HEALTH	WAREX 86-16
308 MD CO MED (LOG SPT)	WAREX 86-16
1488 MD TM INFECTIOUS DIEASE	WAREX 86-16
915 MD TM MED TM FORWARD SPT	WAREX 86-16
185 MD CO DENTAL CO	WAREX 86-16
1908 DET COSC	CSTX 86-16
305 MD DET	CSTX 86-16
791 DET PM	CSTX 86-16
903 DET PM	CSTX 86-16
934 DET FST	CSTX 86-16
965 CO DEN	CSTX 86-16



U.S. Army Reserve Soldiers from the 341<sup>st</sup> Military Police Company, Mountain View, Calif., administer first aid to a simulated injury on SPC Suarez Mejia, 349<sup>th</sup> Combat Support Hospital, Bell, Calif., during a cordon and search training scenario as part of CSTX 91-16-02, Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif., June 15, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SGT Tom Wade, 367<sup>th</sup> Mobile Public Affairs Detachment)

Unit	CSTP Exercise
307 MD BDE	WAREX 91-16
322 MD CO (HOSP)	WAREX 91-16
801 MD CSH	WAREX 91-16
256 MD CSH	WAREX 91-16
308 MD CO (FWD MD LOG)	WAREX 91-16
912 MD CO (DENTAL)	WAREX 91-16
180 MD DET (PVNT MED)	WAREX 91-16
148 MED DET (OPTOMETRY)	WAREX 91-16
719 MD DET (VET SVC)	WAREX 91-16
55 MD DET (COSC)	WAREX 91-16
848 MD DET 9FWD SURG)	WAREX 91-16
371 MD DET (MIN CARE)	WAREX 91-16
410 MD CO (LOG SPT)	WAREX 91-16
401 MD CO (LOG SPT)	WAREX 91-16
441 MD CO (GRND AMB)	WAREX 91-16
12 MD DET (PVNT MED)	WAREX 91-16
1974 DET INFECT D	CSTX 91-16
349 HSP CBT	CSTX 91-16
325 HSP CBT	CSTX 91-16
144 DET INFECT D	CSTX 91-16
480 DET (PVNT MED)	CSTX 91-16
1487 TM HOSP AUG	CSTX 91-16
391 CO (LOG SPT)	CSTX 91-16
139 HHC MD BDE	CSTX 91-16
793 DET (PVNT MED)	CSTX 91-16
1863 DET (PVNT MED)	CSTX 91-16
909 DET (SURG)	CSTX 91-16
1900 DET (PVNT MED)	CSTX 91-16
1835 DET COSC	CSTX 91-16
932 DET (SURG)	CSTX 91-16
445 MD DET	CSTX 91-16
437 MD CO	CSTX 91-16
915 DET (SURG)	CSTX 91-16
1872 TM HOSP AUG	CSTX 91-16
388 HHD BN	CSTX 91-16
392 CO (FWD LOG)	CSTX 91-16



3<sup>RD</sup> MEDICAL COMMAND DEPLOYMENT SUPPORT



The 3<sup>rd</sup> Medical Command Deployment Support deployed 9 units to participate in TY16 CSTP exercises.



U.S. Army Reserve Soldiers with the 75<sup>th</sup> Combat Support Hospital run out to retrieve a mock casualty during a medical evacuation Aug. 18 during CSTX 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wis. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SSG Debralee Best, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)

Unit	CSTP Exercise
1437 DET PM	CSTX 86-16
355 MD CO	CSTX 86-16
358 VET DET	CSTX 86-16
384 MD CO	CSTX 86-16
411 MD CO	CSTX 86-16
429 BN MMB	CSTX 86-16
5 MED BDE	CSTX 86-16
75 CSH	CSTX 86-16
75 CSH HHD	CSTX 86-16

1<sup>ST</sup> MISSION SUPPORT COMMAND



The 1<sup>st</sup> Mission Support Command deployed 8 units to participate in TY16 CSTP exercises.

Unit	CSTP Exercise
393 HHC BN (CSS)	WAREX 78-16
475 EN CO (HORIZ CONST)	CSTX 78-16
301 MP CO	CSTX 86-16
311 QM CO	CSTX 86-16
389 FI DET	CSTX 86-16
413 FI DET	CSTX 86-16
430 QM CO	CSTX 86-16
432 TC CO (MDM)(CGO)	WAREX 91-16



U.S. Army Reserve Soldiers of the 475<sup>th</sup> Engineer Company (Horizontal), an Army Reserve unit from Puerto Rico, use a road grader to push dirt and gravel to smooth a field at Forward Observation Base Schoonover during Combat Support Training Exercise 78-16-01 at Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif., March 09, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SSG Dalton Smith, 316<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) Public Affairs)



99<sup>th</sup> Regional Support Command

Unit	CSTP Exercise
380 ARMY BAND	WAREX 78-16



9<sup>th</sup> Mission Support Command

Unit	CSTP Exercise
368 MP CO (CS)	WAREX 91-16
962 CO (MORT AFF)	CSTX 91-16



63<sup>rd</sup> Regional Support Command

Unit	CSTP Exercise
395 AG CO (MPU)	WAREX 91-16
962 CO (MORT AFF)	CSTX 91-16



76<sup>th</sup> Operational Response Command

Unit	CSTP Exercise
308 CM CO CBRN AS CO (REC)	WAREX 86-16
326 CM CO CBRN CO (BIO)	WAREX 86-16
453 CM HHD CBRN BN	WAREX 86-16
307 CM CO CBRN CO (BIO)	WAREX 86-16
340 CM CO	CSTX 86-16
375 CM CO	CSTX 86-16
468 CM BN	CSTX 86-16



Army Reserve Aviation Command

Unit	CSTP Exercise
F CO 1-214 AVN	CSTX 86-16



Military Intelligence Readiness Command

Unit	CSTP Exercise
325 BN MI (BFSB)	WAREX 78-16
648 QM RSG	WAREX 91-16



U.S. Army Reserve SPC Lisa Sullivan, Mortuary Affairs Specialist, 962<sup>nd</sup> Mortuary Affairs, Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, Anchorage, Alaska, removes a training aid from the mobile integrated refrigeration collection system during Combat Support Training Exercise 91-16-02, Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif., June 20, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SPC Fatima Konteh, 367<sup>th</sup> Mobile Public Affairs Detachment)



A U.S. Army Reserve medic with F Company, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 214<sup>th</sup> Aviation Regiment of Fort Knox, Ky., prepares to exit a UH-60 Black Hawk medical evacuation helicopter to administer emergency first-aid to victims of an OPFOR attack. The attack was a part of CSTX 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wis., Aug. 21, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SGT Clinton Massey, 206<sup>th</sup> Broadcast Operations Detachment)



84<sup>TH</sup> TRAINING COMMAND HEADQUARTERS



BG Michael Dillard, Commanding General, 78<sup>th</sup> Training Division represented the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command during a wreath laying ceremony at the Zachary Taylor National Cemetery in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23, 2016. Dillard was joined by CSM Tom Jennings and Soldiers from the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command to recognize President Zachary Taylor on the anniversary of his birth. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by LTC Dana Kelly, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



The Commanding General, United States Army Reserve Command, LTG Charles D. Luckey, visited the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Headquarters at Fort Knox, Ky., Aug. 1, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by LTC Dana Kelly, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



The 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command's Commanding General, MG Scottie D. Carpenter hosted GEN Robert B. Abrams, the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), during a visit to CSTX 86-16-03 at Fort McCoy, Wis., Aug. 17, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by LTC Dana Kelly, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



The Command's Chief Warrant Officer, CW5 Joseph Phoebe, III ran into SSG Jamar Sherill, of the 89<sup>th</sup> Sustainment Brigade, 103<sup>rd</sup> Sustainment Command (Expeditionary), 377<sup>th</sup> Theater Sustainment Command during CSTX 86-16-03. Phoebe and Sherill served together in both Kuwait and Afghanistan during Operation New Dawn from 2013 to 2014. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SFC Clinton Wood, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



Former Deputy Commanding General, BG Aaron Walter, takes command of the 100<sup>th</sup> Training Division during a ceremony held at Fort Knox, Ky., Sept. 11, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SFC Clinton Wood, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



COL Charles L. Kidd II, Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, reaffirms his Oath of Office with MG Scottie D. Carpenter during a ceremony at Fort Knox, Ky., Sept. 10, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by SSG Debralee Best, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)





Soldiers from the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command show their support during Suicide Prevention month at Fort Knox, Ky., Sept. 10, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by LTC Dana Kelly, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



SFC Yolanda Rivers, the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Surgeon Team NCOIC, reenlisted indefinitely during a ceremony held at Fort Knox, Ky., June 30, 2016. COL Gaspare Magaddino, the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Chief of Staff, conducted the Oath of Office. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by LTC Dana Kelly, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



CPT Richard Meng and SFC Brigitte Villaver display a cake in honor of the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command's Asian American and Pacific Islander observation. The Equal Opportunity team regularly hosted events throughout the year. (U.S. Army Reserve Photo by LTC Dana Kelly, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



MSG Matthew Scalese, the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command G7 NCOIC, prepares to knock out some push-ups during the HHD's APFT on June 4, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve Photo by LTC Dana Kelly, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



MG Scottie D. Carpenter, Commanding General of the 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command, promoted Hannah Smallwood to the rank of Specialist in a ceremony, Sept. 23, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by LTC Dana Kelly, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



BG (R) Michael Devine, Army Reserve Ambassador for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and PVT Samantha Brown, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command, cut the cake during a post-wide celebration of the U.S. Army Reserve's 108<sup>th</sup> Birthday at Fort Knox, Ky. on April 22, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by Clinton Wood, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



The 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Family Programs coordinated for T.K. Stone Middle School students to visit the Headquarters at Fort Knox, Ky. COL Gaspare Magaddino, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Chief of Staff, hosted nearly 100 local students on March 8, 2016. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by Clinton Wood, 84<sup>th</sup> Training Command Public Affairs)



# U.S. ARMY RESERVE SOLDIERS TRAIN TO MAINTAIN OVERALL MISSION

**FORT HUNTER LIGGETT, Calif., June 17, 2016** – Combat is never convenient and the U.S. Army Reserve Soldiers from 1017<sup>th</sup> Quartermaster Company, Camp Pendleton, California, found that out when their fuel point was attacked during Combat Support Training Exercise (CSTX) 91-16-02 at Fort Hunter Liggett, California, June 17, 2016.

As the largest U.S. Army Reserve training exercise, CSTX 91-16-02 provides Soldiers with unique opportunities to sharpen their technical and tactical skills in combat-like conditions. It takes place over the course of three weeks. The 1017<sup>th</sup>'s primary mission during CSTX is to set up a fully operational fuel system supply point (FSSP) at Tactical Assembly Area (TAA) Schoonover, while continuously training on their basic Soldier skills. Defending the FSSP is just part of their CSTX mission and reacting to enemy contact is the responsibility of every Soldier, so they knew there was potential for a scenario like this to happen when they arrived at TAA Schoonover nearly two weeks ago.

“We ran battle drills often to ensure our Soldiers were ready to react should our FSSP come under fire,” said Sgt. Kevin Troung, FSSP Schoonover noncommissioned officer-in-charge, 1017<sup>th</sup> Quartermaster Company, Camp Pendleton, California. “I was confident that the team would be ready.”

It is the primary fuel point for thousands of U.S.

Army Reserve Soldiers attending CSTX 91-16-02, which includes five different tactical training areas. FSSP Schoonover is a vital resource that has provided over 90,000 gallons of fuel to date in support of the exercise and services an average of 100 vehicles per day. Soldiers have to be prepared to defend the fuel point because if it shuts down, it could impact the capabilities of almost every unit in the exercise.

“We know that without fuel, this mission cannot be supported,” said Troung. “This makes us work harder and harder to be prepared.”

Missions at CSTX 91-16-02 are attended by Observer Coach Trainers (OC/Ts) who are U.S. Army Reserve and active duty officers and noncommissioned officers with comprehensive knowledge of career-specific skills and procedures, as well as tactical skills and operations that every Soldier performs, regardless of their job. Their role at the exercise is to test the readiness of units and provide mentorship, education and feedback based on what they observe.

To assess the 1017<sup>th</sup>'s preparedness, the OC/Ts triggered a surprise attack by a group of role players acting as a hostile force. The 1017<sup>th</sup> Soldiers immediately responded by recognizing the threat and returning fire, which

ultimately resulted in repelling the attack. The OC/Ts also injected a problem into the scenario to see how the Soldiers would react.

“We killed off Sgt. Troung, just to see what would happen,” said Sgt. 1st Class Tyrone Farley, OC/T noncommissioned officer-in-charge, 4<sup>th</sup> Calvary Regiment, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

If a key leader in the unit becomes a casualty during combat, junior Soldiers may need to take command in order to complete the mission effectively, said Farley. This exercise helps bring scenarios like that to life.

“This training was very beneficial and my troops reacted appropriately,” said Troung. “I think the best part about CSTX is that each of them seem eager to take on more responsibility as they know they are critical to mission success.”



Story and photo by SGT Krista Rayford, 367<sup>th</sup> Mobile Public Affairs Detachment as part of “2016 Exercise News Day”  
Available online: [www.dvidshub.net/news/201858/us-army-reserve-soldiers-train-maintain-overall-mission-readiness](http://www.dvidshub.net/news/201858/us-army-reserve-soldiers-train-maintain-overall-mission-readiness)







# U.S. ARMY RESERVE



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