U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

Victory Starts Here!

Victory for America's Army begins with Training and Doctrine Command. There has never been a more important time for the Army's architect and general contractor. America's Army is the most dominate land power on earth, and TRADOC's job is to ensure that superiority remains in the future.

DESIGN	ACQUIRE	BUILD	IMPROVE
the Future Army through developing cutting-edge concepts and innovative capabilities.	a changing demographic, improve quality, and strengthen the Army profession and ethic.	the Army by refocusing, sharpening the Army's education system to prepare leaders.	the Army by educating the command's workforce to be more agile and innovative.

Combat Vehicle Modernization Strategy - Click Here

A modern combat fleet is a critical component of Joint Force success, as well as our Army's ability to reduce casualties in battle.

Digital Job Book & Leader Readiness Tool - Click Here

Force 2025 & Beyond - Click Here

Force 2025 and Beyond (F2025B) is the comprehensive strategy to deliver Army forces to meet the challenges described in the Army Operating Concept.

Robotic & Autonomous Strategy Systems - Click Here

The Army Robotic and Autonomous Systems (RAS) strategy synchronizes Army RAS activities, fosters unity of effort, and identifies opportunities to accelerate RAS capabilities in a resource-constrained environment.

Synthetic Training Environemnt - Click Here

The Synthetic Training Environment converges virtual, gaming and constructive training environments into one environment that links with live training.

For more information contact TRADOC PAO at (757) 501-5878 or (757) 775-8356.

Combat Vehicle Modernization Strategy (CVMS)
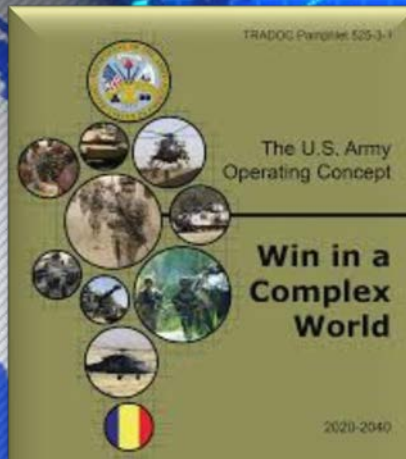
IBCT

Ground Mobility Vehicle (GMV)

Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV)

Mobile Protected Firepower (MPF)

SBCT

M1126 RWS-J
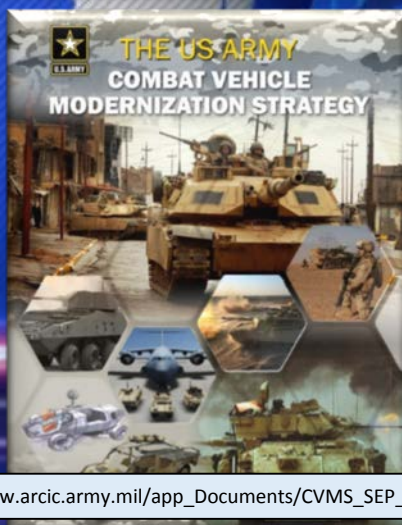
M1126 30mm Cannon

ABCT

M1A2 SEP V3

M2A4

AMPV FoS

The U.S. Army Operating Concept

Win in a Complex World

TRADOC Pamphlet 525-3-1

2020-2040

http://www.tradoc.army.mil/tpubs/pams/tp525-3-1.pdf

THE US ARMY **COMBAT VEHICLE MODERNIZATION STRATEGY**

http://www.arcic.army.mil/app_Documents/CVMS_SEP_Master.pdf

A modern combat fleet is a critical component of Joint Force success, as well as our Army's ability to reduce casualties in battle.

Produced by:
MASD, CDD, ARCIC
Fort Eustis, VA

CVMS BCT Programs and Initiatives

ABCT
Primary Systems
Abrams Main Battle Tank, M1A2SEP V3
Bradley Family of Systems, M2A4
Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle
Future Fighting Vehicle
Future Tank
Autonomous Technology applications

Enabling Systems
Engineer Change Proposals
Vehicle Protection System
Medium Caliber Canon
Combat Vehicle Prototyping
120mm Advanced Multi-Purpose Round

SBCT
Primary Systems
Stryker Family of Systems
Double "V" Hull Upgrade
Stryker Mobile Gun System

Enabling Systems
Engineer Change Proposal
Lethality Up-Grade (Medium Caliber Cannon, Remote Weapon Station, Javelin (RWS-J))
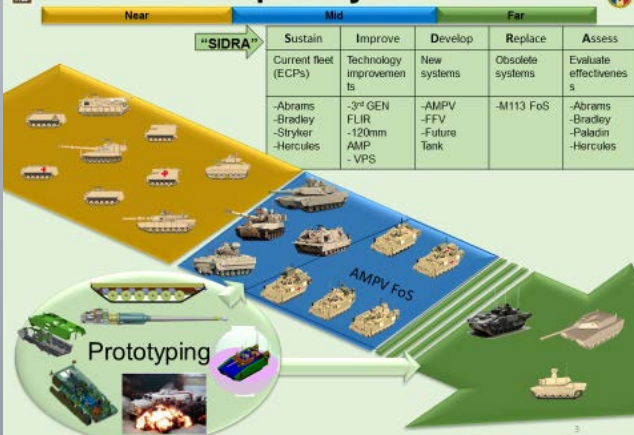Vehicle Protection System
Combat Vehicle Prototyping

IBCT
Primary Systems
Ground Mobility Vehicle
Mobile Protected Firepower
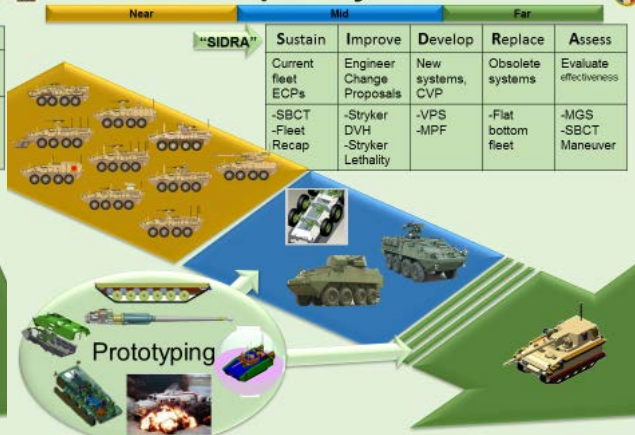Light Reconnaissance Vehicle
Autonomous Technology applications

Enabling Systems
Vehicle Protection System
Cannon Air Burst Technology
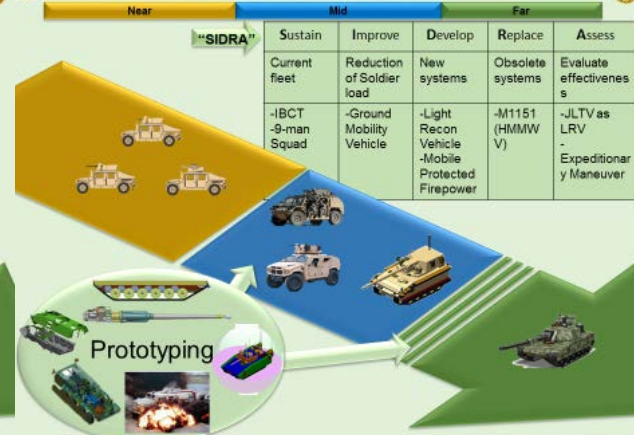Combat Vehicle Prototyping

ABCT Capability Transition

"SIDRA"

	Sustain	Improve	Develop	Replace	Assess
	Current fleet (ECPs)	Technology improvements	New systems	Obsolete systems	Evaluate effectiveness
	-Abrams -Bradley -Stryker -Hercules	-3rd GEN FLIR -120mm AMP - VPS	-AMPV -FFV -Future Tank	-M113 FoS	-Abrams -Bradley -Stryker -Hercules

AMPV FoS

Prototyping

SBCT Capability Transition

"SIDRA"

	Sustain	Improve	Develop	Replace	Assess
	Current fleet ECPs	Engineer Change Proposals	New systems, CVP	Obsolete systems	Evaluate effectiveness
	-SBCT -Fleet Recap	-Stryker DVH -Stryker Lethality	-VPS -MPF	-Flat bottom fleet	-MGS -SBCT Maneuver

Prototyping

IBCT Capability Transition

"SIDRA"

	Sustain	Improve	Develop	Replace	Assess
	Current fleet	Reduction of Soldier load	New systems	Obsolete systems	Evaluate effectiveness
	-IBCT -9-man Squad	-Ground Mobility Vehicle	-Light Recon Vehicle -Mobile Protected Firepower	-M1151 (HMMWV)	-JLTV as LRV - Expeditionary Maneuver

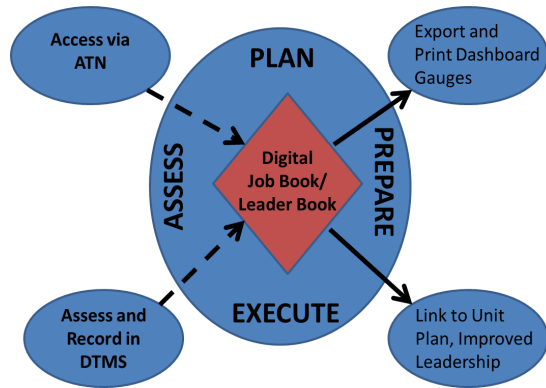Prototyping

Vision

Powered by the Army Training Management System (ATMS), the Digital Job Book & Leader Readiness Tool provide Soldiers and Small Unit Leaders a single source web based Training Management capability integrated with unit training objectives and plans.

A noncommissioned officer's job is not easy and we expect a lot from those who are selected to lead, train, and care for the best soldiers in the world.... The reward for being a non-commissioned officer is the honor and privilege to lead and train America's finest men and women during peace and war.

-SMA Julius W. Gates, INSCOM, Aug-Sep

Training Management Directorate
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

For more information contact the DTMS Service Center

Email:
usarmy.leavenworth.cac.mbx.dtmshd@mail.mil
Comm: 913-684-2700
DSN: 522-2700
Toll Free: 877-241-0347

For detailed information on how to use the Leader Readiness Tool reference "ATMS September 2016 Release Notes"; located in the DTMS Document Library. Your DTMS operator can Log into DTMS and Navigate: Training > Plan > Document Library. Locate the document titled ATMS September 2016 Release Notes" and select the 'View' button.

Digital Job Book & Leader Readiness Tool

Digital Job Book provides electronic access to Soldier training data
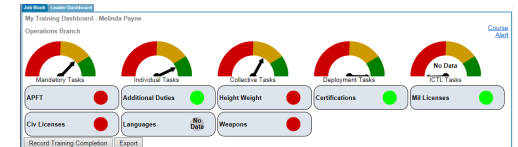
Digital Leader Readiness Tool enables Army Small Unit leaders to plan, execute, record and report Unit and Individual Soldier Training Readiness

Access through ATN

Accessing DTMS and ATN

ATMS provides access authentication and authorization management.

DTMS URL:
https://dtms.army.mil/

ATN provides access to Individual and Small Unit "My Training" management requirements / guidance, reporting displays and recording.

ATN My Training URL:
https://atiam.train.army.mil/mthp/

Digital Job Book

ATN "My Training" dashboard Soldier physical readiness updates

Weapons Proficiency & Readiness

Mandatory Training Completion

Military training and education course registration updates

Leader Readiness Tool

Step 1: Unit Creates & Names Small Unit, then Enters personnel.

Step 2: Unit designates Small Unit leader.

Step 3: Small Unit leader views unit training status on the Readiness Tool.

Step 4: Small Unit leader records training completion.

FORCE 2025 & BEYOND MANEUVERS AND ARMY WARFIGHTING ASSESSMENTS

BRIGADE MODERNIZATION COMMAND (BMC)

The Brigade Modernization Command conducts integration and evaluations of the Network, non-network, and other developmental and emerging concepts and capabilities in order to provide Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and education, Personnel ,Facilities and Policy (DOTMLPF-P) recommendations to the Army.

FORCE 2025 MANEUVERS (F2025M)

Force 2025 and Beyond (F2025B) is the comprehensive strategy to deliver Army forces to meet the challenges described in the Army Operating Concept.

Force 2025 and Beyond Maneuvers (F2025M) are exercises and experiments designed to incorporate, assess, test, evaluate, and validate Force 2025 and Beyond ideas.

Army Warfighting Assessments (AWA) assess concepts and capabilities while Network Integration Evaluations (NIE) are operational exercises that formally test and evaluate systems and capabilities. NIE 16.1 is the final proof of concept exercise for AWAs that will assess solutions to Army Warfighting Challenges (AWFCs) in a relevant operational environment.

ARMY WARFIGHTING CHALLENGES

1. Develop Situational Understanding
2. Shape the Security Environment
3. Provide Security Force Assistance
4. Adapt the Institutional Army and Innovate
5. Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction
6. Conduct Homeland Operations
7. Conduct Space and Cyber Electromagnetic Operations and Maintain Communications
8. Enhance Realistic Training
9. Improve Soldier, Leader, and Team Performance
10. Develop Agile and Adaptive Leaders
11. Conduct Air-Ground Reconnaissance and Security
12. Conduct Joint Expeditionary Maneuver and Entry Operations
13. Conduct Wide Area Security
14. Ensure Interoperability and Operate in a Joint, Inter-Organizational, and Multinational Environment.
15. Conduct Joint Combined Arms Maneuver
16. Set the Theater, Sustain Operations, and Maintain Freedom of Movement.
17. Integrate Fires
18. Deliver Fires
19. Exercise Mission Command
20. Develop Capable Formations

ARMY WARFIGHTING ASSESSMENT (AWA)

The AWA is the Army's, Joint / Multinational Exercise that will refine and improve the Army's tactical network and assess interim solutions to the AWFCs. AWAs will focus on refinement and improvement of the network without the constraints of the NIE's formal testing environment. AWAs will allow the Army to explore the "art of the possible," assess concepts, refine requirements, improve systems engineering processes and apply lessons learned to enhance the integration and acquisition of network capabilities. AWAs are Force 2025 Maneuvers capstone events designed to develop interim solutions to the Army Warfighting Challenges (AWFCs).

The AWA has three key focus areas:

Future Force Development: The AWA will experiment with new concepts, capabilities and organizational designs that will provide interim solutions to the AWFCs.

Training Readiness: The AWA is a live, virtual and constructive division-level Joint/Multinational training exercise that provides a unique opportunity to increase innovation, improve interoperability and enhance unit readiness. Army leaders gain experience operating in a joint and multi-national environment. Opposing forces are also live and constructive and have unique threat capabilities, such as live cyber attacks, electronic warfare and unmanned aerial systems.

Interoperability: TRADOC partners with the Joint Staff J6 Bold Quest exercise to focus on network and mission command system interoperability. Bold Quest brings significant joint and multinational forces and capabilities to the AWA, including the development of a coalition network; all exercise participants (Bold Quest and AWA) will operate on the coalition network. Bold Quest also includes a large variety of US joint and coalition aviation platforms.

As the capstone exercise for Force 2025M, AWAs are conducted in the fall of each year leveraging the unique assessment and training environment of Fort Bliss maneuver space, training facilities, and range complex, as well as White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), and Holloman Air Force Base. AWA 17 will occur in October 2016.

THE ARMY WARFIGHTING ASSESSMENT AND THE NETWORK INTEGRATION EVALUATION:
COMPLEMENTARY CAPSTONE EXERCISES UNDER FORCE 2025 MANEUVERS

The NIE and AWA are complementary exercises with the development of the Army's tactical network as a key objective. Beginning in 2017, the Army will transition from two NIE's per year to one NIE and one AWA. The NIE will continue to focus on formal testing and evaluation of network Programs of Record (PORs). The AWA will focus on refinement/improvement of the network without the constraints of the NIE's formal testing environment.

NIE 16.1: FINAL PROOF-OF-CONCEPT FOR THE ARMY WARFIGHTING ASSESSMENT

Brigade Modernization Command executed the AWA final proof-of-concept in SEP/OCT 2015. It included approximately 9,000 Soldiers and 3,000 civilians, a UK BDE HQ (live), an Italian ABN BN (constructive), and integrated all of the Bold Quest multinational participants (about 800 personnel from 13 NATO countries). The exercise informed 18 of 20 Army Warfighting Challenges (AWFCs).

AWA 17: Brigade Modernization Command executes AWA 17 in conjunction with US Army Pacific Command's Pacific Pathways JUN-OCT 2016. AWA 17 Capstone Event at Fort Bliss/White Sands training areas in OCT 16 will include forces from UK, Australia, and Canada. Additional participants include US Army Special Forces, Cyber and an Aviation Task Force to evaluate 49 concepts and capabilities and 19 of 20 AWFCs.

The AWA also provides several other benefits:
Provides the Army a venue to develop and refine new concepts and capability requirements: Each AWA will assess new operational concepts that TRADOC is developing as part of F2025M. The AWA will also include prototypes and surrogates of new capabilities. A key objective of the exercise is to get Soldier feedback early and often on these new concepts and capabilities. This feedback will improve the concept and requirement development process and could potentially reduce acquisition timelines.

Refines Joint concepts and improves multinational interoperability: Because the AWA is designed as a joint and multinational exercise, it provides an opportunity to experiment with new joint operational concepts. It also allows the Army to improve its doctrinal interoperability with its Joint and multinational partners.

Provides a venue to continuously improve the Army's tactical network without the formal test constraints that prevent the evaluation of less mature systems or innovative technologies.

Improves our relationship with industry partners: Because the AWA incorporates experimentation with new capabilities, it provides an opportunity to collaborate with industry partners. AWA provides an excellent early opportunity for industry to improve the engineering of their systems and have a better understanding of Army requirements, so they can help deliver solutions to AWFCs.

The AWA concept maximizes collective resources to advance joint and multinational interoperability, future force development, and unit training readiness priorities. This assessment will be unique in support of the Army's strategy of F2025B, preparing the Army to Win in a Complex World.
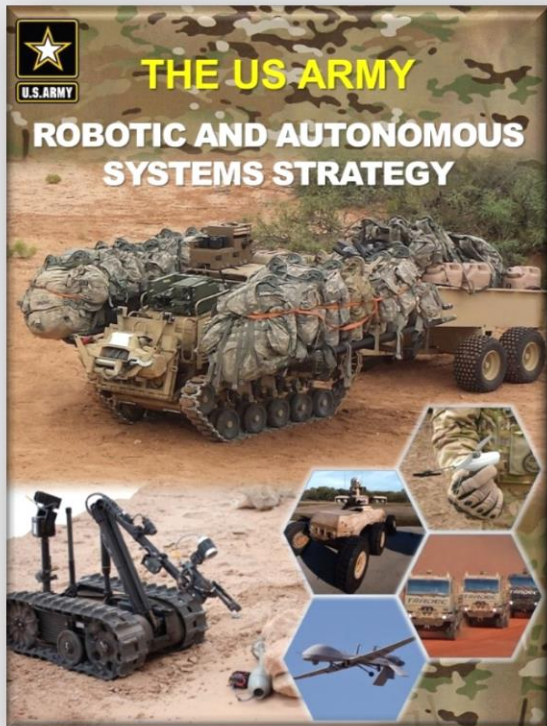
The Army Robotic and Autonomous Systems (RAS) strategy synchronizes Army RAS activities, fosters unity of effort, and identifies opportunities to accelerate RAS capabilities in a resource-constrained environment.

THE US ARMY
ROBOTIC AND AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS STRATEGY

The Army needs RAS to improve Soldier protection and increase the capabilities of Army formations to maintain overmatch against adaptable adversaries.

"I'm telling you right now, 10 years from now, if the first person through the breach isn't a … robot, shame on us …we can do this."
Deputy Secretary of Defense, Robert Work, November 7, 2015

ARMY CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION CENTER
LEARN
THINK
ANALYZE
IMPLEMENT
TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Army Capabilities Integration Center
Fort Eustis, Virginia
Point of Contact
MAJ Michael Dvorak
michael.g.dvorak.mil@mail.mil

U.S. ARMY
ROBOTIC AND AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS STRATEGY

Capability Objectives: Over the next 25 years, RAS supports the Army to:

1. Increase situational awareness
2. Lighten the Warfighters' physical and cognitive workloads
3. Sustain the force with improved distribution, throughput, and efficiency
4. Facilitate movement and maneuver
5. Protect the force

End state: Increase combat effectiveness of the future force and maintain overmatch against enemies.

Near-Term (2016-2020)

Increase Situational Awareness:
Soldier Borne Sensor

Lighten Soldier Load:
Squad Multipurpose Equipment Transport

Improve Sustainment:
Leader-Follower Semi-Automated Resupply

Facilitate Maneuver:
Husky Mounted Detection System / Light Flail

Protect the Force:
Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED)

Mid-Term (2021-2030)

Increase Situational Awareness: Swarming Unmanned Aircraft System

Lighten Soldier Load:
Exoskeleton

Improve Sustainment:
Fully-Automated Convoy Operations

Facilitate Maneuver:
Unmanned Combat Vehicles and Advanced Payloads

Far-Term (2031-2040)

Increase Situational Awareness: Autonomous Recon Systems + Warrior Suit

Improve Sustainment:
Autonomous Cargo Delivery Aircraft

Facilitate Maneuver:
Improved Unmanned Combat Vehicle

The RAS Strategy is located at:
http://www.arcic.army.mil/app_Documents/RAS_Strategy.pdf

The RAS Strategy prioritizes investments over time, enabling the Army to maintain overmatch and win in a complex world.

STE

For more information contact:

COL Jay Bullock
TRADOC Capability Manager –
Integrated Training Environment
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
913-684-8385

Tim Metivier
Deputy, TCM ITE
913-684-8160

Brian Wepking
STE Capability Developer
913-684-8268

TCM
TRADOC CAPABILITY MANAGER

INTEGRATED TRAINING ENVIRONMENT

STE
SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT
REVOLUTIONIZING ARMY TRAINING TO BUILD READINESS

"The Synthetic Training Environment will converge virtual, gaming and constructive training environments into one environment that will link with live training. With the STE, the Army will conduct tough, realistic multi-echelon training that our Soldiers need to win in a complex world."

~ LTG Mike Lundy, commanding general of the Combined Arms Center, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Where we are Now

Where we are Going

- Obsolete 1980's technology
- Stovepipe systems and terrain databases
- Limited interoperability
- Patched together systems to stimulate mission command systems
- Unaffordable to maintain concurrency
- Unable to keep pace with combat system upgrades
- Runs the risk of possible negative training and loss of confidence in the systems
- Based at facilities and high overhead to operate

- Increases training readiness
- Replicates the Operational Environment and megacities
- Train as and where you fight
- Affordable collective trainers
- Solves concurrency and interoperability Issues
- Low overhead with training at the point of need
- Open and restricted networks
- Fully interoperable with Mission Command Information Systems
- Compatible with the current Live, Virtual, Constructive – Integrated Architecture