Army Required Capabilities

Enabling Strategic Landpower

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http://www.aric.army.mil/
The most significant change in the future operational environment will be the exponential increase in the velocity of human interaction.
Adversary S&T Investment and Overmatch Risk

Wider access to technology and knowledge increases the risk of overmatch.
Traits of Successful Military Innovation

- Lessons Learned applied
- Anticipation of future challenges
- Catalyst to initiate
- Intellectual leads the physical
- Concept to focus
- Opportunity to exploit
- Expertise to develop
- Experiments to evaluate
- Network to refine
- Sponsorship and continuity to implement
- Adaption in face of new challenges

Examples: Mechanization, AirLand Battle

Advocates must rise or a crisis must create imperative for implementation

Traits of Successful Systems Innovation

- Conceptual continuity through multiple CSAs
- Catalyst for change; opportunities to exploit
- Top down integration of Army Combat Developments
- Overcome cultural barriers in the Army
- Collaborative relationship between TRADOC and the acquisition community
- Army Acquisitions Corps leadership with operational experience to provide user perspective
- Risk management, not risk aversion
- Funding stability
- Wide-spread Warfighter endorsement and support within the Army

Examples: Big 5

Establish continuity and close collaboration between acquisition, requirements and resource communities, and process, beginning with ICD development, continuing the program’s lifecycle ... Make an opportunity, not wait for one
Prevent, Shape, and Win in support of Combatant Commanders to defend the Nation and its interests at home and abroad, both today and against emerging threats.
Force 2025 S&T Solutions

Force 2025 – Increase expeditionary maneuver while retaining or increasing current mobility, protection, and lethality

- Lighter, More Capable Protection
- Cyberspace operations
- Optimized squads, increased presence
- Mobile protected firepower
- Mission Command On-The-Move
- Improved information to decision
- Human Dimension, Performance Optimization
- Live, Virtual, Constructive Gaming and Immersive Tools
- Robotics - Manned/Unmanned Teaming
- High Speed, Fuel Efficient, Longer Range Platforms
- Long range precision fires
- Counter anti-access/area-denial (A2/AD)
- Reduction in Power and Energy Demand
- Integrated Autonomous CBRNE Detection

Enduring S&T Challenges:
- Enabling greater force protection for Soldiers, air and ground platforms, and bases
- Easing overburdened Soldiers in Small Units
- Enabling timely mission command and tactical intelligence
- Reducing logistics burden
- Creating operational overmatch
- Achieving operational maneuverability
- Enabling early detection and treatment for TBI and PTSD
- Improving operational energy
- Improving individual and team training
- Reducing lifecycle costs of future Army capabilities

Verify Force 2025 desired capabilities through senior leader panels, unit inputs and experimentation – solutions available with today’s technologies
Questions?

The American Soldier
1968 and Today

$1.00 in 1968 had the same buying power as $6.77 in 2013

1968 (Enlisted)

• 22 years old
• 79 % high school graduates
• < 1 % female
• 21 % minority
• 60 % draftees
• 36 % married
• SGT base pay = $278.70
• SGLI coverage = $10K
• 35 lbs equipment ($1856)
• Individual replacements
• 62 % survival rate if wounded

End Strength ~1.2M

2013 (Enlisted)

• 28 years old
• 99+ % high school graduates
• 13 % female
• 40 % minority
• 100 % volunteers
• 54 % married
• SGT base pay = $2304.30
• SGLI coverage = $400K
• 75+ lbs equipment ($19,454)
• Unit rotations
• 88 % survival rate if wounded

End Strength ~565K

SOURCE: Multiple

Unclassified