

Enclosure 8 (Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations (TADSS) and Training Ranges and Land) to TRADOC FY 04 Initial Military Training and Professional Military Education Command Training Guidance)

1. **Introduction.** The age of instructor-led, large-lecture classroom environments must end. Training and education must be more hands on and experiential. TADSS are the lifeblood of experiential training—they make the training and education experience much more realistic. To ensure that you have what you need in the way of TADSS, schools and centers must not only understand the acquisition process, but they must also be active participants in the requirements-generation process. To achieve an integrated Live-Virtual-Constructive (LVC) training environment architecture for the Institutions, we as a community must change the paradigm of adapting Modeling and Simulation (M&S) tools designed to meet unit needs to Institutional needs. Change can occur through active participation by the Institutions in the Training and Leader Development General Officer Steering Committee (TDLGOSC) process. Your participation will not only force requirements to be considered and then integrated into existing and new TADSS, but it will also communicate the need for adequate resourcing for Institutional TADSS. This enclosure is provided because it was apparent during Quality Assurance visits that not all schools and centers understood how the acquisition process for TADSS works.

2. **Simulations.** The schools need to transform from a fundamentally stove-piped models and simulation (M&S) environment using distinct and separate Virtual (V) and Constructive (C) training tools, through an interim training architecture in which V-C environments are integrated, to one where we will see fully embedded LVC training architectures used to comprehensively prepare our Objective Force leaders. We must define a systematic, informed process by which we first recapitalize our institutional Models and Simulation tools to maintain and improve our existing capabilities and, second, modernize to develop new capabilities in an integrated LVC training environment that supports transformation in our officer, warrant officer, and noncommissioned officer education systems and our initial military training. To achieve this desired outcome, we will use a three-phased approach. Each phase requires the institution to define requirements and work through an evolving TRADOC M&S development process and then through the TLDGOSC to ensure that the requirements are resourced.

- **Phase I: Sustain what you have today.** Currently each Institution has integrated M&S tools into their Programs of Instructions (POIs). However, resourcing of these current tools is haphazard at best, with each Institution Battle Simulation Center (BSC) funded differently. To correct this, I want each commandant in FY 04 to confirm which models and simulations are at each of their locations, the usage of these tools, the impact that these tools have on their POI, and any immediate LVC requirements to meet POI objectives. The National Simulation Center (NSC) will consolidate your information. The Institutional-working group of the LVC Training Environment Periodic Review (LVCTPR), conducted twice a year in the fall and spring, will review it. The NSC will then routinely update the Bases of Issue Program (BOIP) for M&S, have this BOIP reviewed in the fall LVCTPR, and then seek resourcing at HQ DA G3 (DAMO-TRS). Additionally, the NSC will ensure the LVC requirements are provided to the TRADOC-approved LVC Integrated Concept Team (LVC ICT) for inclusion in LVC requirement documentation. The Institutions need to seek support for the updated BOIP in the TLDGOSC process by routinely attending the Institutional Council of Colonels, conducted twice a year.

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- **Phase II: Digital Training Transformation.** In FYs 05 and 06, I want commandants to define the M&S requirements associated with the transition to digitally based training. The focus should include both the M&S tools needed for basic operator-level Army Tactical Command and Control System (ATCCS) training, as well as those needed for collective leader and staff digital training. Additionally, the review needs to include operator requirements, upgrades to the BSC, and any other tools needed to reduce the complexity of the training and LVC requirements to meet near-term POI objectives. As in the previous phase, institutions need to provide this information to the NSC through the LVCTPR and then provide support in the TLDGOSC process. In addition, institutions need to ensure their requirements are captured in the TRADOC Institutional Digital Education Plan (IDEP). This can be accomplished by engaging with the Individual Training Directorate of the DCSOPS&T, the TRADOC responsible agent for IDEP.

- **Phase III: Transition to the Objective Force.** For FY 07 and beyond, stay abreast of the impact that the objective force will have on your POI. To achieve a training environment that trains objective force leaders to standard, an integrated LVC training environment architecture for the Institutions, which includes modern M&S tools, must be achieved. To ensure that institutional future requirements are considered, I expect commandants to participate fully in the LVC ICT and in the development process for future M&S tools by providing subject matter experts to the processes. This participation should be coordinated through NSC and the LVCTPR.

3. **Training Ranges and Land.** Modern, realistic training ranges are an essential part of the live, instrumented experience you give to your students.

a. TC 25-8, Ranges, provides a basis for determining range requirements. As commandant, you prioritize your installation's unique requirements. These requirements must then be validated and programmed at TRADOC and DA. This is accomplished through the Range and Training Land Process. This is an Army G3-level of effort, with TRADOC total range requirements compiled and defended by the MACOM range manager; the Army Training Support Center (ATSC) does that for you.

b. TRADOC bases its live fire investment training strategy on guidance and information from a variety of sources, including:

- The TRADOC Command Plan, 28 April 2000
- Headquarters Department of the Army Range and Training Land Program Guidance for FY 03-10.
- AR 210-21, Ranges and Training Land Program, 1 May 1997.
- The Army Master Range Plan (AMRP).
- TRADOC Installation Range Development Plans (RDP).

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- The TRADOC Readiness Report (TRR).
- The Installation Status Report (ISR).
- Installation Training Budget (TBUD) submissions.

c. Range priorities. HQDA guidance to MACOMs for preparation of FY 04-09 investment requirements for the Army Sustainable Range Program (SRP) includes the Range and Training Land Program (RTLTP), and Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program. The Goal of the SRP concept is to maximize the capability, availability, and accessibility of ranges and training land to support doctrinal training and testing requirements, mobilization, and deployments. DA SRP range modernization mission support priorities are:

- Global War on Terrorism (GWOT).
- Range modernization requirements that commanders and MACOMs determine to have a direct bearing on the GWOT.
- Range modernization requirements that support transformation of Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCTs). The SBCT locations remain a top priority as part of the Army's Transformation implementation plan.
- Digital multipurpose range modernization must be synchronized with the fielding of the major weapons system in accordance with Unit Set Fielding (USF). The Army has dedicated much of its range modernization effort to ensure that ranges provide standard training throughout the Army. The Army's Combined Arms Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain Task Force (CAMTF) Mission Needs Statement approved by Commander TRADOC in March 2001 serves as the basis for this important aspect of home station range modernization. MACOMs will consider CAMTF standard MOUT training facilities in conjunction with the development of the overall home station range modernization portion of their Live Fire Training Instrumentation System. There are ongoing efforts to assess and designate the objective force stationing plan and future combat systems. However, at this time, there are no identified objective force-unique range requirements. HQ DA G3 (DAMO-TRS) will forward objective force range guidance as soon as it becomes available. Objective force requirements and schedules may alter the HQDA G3 priorities and funded AMRP.

d. The range requirements process.

- TRADOC installations submit their range requirements prioritized list to TRADOC DCSOPS&T during October. The TRADOC Range Manager (ATSC) does a roll-up of the installation list using the guidance and priorities established by TRADOC, HQDA, and numerous range-related regulations and guidance letters for range prioritization. Once the range manager builds a strawman-prioritized list, it is staffed through the TRADOC staff for approval. The TRADOC range manager does not change the installation's internal priorities.

- HQDA G3 conducts a Program Manager Review (PMR) in October to review a strawman list. The objective of each PMR is to facilitate SRP management and feedback and to

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identify resource and program requirements generated by MACOMs and RTLP supporting agencies. During the Range Requirement Prioritization Board (RRPB), held in 2d Quarter of each year, a detailed description of each range on the list is presented to HQDA board members and chaired by DA G3. The board members then prioritize all MACOM range requirements using guidelines established by HQDA and develop an Army Master Range Plan—DA's prioritized range list.

- To support the RTLP process with respect to daily operational range expenses, DA developed a training budget calculation spreadsheet (TBUD). Ensure your Installation DPTM uses the automated TBUD spreadsheet to calculate requirements for range operations. Installations complete their TBUD reflecting range operations requirements for FY04 and submit completed TBUD/MBUD spreadsheets to DAMO-TRS by December each year.

- Follow AR 210-21, The Army Ranges and Land Program, when developing your RDP. Coordinate RDPs with the Installation Real Property Master Plan in accordance with AR 210-20, Master Planning for Army Installations. To the extent possible, plan ranges to serve multiple training purposes. One source of expertise is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for the RTLP. They can review and assist with range planning and design. Ensure ISR accurately reflect the quality and quantity status of installation training facilities. Ensure installation DPTM range personnel keep installation range and training land inventory records current and accurate. Consider renovating and revitalizing existing facilities rather than starting new construction.

e. Implementation of Transformation of Installation Management (TIM) has major impacts on SRP. Under TIM, CONUS range management will transfer, from MACOMs to the Installation Management Agency (IMA), its four CONUS IMA regions and the USAR region. The following CONUS MACOMs will continue to provide functional staff oversight of the SRP core programs (RTLP and ITAM) under TIM: FORSCOM, TRADOC, MDW, MEDCOM, USMA, and USARC. Functional oversight includes direct coordination with installation range staff, the IMA, IMA regions, and supporting agencies. Range requirements and priorities are still generated through the same process. However, funding will be distributed through the IMA to the installation.

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TRADOC Range Priorities FY 04-06

FY - Priority	Installation	Project	FY - Priority	Installation	Project
04-1	Benning	DMPRC	07-1	Jackson	UAC
04-2	Knox	MRF LOMAH	07-2	Knox	Breach Facility
04-3	Jackson	MRF LOMAH Range	07-3	Knox	Shoot House
04-4	Sill	MRF	07-4	Benning	OCSW Facility
05-1	Lee	LAND ACQ	07-5	Benning	OCSW Facility
05-2	Benning	DMPRC	07-6	Knox	MPTR
05-3	Benning	ISBC	08-1	Benning	Squad Defense
05-4	Jackson	MRF	08-2	Benning	MK19
05-5	Leonard Wood	MRF	08-3	Bliss	AFF Upgrade
05-6	Jackson	Squad Defense	08-4	Benning	CACTF
06-1	Benning	MPTR	08-5	Leonard Wood	AFF Upgrade LOMAH
06-2	Benning	IPBC	08-6	Leonard Wood	AFF Upgrade LOMAH
06-3	Knox	ARF	08-7	Knox	IET Phase II
06-4	Leonard Wood	Breach Facility			
06-5	Benning	Shoot House	09-1	Leonard Wood	ARF Upgrade
06-6	Knox	MG Transition	09-2	Leonard Wood	AFF (LOMAH) Upgrade
06-7	Sill	UAC			
06-8	Leonard Wood	UAC	09-3	Benning	CPQC
06-9	Knox	Live Fire Complex	09-4	Jackson	MRF
06-10	Knox	IET Range Upgrade	09-5	Knox	UAC
06-11	Benning	Shoot House	09-6	Knox	ARF Upgrade
	Benning	MRF	09-7	Knox	MPRC Upgrade
	Benning	ISBC	09-8	Knox	MG Transition
			09-9	Knox	Zussman Expansion