

(UNCLASSIFIED)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

11 April 2011

(U) MCOE RECONNAISSANCE SUMMIT. (U) (ATZK-DF) The 2011 MCoE Reconnaissance Summit, "Enabling Operational Adaptability through Reconnaissance", featured a blended simulation to enable visualization of the future concepts of Wide Area Security (WAS) and Combined Arms Maneuver (CAM) as they affect reconnaissance.

Visualization of reconnaissance operations as described in TRADOC Pam 525-3-1, *The United States Army Operating Concept 2016-2028*, was achieved through hands-on participation by recon summit participants in an interactive simulation that blended Virtual Battle Space 2 (VBS2) vignettes and live role-players to create an immersive environment that facilitated meaningful discussion.

Discussion was focused by reconnaissance organization in the BfSB and Modular BCTs in small groups to fully examine the doctrine, organization, training, leader development and material (DOTLM) implications of WASO and CAM for our Army. The outcomes of small group discussions are highlighted below:

Doctrine. Current reconnaissance doctrine must evolve to enable reconnaissance and security operations in support of WASO/CAM. Specifically, doctrine must address the increased requirement for air-ground integration, hybrid threats use of technology to create/exploit ethical dilemmas to shape strategic outcomes, the role of mission command in transitioning between WASO/CAM and refining the role of traditional security operations (screen, cover, guard) within the framework of WASO/CAM.

Organization. IBCT, SBCT & HBCT Reconnaissance Squadrons and the BfSB are not optimized to support WASO/CAM. Specifically, these organizations lack sufficient dismounted reconnaissance capability to conduct surveillance and interact with local officials, have limited unmanned surveillance capabilities, possess no organic non-lethal WASO capability, require expanded horizontal/vertical information sharing down to dismounted scouts (UAS, HUMINT, etc) and have an insufficient mortar capability (60mm/81mm/120mm) to provide fire support during distributed WASO at Squadron/Troop level.

Training. Leader training requirements for WASO/CAM require revisions to better enable institutional training. Consideration should be given to replacing demolition training with IED/counter IED training in OES/NCOES for recon soldiers/leaders. WASO/CAM also requires a higher level of proficiency with digital systems and expanded air/ground integration training at Troop level & below. Similarly, a deliberate effort should be made to train leaders to anticipate/mitigate the effects of adverse information (social media, television, and internet). Finally, a comprehensive review of BfSB and Modular BCT Reconnaissance Combined Arms Training Strategies (CATS) is required to fully leverage LVCG to better replicate and train the complexities of conducting reconnaissance operations during WASO.

Leader Development. There is need to expand leader development to better prepare leaders for the moral and ethical challenges associated with reconnaissance in WASO/CAM. Specific areas of emphasis include adapting our leader development model to expose leaders to the moral and ethical challenges posed by hybrid threats and developing the negotiation, reasoning and conflict resolution skills necessary for leaders to adapt and operate effectively under

(UNCLASSIFIED)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

conditions of ambiguity. A parallel and supporting effort is required to review and update existing leader development models to better prepare leaders to operate effectively amidst the challenges and demands of WASO and CAM. For example, how do we adapt leader development models to more effectively train junior reconnaissance leaders by building a base of experience necessary to transition seamlessly between WASO and CAM? How do we integrate and train Mission Command and Operational Adaptability as a function of leader development?

Material. Requirements were identified across all reconnaissance organizations for a dedicated Light Reconnaissance vehicle with organic surveillance, multidiscipline collection and reporting capabilities, improved mobility / survivability and a precision RWS capability to support WASO and CAM. Similarly, dismounted scout teams require tailor able access to the same information as networked platform while the BFSB LRS have a requirement for a mobile platform to carry a LRS team in support of WASO/CAM. Given the nature of the Operating Environment, there is an emerging requirement for an enhanced simulation (L-V-C-G) to replicate the complexity (e.g. SIGINT, HUMINT, cultural sensitivities) of the OE during training. A key function of future virtual & gaming simulations is the capability to configure Avatars to provide an immersive training experience on cultural awareness and the use of interpreters. Lastly, any enhanced simulation capability must support small unit air/ground integration training.

COL Michael Wadsworth/ATZK-DF/(706) 545-8334
michael.wadsworth@us.army.mil

APPROVED BY: BG Ted Martin

(UNCLASSIFIED)