

# TRADOC Big 6+1 Capabilities

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Over the last 15 years of combat operations, the U.S. Army has focused on winning against irregular adversaries and overcoming challenges in Iraq and Afghanistan. This remains the focus and has limited the Army's capability to modernize for future fights. Meanwhile, enemies rapidly modernize and have become increasingly capable. These conditions point to an emerging security environment in which U.S. ground forces are likely to face tactical overmatch (meaning to be more than a match for; surpass; defeat) in some operations.

In addition, decreases to the Army's overall budget compound the challenges of modernization. Compared to the last two drawdowns of the Army (Post Vietnam and post-Cold War), not only has the Army taken a larger percentage cut than previously, but those drawdowns came after the Army had already modernized much of the force. As a result of increasing enemy capabilities and the reduction in resources available for modernization, Soldiers and mission are at unacceptable risk that may continue to increase.

## Capabilities overview

To effectively meet the operational challenges and emerging threats in 2030, the Army must develop future capabilities to include the ability to operate freely in the electromagnetic spectrum. That means maintaining secure, reliable communications and accurate position, navigation and timing capabilities. The Army must develop advanced protection systems to defend ground platforms. Conversely, to defeat progressively more technologically advanced threat protective systems, the Army must be prepared to advance the capabilities and employment of directed energy weapons along with enhanced conventional capabilities. Future Army forces will project power by applying cross-domain capabilities from land to create synergy across all domains, ensuring joint force freedom of movement and action. In addition to working throughout multiple domains, the Army will have to develop effective capabilities to protect friendly forces, information, and systems; detect adversary threats; react to indications and warning and restore capabilities when challenged by adversary systems or tactics.

The Army has identified key capabilities and systems which require senior leader oversight to increase the chances of successful delivery of capabilities. The Training and Doctrine Command Big 6+1 Capabilities identified do not represent all of the capabilities required for our Army, but focus on those that allow the Army to close critical capability gaps and fight in the context of the Army Operating Concept (AOC). In addition, these capabilities provide a framework to enable the Army to focus future force development and prioritize research, development and acquisition activities.

## TRADOC Big 6+1 Capabilities

- a. Future vertical lift
- b. Combat vehicles

- c. Cross domain Fires
- d. Advanced protection
- e. Expeditionary mission command/cyber electromagnetic
- f. Robotics and autonomous systems (RAS) with a cross-cutting capability of Plus 1
- g. Soldier and team performance and overmatch

The Army recognizes that there is no "silver bullet" technological solution. The Army retains overmatch by combining technologies and integrating them into changes in organizations, doctrine, leader development, training and personnel policies. The Plus 1, or cross-cutting capability of Soldier and team performance and overmatch, requires that focus be placed on fundamental capabilities that empower the Soldier. The Army must fit machines to Soldiers rather than the other way around. The Army will pursue advances in human sciences for cognitive, social and physical development and emphasize engineering psychology and human factors engineering in the design of weapons and equipment as well as training and leader development activities.

## Way ahead

TRADOC will continue to refine these capabilities using the think, learn, analyze, implement paradigm. Army leaders must think clearly about future armed conflict by considering threats, enemies and adversaries; anticipated missions; emerging technologies; historical observations and lessons learned; and opportunities to use existing capabilities in new ways. Army leaders then learn about the future through Force 2025 Maneuvers – the physical and intellectual activities to develop interim solutions to Army War Fighting Challenges (AWFC) first codified in the AOC. The Army then analyzes these solutions to establish risk-based priorities and identifies opportunities to ensure Army formations have the capability and capacity to accomplish assigned missions. This analysis supports senior leader decision for the implement step to deliver AWFC interim solutions that improve the combat effectiveness of the current and future force. You can reference the AOC at <http://tradoc.army.mil/tpubs/pams/TP525-3-1.pdf>.

To ensure these capabilities are delivered to support the Army's future force, they require intense Army senior leader visibility and oversight. TRADOC will work with Department of the Army Headquarters in developing the specific management practices for the TRADOC Big 6+1 Capabilities identified systems.

Multi domain battlefield video (must have CAC access): <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/doc/47289745>

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