

2 January 2001

Force Development

TRADOC SCENARIOS FOR COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS

Summary. This regulation establishes U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) policies, procedures, and responsibilities for the management of scenarios used to support TRADOC combat developments.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all TRADOC elements, to include Headquarters (HQ) TRADOC staff, major subordinate commands, centers, schools, battle labs, and activities. For purposes of this regulation, the term “proponent TRADOC labs, centers and schools” includes the Army Medical Department (AMEDD). Agencies outside TRADOC should follow the policies described in this regulation when requesting scenario support from TRADOC.

Supplementation. U.S. Army TRADOC Analysis Center (TRAC) may supplement this regulation. TRADOC prohibits further supplementation without prior approval of HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATCD-C.

Suggested improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Combat Developments (DCSCD). Send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) through channels to Commander, TRADOC, ATTN: ATCD-C, 10 Whistler Lane, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651-1046. Suggested improvements may also be submitted using DA Form 1045 (Army Ideas for Excellence Program (AIEP) Proposal).

Availability. This regulation is available on the TRADOC homepage at <http://www.tradoc.army.mil>.

Contents

	Paragraph	Page		Paragraph	Page
Chapter 1					
Introduction					
Purpose	1-1	2	Standard CDS development	3-3	4
References	1-2	2	Standard B2S development	3-4	6
Explanation of abbreviations and terms	1-3	2	Chapter 4		
Responsibilities	1-4	2	Use of Scenarios		
Chapter 2					
Scenario Definitions					
Definition	2-1	3	General	4-1	8
Purpose of scenarios	2-2	3	Release of TRADOC scenarios	4-2	8
TRADOC standard scenario	2-3	3	Study use of scenarios	4-3	8
Scenario resolution	2-4	4	Annual review of scenarios	4-4	9
Scenario Production Plan	2-5	4	TRAC Scenario Gist Book	4-5	9
Chapter 3					
Scenario Development					
General	3-1	4	Appendixes		
Development of Scenario			A. References		9
Production Plan	3-2	4	B. Operating Standards		10
			Glossarys		11

*This regulation supersedes TRADOC Regulation 71-4, 1 December 1995.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose. This regulation establishes general management policies, procedures, and responsibilities for planning, development, approval, release, and use of scenarios and scenario material for TRADOC studies and analyses. It applies to TRADOC scenarios developed and used to support studies and analyses for combat developments.

1-2. References. Appendix A contains a listing of the required and related publications.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms. The glossary contains abbreviations and explanations of special terms used in this regulation.

1-4. Responsibilities.

a. Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), and field operating agencies.

(1) HQDA provides guidance for TRADOC scenario activities to HQ TRADOC.

(2) HQDA, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSINT), provides necessary threat guidance and coordinates approval of combat development scenarios when appropriate.

(3) HQDA, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS), develops U.S. theater force structure.

(4) Director, Center for Army Analysis (CAA) provides information on CAA-developed theater-level scenarios.

(5) Commandant, U.S. Army War College (AWC), provides consultant services to TRADOC in the development of friendly campaign plans.

(6) Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command, applies TRADOC scenarios to testing and evaluations.

b. HQ TRADOC.

(1) Deputy Chief of Staff for Combat Developments (DCSCD) is the HQ TRADOC staff proponent for TRADOC scenarios. The DCSCD:

- provides headquarters staff supervision for development, approval, and use of TRADOC scenarios.

- ensures the joint nature of warfighting is addressed.
- selects a likely campaign option for a TRADOC standard CDS.
- reviews and approves for CG, TRADOC, selected CDS, and brigade and below scenarios (B2S).
- coordinates requirements for theater resolution scenarios with HQDA DCSOPS and CAA.
- develops requirements and allocates resources as appropriate through the normal resource cycle.
- coordinates development of and publishes a Scenario Production Plan.

The Director, Joint/Army Concepts Directorate, ODCSCD, executes scenario responsibilities of DCSCD and coordinates scenario activities for TRADOC. Force Design Directorate (FDD) develops and coordinates the friendly force structure (less combat service support (CSS)).

(2) DCSINT is the TRADOC executive agent for development, coordination and approval of the threat portion of standard corps/division and brigade and below scenarios. The Threat Support Directorate (TSD) executes this responsibility through close coordination with School Threat Managers (TM). The Security Directorate is the HQ TRADOC staff proponent for the release of scenario material to foreign nationals.

(3) Deputy Chief of Staff for Doctrine is the HQ TRADOC staff proponent for doctrinal accuracy and sufficiency of TRADOC scenarios.

(4) Deputy Chief of Staff for Training is the HQ TRADOC staff proponent for application of scenarios to training evaluations, studies, simulations, and exercises.

c. Director, TRAC, is the TRADOC executive agent for development of scenarios for use in studies and analyses. This includes coordinating scenario activities with HQ TRADOC, proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers and schools, HQDA, CAA, AWC, U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA), Commanders-in-Chief (CINC) of unified commands, other services, and other major commands and study agencies. Director, TRAC, certifies standard scenarios and the loading of scenarios into various models.

d. CG, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM), develops, coordinates, and approves CSS scenario inputs within their area of expertise and incorporates input from the Army Medical Department Center & School (AMEDDC&S) and Soldier Support Institute.

e. CG, Combined Arms Center (CAC), reviews U.S. doctrine and operational concepts used in standard corps division scenarios.

f. Commander, AMEDDC&S, develops, coordinates, and approves scenario inputs within the AMEDD area of expertise and forwards these to CASCOM for incorporation into CSS scenario inputs.

g. Directors, TRADOC Battle Labs, develop, coordinate, and provide blue input to TRAC for integration into scenario developments.

h. Commanders, TRADOC centers and schools, develop, coordinate, and approve blue proponent inputs and forward to TRAC for integration into scenario developments.

i. Director, AMSAA, provides systems performance data and the methodology for utilizing the data in combat models. Director, AMSAA, upon request, provides reviews of data for particular study efforts to ensure that data and methodologies are up-to-date with the current system capabilities.

j. This regulation delineates additional specific responsibilities in chapters 3 and 4.

Chapter 2 Scenario Definitions

2-1. Definition.

a. A scenario is a graphic and narrative description of the area, environment (geographical setting), means (political, economic, social, and military) and events of a hypothetical conflict during a future time frame.

b. A scenario reflects currently approved assumptions; the red, blue, and unaligned force structures to include weapons and munitions lists, terrain, weather, operational art, and tactics. The blue and red force structures reflect the same time frame.

c. A scenario portrays approved doctrinal and emerging operational concepts in selected situations under simulated conditions.

2-2. Purpose of scenarios. TRADOC will “conduct war-gaming and simulations to assist in evaluating warfighting concepts, materiel systems, force designs, operational plans, and battlefield effectiveness” (AR 10-87, para 12-3d(2)). A scenario is a tool which supports the evaluation of Army doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiel, and soldiers (DTLOMS). It supports the Requirements Determination Process by providing a framework for assessing the capabilities of U.S. forces and equipment under specified situations; identifying potential improvements to Army, joint and multinational service DTLOMS; and evaluating proposed concepts and changes to the Army.

2-3. TRADOC standard scenario. A TRADOC standard scenario is a TRADOC approved operational scenario which portrays approved doctrinal and emerging operational concepts. TRADOC standard scenarios provide consistency and reduce bias by providing a common framework for all TRADOC combat developments efforts. TRADOC standard scenarios result from detailed developments, coordination, review, and approval by TRADOC agencies and senior leadership. TRADOC standard scenarios depict the full spectrum of operations from stability and support operations to war at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels.

a. A TRADOC standard scenario contains the blue and red operational scenarios. They describe the operational environment to include friendly and threat forces’ general and specific situations prior to simulated combat or wargaming. They describe global conditions during the buildup to armed conflict; friendly and threat forces to include weapon and munitions lists; friendly and threat strategic and theater plans, including air, naval, and special purpose forces; and operational and tactical orders and plans for friendly and threat forces involved in the conflict. They also include considerations of geographic setting (weather, climate, topography, vegetation), health hazards, transportation facilities, and other locational and operational elements. When appropriate, the operational scenarios will also address those unaligned or independent forces which may oppose red, blue, or both forces.

b. A complete TRADOC scenario package includes, in addition to the operational scenario, a dynamic scenario which describes the wargaming of

threat and friendly forces described in the red and blue operational scenarios. It describes initial positions of forces and appropriate model constraints and assumptions; periodic summaries which describe the dynamics of battle through narrative, graphics, and descriptive statistics; and significant observations made during the wargaming. The first study application (dynamic scenario) of the operational scenario is certified by TRAC and TSD and approved by HQ TRADOC.

c. A TRADOC standard scenario provides a framework for a family of dynamic scenarios which are gamed for use in specific studies. Each family of dynamic scenarios contains scenarios which are derived from the same operational scenario. One dynamic scenario at each level of resolution will be approved by DCSCD, TRADOC. All other dynamic scenarios within a family of scenarios will be certified by TRAC and TSD.

2-4. Scenario resolution. Scenario resolution describes the level of detail portrayed in a scenario and also the size of the force upon which the scenario focuses.

a. CDS. The blue operational scenario focuses on blue corps and division operations within the context of the blue theater campaign plan. The red operational scenario focuses on comparable red force operations within the context of the red theater campaign plan. The dynamic scenario describes the wargame with resolution down to the level of blue battalion and red unit as appropriate to red doctrine.

b. B2S. A B2S depicts blue brigade or lower level situations in a given location and time frame against appropriate red forces. Specific incidents or phases of a single theater perspective or CDS form the basis for a B2S. A B2S describes a tactical engagement between red and blue forces with resolution down to squad or individual vehicle level.

2-5. Scenario Production Plan. This plan is TRADOC's projection of collective scenario development for the following 24 months. It is also the tasking document for TRADOC activities to conduct scenario developments. The plan identifies the following:

- a. The standard scenarios TRADOC will produce.
- b. The organizations that will participate in scenario development.

c. The long lead-time requirements (digitized terrain, system and munitions performance data, threat table of organization and equipment (TOE), etc.).

d. When TRADOC requires completion of CDS and B2S.

e. The general characteristics of each scenario (geographic setting, time frame, desired operations, etc.).

Chapter 3 Scenario Development

3-1. General. This chapter describes policies, responsibilities, coordination, and approvals necessary to plan and develop TRADOC standard and dynamic scenarios.

3-2. Development of Scenario Production Plan. DCSCD is responsible for developing the Scenario Production Plan. TRAC and TSD will assist DCSCD by providing information on their developmental capabilities. DCSCD will coordinate with Office of the Secretary of Defense, HQDA agencies (to include CAA), and the proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers, schools, and activities to assess scenario needs to support combat developments studies and analyses and resource availability. The Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) sets forth the Department of Defense (DoD) strategy, plans, and programs which drive the development of the majority of TRADOC standard scenarios.

3-3. Standard CDS development.

a. Responsibility. TRAC develops each standard CDS. TSD assists TRAC by developing the red operational scenario and by providing threat support during simulation of opposing operations plans. TRAC coordinates all blue requirements and TSD coordinates all threat intelligence requirements. Other agencies support this development as requested by TRAC.

b. Tasking. The Scenario Production Plan identifies which CDS to produce and provides guidance for each development. The guidance will include assumptions, restrictions, objectives, and specific information requirements (geographic setting, force structure dates, forces available, number of gaming days, etc.). HQ TRADOC will provide additional guidance as required.

c. Scenario development plan. The study director prepares and coordinates a study plan that identifies what scenarios will be used and what scenarios must be developed as part of a major study. The scenario development plan, an annex or paragraph within the study plan, will address scenario developmental methods and procedures, agency responsibilities, and a milestone schedule for production and review. TRADOC will treat production of a CDS as part of a major study effort. TRAC will assign a scenario director for each new scenario being developed. TRAC will coordinate with TSD for threat scenario milestones. The scenario director is the lead for the development of the operational scenario.

d. Theater perspective. If no approved joint theater perspective precedes development of the CDS, TRAC will develop the theater perspective using the DPG Illustrative Planning Scenarios (DPG IPS) and/or CAA's theater-level work as the basis. In the case where a non-DPG scenario is warranted to supplement DPG scenarios for study purposes and there is no reasonable theater perspective available, TRAC will develop the theater perspective. DCSCD will provide additional guidance as required. TSD will assist TRAC in preparing a realistic and reasonable theater overview from the threat perspective. TRAC will coordinate with the geographic CINC and other services for input on campaign planning procedures and Joint Mission Essential Task List. TRAC publishes the theater perspective as part of the Operational Scenario.

e. Concept brief. TRAC will prepare a scenario concept brief for each scenario for approval by the DCSCD. TSD coordinates all threat intelligence requirements and validates the threat in the brief. It describes the road to war, the theater environment, national objectives and desired end states, forces involved, special situation, assumptions and limitations, and corps level military missions and tasks. It also provides a brief outline of a likely campaign option that might be taken by the U.S. corps commander in executing those missions. The DCSCD, for the CG TRADOC, is the approval authority of the concept.

f. Data requirements. TRAC coordinates the data requirements with their Data Support Division (DSD). TSD provides TRAC foreign force structures, weapon system data, and ammunition data (coordinated with the intelligence community). DCSCD (FDD) and

CASCOM provide TRAC with the blue force structure (coordinated with the proponent TRADOC battle lab, centers and schools). TRADOC coordinates with HQDA to obtain the necessary U.S. weapon system data and ammunition data for the required scenario force years. TRAC and TSD identify the weapons munitions list and critical pairs. AMSAA provides system performance data for critical pairs. TRAC obtains digitized terrain data from appropriate sources, and other modeling data from proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers, schools, and other agencies. TSD reviews other modeling data as necessary to ensure threat has been portrayed.

g. Course of action (COA). TSD and TRAC develop red and blue COA. They coordinate COA with TRADOC battle labs, centers and schools, HQ TRADOC, CINCs, and sister services, as required. The TRAC Senior Military Analyst and TRAC-XO will select the blue COA. TSD director will select the red COA.

h. Red operational scenario development. TSD completes development of the red operational scenario in coordination with TRAC. TSD will coordinate the contents which include threat TOEs, weapons, munitions and sensors, and operation plan (OPLAN), with HQDA DCSINT and, when appropriate, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for threat validation.

i. Blue operational scenario development. TRAC, assisted by proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers and schools, as required, completes development of the blue operational scenario. Proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers and schools produce supporting plans and annexes. CASCOM coordinates the development of corps support command/division support command plans with proponent TRADOC centers and schools. DCSCD reviews and approves the completed blue operational scenario, which is published by TRAC as part of the Operational Scenario.

j. Final actions. DCSCD, for CG, TRADOC, reviews the completed CDS and, if confirmed as a reasonable and representative setting for combat, approves the CDS as a TRADOC standard scenario.

k. Dynamic scenario development. Once the operational scenario is approved as a TRADOC standard scenario, it can be used for dynamic scenario

development. The study director takes the lead for the development of the dynamic scenario; the scenario director plays a support role. TRAC, with TSD support, inputs the operational scenario to an appropriate model. Within their own community, TRAC and TSD shall request support from other agencies. TSD will coordinate with TRADOC TM. Director, TRAC and TSD review the dynamic scenario and verify its portrayal of the standard scenario. DCSCD, TRADOC, reviews and approves the simulation results of the first study application of the standard scenario. TRAC then documents and publishes the dynamic scenario as part of the study documentation and prepares the unclassified game summary for the Scenario Gist Book.

1. Figure 3-1 illustrates the development of a standard CDS. Each scenario will meet the operating standards in appendix B.

3-4. Standard B2S development.

a. Responsibility. TRAC manages the production of each standard B2S. Designated proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers, and schools develop the blue operational scenarios. TSD, in coordination with the appropriate TM office, will develop the red operational scenario. TRAC will combine blue and red operational scenarios. Other schools provide their expertise (fire support, engineer, air defense, etc.) to produce supporting plans and annexes and support simulation.

b. Tasking. The Scenario Production Plan identifies the number and type of B2S from a given theater and the proponent TRADOC school that will develop each B2S. TRADOC will develop each B2S from a completed and approved joint theater perspective or CDS.

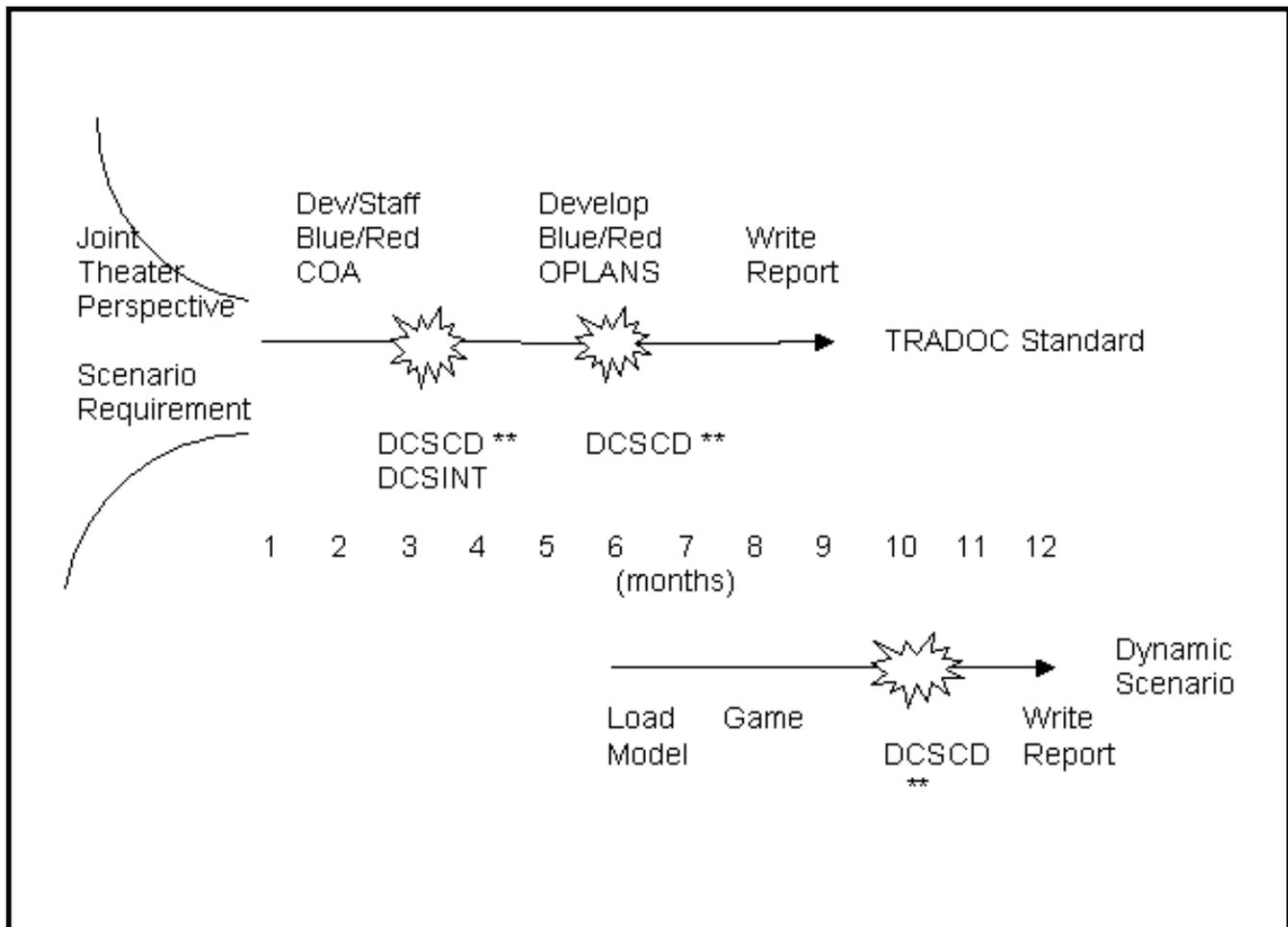


Figure 3-1. Corps division scenario development

c. Scenario development plan. The study director prepares and coordinates a study plan that identifies what scenarios will be used, and what scenarios must be developed as part of a major study. The scenario development plan (an annex or paragraph within the study plan), will address scenario developmental methods and procedures, agency responsibilities and a milestone schedule for production and review. TRADOC will treat production of a B2S as part of a major study effort. TRAC will assign a scenario director for each new scenario being developed, and coordinate with TSD for threat scenario milestones. The scenario director is the lead for the development of the operational scenario.

d. Theater perspective. If no theater perspective or CDS precedes the development of the B2S, TRAC, in coordination with TSD and CAA, will develop the theater perspective using the DPG IPS and/or CAA's theater-level work as the basis. In the case where a non-DPG scenario is warranted to supplement DPG scenarios for study purposes and there is no reasonable theater perspective available, TRAC will develop the theater perspective. DCSCD will provide additional guidance as required. TSD will assist TRAC in preparing a realistic and reasonable theater piece from the threat perspective, and if necessary, get threat validation prior to completion. TRAC publishes the theater perspective as part of the Operational Scenario.

e. Concept brief. TSD and TRAC jointly develop and coordinate the B2S concept brief for approval by the Director, TRAC. It outlines the road to war, theater environment, national objectives and desired end states, the general and special situations and includes assumptions and limitations, unit locations, system strengths, higher headquarters' intent, course of action, and orders. TRAC distributes B2S concept brief to the proponent school or battle lab six weeks prior to preliminary gaming.

f. Data requirements. TRAC coordinates the data requirements with the DSD. The theater perspective or CDS provides TRAC and TSD with force structure data. If this scenario is not sufficiently detailed or does not exist, TSD provides the foreign force structure. FDD and CASCOM provide TRAC with the blue force structure. TRADOC coordinates with HQDA to obtain the necessary weapon system data and ammunition data for the required scenario force years. TRAC and TSD identify the weapons

munitions list and critical pairs. The scenario director in TRAC fills out the TRAC Data Request System. AMSAA provides system performance data for critical pairs. TRAC obtains digitized terrain data from appropriate sources; foreign force structure and tactical employment information from TSD; and other modeling data from proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers, schools, and other agencies. If additional threat data is obtained, TSD reviews this modeling data as necessary to ensure threat has been portrayed.

g. Proponent battle lab or school actions. The proponent school or battle lab uses the B2S concept brief and input from other schools to develop the blue operational scenario which contains the blue concept of operations and draft blue operations orders. The proponent battle lab or school will coordinate through the TM office with TSD for all threat actions for B2S development.

h. Final actions. TRAC Senior Military Advisor reviews and concurs with the completed operational scenario. DCSCD, HQ TRADOC, reviews the completed B2S and, if confirmed as a reasonable and representative setting for combat, approves the B2S as a TRADOC standard scenario.

i. Dynamic scenario development. Once the operational scenario is approved as a TRADOC standard scenario, it can be used for dynamic scenario development. The study director takes the lead for the development of the dynamic scenario; the scenario director plays a support role. TRAC inputs the operational scenario to an appropriate model. TRAC and TSD monitor interactive simulation by representatives of proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers and schools (including TM offices) and prepare the dynamic scenario. The Director, TRAC, and TSD review the simulation results and verify its portrayal of the standard scenario. DCSCD, HQ TRADOC, reviews and approves the simulation results of the first study application of the standard scenario. TRAC then documents and publishes the dynamic scenario as part of the study documentation and prepares the unclassified game summary for the Scenario Gist Book.

j. Figure 3-2 illustrates the development of a standard B2S. Each scenario will meet the operating standards in appendix B.

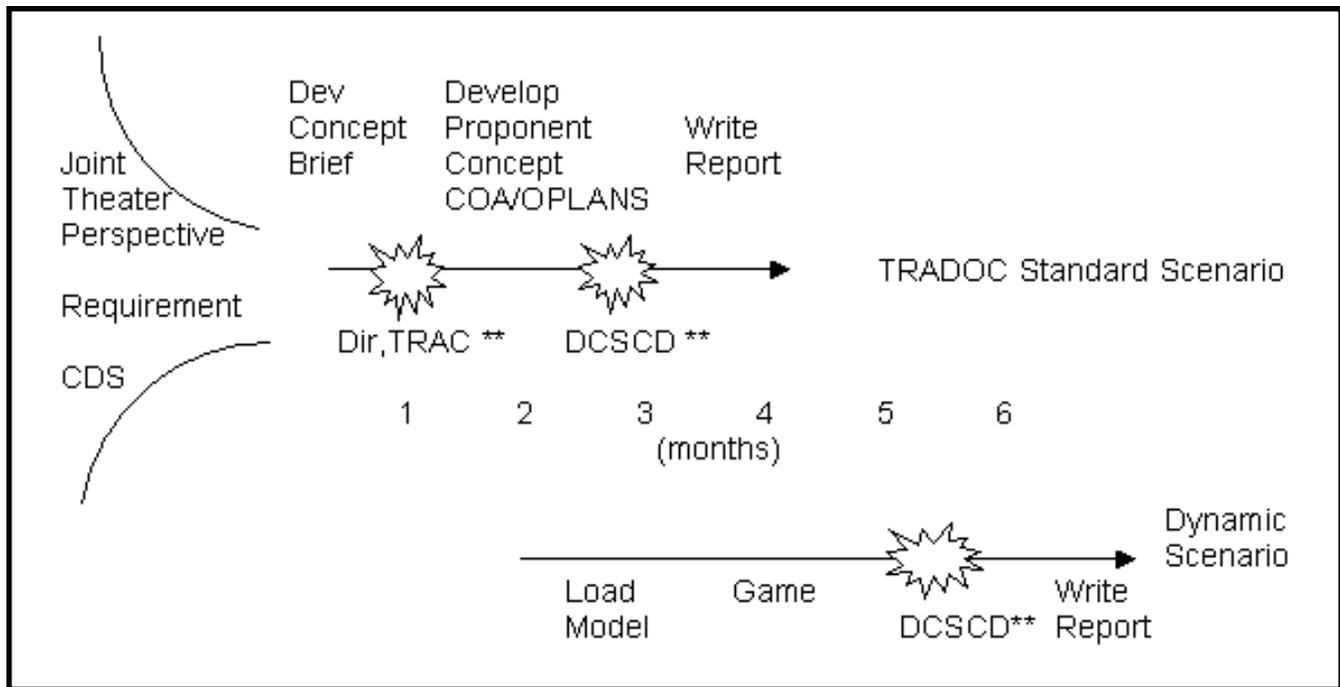


Figure 3-2. Brigade and below scenario development

Chapter 4 Use of Scenarios

4-1. General. This chapter describes policies and procedures which provide support to users of TRADOC scenarios.

4-2. Release of TRADOC scenarios.

a. Director, TRAC, is the TRADOC authority for release of scenario information to DoD agencies and activities, other government agencies, and contracting officers. Contractors with a valid requirement for scenario information can request access through their contracting officer.

b. TRAC makes initial distribution of the TRADOC standard scenario, then submits the scenario to the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) for subsequent distribution to DoD agencies and contracting officers. Other government agencies and foreign nationals will forward requests to Director, TRAC, ATTN: ATRC-TD, 255 Sedgwick Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-2345.

c. Requests from foreign governments/representatives for TRADOC scenario material must be submitted through appropriate foreign disclosure channels to the TRADOC DCSINT. Send requests to Commander, TRADOC, ATTN: ATIN-SD, 33 Ingalls Road, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-1067.

d. TRAC will not release TRADOC standard scenario material, or portions thereof, for distribution prior to final approval by DCSCD, HQ TRADOC. This restriction does not apply to force structure, terrain data, or system performance data provided by other agencies to TRAC. TRAC will not release study scenario material until it is approved. Exceptions to this policy may be obtained in writing from the final scenario approval authority.

e. Agencies requiring TRADOC scenario material will submit requests to DTIC (refer to DTIC Handbook for Users). TRADOC agencies having access to a school or technical library should initiate DTIC requests through the library. Agencies may obtain further information by writing DTIC, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 0944, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6218.

4-3. Study use of scenarios.

a. Selection. The selection of a scenario for use in a particular study is the responsibility of the study sponsor. TRADOC studies will use standard scenarios to the maximum extent possible. Prior to selection, the study sponsor will review the TRAC Scenario Gist Book to determine which scenarios are available. The study sponsor should then review the published scenario reports to determine the applicability of the scenario to the study issues. Coordination with TSD is strongly encouraged as early as possible.

b. Study plan. The study or analytical plan will contain information on what scenarios the study will use, the development process used for study scenarios, and the approval process. It must clearly identify agency responsibilities and resources for the development and approval of dynamic and other scenarios. Coordination with all agencies early in the process ensures a smooth and timely scenario development. The study or analytical plan will include milestones for development, review, and certification of the dynamic or other scenario(s).

c. Scenario certification.

(1) Study agencies which develop excursions from standard scenarios or other scenarios will submit the scenarios to TRAC Operations Directorate (TOD) for certification. Agencies should coordinate certification requirements with TOD early in the process to ensure timely completion. TRAC will certify only those dynamic scenarios designated for Analysis of Alternatives and other major studies or as prescribed by HQ TRADOC.

(2) Before analysis begins in a study, TRAC will coordinate with TSD, subject matter experts from the schools, and doctrinal proponents to review and certify the scenario to ensure that a reasonable conflict exists and that it meets the operating standards in appendix B. Director, AMSAA, upon request, provides reviews of data for particular study efforts to ensure that data and methodologies are up-to-date with the current system capabilities.

(3) TRAC will verify the adaptation and implementation of the scenario for use in the study model(s) to ensure that the model(s) simulate(s) actions specified in the standard scenario. Likewise, TSD will review threat model data and implementation of the scenario for the same purpose.

(4) The Director, TRAC-TOD, certifies excursions from standard scenarios or other scenarios developed by the study team.

4-4. Annual review of scenarios. DCSCD will conduct an annual review of all TRADOC standard scenarios with TRAC, Command and General Staff College, DCSINT, CASCOM, and CAC to ensure each scenario is still a valid base case situation for combat developments. The review follows the operating standards in appendix B. DCSCD approves

the recommendations. Whenever a scenario is found to be obsolete (see para B-4) but still deemed useful in concept, it may be designated for update using the same process as for developing the original scenario.

4-5. TRADOC Scenario Gist Book.

This pamphlet describes all approved TRADOC standard scenarios, dynamic scenarios, and scenarios in development. The pamphlet will also contain a list of valid and rescinded scenarios. TRAC updates this booklet annually after the annual review of scenarios.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

DODD 5000.1
Defense Acquisition

DOD 5000.2-R
Mandatory Procedures for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) and Major Automated Information System (MAIS) Acquisition Programs

AR 5-5
Army Studies and Analysis

DTIC Handbook for Users (This publication may be ordered from DTIC <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/geninfoform.html>)

TRADOC Reg 11-8
TRADOC Studies and Analyses

TRADOC Scenario Gist Book (This publication may be obtained from TRAC, ATTN: ATRC-TD, 255 Sedgwick Ave, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-2345)

Section II Related Publications

AR 5-11
Management of Army Models and Simulations

AR 5-14
Management of Contracted Advisory and Assistance Services

AR 10-87
Major Army Commands in the Continental United States

AR 70-1
Army Acquisition Policy

TRADOC Reg 71-4

AR 71-9

Materiel Requirements

AR 380-5

Department of the Army Information Security Program

AR 381-11

Threat Support to U.S. Army Force, Combat, and Materiel Development

AR 381-19

Intelligence Dissemination and Production Support

DA Pam 5-5

Guidance for Army Study Sponsors, Sponsor's Study Directors, Study Advisory Groups, and Contracting Officer Representatives

TRADOC Reg 5-3

The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Study Program

TRADOC Reg 5-11

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Models and Simulations (MS)

TRADOC Reg 10-5

Headquarters, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TRADOC Reg 381-1

Threat Management

TRADOC Pam 11-8

Studies and Analysis Handbook

TRADOC Pam 381-3

Threat Support Handbook for Materiel Acquisition

Appendix B Operating Standards

B-1. Operating standards for TRADOC standard scenarios. A standard scenario must—

- a. Normally be derived from a DPG IPS. A non-DPG scenario may be developed by exception to supplement DPG scenarios for study purposes.
- b. Reflect senior level guidance and approval.
- c. Depict joint and combined operations, as applicable.

d. Use a DIA-validated threat for scenarios derived from the DPG IPS.

e. Employ blue forces using approved operational concepts consistent with those described in TRADOC Pam 525-5, FM 100-5, and Joint Publication 3.0.

f. Employ red and unaligned forces using their doctrine.

g. Depict conflict situations consistent with approved concepts and doctrine or emerging overarching concepts.

h. Be derived from a higher level scenario and be consistent with its parent scenario.

i. Consider military aspects of weather, climate, topography, vegetation, and other locational features.

B-2. Operating standards for dynamic scenarios. A dynamic scenario must—

a. Be plausible and depict appropriate conflict situations consistent with approved concepts and doctrine or emerging overarching concepts.

b. Be derived from a standard scenario.

c. Employ blue forces using appropriate operations doctrine and approved operational concepts of each service unless the study is examining new operational concepts.

d. Employ red and unaligned forces using their doctrine.

e. Consider military aspects of weather, climate, topography, vegetation, environmental features and infrastructure.

f. Not bias the study results; simulation results are comparable to other studies.

g. Receive appropriate TRADOC review and certification (subject matter experts, schools and proponent) for blue force doctrinal consistency and TSD's validation of threat portrayal. TSD will consult with the local TM for input before validation of scenarios which are prepared/adapted specifically for or by a TRADOC school and center.

h. Receive study sponsor approval for use in the specific study.

B-3. Operating standards for annual review.

A scenario must—

- a. Normally be derived from the DPG IPS. A non-DPG scenario may be considered by exception to supplement DPG scenarios for study purposes.
- b. Depict a realistic conflict situation.
- c. Use assumptions which are reasonable and valid.
- d. Employ red and blue forces using appropriate doctrine or emerging overarching concepts.
- e. Use approved red and blue force structures.
- f. Have sufficient documentation available for use in studies.
- g. Be unique in that no replacement scenario is available

B-4. Operating standards requiring the development of a new operational scenario.

- a. An update of the force year introducing new doctrine or concepts.
- b. A major change in force structure.
- c. A change in the mission or major change in COA.
- d. A change in geographic location.

Glossary**Section I****Abbreviations**

AMEDDC&S	Army Medical Department Center & School
AMSAA	U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity
AR	Army regulation
AWC	U.S. Army War College
B2S	brigade and below scenario
CAA	Center for Army Analysis
CAC	U.S. Army Combined Arms Center
CASCOM	Combined Arms Support Command

CDS	corps division scenario
CG	Commanding General
CINC	commander-in-chief
COA	course of action
CSS	combat service support
DCSCD	Deputy Chief of Staff for Combat Developments, HQ TRADOC
DCSOPS	Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, HQDA
DCSINT	Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DPG IPS	Defense Planning Guidance Illustrative Planning Scenarios
DoD	Department of Defense
DSD	Data Support Division
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center
DTLOMS	doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiel, and soldiers
FDD	Force Design Directorate
HQ	headquarters
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
OPLAN	operation plan
pam	pamphlet
reg	regulation
TOD	TRAC Operations Directorate
TOE	table of organization and equipment
TRAC	U.S. Army TRADOC Analysis Center
TRADOC	U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
TSD	Threat Support Directorate

Section II

Terms

blue forces

U.S. or friendly forces described in a scenario.

combat developments

A major component of force development which includes formulating concepts, doctrine, organization, and materiel objectives and requirements for employing Army forces in a theater of operations and developing Army functional systems which affect or extend into the theater of operations.

force structure

Information concerning effective year, force design, troop lists, systems list, and munitions of friendly and threat forces portrayed in a scenario.

geographic setting

The systematic arrangement of constituent elements of the battlefield's natural environment (e.g., weather, climate, topography, vegetation).

Professional Staff Year (PSY)

A unit measurement used to describe the level of study effort. A PSY includes the normal duty hour services of one Government analyst, supported by a proportionate share of the study agency's administrative personnel and appropriate overhead for one year.

proponent

An agency or staff which has primary responsibility for materiel or subject matter in its area of interest.

red forces

Those forces which oppose U.S. or allied armed forces.

Requirements Determination Process

The process TRADOC uses to identify and implement the changes in DTLOMS needed to achieve the capabilities required to employ the Army's concept for execution of future missions.

scenario director

The individual in TRAC who has the lead for the development of the operational scenario.

The scenario director plays a support role to the study director in the development of the dynamic scenario.

studies and analyses

Those examinations of a subject undertaken to provide greater understanding of relevant issues and alternatives which lead to conclusions and recommendations. It also includes research and development of related data base structures and models for the support of studies and analyses.

study director

The individual who has the overall lead for planning, performing, and reporting a study.

study sponsor

The agency which directs another agency to conduct a study. The sponsor is the principal customer for the study product.

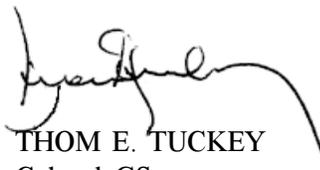
unaligned forces

Those independent forces which neither oppose nor support red/blue forces.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

JOHN B. SYLVESTER
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff



THOM E. TUCKEY
Colonel, GS
Deputy Chief of Staff

for Information Management