



25th Infantry Division Air Summit panel

10 February 2026



25th ID Panel Personnel



G3 AVN: MAJ Durling. **Overall 25th ID Drone Strategy, Drone council HST integration, DIV Master Training program, Drone Dominance EXORD frictions**

CW2 LeMay (BDE 150U – UAS Officer). **15X course execution, JPMRC OPFOR, Experimentation, sUAS (including FPV) course execution, FPV LFX (EOD, engineers, ATEC safety release)**

SFC Clark (15X NCO). **15X course, 15X utilization in JPMRC, post JPMRC sUAS recovery/repair.**

CW3 Schwermer (CAB 150U – UAS Officer and served as DIV UAS Officer for JPMRC). **CAB UAS integration, JPMRC 26-01, experimentation and FAA approvals**

CW3 Serra (CAB 150A - Airspace Officer). **JPMRC 26-01 airspace and inverting the paradigm and creating a UAS permissive environment.**

25ID executes Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center (JPMRC) 26-01 from 07-16 NOV 25 in the Hawaiian Archipelago to validate 3/25 ID training proficiency as a Mobile Brigade (MBDE) in a joint, multinational, multidomain training environment in the United States Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR).

Aviation in JPMRC 26-01

- ✓ 16 days (01 – 16 November 2025)
- ✓ Successfully integrated the Multi Domain Fires BN and AH-64s during counter landing LFX
- ✓ Entire CAB 'in the box' for the CTC
- ✓ Conducted a Long Range Maritime Air Assault
- ✓ Employed **375** drones that accumulated more than **550** flight hours





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Airspace Management:

- TAIS does not interface with Maven or TAK – cross domain policy gap
- Not fully integrated into the RW aircraft systems or planning software
- Delay in ACMs reaching the MBDE BNs and below

RW and sUAS integration:

- Trust and mindset shift across aviation formations
- Comms issues between the CAB and the GF
- Most times, permissive drone use was more important RW operations

Way forward with Next Gen Command and Control (NGC2):

- Make seamless TAK-MSS-TAIS-MSS-TAK translation
- PLI data pulled from sUAS for increased SA on sUAS operations



665.4

Total Flights

557.95

Total Hours

Observed Fires 36

CFF 5

Mishaps 7

VHA Hours 49.5

Swarms 9

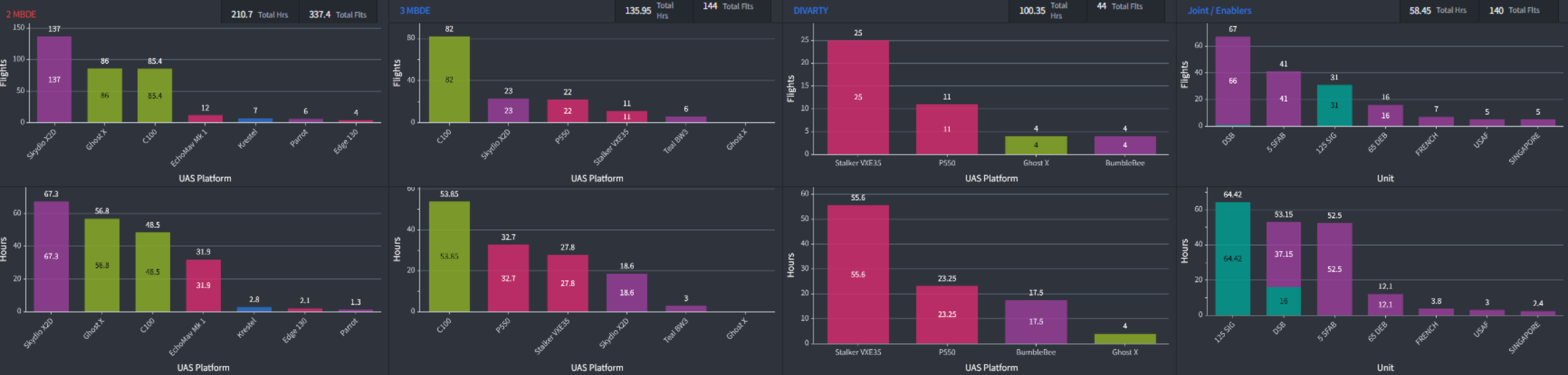
Demonstrations 19

Parnter Forces 3

Return

Total by Unit

2 MBDE3 MBDEDIVARTYEnablersDataset



Known unknowns

- What UAS capability should units have?
- How many systems and operators do units need?
- Can BDEs effectively manage airspace?
- What echelon needs to manage airspace?

Policy constraints

- Drone Dominance EXORD prohibits OMA acquisitions
- Blanket AWRs, FAA approvals, Safety releases enable proliferation
- Network architecture and policy barriers that prevent a shared air picture across formations

sUAS maintenance challenges

- Warranties (~1/3) easily invalidated by “user error” determined solely by the vendor for routing training
- Army lacks intellectual property rights & materials to fabricate replacement parts
- sUAS not tracked in GCSS-A and the traditional maintenance enterprise is not engaged. SUASMAN holdover
- Designed to be attritable systems, yet there is no structure in place to *replace* broken systems

Talent Management

- Many of 25th IDs best operators are not 15W/E/X as personal interest & aptitude drive operator success
- Limited 15X MOS reclass pipeline
- AV training and record management standardization is not enforced throughout the MBDE – expansion of



15X

15X MART 4-29 August 26

27 of 30 students graduated

All graduates participated in JPMRC 26-01



Course execution friction points

- Culture shock for 15W/E population into MBDEs
- Extensive equipment requirement for 15X HST not funded by DA
- POI geared towards an operator and not an airspace manager, integrator and advisor to the CDR

15W/E realignment

- All 15W/E were removed from the CAB
- 15W/E from BCT TUAS PLTs and CAB moved to MBDE MFRCs

JPMRC 26-01 lessons learned

- Conduct 15X training prior to CTC train up during individual training period
- 15X distribution to subordinate BNs occurred too late and integration different greatly by BN
- 15X provide more value as airspace managers, integrators and advisor to CDRs at echelon than they do as operators

15X Best practices

- Identify the best 15X candidates to be trained first and set the culture
- Leader buy-in promotes Soldier buy-in (train with your Soldiers)

Lessons Learned

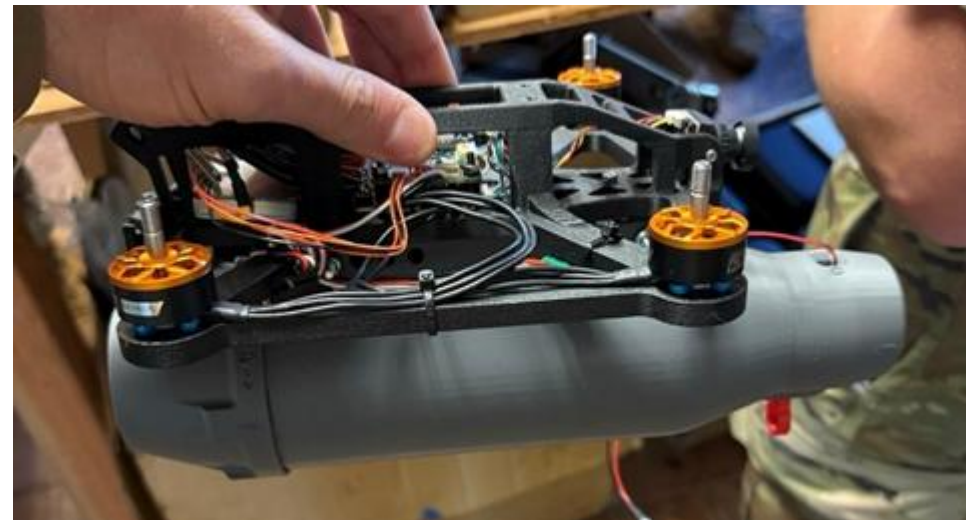
Issue: DOTMLPF-P does not support integration of FPV LFX. Maneuver units do not have the munitions nor the fuse/firing mechanism on their STRAC.

Recommendation: Create an DA OPT to develop a standardized fuse & munition under multiple DODICs (EFP, anti-personnel, etc). Add DODICs to Infantry STRAC

Issue: FPV operators do not have the requisite knowledge to integrate munitions on to drones, thus putting the requirement on EOD.

Recommendation: Develop an iterative process to train Sappers, engineers, and eventually 11Bs to handle munitions & initiating devices. Utilize existing courses such as EEOCA with updated POI. Remove reliance on low voltage caps (Mk 18 HERO)

End State: FPVs are employed in teams of 3-4 personnel with the appropriate training & equipment resourcing to action targets organically.



Above: Argus MEPF on Lightning Lab's Kestrel FPV
Below: Successful detonation of FPV w/ MEPF

