Army Regulation 350–38

Training

Policies and Management for Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
2 February 2018

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 350–38
Policies and Management for Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations

This major revision, dated 2 February 2018—

o   Updates most current Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System process for training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations capabilities documents review (para 1-8c).

o   Updates Training support system programs to include Training Information Infrastructure and fielded devices maintenance (para 1–12).

o   Includes Training Information Infrastructure as a Training Support System Program (paras 1–12*a*, 1–12*c*(5), 2–11*b*(8), and 3–2*a*).

o   Reorganizes responsibilities (chap 2).

o   Recognizes and defines the Training Support System TRIAD (paras 2-3*d*(5), 2-12*b*(6), 2-19*ah*, and special abbreviations and terms).

o   Clarifies level of TT program evaluation group support to system training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (para 2-3*h*(2)).

o   Assigns tri-chair responsibilities to the Program Executive Office for Simulation, Training and Instrumentation (paras 2-3o(3), 2-12c(3)(b), 2-19e, and 7-1d).

o   Adds requirements and responsibilities for training aids, devices, simulators and simulations usage reporting (paras 2-7*e*(3), 2-8*f*(3), 2-10*a*(5)(b), 2-12*c*, 2-17*e*, 2-18*n*(3), and 6-6.).

o   Restates U.S. Army Training Doctrine Command responsibilities (para 2-12).

o   Expands definition of Training Support System Programs Integrators (para 4–4).

o   Expands Graphic training aids requirements and prioritization and responsibilities (paras 9–1 and 9–2).

o   Adds Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement Systems Support and Responsibilities (app C).

o   Replaces all references to the Systems Training Integration and Devices Directorate with Training Support Analysis and Integration Directorate (throughout).

o   Replaces Army National Guard-unique with Command-unique (throughout).

o   Replaces U.S. Army Reserve-unique with Command-unique (throughout).

o   Replaces all references to Army Force Generation with Sustainable   Readiness (throughout).

o   Replaces LVC–G acronym with LV/GC to reflect current organization of capabilities under the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command Capabilities Manager, Virtual and Gaming (throughout).

Headquarters
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2 February 2018

Effective 2 March 2018

Training

Policies and Management for Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

MARK A. MILLEY
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

GERALD B. O'KEEFE
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation establishes policies and responsibilities for Army-wide life cycle management of training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations, including gaming technology and embedded training, from initial requirements through final disposition, to include maintenance and logistical support.

Applicability. This regulation applies to Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7. The proponent

has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the rank of colonel or the civilian grade equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander, or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix D).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7, 450 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0450.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank

Forms) directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7, 450 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0450.

Committee management. AR 15–1 requires the proponent to justify establishing/continuing committee(s), coordinate draft publications, and coordinate changes in committee status with the U.S. Army Resources and Programs Agency, Department of the Army Committee Management Office (AARP–ZA), 9301 Chapek Road, Building 1458, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5527. Further, if it is determined that an established "group" identified within this regulation, later takes on the characteristics of a committee, as found in the AR 15–1, then the proponent will follow all AR 15–1 requirements for establishing and continuing the group as a committee.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Chapter 1
Introduction

Section I

Overview

1–1. Purpose
This regulation establishes Army policies and responsibilities for life cycle management of training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS).

1–2. References
See appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
See the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities
Responsibilities are listed in chapter 2.

Section II

Policies and Concepts

1–5. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations categories
TADSS is a general term that includes training instrumentation; tactical engagement simulation (TES); battle simulations; targetry; training-unique ammunition; dummy, drill, and inert munitions; casualty assessment systems; training aids; and other training support devices. They incorporate training enablers which support training in the live, virtual/gaming, constructive (LV/GC) environments, regardless of training site, or event, for example. combat training centers (CTCs), home stations, institutions. They are justified, developed, acquired, and fielded to support designated tasks. TADSS are categorized as either "system" or "nonsystem." If a TADSS program does not clearly meet the criteria for either category, the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DCS, G–3/5/7) (DAMO–TRS) will co-chair a panel with the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8 (DCS, G–8) counterpart to determine the category. Since TADSS are subject to public laws and regulatory guidance governing the acquisition of materiel, their categorization can have profound consequences.

a. System TADSS are designed and intended to train individual and/or collective tasks associated with a specific system, Families of systems (FOS), or system of systems (SOS) (for example, UH–60 Helicopters, M1A2 Abrams Tanks, and STRYKER vehicle variants). System TADSS may be standalone, embedded, or appended and are considered a primary component of a system's total package fielding (TPF). System TADSS are funded by equipping program evaluation group (PEG) resources as part of the system acquisition program and are fielded concurrently with the system.

b. Nonsystem TADSS are designed and intended to support general military training and nonsystem-specific training requirements, for example, the engagement skill trainer (EST), which supports marksmanship training. The training program evaluation group (TT PEG) plans and programs resources for the life cycle of nonsystem TADSS to include acquisition, fielding, and sustainment.

c. In accordance with AR 70–1, the acquisition of a training system that supports a new system or equipment will be assigned the same priority as the parent system or equipment. It will be available in time for the fielding of the parent system. Systems will not be fielded without training subsystems.

d. In accordance with AR 71–9, the Army's goal is to procure system TADSS as part of the total system package and terminate TT PEG funding of TADSS which support a system, or FOS. The activity responsible for a materiel system's acquisition is also responsible for developing and executing the life cycle management plan (LCMP) for TADSS supporting a materiel system (system TADSS). Therefore that activity is responsible for the integration of resources to ensure the interoperability of materiel systems with nonsystem TADSS.

e. Training capabilities acquired in response to command-unique requirements, in accordance with chapter 4, are not classified as system or nonsystem training devices unless they are accepted as enduring capabilities and transitioned to an acquisition program via the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) processes. See paragraph 4–6 for additional information pertaining to command-unique TADSS.

f. Items that are not classified as TADSS and are not training equipment as defined in paragraph 1–14, but are training enablers that require garrison management typically do not have a total sustainment package, nor was sustainment budgeted during the acquisition process. Examples of this type of equipment are found in home station training lanes (for example barriers, and foot bridges). To facilitate standard garrison management the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) will determine which program will assume responsibility for this equipment, if a determination is made that these items will be managed as TADSS.

1–6. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations environments

There are three distinct TADSS environments. However, as the Army continues to leverage emerging digital training technologies the distinction between the environments has become blurred, notably between the virtual and constructive environments as evidenced by the emergence of gaming technologies. Gaming is categorized as a sub-component of the virtual environment, however with identifiable distinctions that must be acknowledged and which make it appropriate to now reference the virtual environment as the virtual/gaming environment. The distinct training environments are—

a. Live Training Environment. Training executed in field conditions using tactical equipment (involves real people operating real systems). Examples; ranges and maneuver areas.

b. Virtual/Gaming Training Environment. Synthetic training environments replicated via simulators and/or gaming solutions, generally limited to individual and team/squad collective training. Examples; Engagement Skills Trainers, Flight Simulators and Driver Simulators.

c. Constructive Training Environment. The constructive training environment uses computer models, tools, and interfaces to exercise mission command functions. It involves simulated people operating simulated systems in computer-generated environments. Constructive training provides an 'immersive' command/staff training experience for the collective training of MC tasks and processes, and can be conducted by units from platoon to echelons above corps and in a Joint or Combined environment. A Mission Command Training Program 'Warfighter Exercise' is an example of training enabled by constructive simulations.

1–7. Embedded training and distributed learning

a. Embedded Training (ET) is training conducted through the use of the trainee's operational system within a live, virtual/gaming, or constructive environment (see DODD 1322.18).

b. Distributed learning (DL), that is the delivery of standardized individual, collective, and self-development training to Soldiers, DA Civilians, units, and organizations at the right place and time through the use of multiple means and technology will be considered as the first option when identifying ET solutions. DL may involve—

(1) Student/instructor interaction in real time (for example, via two-way audio/video television) and non-real time (for example, via computer-based training).

(2) Self-paced student instruction without benefit of access to an instructor (for example, the Army Learning Management System courses).

c. ET will function through common technological architecture using common existing industry related standards within integrated live, virtual/gaming, or constructive training capabilities.

d. ET is the preferred technical approach for supporting individual and collective training in units.

e. ET capabilities will be assessed and evaluated by training developers and considered as a preferred means to incorporate training subsystems into the development and follow-on product improvement programs for Army materiel systems.

f. ET may not be cost effective in an operational (collective) training environment because of the quantities of actual systems that may be needed to support training throughput requirements. ET drives specific design performance characteristics of the capability solution and will be described in the training key performance parameters. While ET systems are cost effective solutions in many cases, there are situations that require the option of other training capabilities, for example an external instrumentation system with more range than an embedded solution, based on geographic dispersion as well as the timeline for the fielding of additional capability. Another example would be a determination based on available technology, for example, while an embedded capability may be desirable on armored vehicles, an external solution, that is Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement Systems (MILES) is the better solution for individual and crew served weapons.

1–8. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations requirements justification and validation

TADSS requirements must be justified and validated before being resourced and authorized for procurement and fielding. Systems and FOS training to include TADSS will be considered as a key performance parameter and documented in the appropriate capability document and will be fully addressed in the system training plan (STRAP). If a TADSS is required, it must be documented in the appropriate JCIDS document.

a. Justification. The TADSS must be defined by the training developer, who has lead responsibility in accordance with AR 71–9. The requirement for proposed TADSS is justified when it is based upon an approved training strategy, for

example, Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) Institutional Program of Instruction, Weapons Training Strategy, or an Army command (ACOM), Army service component command (ASCC), or direct reporting unit (DRU) approved training strategy.

b. Validation. The TADSS, to include ET and gaming technologies, are considered materiel candidates subject to the policies and procedures governing the JCIDS and its related processes.

c. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations requirements. These requirements are developed and validated through the JCIDS process resulting in an approved capabilities document (initial capabilities document (ICD), capability development document (CDD), and/or capability production document (CPD). JCIDS documentation includes information systems initial capabilities documents (IS–ICD), or information systems capabilities development documents (IS–CDD) for greater flexibility to incorporate evolving technologies and achieve faster responses from requirements validation processes, enabling a more efficient and agile software development effort.

(1) System TADSS requirements are documented in accordance with AR 71–9 within the supported system's capabilities document and further articulated within the STRAP.

(2) Nonsystem TADSS requirements are documented in accordance with CJCSI 3170, JCIDS Manual, and AR 71–9, individually within an ICD, CDD, or CPD or when appropriately grouped as an FOS, or SOS within a single capabilities document. The Army Training Support Center (ATSC), Training Support Analysis and Integration Directorate (TSAID) leads the Training Device Requirements Review Committee (TDRRC) to ensure nonsystem TADSS capabilities documents meet regulatory requirements and support a valid training need.

(3) As an exception to the formal JCIDS process, operational commanders can use an operational needs statement (ONS) in accordance with AR 71–9, vetted with the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) capability manager and approved by DCS, G–3/5/7 to document and validate their immediate and/or urgent need for a training capability. See chapter 4 for additional information on command-unique requirements and ONS.

1–9. Integrated training environment

a. The Integrated Training Environment (ITE) is the technical integration of training enablers, tools, and TADSS available to support individual and multi-echelon collective training within all Army training domains and training environments, as appropriate.

b. Achieving Department of Defense (DOD) and Army training transformation goals and objectives requires TADSS to be designed and developed for interoperability across the LV/GC environments. However, the creation of the ITE is not intended to be all encompassing in regard to providing interoperability for all things live, virtual, and constructive. The resourcing and development of the ITE will focus on providing only those essential capabilities required to enable approved individual or collective training strategies, for example, CATS, programs of instruction, weapons training strategies, or an ACOM, ASCC, or DRU approved training strategy.

1–10. Training technology integration

a. System and nonsystem training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations. In order to achieve efficiency across the Army's system and nonsystem TADSS investments, the Army Acquisition Executive has designated the Program Executive Office for Army Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation (PEO STRI) as the Army's acquisition agent for training and testing enablers that are not procured or fabricated by a training support center (TSC). System program executive officers (PEOs) and program managers (PMs) retain authority and responsibility for the procurement and life cycle management of their system TADSS. System PEOs and PMs (for example, Tank-Automotive and Armament Command (TACOM)) will coordinate their system TADSS acquisition strategy with PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) to ensure compliance with established Joint LV/GC training architectures and network environments. In accordance with AR 70–1: system PEOs and/or PMs and PEO STRI will work with the DCS, G–3/5/7 and TRADOC to ensure all system and nonsystem TADSS acquisition programs support Army training strategies.

(1) PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) will support the system PEO and/or PM and the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) life cycle management command (LCMC), on a reimbursable basis, in the concept formulation of all required TADSS. This includes, but is not limited to, the development of the TADSS acquisition strategy and program cost estimate for the life cycle of the TADSS, considering common and/or reuse components, LV/GC integration, interoperability requirements, and post fielding activities upon transfer of the TADSS into sustainment.

(2) System PEO and/or PM, AMC LCMC, and PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO)will work together on the most effective and efficient manner for executing the TADSS acquisition and sustainment for each specific system.

(3) If acquisition management of the TADSS stays with the system PEO and/or PM, PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO)will remain in close consultation with the responsible PEO and/or PM and the AMC LCMC to ensure interoperability and life cycle cost efficiency objectives are achieved.

(4) System PEO and/or PMs will provide updates to their TADSS acquisition strategy as a part of their annual weapon system review, and all Training Support System Enterprise (TSSE) events, for example management reviews, modernization reviews, and so on.

(5) An AMC chartered Life Cycle Support Engineering Center will be consulted on any system involving software to ensure supportability is appropriately covered.

b. Testing and training. The testing and training communities use similar or like-type technologies to meet mission requirements. Operational versions of training enablers are routinely developed by the testing community, using prototype versions of the enabler. Follow on versions, whether a later increment of the specific enabler, or the next generation may be developed using the operational system. These technologies include LV/GC TADSS; instrumentation systems; target systems and targetry; threat simulators and emulators; TES; models for simulating environments, conditions, or systems; and numerous other forms of models and simulations. Given these similarities, the Army's goal is to achieve and maintain efficiency by leveraging or integrating testing and training support requirements, using the same systems for testing and training.

1–11. Total package fielding

The Army's goal is to field TADSS and materiel systems as a total package, and ensure the fielding of a trainable, logistically supportable, and fully operational capability to the Force. Although the TPF goal is the same for TADSS and materiel systems, the objectives for each vary to some degree.

a. System and nonsystem TADSS TPF objectives include resourcing, concurrent fielding, and sustaining the following infrastructure requirements:

(1) TADSS end items.

(2) Construction of TADSS real property facilities or modification to existing real property facilities in accordance with AR 420–1.

(3) Operators and maintainers.

(4) Infrastructure requirements.

(5) Spares, repair parts, and items of supply.

(6) A TADSS training support package (TSP) that describes how the user—

(a) Plans, prepares, and conducts training with the TADSS.

(b) Operates and maintains the TADSS.

(7) Special tools and test equipment (STTE).

b. Materiel system TPF objectives include resourcing, concurrent fielding, and sustaining the following as required to support the Army's goal:

(1) Standalone system TADSS end items and ET.

(2) TADSS facilities (new permanent or temporary infrastructure construction) or (modification to existing facilities real property facilities) in accordance with AR 420–1.

(3) Operators and maintainers.

(4) Spares, repair parts, and items of supply.

(5) System TADSS TSPs that describe how the user—

(a) Plans, prepares, and conducts training with the TADSS.

(b) Operates and maintains the TADSS.

(6) Actual materiel systems to the institution to support the training throughput.

(7) Resources and/or hardware and software required to integrate the system into training instrumentation systems.

(8) Software licenses required to enable system training across the training domains.

(9) STTE.

c. The TPF objectives for modifications and upgrades to materiel systems include the following:

(1) Modification and/or upgrade of fielded system TADSS end items and ET.

(2) Modification to TADSS real property facilities in accordance with AR 420–1.

(3) Increases or decreases in operators and maintainers.

(4) Changes to spares, repair parts, and items of supply.

(5) Changes to TADSS TSPs.

(6) Modification and/or upgrade of materiel systems issued to the institution(s) and/or training base.

(7) Resources and/or hardware and software required to integrate the modified or upgraded system into training instrumentation systems.

(8) Updated or new software licenses required to enable system training across the training domains.

d. The DAMO–TRS Division Chief (DCS, G37/TR) will monitor and report to the TSSE critical adjustments to program modernization.

1–12. Training support system programs

a. To ensure TPF is addressed in the planning, programming, and acquisition of nonsystem TADSS, the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) restructured its resource management of nonsystem TADSS into a formal TSS management structure. The Training Support System (TSS) Program structure consists of the Sustainable Range Program (SRP), Mission Command Training Support Program (MCTSP), Soldier Training and Support Program (STSP), the CTC Modernization Program, and The Training Information Infrastructure (TII) Program.

b. Each of these programs has a DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) lead agent and a TRADOC Combined Arms Center - Training (CAC–T) lead which ensures that LV/GC modernization initiatives include requirements for operations and support, facilities, and management support systems.

c. The following are the current TSS programs:

(1) *Soldier Training Support Program.* The STSP includes individual Soldier through crew-level virtual and live TADSS, TSC, and virtual training facility operations. STSP manages TADSS production and fabrication of training devices, manages loan and issuance of TADSS, provides instructor/operator support for specific virtual TADSS, and other TADSS support that enables commanders to execute individual and collective training at installations and TRADOC schools.

(2) *Mission Command Training Support Program.* The MCTSP includes constructive simulations, collective virtual simulators and simulations to include gaming, Mission Training Complex (MTC) CTC, battle simulations centers, mission support training facilities, and operations and support for MCTSP-related facilities. This TSS program includes commercially available, Army-developed, and command-unique digital video gaming applications and technologies adapted for, or designed specifically for, use in supporting Army training. A primary objective of the gaming sub-program is to define the future role and application of gaming technology in support of individual and collective training across the operational (collective), institutional (leader development), and self-development training domains.

(3) *Sustainable Range Program.* The SRP includes the core programs (the range and training land program (RTLP) and integrated training area management (ITAM) program). SRP functions include range design and development; target systems and targetry; training instrumentation systems; facilities for urban operations training, including breech and shoot houses, and training land management. These products and services are sorted and managed under one of three SRP subprograms: range operations, range modernization, or ITAM.

(4) *Combat Training Center Modernization Program.* The CTC Modification Program includes CTC instrumentation and communications systems including mission command systems used to support higher headquarters control, exercise control, and after action review purposes, CTC-unique live fire range systems, blue and red force TADSS, training support facilities, and CTC-unique TES applications.

(5) *Training Information Infrastructure Program.* The TII Program consists of two major components—Army Training Information System and point of delivery systems for distributed learning. Training information infrastructure provides the hardware, software, and communications systems, conforming to both Joint and Army architectures and standards that enable the development, storage, retrieval, delivery, and management of training information for use by individuals, units, and institutions worldwide.

(6) *Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations Logistic Support Program (commonly referred to by its management decision package title as the TADSS Maintenance Program).* The TADSS Maintenance Program provides fiscal resources for the life cycle contractor support (LCCS) of fielded TADSS under a PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) managed logistics support contract. This contract logistics support includes maintenance, supply, and limited operations, and support for specific enablers. The TADSS Maintenance Program covers all Army nonsystem TADSS, system TADSS transitioned to PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) for life cycle support (LCS), and command-unique TADSS as approved by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS).

d. More details on the construct and management of these programs are available in AR 350–1 and AR 350–52.

1–13. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations management and execution commands

a. Execution commands provide management and oversight of TSS products, services, and facilities on an installation or training site in support of mission commanders' institutional and operational training functions.

b. Execution commands are—

(1) U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) on Regular Army and USAR installations in the continental United States (CONUS).

(2) U.S. Army, Pacific, including 8th U.S. Army.

(3) National Guard Bureau (NGB) for ARNG installations in the U.S.

(4) U.S. Army, Europe supporting European and U.S. Army, Africa requirements.

(5) U.S. Army Central Command in the central command area of responsibility.

(6) U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) ITAM only on ATEC test ranges.

(7) U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) for the National Training Center, SRP, and/or ITAM, and STSP.

(8) The 75th Training Division, operates five MTCs: Houston, TX; Arlington Heights, IL; Fort Knox, KY, AL; Fort Dix, NJ; and Camp Parks, CA. The U.S. Army Reserve Command executes TSS functions on local training areas operated by the U.S. Army Reserve Command Regional Readiness Centers as a mission activity.

Section III

Exceptions

1–14. Training equipment and other training enablers

a. Training equipment is an operational system or component of an operational system used to support training in an institutional (leader development), or unit (collective) training environment. Generally, operational equipment or components of operational equipment used to support training are not considered TADSS if the item(s) exists within the Army inventory. Generally, TSCs will not account for training equipment on their individual property accountability records and will not add training equipment to the Training Support-Material Armywide Tracking System (TS–MATS). However, when an installation TSC is directed by the senior commander to store and/or account for training equipment, a local device number will be created for use in TS–MATS, with the understanding that the TSC is not resourced, nor responsible for, the life cycle sustainment and/or maintenance of training equipment that is not a program of record TADSS.

(1) Operational equipment requirements to support operational (collective) training and the CTCs will be addressed in the system's capabilities document, included within the system's basis of issue plan (BOIP), and resourced by the Equipping Program Evaluation Group to include sustainment costs.

(2) Subject to availability, conversion of operational equipment already in the Army inventory to training equipment will be accomplished through a change to the gaining organization's table of distribution and allowances, authorizing the item of equipment to be issued to the organization.

b. Other training enablers are those items acquired through rapid acquisition processes, such as those produced in response to an operational needs statement and those acquired directly by commands, outside of Army acquisition processes. The primary distinction between TADSS and other training enablers is not what the device is used for but how it was acquired. Other training enablers are those items that support individual and collective training but are not considered TADSS because they lack the documentation described in paragraph 1–8. These training enablers are not an Army acquisition program and are not considered training equipment because they are not shown in the Army inventory of equipment. An example of an "other training enabler" is the overpass structure installed on Counter Improvised Explosive Devices training lanes.

c. Training equipment and training enablers acquired under AR 350–32 do not fall within the purview of this regulation.

d. The TSSE does not procure, manage, repair, or provide instruction on training equipment.

1–15. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations employing information technology

Information technology embedded in TADSS and used exclusively for the operation of TADSS or configured as battle staff simulations for command and control training will be acquired and managed under the authority of AR 70–1 and this regulation ensuring systems are developed and maintained in accordance with the Army Knowledge Enterprise Architecture and the Army's software blocking process and accredited in accordance with DODI 8510.01 (if connected to an external network).

Chapter 2
Responsibilities

Section I

Headquarters, Department of the Army

2–1. Deputy Under Secretary of the Army

The Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (DUSA) will—

a. Oversee the test and evaluation (T&E) of TADSS developed via an approved JCIDS document, an approved ONS, or Joint urgent operational needs statement (JUONS) document, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) (ASA (ALT)), the DCS, G–3/5/7, and the ATEC.

b. Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7, TRADOC, and ATEC in identifying opportunities to conduct integrated testing and evaluation and training support technologies.

c. Review all TADSS capabilities documents (ICDs, CDDs, and CPDs) and associated supporting documentation to assess the feasibility and adequacy of the system's comprehensive testing and evaluation strategy and requirements and potential impact on the Army's TSS programs.

d. Review and coordinate with the DCS, G–3/5/7 the approval of nonsystem TADSS capabilities documents (ICDs, CDDs, CPDs, ONS, and/or JUONS) and associated supporting documentation.

e. Advise the TADSS milestone decision review on all T&E related matters to include ensuring T&E strategy on the approved test and evaluation management plan, (or subsequent associated documentation) and overseeing developmental and operational testing of TADSS and nonsystem TADSS.

2–2. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)
The ASA (ALT) will—

a. Provide oversight, review, and ensure TADSS acquisition programs are administered in accordance with DOD policies and guidelines.

b. Develop and promulgate Army TADSS-related acquisition policies and procedures.

c. Designate the appropriate level of centralized management and approve any establishment or disestablishment of a TADSS program or a PM in the Army acquisition structure.

d. Direct the acquisition of approved directed requirements for TADSS authorized by an approved ONS or JUONS, in coordination with the DCS, G–3/5/7.

e. Assign new requirements for TADSS in accordance with DOD and AR 70–1 policies and guidelines (for example, materiel development decision) for planning, programming, budgeting, and acquisition.

f. Oversee PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) as the PEO conducts acquisition functions and management of Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES).

g. Be responsible for the research and development, acquisition, fielding, and sustainment of MILES.

h. Procure MILES to support Army funded requirements in accordance with all applicable regulations and basis of issue (BOI).

i. Forecast, budget, and provide for centralized maintenance (either contract or in-house) of all MILES lines types. Establish and enforce the most efficient maintenance practices.

j. Provide fiscal resources for the LCCS of fielded MILES under the Warfighter Focus Contract using contract performance factors to ensure MILES are maintained to standard.

2–3. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7
The DCS, G–3/5/7 will—

a. Exercise Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) supervision for defining concepts, strategies, resources, policies, and programs for Army training and training support.

b. Develop training support goals and objectives.

c. Act as approval authority for TRADOC validated training capability requirements.

d. Set priorities for TADSS BOI planning and distribution.

e. Review and analyze training strategies and programs for the effective use and application of TADSS.

f. Provide policy guidance in the Army Training Strategy portion of the ACP and training-specific guidance as part of the TRADOC capabilities needs analysis process.

g. Establish TSS programs and processes to manage and prioritize the Army's nonsystem TADSS.

h. Plan, program, and budget resources for the following:

(1) The research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E), fielding, LCS, and management of nonsystem TADSS. Intent is to ensure the Army's nonsystem TADSS TPF goal and objectives are achieved in terms of resourcing operations and support, sustainment, facilities, and management support systems.

(2) Maintenance of system TADSS transitioned to PEO STRI for LCS.

Note. The TT PEG resources the maintenance of system TADSS, but not their acquisition, or lifecycle sustainment.

(3) Demilitarization and disposal of nonsystem TADSS managed under the PEO STRI LCCS Program.

i. Assist the DCS, G–8 in analyzing and coordinating requirements for training programs to support materiel systems training and ensure priorities for the resourcing and acquisition of system TADSS and ET are commensurate with the system's priority and support the Army's TPF goals and objectives.

j. Represent the training community on the Functional Capabilities Board and associated review boards, as appropriate, to review and manage the JCIDS process.

k. In conjunction with Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Test and Evaluation) (DUSA–TE), review and coordinate the approval of system TADSS capabilities documents (ICDs (IS-CDDs), CDDs (IS-CDDs), CPDs and ONS) and supporting documentation to assess the adequacy of the system's training strategy and requirements and the potential impact on the Army's TSS programs.

l. In conjunction with DUSA–TE, review and coordinate the approval of nonsystem TADSS capabilities documents (ICDs (IS-ICDs), CDDs (IS-CDDs), CPDs and ONS) and supporting documentation.

m. Review planned command-unique requirements for nonsystem TADSS and, where appropriate, integrate command-unique requirements into planned or ongoing Army programs.

n. Establish policy on conducting PFTEA on fielded TADSS.

o. Direct the training simulations division to do the following:

(1) Co-chair, with the TRADOC TSS Program TSS management reviews to address TSS Program issues and establish or adjust program priorities. Membership will consist of representatives from across the Army as directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS).

(2) Co-chair, with the TRADOC representative, a training Council of Colonels (CoC) to synchronize and integrate TADSS modernization, operations, and sustainment requirements across the TSS programs. Membership will consist of representatives as directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS).

(3) Tri-chair, with the TRADOC TSS and PEO STRI program leads, training support modernization reviews.

(4) Co-chair with the TRADOC representative an annual TSS workshop/user's conference to disseminate and update policies and capture feedback from installation level training support providers.

(5) Conduct recurring coordination and discussion in a forum designated as the TRIAD, consisting of the DCS, G37/TR (DOT), TRADOC, CAC–T and Commander, PEO STRI to ensure synchronization and coordination of requirements, programming, acquisition, and sustainment in preparation for scheduled Training General Officer Steering Committees (TGOSCs).

(6) Conduct semiannual management reviews of maintenance and sustainment requirements in the WCLS management decision package (MDEP) portfolio.

p. Establish policies, procedures, and responsibilities for developing TADSS BOIPs and distribution plans.

q. Review and approve TADSS BOIPs and review distribution plans for nonsystem TADSS.

r. Provide TSS program subject matter experts (SMEs) to support annual TRADOC branch proponent and center of excellence TSS reviews and theater IPR.

s. Direct the Commander, TRADOC, CAC–T as the Army lead for managing the Army's fielded TADSS to coordinate, direct, and oversee the redistribution of Army TADSS assets to support mobilization, contingency operations, and evolving user command or agency training needs.

t. Forward approved directed requirements for TADSS to the ASA (ALT) for acquisition.

u. Within the Army modeling and simulation research, development, and acquisition (RDA) domain, serve as the training community manager.

v. In conjunction with TRADOC, coordinate with ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, DCS, G–8, ASA (ALT), system PEOs (for example, PEO–EIS and TACOM) and PEO simulation, training, and instrumentation to ensure all TADSS and other training enablers support approved Army training strategies and adhere to established acquisition decision support processes.

w. Program analysts will align program objective memorandum (POM) validated and critical requirements with the appropriate requirement document in order to provide the most effective environment for the acquisition of nonsystem TADSS, based on overall TSS priorities. Requirements documents are authoritative sources for validating requirements to compete for funding.

x. Notify the Army Systems Acquisition Review Council's executive secretary that a material development decision is required for nonsystem TADSS. The executive secretary will coordinate with the Deputy for Acquisition and Systems Management (SAAL–ZS), the DCS, G–3/5/7, TRADOC and the appropriate PEO to determine when to conduct the initial materiel development decision review.

y. Provide policy, resources, and prioritizes strategy for Army training standards for MILES.

z. Serves as the Department of the Army staff agency (DAMO–TRS) and MDEP manager for three distinct MDEPs that support MILES; TBAS, WCLS, and TAVI.

2–4. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4
The DCS, G–4 will—

a. Provide detailed property accountability policy and procedure to account for fielded TADSS.

b. Provide logistics policies and procedures for the accountability of MILES.

c. Provide transportation funding in support of shipping MILES between installations to ensure MILES assets are available to the point of need.

2–5. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8

The DCS, G–8 will—

a. Establish policy to ensure the following:

(1) Requirements for ET and system TADSS are included in the system's capability document and/or supporting documentation.

(2) Sufficient materiel systems, to include hardware and software systems, are fielded to the operational training base in time to meet projected training throughput requirements.

(3) Resources are planned, programmed, and budgeted to do the following (intent is to ensure the Army attains its TPF goals and objectives):

(a) Support the concurrent development and fielding of system TADSS and ET that support materiel system programs across the warfighting functions or Joint capability areas.

(b) Support the integration of new materiel systems into CTC and home station instrumentation systems.

(c) Field systems and TADSS to the institution(s) to support approved POI training requirements.

(d) Acquire and provide system related software licenses to support institutional, home station, and CTC training requirements.

(e) Develop and concurrently field TADSS TSPs to the user community. As a minimum, the system TADSS TSPs provide for sustainment of operator, trainer, and maintainer skills.

(f) Concurrently, modify or upgrade system and nonsystem TADSS, to include ET and training instrumentation, impacted by planned modifications or upgrades to materiel systems. Intent is to ensure training enablers remain current with changes to materiel systems. This applies to all system TADSS and ET regardless of whether the system PM, item manager, or DCS, G–3/5/7 funds and manages the day-to-day LCS for the affected TADSS.

b. Ensure that system reviews assess the status of each system's TSP and related issues are addressed.

c. Coordinate system capability documents and related documentation with the DCS, G–3/5/7 to assess the adequacy of the proposed system's training support.

d. Ensure rapid acquisition and fielding initiatives are coordinated with the DCS, 3/5/7 and resources are provided to enable training for deployed and deploying units and the operational training base.

2–6. Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

The ACSIM will review TADSS capabilities documents to including, but not limited to DCS, G–3/5/7 approved TES, range instrumentation, targetry, and gaming technology BOIPs, distribution plans, and MFPs to identify and forecast impacts on the training support infrastructure at gaining installations.

2–7. Chief, National Guard Bureau

The CNGB will—

a. Assist FORSCOM and TRADOC in formulating ARNG functional training strategies as a part of the Army's CATS program.

b. Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7, TRADOC, PEO STRI, and IMCOM (as supported by AR 350–52), in the—

(1) Review of capability documents for Army TADSS including, but not limited to DCS, G–3/5/7 approved tactical engagement system (TES), range instrumentation, targetry, and gaming technologies to ensure user requirements are addressed.

(2) Planning, programming, and budgeting of resources to operate, support, and sustain Army TADSS and related TSS infrastructure.

(3) Development and staffing of TADSS BOIPs, distribution plans, and materiel fielding plans (MFPs).

(4) Planning for and redistribution of fielded TADSS to support the Army Campaign Plan (ACP).

(5) Conduct of post-fielding training effectiveness analysis (PFTEA) or data collection on fielded TADSS to assess training effectiveness and efficiencies.

c. Coordinate ARNG command-unique TADSS requirements with the DCS, G–3/5/7, TRADOC, ASA (ALT), and IMCOM, when appropriate.

d. Plan, program, and budget resources to operate, support, and sustain training enablers acquired as command-unique TADSS.

e. At locations where the ARNG has operational control of a TSC, MTC, ranges, and/or other training support resources do the following:

(1) Ensure inventory control and property accountability for TADSS assets per paragraph 6–5 of this regulation.

(2) Use the approved Web-based automated support systems, TS–MATS to report TADSS inventory and utilization data to the DCS, G–3/5/7 and TRADOC and use the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS) to schedule TADSS in a facility separate from the TSC.

(3) Report specified TSS enabler usage in accordance with this regulation, paragraph 6–6.

(4) Provide required LCS on all TADSS assets not maintained by an Army-sponsored LCCS program under PEO STRI or an AMC item manager.

f. Review TRADOC developed training plans and strategies to ensure the user's training environments, constraints, training goals, and/or objectives are addressed.

g. Based upon approved Army and TRADOC training strategies, establish training guidance and integrate TADSS into command training programs.

h. As requested, assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 and TRADOC in scheduling and conducting installation, site, and/or theater-level mission essential requirements (MERs), assessments, and/or in-process reviews.

i. Host ARNG theater in-process reviews (IPRs) and MER assessments, installation site visits and participate in other TSSE meetings.

j. Participate, as a core and/or voting member of the TSS management reviews, training support work groups (Training CoCs), working groups, and workshops.

k. Plan, program, and budget for the demilitarization and disposal of ARNG-unique TADSS under ARNG LCS management.

l. Direct subordinate commanders that procurement of TADSS, or gaming solutions will not occur without prior coordination with TRADOC in order to—

(1) Ensure synchronization with validated Army doctrine, training strategies, and interoperability with existing and planned TADSS.

(2) Ensure standardized training environments exist across the Army.

(3) Eliminate unnecessary duplication.

(4) Allow for logical sustainment and integration planning.

m. Ensure respective TSC facilities are maintained and manned to support MILES storage, pre- and post-operational checks, issue and turn-in procedures/operations.

n. Provide common level of support to include training certification for the use of MILES.

o. Ensure unit representatives submit a MILES request 120 days prior to a training event (Homestation, Exportable Combat Training Capability (XCTC), and so forth) to their supporting TSC.

p. Prioritize MILES exercise support during peak training to deconflict the use of the Army's limited MILES assets, as required.

2–8. Chief, Army Reserve

The CAR will—

a. Assist FORSCOM and TRADOC in the formulation of USAR functional training strategies as a part of the Army's CATS program.

b. Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7, TRADOC, and PEO STRI and IMCOM (as supported by AR 350–52), when appropriate, in the following:

(1) Review capability documents for Army TADSS including, but not limited to DCS, G–3/5/7 approved TES, range instrumentation, targetry, and gaming technologies to ensure user requirements are addressed.

(2) Plan, program, and budget resources to operate, support, and sustain Army TADSS and related TSS infrastructure.

(3) Assist in the development and staffing of TADSS BOIPs, distribution plans, and MFPs.

(4) Planning for and redistribution of fielded TADSS to support the ACP.

(5) Conduct PFTEA or data collection on fielded TADSS to assess training effectiveness and efficiencies.

c. Coordinate command-unique TADSS requirements with the DCS, G–3/5/7, TRADOC, and PEO STRI and with the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, and DRU, when necessary.

d. Plan, program, and budget resources to operate, support, and sustain training enablers acquired as command-unique TADSS.

e. Plan, program, and budget for the demilitarization and disposal of ARNG-unique TADSS under USAR LCS management.

f. At locations where the USAR has operational control of a TSC, MTC, ranges, and/or other training support resources do the following:

(1) Ensure inventory control and property accountability for TADSS assets per paragraph 6–5 of this regulation.

(2) Use the approved Web-based automated support systems, TS–MATS to report TADSS inventory and utilization data to the DCS, G–3/5/7 and TRADOC and use the RFMSS to schedule TADSS in a facility separate from the TSC.

(3) Report specified TSS enabler usage in accordance with this regulation, paragraph 6–6.

(4) Provide required LCS on all TADSS assets not maintained by an Army-sponsored LCCS Program under PEO STRI or an AMC item manager.

g. Review TRADOC developed training plans and strategies to ensure the user's training environments, constraints, training goals, and/or objectives are addressed.

h. Based upon approved Army and TRADOC training strategies, establish training guidance and integrate TADSS into USAR training programs.

i. Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 and TRADOC in scheduling and conducting installation, site, and/or theater-level MER assessments and/or IPRs, as requested.

j. Host USAR theater IPRs, MER assessments and installation site visits and participate in other TSSE directed meetings, as directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7.

k. Participate as a core or voting member of the TSS management reviews, Training CoCs, working groups and workshops.

l. Plan, program, and budget for the demilitarization and disposal of USAR command-unique TADSS under USAR LCS management.

m. Direct subordinate commanders that procurement of TADSS, or gaming solutions will not occur without prior co-ordination with TRADOC in order to—

(1) Ensure synchronization with validated Army doctrine, training strategies, and interoperability with existing and planned TADSS.

(2) Ensure standardized training environments exist across the Army.

(3) Eliminate unnecessary duplication.

(4) Allow for logical sustainment and integration planning.

n. Ensure respective TSC facilities are maintained and manned to support MILES storage, pre- and post-operational checks, issue and turn-in procedures/operations.

o. Provide common level of support to include training certification for the use of MILES.

p. Ensure unit representatives submit a MILES request 120 days prior to a training event (Homestation, XCTC, and so forth) to their supporting TSC.

q. Prioritize MILES exercise support during peak training to deconflict the use of the Army's limited MILES assets, as required.

2–9. Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
The COE will—

a. Review the fielding strategy in coordination with the applicable ACOM, ASCC, or DRU for each TADSS program to ensure facilities requirements have been identified.

b. Assist with the development of the facilities support plan for TADSS programs.

c. Review TADSS documents to ensure military construction, Army (MCA) projects are identified and validate the cost data.

d. Provide technical advice and assistance to the DCS, G–3/5/7 and TRADOC proponents pertaining to the design of facilities, conduct of military engineering projects, and geospatial requirements in support of modernization and sustainment of TSS programs.

Section II

Sustainment of TSS Programs Army Commanders and Other Leaders

2–10. Commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units

a. Commanders of ACOMs, DRUs, and ASCCs—

(1) Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), TRADOC (CAC–T/TSAID) (ATIC–SA), PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO), and IMCOM (IMPO–T), when appropriate, with the following:

(a) Planning, programming, and budgeting of resources to operate, support, and sustain Army TADSS and related TSS infrastructure.

(b) Developing and staffing of TADSS BOIPs, distribution plans, and MFPs.

(c) Planning for and redistribution of fielded TADSS to support the ACP.

(d) Conducting PFTEAs or data collection on fielded TADSS, including: TES, range instrumentation, targetry, and gaming technologies to assess training effectiveness and efficiencies.

(2) Reviewing capability documents for Army TADSS to ensure user requirements are addressed.

(3) Coordinate command-unique TADSS requirements with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), TRADOC, and PEO STRI and with IMCOM, when appropriate.

(4) Planning, programming, and budgeting resources to operate, support, and sustain training enablers acquired as command-unique TADSS.

(5) At installations where the operational or institutional commander, as the installation senior commander, with operational control of the TSC, MTC, ranges, and/or other training, support resources do the following:

(a) Ensure property accountability and inventory control of TADSS and other TSS resources in accordance with this regulation, paragraph 6–5.

(b) Use the approved Web-based systems, TS–MATS and/or RFMSS to report TADSS inventory and utilization data to TRADOC. Report specified TSS enabler usage in accordance with this regulation, paragraph 6–6.

(c) Provide required LCS on all TADSS assets not maintained by an Army-sponsored LCCS Program under PEO STRI or an AMC item manager.

(6) Review TRADOC-developed training strategies to ensure the user's training environments, constraints, and training goals and objectives are addressed.

(7) Establish training guidance and integrate TADSS into command training programs, based upon approved Army and TRADOC training strategies.

(8) Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 and TRADOC, in scheduling and conducting installation and/or theater level MER assessments and/or IPRs, as requested.

(9) Participate as a core and/or voting member of the TSS management reviews, Training CoCs, and working groups.

(10) As directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), participate in TSC manager, MTC user, and SRP-related meetings.

(11) Direct subordinate commanders that procurement of TADSS, to include TES, range instrumentation, targetry, and gaming technologies will not occur without prior coordination with TRADOC in order to—

(a) Ensure synchronization with validated Army doctrine, training strategies, and interoperability with existing and planned TADSS.

(b) Ensure standardized training environments exist across the Army.

(c) Eliminate unnecessary duplication.

(d) Allow for logical sustainment and integration planning.

(12) Develop policies, procedures, resource requirements, and priorities for management and execution of TSS programs and associated assets in their respective area of responsibilities (AORs).

(13) Be responsible for the execution of training support at the installation level.

(14) Ensure TSC facilities are manned and maintained to support MILES storage, pre- and post-operational checks, loan, issue, and turn-in procedures.

(15) Provide common levels of support to include training certification for MILES users.

(16) Direct the training certification on the use of MILES prior to conducting live training exercises using MILES.

(17) Ensure subordinate commands confirm MILES training certification as a part of their command inspection programs.

(18) Perform the first line of maintenance for MILES to include the visual inspection, functional testing, diagnostic testing, check for general cleanliness, PMCS, and preparation for issue/re-issue of MILES. Ensure MILES device stocks are rotated and all assets are being utilized.

(19) Induct unserviceable MILES into maintenance.

(20) Direct subordinate units to submit their requests to their servicing TSC for MILES support in a timely manner. Request for MILES will be submitted 90 days prior to an exercise for CONUS use; 150 days for MILES OCONUS use. This enables the TSSE ample time to coordinate and execute a redistribution effort to ensure training is supported when and where needed.

(21) Prioritize MILES exercise support (USARPAC and USAREUR) during peak training to deconflict the use of the Army's limited MILES assets as required.

b. Unit commanders will—

(1) Enforce the TSC training certification program to ensure Soldiers are trained and certified prior to a live training exercise using MILES.

(2) Coordinate with the supporting TSC for MILES requirements (at a minimum: 90 days CONUS, 180 days OCONUS) prior to the training event. For deploying units, request MILES from the theater TSC at 180 days and expect confirmation not later than 90 days prior to deployment. This allows for the TSC and the TSSE to ensure MILES are available and operational for the unit.

(3) Ensure training event planning include the scheduling of supporting personnel, MILES contact teams, training.

(4) Ensure training event planning include the scheduling of supporting personnel, MILES contact teams, training, required TADSS, ranges, unit resources, and coordinated with the local TSC on proper installation for I–MILES, required supplies (velcro and batteries) and Class V requirements which must be programmed for and obtained prior to the exercise.

(5) Ensure MILES cleanliness and serviceability in accordance with the appropriate policy to the TSC, upon the completion of training.

(6) Ensure units identify, separate, and tag all unserviceable MILES components prior to turn-in.

(7) Address appropriate property accountability procedures in accordance with AR 710–2, AR 735–5, and DA Pam 710–2–1, if loss or damage to MILES devices occurs.

(8) Ensure units provide TSC with total numbers of Soldiers trained on MILES to be included on TS–MATS usage reporting data.

(9) Ensure units do not delay turn-in of MILES to allow follow-on units to have MILES available and allow time for MILES maintenance to occur in a timely manner.

2–11. Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command
The CG, FORSCOM will—

a. Establish plans to formulate training mobilization teams within CONUS to assist CG, TRADOC in identifying and prioritizing TSS Program assets to be deployed in support of operations.

b. Assist the Army, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), TRADOC CAC–T/TSAID (ATIC–SA), PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO), and IMCOM (IMOP–T), when appropriate, with the following:

(1) Identify and prioritize TSS Program requirements, to include the movement of TADSS to support the sustainable readiness (SR) process.

(2) Assist in the planning, programming, and budgeting resources to operate, support, and sustain Army TADSS and related TSS related infrastructure.

(3) Develop and staff TADSS BOIPs and distribution plans.

(4) Plan for and redistribute fielded TADSS as directed to support the ACP.

(5) Conduct PFTEAs or collect data on fielded TADSS to assess training effectiveness and efficiencies.

c. Review capability documents for all Army TADSS to ensure user requirements are addressed.

d. Coordinate command-unique TADSS requirements with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), TRADOC CAC–T/TSAID) (ATIC–SA), and PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) and with IMCOM (IMOP–T), when appropriate.

e. Plan, program, and budget resources to operate, support, and sustain training enablers acquired as command- unique TADSS.

f. Perform the following at installations where the operational commander, as the installation senior commander has control of the TSC, MTC, ranges, and/or other training support resources:

(1) Ensure property accountability and inventory control of TADSS and other TSS resources.

(2) Report specified TSS enabler usage in accordance with this regulation, paragraph 6–6.

(3) Provide required LCS on all TADSS assets not maintained by an Army-sponsored LCCS Program under PEO STRI or an AMC item manager.

g. Review TRADOC developed training strategies with appropriate ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU as appropriate, to ensure the user's training environments, constraints, training goals, and/or objectives are addressed.

h. Based upon approved Army and TRADOC training strategies, establish training guidance, and integrate TADSS into command training programs.

i. As requested, assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and TRADOC, in scheduling and conducting installation and theater-level MER assessments and/or IPRs.

j. Participate as a core or voting member of the TSS management reviews, Training CoCs, TSS Workshops and working groups.

k. Co-chair theater IPRs and participate in TSC manager, MTC user, and SRP-related meetings, as directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS).

l. Direct subordinate commanders that procurement of TADSS, or gaming solutions will not occur without prior coordination with TRADOC in order to—

(1) Ensure synchronization with validated Army doctrine, training strategies, and interoperability with existing and planned TADSS.

(2) Ensure standardized training environments exist across the Army.

(3) Eliminate unnecessary duplication.

(4) Allow for logical sustainment and integration planning.

m. Prioritize MILES exercise support during peak training to deconflict the use of the Army's limited MILES assets, as required.

n. Direct the training certification on the use of MILES prior to conducting live training exercises using MILES.

o. Ensure subordinate commands confirm MILES training certification as a part of their command inspection programs.

2–12. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
The CG, TRADOC will—

a. Ensure system and nonsystem TADSS capability documents are developed in accordance with DODD 5000.01, CJCSI 3170.01H, AR 70–1, AR 71–9, and this regulation. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to—

(1) Validate, coordinate, and staff TADSS capability requirements documentation with user ACOM, ASCC, DRU, field operating agencies (FOAs), and other appropriate organizations in support of approved training strategies from initiation through approval.

(2) Assist operational commanders in the development of command-unique TADSS capabilities documents, or ONS as appropriate.

b. Ensure the Army identifies the resources required to attain its training goals and objectives by—

(1) Functioning as the lead agent for Army TADSS requirements and advising DCS, G37/TR (DAMO–TRS) with support from proponents, ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, PEOs, TACOM and other appropriate agencies with the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution of resources to develop, operate, modernize, and sustain Army TADSS and related TSS infrastructure.

(2) Reviewing life cycle costs submitted by proponents, TRADOC capability managers (TCMs), PEOs, TACOM and other agencies as appropriate to ensure efficient and effective use of resources.

(3) Assisting the DCS, G37/TR with the identification, prioritization, and development of mitigation courses of action for TADSS requirements to address resourcing challenges.

(4) Executing the TSS governance process to monitor and address TADSS requirements throughout the POM process.

(5) Ensuring that TADSS investments are aligned with near, mid, and long range Army training strategies.

(6) Conducting recurring coordination and discussion in a forum designated as the TRIAD, consisting of the DCS, G37/TR (DOT), TRADOC CAC–T//TSAID (ATIC–SA) and Commander, PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) to ensure synchronization and coordination of requirements, programming, acquisition, and sustainment in preparation for scheduled TGOSCs.

(7) Serving as the HQDA lead for TADSS inventory and management. Implement, manage, and maintain the TS–MATS to support peacetime and mobilization training requirements. TS–MATS is the current, approved system for issuing, receiving, and hand-receipting all accountable TADSS within the Army. Use TS–MATS to collect utilization data to assist HQDA in the management of Armywide TADSS assets.

(8) Designating a proponent school or center for each TADSS Program and a TRADOC lead command or agency for each TSS Program (MCTSP, SRP, STSP, TII and CTC modernization) to manage TADSS for which the program has responsibility.

c. Ensure comprehensive TADSS oversight and life cycle management by—

(1) Recommending training and training support policies and procedure in support of Department of the Army (DA) policy.

(2) Reviewing and recommending changes to TADSS acquisition policy and regulations.

(3) Acting as co-chair with DCS, G37/TR counterparts the following recurring TSS governance forums:

(a) Management reviews (MRs).

(b) Modernization reviews (tri-chair with DCS, G37/TR (DAMO–TRS) and PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO)).

(c) Training CoCs and Training CoC executive sessions.

(d) Training support system reviews (TSSRs), or approved substitute forum.

(e) Theater IPRs.

(f) Installation level MER site assessments.

(4) Direct participation by TRADOC proponents, TCMs, centers of excellence, and other TRADOC agencies in TSS program related meetings, working groups, and IPRs as requested.

(5) Co-chairing with DCS, G37/TR (DAMO–TRS) an annual TSC workshop/user's conference to disseminate and update policies and capture feedback from installation level training support providers.

(6) Develop and maintain an updated TSS master plan to support the ACP and Army Training Strategy. As a minimum, the TSS Master Plan will address current year, budget years(s), and POM year(s) for all TSS enablers, by TSS program, installation, and theater and will include supporting programmatic data.

(7) Developing other master plans as directed.

(8) Developing and coordinate prioritized requirements with proponents, ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs and provide prioritized requirements to PEOs, TACOM, and other appropriate agencies.

(9) Fielded TADSS management: TRADOC (ATSC/TSAID is designated as the Army's fielded TADSS manager).

(10) Maintaining a current database inventory of specified fielded TADSS, tracking utilization, and identifying high, or low demand through usage rate calculation for potential realignment.

(11) Coordinating and directing the redistribution of TADSS Armywide to support peacetime and mobilization training requirements.

(12) Serving as the HQDA lead agent for Armywide device fabrication.

(13) Serving as the HQDA lead agent for graphic training aids (GTAs).

(14) Identifying obsolete TADSS through the TSSR (or approved substitute) process and dispose of obsolete TADSS in coordination with DCS, G37/TR (DAMO–TRS), proponents, ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, PEOs, TACOM, and other agencies as appropriate.

(15) Ensuring integration and currency of system and nonsystem TADSS for existing and emerging operational equipment.

(16) Coordinating with PEOs/PMs for delivery schedules for fielding new or modified TADSS. U.S. Army Combined Arms Center (USACAC) (ATSC/TSAID), will notify affected ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, agencies, and receiving TSCs to expect delivery of the specified quantity during an established timeframe.

d. Develop and maintain a TSS Program Master Plan to support the POM process and a supporting Web-based relational database to provide for day-to-day management decision support and long-range planning across the TSS programs.

e. Establish TSS Program operations cell(s) to support mobilization and/or contingency operations and identify, coordinate, and synchronize TSS Program requirements to support deploying and deployed units and surges in operational (collective) training throughput.

f. Be responsible for the development of requirements for MILES to include the MILES BOI and fielding prioritization, in conjunction with CAC and CAC–T.

g. Serve as the proponent for MILES as a nonsystem TADSS.

h. Develop MILES MER for each installation and the Army at large.

i. Serve as the HQDA lead agent for the life cycle management of all MILES and provide world-wide inventory and accountability management, distribution, redistribution, and disposal of MILES as part of its core mission.

j. Direct the redistribution of MILES to the point of need in support of commanders' training.

k. In coordination with execution commands and local TSCs coordinates for the use of Transportation funds to move MILES between installations.

l. Ensure sustainment support is coordinated prior to directing the movement of MILES assets.

m. Develop and validate TADSS certification courseware for distribution to TSCs.

2–13. Commanding General, U.S. Army Cyber Command and Second Army

The CG, ARCYBER will—

a. Support the training environment and exercises with base DODIN OPS connectivity, DCO–IDM/cyber security protection, IADS for MC systems planning/maintaining/configuring/executing.

b. Provide Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Army Frequency Management Office (AFMO)/Network Enterprise Center (NEC) Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO)/Spectrum support to units training and exercise missions.

2–14. Commanding General, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

The CG, ATEC will—

a. Ensure training and training support required for the operational test and evaluation (OT&E) of new materiel systems are incorporated into the system's acquisition strategy, in coordination with the system PEOs and/ or PMs, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), TRADOC CAC–T/TSAID, (ATIC–SA), IMCOM (IMOP–T), TACOM, and PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO).

b. Advise the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), TRADOC CAC–T/TSAID, (ATIC–SA), and PEO STRI of any TES and training instrumentation requirements to support the OT&E of materiel systems and the system planning, programming, and budgeting process; ensure coordination with IMCOM and affected senior commanders where and when installation TSS resources and/or manpower are required.

c. Ensure the operational testing and evaluation of system and nonsystem TADSS designed for formal OT&E and provide independent system evaluation reports to support TADSS milestone decision reviews and materiel release decisions.

d. Conduct the independent evaluation of TADSS, including: TES, range instrumentation, targetry, and gaming technologies integrated logistics support concepts as assigned.

e. Provide a safety release prior to any test employing Soldiers and provide a safety confirmation to support TADSS materiel release related actions.

f. Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), DUSA–TE, TRADOC CAC–T/TSAID) (ATIC–SA), TACOM, and PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) in identifying opportunities to integrate testing and training support technologies to increase overall cost effectiveness without negatively impacting mission requirements.

2–15. Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
The CG, INSCOM will—

a. Advise and assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and TRADOC, on issues regarding development, procurement, and sustainment of INSCOM-related TADSS requirements.

b. As the Department of the Army opposing force (OPFOR) Program responsible official, provide to the TRADOC official, intelligence, and threat equipment capability data for incorporation into the OPFOR TADSS development.

c. Provide foreign system performance data to AMC for development of OPFOR system training performance data that supports OPFOR TADSS.

d. Provide combat training center support by replicating the Military Intelligence Brigade (Theater) intelligence services for unit rotations.

2–16. Commanding General, U.S. Army Medical Command
The CG, MEDCOM will—

a. Execute the combat and training development functions and manage the materiel development of TADSS in support of health services-related training, in coordination with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and TRADOC.

b. Plan, program, and budget resources to support the development, fielding, supply, and sustainment of MEDCOM-unique TADSS.

c. Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and TRADOC in defining and documenting medical-related TADSS requirements to support general battlefield lifesaving training requirements.

d. Develop and coordinate the training strategy for medical specific and general battlefield lifesaving training requirements with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and TRADOC (USACAC).

e. Coordinate medical collective training requirements with the TCM.

2–17. Commanding General, U.S. Army Installation Management Command
The CG, IMCOM will—

a. Provide operational and institutional Army commanders with standard TADSS support and services as required to enable the execution of their training strategies.

b. Based upon senior commander's priorities, execute TADSS support through the appropriate TSC, MTC, and/or range operations center.

c. Coordinate TADSS fielding, relocation, and redistribution requirements and issues with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), CAC–T/TSAID , (ATIC–SA), PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO); and the gaining and losing ACOM, ASCC, DRU, or other command or agency, as appropriate. The ATSC (TSAID) (ATIC–SA) will issue fielding notices and transfer authorizations for all TADSS fielding issues.

d. Ensure inventory control and property accountability for TADSS assets per paragraph 6–5 of this regulation.

e. Use the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) approved Web-based TS–MATS and/or the RFMSS as applicable to maintain and report TADSS inventory and usage data to the DCS, G–3/5/7 and TRADOC.

f. Report specified TSS enabler utilization in accordance with this regulation, paragraph 6–6.

g. Participate as a core member for the semiannual TSS management reviews, Training CoCs, and working groups, for example, the annual TSS workshop.

h. Participate in military construction planning and design charettes for TSS projects.

(1) Review TADSS requirements documents to ensure facilities are identified.

(2) Review DD 1391s to ensure the inclusion of appropriate tabs for furnishings, fixtures, and equipment, and special mission equipment, for example, racks and shelving, vertical lift mechanisms, and so forth.

i. Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 and TRADOC in scheduling and conducting installation and/or theater level MER assessments and/or in-process reviews, as directed.

j. Provide utility support to installation training support facilities.

(1) Real property facilities, occupied by Army activities, receive utility support from IMCOM garrisons as part of the garrison base operations budget and garrison sustainment, restoration, and modernization as determined for maintenance and repair of these same real property facilities on a non-reimbursable basis.

(2) For standalone facilities that are considered "mission" equipment, that is, not classified as real property, such as fixed based (for example, engagement skills trainers), mobile, or transportable simulators, garrison provided services for utilities is dependent on the end user of that equipment; or the use of the equipment is in direct support of contingency

operations. Support to non-DOD and/or nonmilitary services and, utilities provided for that equipment is on a reimbursable basis.

k. Submit validated support issues affecting training enablers resourced by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) for decision and/or discussion through TSSE forums, for example, MRs, Training CoC, theater IPRs, and so forth.

l. Coordinate TSC, MTC, and Army range operations policy issues with the DCS, G–3/5/7 and the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, DRU, or other command or agency.

m. Review TADSS capabilities documents, including, but not limited to DCS, G–3/5/7 approved TES, range instrumentation, targetry, and gaming technology BOIPs, distribution plans, and MFPs to identify and forecast impacts on the training support infrastructure at gaining installations and to ensure user requirements are fully identified.

n. Assist the DCS, G37/TR and TRADOC in scheduling and conducting installation and/or theater level MER assessments and IPRs, as requested.

o. Develop policies, procedures, resource requirements, and priorities for management and execution of TSS programs and associated assets in their respective AORs.

p. Be responsible for the execution of training support at the installation level.

q. Ensure TSC facilities are manned and maintained to support MILES storage, pre-operational and post-operational checks, loan, issue, and turn-in procedures.

r. Provide common levels of support to include training certification for MILES users.

s. Direct the training certification on the use of MILES prior to conducting live training exercises using MILES.

t. Ensures subordinate commands confirm MILES training certification as a part of their command inspection programs.

u. Perform the first line of maintenance for MILES to include the visual inspection, functional testing, diagnostic testing, check for general cleanliness, preventative maintenance checks and services (PMCS) and preparation for issue/re-issue of MILES. Ensure MILES device stocks are rotated and all assets are being utilized.

v. Induct unserviceable MILES into maintenance immediately.

w. Direct subordinate units to submit their requests to their servicing TSC for MILES support in a timely manner. Request for MILES will be submitted 90 days prior to an exercise for CONUS use; 150 days for MILES outside the continental United States (OCONUS) use. This enables the TSSE ample time to coordinate and execute a redistribution effort to ensure training is supported when and where needed.

x. Prioritize MILES exercise support (USARPAC and USAREUR) during peak training to deconflict the use of the Army's limited MILES assets as required.

Section III

Army Centers of Excellence, and other proponents

2–18. Commanders of Centers of Excellence
Commanders of Centers of Excellence will—

a. Ensure the following system training requirements are adequately documented in system capabilities documents:

(1) System TADSS and ET.

(2) Materiel systems required by the institution(s) to support training, including "green" (actual equipment) and "white" (simulated equipment) boxes.

(3) Integration of the system into existing or planned training instrumentation systems at home station and the CTCs.

(4) Software licenses to support institutional (leader development) and operational training.

b. Develop and maintain updated STRAPs that detail the training strategy for new, modified, or updated materiel systems.

c. Ensure system TADSS requirements are addressed within system simulation support plans, when appropriate.

d. Analyze training and training support capability gaps and conduct an analysis of alternatives to identify an appropriate solution set. If justified, prepare and coordinate nonsystem TADSS capabilities documents and supporting BOIPs and distribution plans with the materiel developer, tester, logistics manager, and user communities and with IMCOM, when appropriate.

e. Submit nonsystem TADSS capability documents and supporting BOIPs and distribution plans through the Army TADSS requirements manager for USACAC validation and subsequent submission to the Army Capabilities Integration Center (ARCIC) for DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) final staffing and approval in accordance with the JCIDS process. This also applies to recommended changes to approved ICDs, CDDs, and CPDs, BOIPs, and distribution plans.

f. Submit STRAPs to TRADOC for approval and subsequent submission to ARCIC for inclusion with the parent materiel system's capabilities documentation.

g. Conduct PFTEAs on fielded TADSS as directed by the TRADOC and DCS, G–3/5/7.

h. Assist PEO STRI and system PEOs or PMs in the design and development of system and nonsystem TADSS TSPs that describe how the user does the following:

(1) Plan, prepare, and conduct training with the TADSS including TES, range instrumentation, targetry, and gaming technologies.

(2) Operate and maintain TADSS.

i. Incorporate training on how to plan and conduct training with TADSS including TES, range instrumentation, targetry, and gaming technologies into leader development programs of instruction.

j. Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 and TRADOC, in scheduling, coordinating, and hosting, Training Support System Reviews (TSS-Rs) as directed in AR 350–1, as requested.

(1) Identify and present; force modernization and branch proponent training strategies, areas of concern, and potential issues related to TSS training products, services, and facilities.

(2) Identify new and emerging system and nonsystem training support requirements.

(3) Review force modernization and branch proponent TADSS.

(4) Identify obsolete TADSS.

k. Assist USACAC (ATSC), DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), and PEO STRI, and IMCOM, as directed by CG, TRADOC, when appropriate, with the following:

(1) Planning, programming, and budgeting resources to operate, support, and sustain Army TADSS and related TSS infrastructure.

(2) Planning for and redistributing fielded TADSS to support the ACP.

l. Coordinate center of excellence-unique TADSS requirements with the Army TADSS requirements manager and with PEO STRI and IMCOM, when appropriate.

m. Plan, program, and budget resources to operate, support, and sustain training enablers acquired as center of excellence-unique TADSS.

n. At installations where the center of excellence commander has operational control of the TSC, MTC, ranges, and/or other training support resources do the following:

(1) Ensure property accountability and inventory control of TADSS range equipment and other TSS resources.

(2) Use the approved Web-based automated support systems, TS–MATS, and/or RFMSS as applicable, to report TADSS inventory and utilization data to TRADOC.

(3) Report specified TSS enabler usage in accordance with this regulation, paragraph 6–6.

(4) Provide required maintenance on all TADSS assets including: TES, range instrumentation, targetry, and gaming technologies not maintained by an Army-sponsored LCCS Program under PEO STRI or an AMC item manager.

o. Assist USACAC (ATSC), in scheduling and conducting installation and/or institution MER assessments, as requested.

p. Participate, as directed by CG, TRADOC and AR 350–1, in the following:

(1) TSS management reviews, Training CoCs, working groups, and theater IPRs.

(2) TSC manager, MTC user, and SRP-related meetings.

(3) In coordination with CAC–T, TSAID, co-chair other TSSE Program synchronization and coordination meetings, as appropriate.

q. Direct subordinate commanders that procurement of TADSS to include TES, range instrumentation, targetry, and gaming technologies will not occur without prior coordination with TRADOC in order to—

(1) Ensure synchronization with validated Army doctrine, training strategies, and interoperability with existing and planned TADSS.

(2) Ensure standardized training environments exist across the Army.

(3) Eliminate unnecessary duplication.

(4) Allow for logistical sustainment and integration planning.

r. Identify Joint programs that may have operational use by their proponent warfighting function and identify TADSS required to support those Joint programs. Those TADSS requirements must be identified and the center of excellence must conduct cross-Service coordination to ensure Army TADSS requirements are defined in the Joint requirement document and/or the BOIP.

2–19. Program executive officers and/or program managers

The PEOs and/or PMs will—

a. Manage the TADSS acquisition life cycle, to support Army system capability and the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) approved capability requirements for system TADSS, nonsystem TADSS, and command-unique TADSS.

b. In coordination with the TRADOC proponent, conduct the concept formulation for all system and nonsystem TADSS.

c. Provide assistance to TRADOC, ACOMs, DRUs, ASCCs, or other Army agencies in the documentation of nonsystem TADSS requirements to include the following:

(1) Technical approaches.

(2) Life cycle cost estimates.

(3) Logistics support concepts.

(4) Reliability, availability, and maintainability analysis.

(5) Transportability of TADSS to remote reserve component training facilities and armories.

d. Initiate the BOIP feeder data for nonsystem TADSS that will be type-classified in accordance with AR 700–142.

e. Tri–chair with HQDA, G37/TRS and TRADOC (CAC–T) TSS program modernization reviews. Participate in management reviews, associated meetings, and/or workgroups to include training domain councils of colonels to address the status of TADSS programs and related issues.

f. System and/or nonsystem PMs coordinate with PEO STRI and/or director of fielding operations to develop life cycle funding, TADSS maintenance MDEP (WCLS) support request forms, and TADSS life cycle sustainment plans for TADSS that transition to PEO STRI for sustainment. System and/or nonsystem PMs approve TADSS life cycle maintenance plan and TADSS maintenance MDEP support request forms; and PEO STRI submits to the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) for inclusion in the POM.

g. Execute program resources to provide centralized maintenance and life cycle contract support (LCCS) for system, nonsystem, and as directed command-unique TADSS.

h. When a PEO and/or PM fields TADSS, the following information must be provided to CAC–T/TSAID:

(1) Device number (request through PEO STRI).

(2) National stock number.

(3) Nonstandard line item number.

(4) Cost.

(5) Copy of the Memorandum of Notification (MON) to gaining activity.

(6) Copy of the site survey.

(7) Gaining unit (if applicable).

(8) Fielding quantity.

(9) Fielding date.

(10) Materiel Fielding Plan (MFP).

(11) Materiel fielding Agreement (MFA).

(12) TADSS Proponent.

i. In accordance with AR 700–142, prepare and coordinate with gaining commands and agencies a memorandum of notification (MON) and MFP that, as a minimum, provides detailed TADSS support information to the user command or agency. As part of the decision process for entry into full rate production, coordinate for supporting MCA and operation and maintenance, Army (OMA) projects, special maintenance, and/or operator requirements, and other long lead-time requirements with the TRADOC proponent, IMCOM, and the user commands and agencies in sufficient time to ensure the program meets the planned initial operational capability date.

j. In coordination with the TADSS proponent, and TRADOC, develop a new equipment training plan, TSP, and provide for new equipment training as required to support the fielding of TADSS.

k. In conjunction with user commands and agencies, maintain configuration management over all instrumentation systems and all TADSS developed and supported under PEO STRI managed LCCS.

l. Coordinate requirements for safety releases with ATEC.

m. Coordinate the development and acquisition of TADSS needed to support the operational test and evaluation (OT&E) of materiel systems with the TRADOC and ATEC.

n. Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), DUSA–TE, TRADOC, and ATEC in identifying opportunities to integrate testing and training support technologies to increase overall cost effectiveness without negatively impacting mission requirements.

o. Refer all requests for redistribution or relocation of fielded TADSS to USACAC (ATSC/TSAID), IMCOM and the affected user command or agency. As the Department of the Army lead for the management of all fielded devices, USACAC (ATSC) will authorize the transfer of TADSS (redistribution requires DCS, G–3/5/7 approval).

p. Coordinate with USACAC (ATSC) for delivery schedules for fielding new or modified TADSS. USACAC (ATSC/TSAID), will notify affected ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, agencies and receiving TSCs to expect delivery of the specified quantity during an established timeframe. The PM and/or PEO will provide users with any required technical data and changes to device capabilities resulting from modifications to TADSS.

q. In coordination with Army resourcing program managers, plan, program, and budget for approved capability upgrades and modifications to TADSS when required to sustain or enhance a training capability.

(1) The TADSS capability upgrades and/or modifications that significantly increase operational capability and/or addresses capability shortcomings that meet an acquisition category threshold specified in AR 70–1 are new program increments.

(2) New increments of TADSS capability will not be initiated unless they are supported by an approved capabilities document in accordance with the JCIDS that reflect the required capability that the selected upgrade increment will provide.

(3) PMs responsible for TADSS designated for a selected upgrade program increment will follow the criteria set forth in DODI 5000.02 and AR 70–1 for a program increment.

(4) If the TADSS program is out of production, follow program new start policies.

r. Follow integrated logistics support (ILS) policy and procedural guidance for the sustainment of TADSS in accordance with AR 700–127.

s. Plan, program, and budget for the development of TADSS TSPs for concurrent fielding to the user community. As a minimum, TADSS TSPs must provide for sustainment of operator, trainer, and maintainer skills.

t. In coordination with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and TRADOC (fielded TADSS manager), plan, budget, and execute the demilitarization and disposal of system and nonsystem TADSS.

u. Ensure that materiel systems and/or programs have the ability to provide the requisite training aids and/or devices and that the systems and/or programs are fully supportable before granting approval to field the system. PEOs and/or PMs will also ensure that all functions and actions required to support the system are planned and budgeted for in all future POMs and budget processes. The intent is to ensure the Army attains its TADSS-related TPF goals and objectives by—

(1) Supporting the development and fielding of system TADSS and ET.

(2) Supporting the integration of new materiel systems into CTC and home station instrumentation systems.

(3) Fielding systems to the institution(s) to support operational (collective) training throughput requirements.

(4) Acquiring and providing system related software licenses to support institutional, home station, and CTC training requirements.

(5) Developing and concurrently fielding TADSS TSPs to the user community. As a minimum, the system TADSS TSPs must provide for sustainment of operator, trainer, and maintainer skills.

(6) Concurrently modifying or upgrading system and nonsystem TADSS to include ET and training instrumentation, impacted by planned/incremental modifications or upgrades to materiel systems. Intent is to ensure training enablers remain current with changes to materiel systems and/or that the most current system capabilities or attributes are modeled in nonsystem simulations or simulators. This also applies to all system TADSS and ET regardless of whether the system PM, item manager, or PEO STRI funds and manages the day-to-day LCS for the affected TADSS. When system or nonsystem TADSS have been identified for modification or upgrade, the list is to be provided to USACAC (ATSC/TSAID).

(7) Funding and conducting the concept formulation of system TADSS with PEO STRI unless released from this requirement by the Army acquisition executive.

v. Consider ET as the preferred individual and collective system training solution within the operational (collective) training environment. Where training throughput is significant, the application of ET for operational (collective) training may not be cost effective due to the quantities of actual systems that may be required to support ET.

w. Develop ET and system TADSS that provide for LV/GC interoperability and enable the ITE concept as required to support an approved training strategy.

x. Plan, program, budget, and manage the life cycle logistics support for system TADSS and ET.

y. Coordinate system TADSS and ET RDT&E and procurement actions with all stakeholders (for example, proponent, using command or agency, PEO STRI, ATEC, and IMCOM as a minimum).

z. Ensure the application of manpower and personnel integration in the development and testing of system TADSS and ET.

aa. In coordination with the materiel system proponent, ensures system TADSS and ET are addressed in the system's new equipment training plan.

ab. As requested by the TRADOC proponent, participate in proponent TSS reviews to address the status of system TADSS and related system training issues.

ac. Plan, program, and budget for the demilitarization and disposal of system TADSS under their LCS management.

ad. Develop and approve a TADSS life cycle management plan that includes the TADSS maintenance requirements for each system and nonsystem TADSS.

ae. Ensure that any hazards associated with TADSS are managed per AR 385–10 and DA Pam 385–16.

af. Ensure TADSS requirements consider special considerations for hazardous material per AR 385–10 and other regulations.

ag. Assist TSS execution commands with usage data collected under contractual obligations.

ah. Conduct recurring coordination and discussion in a forum designated as the TRIAD, consisting of the DCS G37/TR (DOT), TRADOC, CAC–T and CDR PEOSTRI to ensure synchronization and coordination of requirements, programming, acquisition and sustainment in preparation for scheduled TGOSCs.

Chapter 3
Training Support System Programs

3–1. Overview
The TSS programs enable the operational and institutional Army to conduct effective and efficient training in accordance with approved training strategies. Each TSS program is structured as a SOS, with each program providing a specific set of networked, integrated, interoperable training support capabilities necessary to enable operationally relevant, full spectrum training anytime and anywhere. These TSS programs are inextricably linked to the execution of training by providing mission essential training support across the operational (home station, CTCs, and deployed), institutional, and self-development training domains. The TSS includes five major programs that provide holistic development and delivery of training products, services, and facilities to executors. The core TSS programs are the SRP, MCTSP, CTC modernization, STSP, and the TII program. The TADSS maintenance program provides operations and maintenance support across all major program components to support fielded devices (see AR 350–52).

3–2. Training support system program structure
a. The TSS programs complement each other and together generate the Army's TSS capability through the delivery of products, services, and facilities. The programs include the SRP, MCTSP, CTC Modernization, the STSP, the TII program, and the TADSS maintenance program. Each TSS program is defined by supporting functions or components that may include program policy and procedures, manpower, and table of distribution and allowances structure, modernization strategy, operations support functions and resources, facilities, connectivity, and management support systems.

b. In support of the TGOSC, the Army's TSS provides oversight, management, and sustainment of training support functions and programs worldwide, which supports Army training goals.

c. The TSS enterprise is an established collaboration of organizations whose structure, governance systems, and culture manage the Army TSS Program.

d. AR 350–1 and AR 350–52 provide additional information regarding TSS.

3–3. Training support system program management
a. The DCS, G–3/5/7. Department of the Army Management Office, Training Simulations, (DAMO–TRS) has overall responsibility for managing the TSS programs (see AR 350–52). The Director executes this authority through the Chief, Training Simulation Division. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) will—

(1) Establish TSS programs and define their structure.

(2) Align the Army Training Office managed MDEPs with TSS programs.

(3) Assign TSS program leads and MDEP managers.

(4) Establish TSS program management processes.

(5) Advocate for the resolution of system and nonsystem TADSS-related issues in accordance with the policy and concepts addressed in this regulation.

(6) Establish and sustain a TSS program master plan and appropriate management support systems to provide for day-to-day management and long-range planning.

(7) Establish TSS program priorities and adjust priorities as required to support changes to the ACP, SR, or training strategies.

(8) Integrate TSS program requirements into the POM.

(9) Review command-unique and Joint TSS program-related capabilities documents, to include supporting documentation, and recommend the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) position.

(10) Strive to leverage and/or integrate testing and training support requirements without negatively impacting either mission, in coordination with ATEC (CSTE–OP) and PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO).

(11) Publish periodic, detailed TSS program management guidance through memorandum of instruction or operations orders as deemed appropriate to supplement the guidance established by this regulation.

(12) Assume staff proponency for this regulation.

(13) Execute other TSS program, system, and/or nonsystem TADSS related responsibilities as stated or implied by this regulation or as directed by the Director. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) will establish program lead agents as follows:

(a) Sustainable Range Program (SRP).

(b) Mission Command Training Support Program (MCTSP)

(c) Soldier Training Support Program (STSP)

(d) Combat Training Center Modification Program (CTC MOD).

(e) Training Information Infrastructure (TII) Program.

(f) Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations Logistic Support Program (commonly referred to by its management decision package title as the TADSS Maintenance Program

b. TRADOC (CAC–T) assists the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) in the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution of nonsystem TADSS. TRADOC (CAC–T) will assign the following TSS program leads:

(1) SRP ATSC/TCM–Ranges.

(2) MCTSP - National Simulations Center (NSC).

(3) STSP – ATSC/TSAID.

(4) CTC MODCTC Directorate.

(5) TII Program – TCM-Army Training Information Systems ATSC.

(6) Training aids, devices, simulators, and Simulations Logistic Support Program)

c. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) will establish an Army-wide management support structure to inform the TSS program management decision process. This tiered management support structure will be comprised of a mix of program-specific SMEs that represent their command or agency at the appropriate level and are capable of supporting the decision making process. Commands and agencies to be represented are addressed in chapter 2 and include elements of the Army Staff, ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, PEOs, and/or PMs, ATEC, proponents, and other commands and agencies as directed by this regulation or invited to participate by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS). The three levels of this management structure are as follows:

(1) Training CoCs and theater IPRs.

(2) Modernization reviews, management reviews, and TSS reviews.

(3) MER installation and/or site assessments, MTC user meetings, TSC manager meetings, range meetings, and similar type forums.

d. The TSS management approach ensures training support is fielded to the user as a comprehensive, fully operational, sustainable capabilities package, with each capability package consisting of the following:

(1) Modernization.

(2) Manpower and operations.

(3) Facilities.

(4) Sustainment.

(5) Management support systems.

e. The TSS is managed through a series of recurring TSS governance forums:

(1) Theater IPRs and installation/site assessments.

(2) Management reviews.

(3) Modernization reviews.

(4) Training CoC and Training CoC executive sessions.

(5) TSSRs or approved substitute.

f. Additional support is provided by ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, PEOs, and other commands, and/or agencies as requested.

Note. AR 350–1 and AR 350–52 provide additional information regarding the TSS governance process.

Chapter 4
Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations requirements determination

4–1. Requirements generation overview

a. TADSS requirements are documented in the JCIDS proposal. They are acquired to enable training strategies and to improve and/or sustain readiness by—

(1) Providing state-of-the-art training capabilities to enhance training realism.

(2) Increasing training realism by simulating or emulating red, blue, and green forces and equipment, environments, and conditions, and/or stimulating digital command and control systems.

(3) Increasing the frequency of training.

(4) Making training more available.

(5) Enabling repetition of tasks, events, and situations.

(6) Instilling Soldier confidence.

(7) Providing analysis and feedback through digital connectivity and interoperability.

(8) Enabling training that is otherwise too costly, too dangerous, or not possible due to safety implications or environmental restrictions. Example; high hovering autorotations in rotary wing aircraft require a simulated engine failure. The risk of crashing the aircraft is too high to perform this task live, but it can be safely trained in a synthetic environment, using flight simulators.

b. TADSS are also used to improve training efficiency by—

(1) Reducing institutional (leader development) or unit (collective) training time.

(2) Controlling costs by expanding the number of training sites.

(3) Reducing or offsetting training ammunition requirements and/or operating tempo costs.

(4) Eliminating or reducing the need for additional training land and other training support infrastructure.

(5) Managing risk in the training environment to prevent accidental losses to personnel, property, or equipment and unnecessary wear.

(6) Providing operational commanders with mission rehearsal capabilities.

4–2. Requirements drivers

The following represents a list of planning factors which includes, but is not limited to the following, which must be considered in defining requirements for new or modified TADSS:

a. Army at war (overseas contingency operations).

b. Army modernization (see Army Strategic Planning Guidance).

(1) BCT Modernization.

(2) Unit set fielding (see AR 700–142).

(3) Evolutionary development.

(4) Net-centric operations.

(5) Rapid equipping force (see AR 71–9).

c. Army and DOD transformation.

(1) Army Campaign Plan (ACP).

(2) Conversion to modular force-brigade combat teams.

(3) Base realignment and closure.

(4) AC and/or RC rebalance.

(5) Force structure changes.

(6) DOD training transformation initiatives.

(7) Sustainable Readiness.

(8) Army Operating Concept (TRADOC Pam 525–3–1).

(9) Regionally aligned forces (RAFs).

4–3. Role of training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations proponents and lead agents

a. As a general rule, TRADOC centers of excellence, as functional area proponents, are responsible for determining Army TADSS requirements. Exceptions to this rule include TRADOC agencies (for example, TCM–ranges for range instrumentation and TCM-Live for TES and training instrumentation) and ACOMs, DRUs, ASCCs, and other commands or agencies (for example, MEDCOM for medical training-related TADSS).

b. Regardless of the above distinction, the role of a TADSS proponent remains the same and includes the following:

(1) Conduct gap analyses and analysis of alternatives in accordance with the JCIDS process to identify training support gaps and the requirement for a nonsystem TADSS-type solution. In a larger sense, proponent training developers apply this same approach to determine system TADSS and ET requirements as part of a proponent's proposed materiel solution.

(2) Establish an integrated capability development team to develop the appropriate capabilities documents and supporting documentation in accordance with the JCIDS process.

(3) Ensure TADSS are justified in accordance with paragraphs 1–8*a* and 4–5 and are incorporated into approved training strategies. Include a cost and/or benefit analysis that identifies the benefits of TADSS.

(4) Establish the initial TADSS BOI and update TADSS requirements documents, in order to remain current and relevant to the operating environment and aligned with MER and the Army's modernization strategy.

(5) CAC–T will then develop, promulgate, and update as dictated by changes in Army strategies the MER BOIP, building on the initial proponent developed BOI.

(6) Assist the materiel developer in the following:

(a) Formulating and selecting the best technical approach for TADSS concepts.

(b) Formalizing the BOIP and qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information for type-classified TADSS.

(c) Developing the TADSS distribution plan to reflect the BOI.

(d) Establishing key performance parameters and developing the test and evaluation management plan to include associated critical operational issues and criteria.

(e) Conducting or participating in TSS modernization reviews and management reviews.

(7) Coordinate all TADSS capabilities documentation with the following:

(a) The appropriate TRADOC TSS program lead and TCM.

(b) TRADOC (ATSC/TSAID) (TADSS requirements integrator and fielded TADSS manager).

(8) Submit nonsystem TADSS capability documents and supporting BOIPs and distribution plans through the Army TADSS requirements integrator for USACAC validation and subsequent submission to ARCIC for the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) final staffing and approval in accordance with the JCIDS process.

(9) Develop, coordinate, validate, store, and provide access to STRAPs for subsequent submission to ARCIC for inclusion with the parent materiel system's capabilities documentation.

(10) Identify requirements for TADSS facilities and/or operator manpower, in coordination with the PEO and/or PM.

(11) Coordinate and assist the materiel developer in the design and development of TADSS TSPs that describe how to plan, prepare, and conduct training with the TADSS in accordance with the training strategy and operate and maintain the item.

(12) Incorporate training on how to plan and conduct training with TADSS into leader development programs of instruction, in coordination with appropriate centers of excellence.

(13) Conduct PFTEAs.

4–4. Role of training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations integrators

a. Although the role of TADSS integrators may vary, their role will include one or more of the following functions:

(1) Mentor and advise proponents accordingly, as the recognized Army SME on policies, technologies, or training concepts and strategies, as they relate to their functional area.

(2) Guide and assist proponents and other commands or agencies in analyzing and defining specific TADSS requirements.

(3) Review, coordinate, consolidate, synchronize, prioritize, and/or otherwise integrate TADSS requirements within their program.

(4) Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) in defining Army or command-unique TADSS requirements.

(5) Assist or participate in the planning, programming, budgeting, and executing process to support the development, testing, acquisition, fielding, operation, and/or sustainment of TADSS.

(6) Represent the proponent and/or user community at TSS program management forums (MER site assessments, modification reviews, management reviews, and Training CoCs).

(7) Conduct a TDRRC, which includes final coordination with key members of the training community to support validation processing of TADSS capability documents.

b. Specified TADSS integrators:

(1) TRADOC capability manager, live, virtual and gaming, constructive, and ranges. In regard to the above, the TCM's role includes technology SME, mentor and advisor, reviewer, and coordinator, assistant planner, and user representative.

(2) TRADOC training support system program leads (SRP, STSP, MCTSP, CTC Modernization, TADSS maintenance program). The role of the program leads includes all functions listed in paragraph 4–4*a*, as they relate to their specific TSS program.

(3) TRADOC fielded training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations manager. The integration functions of the fielded TADSS manager as they relate to the management and sustainment of the Army's fielded TADSS assets include the following: policy SME, advisor, and mentor; reviewer, coordinator, and priority integrator; assistant planner; and user representative.

(4) Army TADSS integrator. The integration functions include all functions listed in paragraph 4–4*a*, as they relate to the integration of system and nonsystem TADSS requirements across the Army programs.

(5) Training support system programs integrator. Integration functions include the following: TSS policy SME; reviewer, coordinator, and priority integrator across the TSS programs. Develop, promulgate, and update as dictated by changes in strategies, the MER BOIP, building on the initial proponent developed BOIP.

(6) Functional simulation operations officers. Functional Area 57 simulation operations officers act as the unit level representative and expert on modeling and simulations.

(7) CAC–T aids, devices, simulators, and simulations integrators (TRADOC capability manager, ATSC, and NSC). The integrators review all JCIDS requirement documents to ensure integration and concurrency into existing system and nonsystem TADSS and doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) analysis for training, training facilities, and TADSS operators are addressed.

4–5. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations capability documents

The procedures for developing capability documents are outlined in CJCSI 3170.01H, AR 70–1, and AR 71–9. This regulation addresses the unique application of these policy documents to the acquisition of system and nonsystem TADSS. As stated elsewhere in this chapter, the proponent is responsible for the preparation, staffing, coordination, and distribution of TADSS capability documents to support the development and acquisition of Army TADSS. The JCIDS requirement documents must include training requirements, integration, and concurrency for current system and nonsystem TADSS, as well as, a review of DOTMLPF analysis to ensure facility modifications and TADSS operators are addressed.

a. System training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations capability documentation.

(1) Proponents will document system training support requirements, to include TADSS and ET, in the system's capability document (ICD (IS–CDD), CDD (IS–CDD), and/or CPD) and within the supporting STRAP.

(2) Proponents will de-conflict and integrate, where appropriate, system development and testing models and simulation requirements with the system training support requirements, in coordination with the materiel developer and tester. The results will be addressed in the system engineering plan.

(3) Proponents will initiate an independent, standalone capabilities document for the system TADSS, where a system TADSS requirement is unknown until after the system's Milestone C decision. Although the proponent will generate and staff this type of late breaking system TADSS requirement through the nonsystem TADSS capability documentation process, the proponent will update the system STRAP and incorporate the post Milestone C TADSS, currency, and support requirements in any follow-on increment. Leveraging Integrated Capability Development Teams proponents will define system TADSS requirements in an ICD (IS–ICD), CDD (IS–CDD), and CPD in accordance with the JCIDS process. The TADSS remains a system requirement for resourcing, development, fielding, and life cycle support. The intent is not to delay the acquisition timeline for materiel systems nor shift responsibilities for resourcing the RDA of system TADSS requirements identified late in the overall materiel acquisition process.

b. Nonsystem TADSS capability documents. Leveraging Integrated Capability Development Teams proponents will define nonsystem TADSS requirements in an ICD, CDD, and CPD in accordance with the JCIDS process. In coordination with the appropriate specified TADSS integrators and the Army Capabilities Integration Center, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) program leads, PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO), and the proponent may—

(1) Begin the documentation process at the CDD or CPD level dependent upon the maturity of the training technology (for example, at an expected Technology Readiness Level 6 for a CDD that supports a Milestone B and Technology Readiness Level 7 or higher for a CPD that supports a Milestone C) and/or commercial availability of an acceptable solution.

(2) Combine requirements for a TADSS-type FOS or SOS into a single ICD (IS–CDD), CDD (IS–CDD), and/or CPD, as appropriate.

(3) Modify existing nonsystem TADSS requirements documents (ICD (IS–CDD), CDD (IS–CDD), and/or CPD) to remain aligned with Army force structure and modernization changes.

4–6. Command-unique and Agency-unique requirements

a. Commands and agencies may establish an urgent TADSS requirement by developing an ONS that is coordinated and approved in accordance with AR 71–9. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) will coordinate these command-unique and agency-unique requirements with CAC–T. The CAC–T will coordinate with the appropriate warfighting function to determine if the requirement meets the proponent's training strategy. Once coordinated, CAC–T will return a recommendation to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS). The DAMO–TRS will develop a position regarding the TADSS ONS and present the requirement and its recommendation(s) to the (Army Requirements and Resourcing Board) (AR2B).

b. Commands and agencies will make every attempt to provide appropriate resources to support the RDA, fielding, operations, and sustainment of their unique TADSS requirements. If the command or agency is unable to fund the requirement, the AR2B will direct how, and to what extent, the requirement will be resourced.

c. The DAMO–TRS will forward command-unique requirements, approved by the AR2B, to the ASA (ALT) as a directed requirement. The ASA (ALT) (SAAL–LP will direct PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) (or other appropriate PEO and/or PM) to execute the RDA and field the required TADSS. Exceptions to this process for directing requirements apply when the requirement can be filled by a locally fabricated or command procured TADSS.

d. Proponents for ONS acquired TADSS that become enduring requirements will develop an appropriate TADSS document (CDD or CPD) and supporting documentation. Depending on the TADSS category (system or nonsystem), the proponent will generate the CDD or CPD in accordance with the policies and/or procedures set forth in this regulation and JCIDS process.

e. Command-unique and agency-unique TADSS will not transition to sustainment without an approved JCIDS document.

4–7. Changes to approved training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations requirements

a. Proposed changes to approved requirements that increase the capabilities of a fielded or developing TADSS will require an updated and approved capabilities document. The updated capabilities document must be coordinated and approved at the same levels as the current document of record.

b. Preplanned product improvements addressed in the capabilities document of record will not require an updated version of the document to execute the preplanned improvements.

c. Except as directed by DCS, G–3/5/7, proposed modifications to TADSS that do not significantly increase operational capability and/or address capability shortcomings that meet an acquisition category threshold specified in AR 70–1 will not require an updated version of the capability requirement document of record. This policy also applies when an unintentional increase in capability is a byproduct of such a proposed modification.

4–8. Supporting documentation

a. Basis of issue planning. Proponents will develop TADSS BOIs that reflect the quantity required by Soldier density, unit-type, agency-type, center of excellence, and/or training site to meet the throughput requirements mandated by the training strategy. Based upon the proponent's analysis, the resulting BOIs represent the doctrinal MER, in that, it is the essential quantity of TADSS required to enable Soldiers, commanders, and/or centers of excellence to execute training in accordance with approved training strategies. Although BOI planning results in a formula for determining the TADSS doctrinal MER, it does not reflect how the TADSS will be ultimately distributed in accordance with its BOIP and/or distribution plan.

b. Basis of issue plan. Generally, TADSS are not type-classified in accordance with AR 700–142 and do not require a formal BOIP. However, TADSS that will be issued to units as a modified table of organization and equipment item will be type-classified and require a formal BOIP. In these unique cases, the PEO and/or PM will initiate a qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information. The proponent will ensure the draft BOIP and qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information are coordinated with the using community and validated by the TRADOC (USACAC) before it is finalized and approved in accordance with AR 71–32. The intent is to ensure any impact on resources managed by the Training Program Evaluation Group is assessed.

c. Distribution plans.

(1) Generally, TADSS are not issued directly to commands, agencies, or centers of excellence regardless of how a TADSS Doctrinal MER is defined. To ensure property accountability, efficient life cycle support, and facilitate regionalized or centralized asset management, TADSS are issued to an appropriate installation support activity, for example, TSC, MTC, or range operations. For remote installations or training sites, the TADSS will be issued to the installation activity, or mission training support command supporting that geographical area in accordance with AR 350–52.

(2) Depending on a number of factors, TADSS may be issued by the installation support activity to the user command or agency on a long-term hand-receipt. These factors include the following:

(a) The need for a unit to deploy with the TADSS to sustain training readiness.

(b) The requirement to place the item at a fixed or semi-fixed user's training site.

(c) The need to provide the user with ready access to the TADSS at a remote location or training site.

(3) Proponents, in coordination with the PEO and/or PM, are responsible for developing TADSS distribution plans, which will contain the following:

(a) A listing of each installation support activity scheduled to receive the item and the total quantity they are to be issued.

(b) Each support activity's unit identification code, mailing address, and shipping address.

(c) The fielding sequence and quantities; if the TADSS are to be incrementally fielded.

(d) Estimated fielding date for each activity (as a minimum by fiscal year (FY) but preferably by date/month/year).

(e) The supported commands, agencies, centers of excellence, and/or training sites, to include their unit identification code. This will reflect the intended users as defined by the doctrinal MER.

(4) Proponents will coordinate TADSS distribution plans with gaining and user commands, agencies, centers of excellence, and the appropriate TRADOC TSS program leads and other TADSS integrators. Proponents will then forward their coordinated TADSS distribution plan through the Army TADSS requirements manager for validation and to the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) for approval.

d. The PEO and/or PM will forward the distribution plan to ATSC (TSAID); in turn, provide the PEO and/or PM with the list of TSC shipping addresses. The PEO or PM will field TADSS to the supporting TSC for completion of accountability requirements and issue to user units, as required.

e. Proposed changes to approved BOIPs or distribution plans will require an updated BOIP and/or DP that is coordinated and approved at the same levels as the current documents of record.

Chapter 5
Research, development, and acquisition

5–1. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations research, development, and acquisition
The materiel acquisition process, as defined in DODD 5000.01, DODI 5000.02, AR 70–1, and AR 71–9, govern the RDA process for materiel systems to include TADSS. This chapter addresses the unique application of these policy documents to the RDA of system and nonsystem TADSS.

a. System training aids, devices, simulators, simulation and research, development, and acquisition. PEOs and/or PMs will—

(1) Plan, program, and budget resources for the RDA of system TADSS and ET in accordance with the approved capabilities document and supporting STRAP.

(2) Conduct their TADSS concept formulation through PEO STRI on a reimbursable basis.

(3) Determine whether to allow PEO STRI to execute all, or portions of, the RDA for their program's system TADSS. Having PEO STRI execute the RDA for the system TADSS does not release the system PEO and/or PM of their responsibility to resource the RDA of their program's TADSS.

(4) Ensure the design and development of system TADSS and ET adhere to prescribed architectures and standards as required to meet interoperability and reuse requirements including capability or consideration of the TADSS and ET to operate under differing power availability (110V vs. 220V). RDA will include comments from receiving commands regarding unique environmental or local (host nation) legislative requirements.

(5) Ensure the concurrent RDA, testing, and fielding of their system's TADSS and ET.

(6) Develop a life cycle sustainment plan (LCSP) to maintain and sustain each system TADSS throughout its life cycle. In developing this concept, the PM will—

(a) Assess the technologies employed in the design of components and subcomponents of system TADSS to identify which components or subcomponents will require periodic refreshment and/or replacement because of anticipated obsolescence.

(b) Identify potential environmental impacts and/or other hazards or risks anticipated in the demilitarization and disposal of nonsystem TADSS at the end their life cycle.

b. Nonsystem training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations research, development, and acquisition. The PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) will—

(1) Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) in the planning, programming, and budgeting of resources for the RDA of nonsystem TADSS to include post production software support, information assurance, software licenses, and satellite subscriptions.

(2) Execute resources for the RDA of nonsystem TADSS in accordance with the approved capabilities document, given a favorable milestone decision review.

(3) Ensure the design and development of nonsystem TADSS adhere to prescribed architectures and standards as required to meet ITE interoperability requirements.

(4) Develop an LCSP concept to maintain and sustain each nonsystem TADSS throughout its life cycle. In developing this concept, the PM will assess the following:

(a) The technologies employed in the design of components and subcomponents of nonsystem TADSS to identify which components or subcomponents will require periodic refreshment or replacement because of anticipated obsolescence.

(b) The PM or system owner will program an information assurance budget line for the life cycle of any TADSS information system in accordance with DODI 8500.2.

(c) Potential environmental impacts and/or other hazards or risks anticipated in the demilitarization and disposal of the nonsystem TADSS at the end of its planned life cycle.

(5) Develop cost estimates and assist TSS program leads in planning, programming, and budgeting appropriate resources to support and execute the nonsystem TADSS LCSP concept to include the periodic refreshment and/or replacement of components and subcomponents and eventual demilitarization and disposal of the end item.

(6) Acquire STTE, manuals, and technical publications.

c. Command-unique training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations research, development, and acquisition.

(1) The materiel developer will execute the RDA for command-unique TADSS in response to a directed requirement based upon an AR2B-approved ONS or other AR2B-approved urgent TADSS request from an operational command.

(2) The PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO)will coordinate all command-unique TADSS requirements received outside the ONS process with CAC–T prior to executing or committing any resources against the command's request. The CAC–T will coordinate with DAMO–TRS, who will in turn develop a recommendation to the G37/TR Director of Training for approval, modification, or disapproval.

5–2. Rapid fielding-type research, development, and acquisition initiatives

Commands, agencies, PEOs, and PMs, or staff elements that are responsible for, or sponsor, rapid fielding-type initiatives to meet urgent requirements of operational commanders will—

a. Ensure sufficient resources are planned, programmed, and budgeted to support the concurrent development, acquisition, and fielding of system TADSS and ET to support individual and collective training as required by the proponent. If the requirement was not generated by a recognized Army proponent, coordinate the operational requirement with the DCS, G–3/5/7 who will direct the DAMO–TRS to provide TRADOC assistance in defining training support requirements.

b. Plan, program, and budget resources to field sufficient quantities of operational systems to the training base to support the anticipated training throughput.

c. Coordinate TADSS requirements with DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) to ensure compliance with this regulation to the maximum extent possible without negatively impacting the overall intent of the rapid fielding initiative.

d. Ensure rapid fielding-type RDA initiatives identified as enduring requirements will comply with the current process for rapid acquisition before competing for WCLS sustainment.

5–3. Test and evaluation

a. The T&E of TADSS will be conducted in accordance with AR 73–1. ATEC (CSTE–OP) will integrate the T&E of system TADSS and ET into the system T&E. Conduct a developmental test and/or operational test where appropriate in order to save resources and to possibly shorten the timeline to complete testing.

b. In planning the T&E for nonsystem TADSS, technical and operational tests will be structured to recognize that TADSS are not operational equipment and will generally be maintained and sustained by LCCS. However, in planning T&E for nonsystem TADSS, planning for technical and operational tests will account for evaluating not only LCCS, but where it is in the Government's best interest, sustainment support by organic support, LCCS, or a combination of organic and contractor support.

c. Planning for TADSS T&E will be coordinated early in the RDT&E process to plan the efficient use of resources required to yield the data necessary to satisfy common needs of the proponent, independent evaluators, and logisticians.

d. The TADSS T&E planning will consider that—

(1) Each test phase contributes to the overall evaluation of the TADSS.

(2) Extensive use can be made of available test and analysis data, including data compiled by industry or foreign governments, to minimize the need for additional testing.

e. If sufficient justification exists for testing TADSS at other than an ATEC testing facility as required by AR 73–1, the TADSS PM will document the justification within the test and evaluation management plan.

f. If TADSS exit criteria contains performance parameters, testing will be sufficiently defined to provide the data necessary for the milestone decision authority to verify that specific minimum requirements have been satisfactorily accomplished.

g. The T&E of TADSS and ET may continue beyond the conclusion of any technical or operational testing. However, the need for follow-on testing will not automatically preclude entrance into the next acquisition phase.

Chapter 6
Fielded Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations

6–1. Fielded training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations assets

a. System and nonsystem TADSS fielded to installation support activities and/or operational units are an Army asset with centralized staff management provided by CAC–T, via the CAC–T/TSAID. CAC–T will maintain an Army-wide inventory of fielded TADSS by type, device number, quantity, location, and operational status.

b. Commands and/or installation support activities with accountability for command-unique TADSS will maintain an inventory of their assets and provide inventory data to the CAC–T, TSAID (ATIC–SA). This TADSS data will include type, quantity, location, and operational status.

6–2. Fielded training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations management

a. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and ATSC/TSAID (ATIC–SA) will co-chair a semiannual TSS workshop to address fielded TADSS-related issues. These issues may include redistribution, TADSS maintenance funding requirements and priorities, TADSS maintenance and supply, and other areas regarding the LCS for fielded TADSS. Participation in the TSS workshop is addressed in chapter 2 and generally includes elements of the Army staff, ACOMs, DRUs, ASCCs, PEO

STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO), TSS program representatives, and other commands and agencies as requested by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS).

b. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), assisted by the ATSC/TSAID (ATIC–SA) and PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO), will plan, program, and budget resources for the LCS of the Army's fielded TADSS assets, to include command-unique TADSS as approved by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) for TADSS maintenance program support. This includes programming resources for the periodic refreshment and/or replacement of TADSS components and subcomponents as defined by the PM's LCS concept or as determined by the PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PM Field Ops) LCS manager.

c. Commands or agencies will plan, program, and budget resources to sustain, maintain, supply, and refresh their command-unique TADSS. This planning and programming responsibility may be transferred to the TADSS maintenance program, if approved by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS).

6–3. Memorandum of notification and/or materiel fielding plans

a. The PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PM Field Ops) will, in coordination with the proponent and ATSC/TSAID (ATIC–SA), develop and coordinate MONs and/or MFPs with gaining commands and agencies to support the fielding of all TADSS. The PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PM Field Ops) will develop and coordinate MONs and/or MFPs for system TADSS as requested by system PEOs and/or PMs. The MON and/or MFP will provide the gaining and/or user commands, agencies, and/or installation support activities with information on the following:

(1) Role and responsibilities of the PM in fielding the TADSS.

(2) Responsibilities of the gaining and/or user command, agency, or activity in preparing for, accepting, maintaining, supplying, operating, securing, storing, housing, and/or otherwise sustaining the TADSS for its life cycle.

(3) Responsibilities for planning, coordinating, and programming resources for the operation, maintenance, supply, site preparation and sustainment.

b. The MONs and/or MFPs for nonsystem TADSS will be command-specific or agency-specific and jointly approved by PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PM Field Ops) and the gaining and/or user command or agency. Examples would be separate command-specific MONs and/or MFPs for IMCOM (IMOP–T), TRADOC, CAC–T/TSAID (ATIC–SA), and FORSCOM (AFOP–TS).

6–4. Fielded training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations modifications and upgrades

a. The TADSS proponents will periodically assess the need to upgrade or modify fielded TADSS to ensure continued support to evolving training strategies and changes to doctrine, force structure, or Soldier training requirements. Required changes will be documented and approved in a revised capabilities document in accordance with chapters 4 and 5.

b. The TADSS PM of record will, in coordination with DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and the appropriate TSS program plan, program, and budget appropriate resources (RDA or OMA) to develop and apply the approved upgrade or modification in accordance with DODD 5000.01, DODI 5000.02, and AR 70–1 policies.

c. The TADSS maintenance program's resources are solely intended to provide LCS for fielded TADSS. The TADSS maintenance program is not resourced to provide increased TADSS capabilities through modifications or upgrades. This policy also applies to commands and agencies with command-unique TADSS.

Note. The use of OMA is normally not appropriate for the procurement of items for modifications and upgrades in accordance with AR 750–1.

6–5. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations accountability

a. Receiving commands, agencies, and activities will maintain property accountability for all Army and command-unique TADSS issued to, or acquired by, them in accordance with policy and guidance in AR 710–2, AR 735–5, DA Pam 710–2–1, and this regulation.

b. Each installation support activity, center of excellence, command, or agency accountable for fielded TADSS will utilize the approved accountable property system of record (APSR) to account for TADSS and all components.

c. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS)-approved, TRADOC-managed, Web-based TADSS inventory system, TS–MATS, will be used to report and maintain current inventory data. This data will include the device number, quantities, location, operational status, and utilization data as requested by CAC–T/ATSC.

d. As addressed in chapter 4, installation property book officers may issue TADSS on long-term hand receipt with CAC–T, TSAID (ATIC–SA) approval, depending on several factors. These factors include the following:

(1) The need for a unit to deploy with the TADSS to sustain readiness.

(2) The requirement to place the item at a fixed or semi-fixed use training site.

(3) To provide the user with ready access to the TADSS at a remote unit location or training site.

e. The contractor will be responsible for the proper use, care, custody, and safekeeping of Government-owned equipment, while in their possession, in accordance with AR 735–5, paragraph 2–5.

6–6. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations utilization reporting

TSS executing commands collect and report TADSS utilization within the current capability of the designated system of record and/or specific instructions from DCS, G–3/5/7 (G37/TR), or its lead agent, CAC–T/TSAID (ATIC–SA).

a. Reports will be submitted quarterly through execution command headquarters to the TSS program CAC–T lead agents. Close out dates are the final day of each quarter.

b. A usage report template and other resources are available at https://www.us.army.mil/suite/files/42933402.

c. Report only those TADSS specifically identified by the TSSE in this format.

d. A complete list of training enablers required for special reporting is available at https://www.us.army.mil/suite/files/42933402. This list will be annually reviewed and updated by DAMO–TRS, G37/TR, and CAC–T/TSAID (ATIC–SA), prior the first quarter of each fiscal year.

e. Execution Command Headquarters submit consolidated reports to the primary and alternate points of contact listed in the instruction available at: https://www.us.army.mil/suite/files/42933402.

f. TADSS usage reporting will be included as a mandatory agenda item at all training support system forums to include the TGOSC, Training CoC, and TSS management review meetings. The intent is to ensure continuous Army-wide emphasis and senior leader situational awareness of Army activities compliance with collecting and reporting TADSS usage data and systemic issues related to the data collection and reporting process.

g. Utilization reports will include the number of Soldiers trained on specified training enablers, identified on the report template.

h. Contractor supported TADSS usage data will be reported in TS–MATS directly by the contractors or through local TSCs. This includes MSTC usage as a holistic capability, not as a tracking method for individual TADSS usage.

6–7. Redistribution

a. The permanent or semi-permanent redistribution of Army TADSS assets outside of an assigned geographic AOR must be coordinated with the Army Fielded Devices Manager and pre-approved by DCS, G–3 3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS). The impacts on availability, sustainment, and life cycle support activities are weighed when considering the movement of TADSS outside of an AOR.

b. The redistribution (loan) of TADSS within a TSC's AOR is at the discretion of the TSC manager. The second destination transportation costs required to redistribute these TADSS are the installation TSC's responsibility. The impacts on availability, sustainment, and life cycle support activities are weighed when considering the movement of TADSS within an AOR.

c. The shipping costs associated with HQDA-directed redistribution of fielded TADSS in support of SR are considered second destination transportation costs and will be resourced by the DCS, G–4. The losing command or agency will coordinate and request second destination transportation funding through the CAC–T, TSAID (ATIC–SA). Prior to shipment, an analysis must be conducted, by CAC–T, TSAID (ATIC–SA), DAMO–TRS, PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO), the gaining command/organization, and the losing command/organization to determine all associated sustainment costs and identify the correct source of funding.

d. Shipping costs for the loan of fielded TADSS, in support of commander's training strategies will be resourced by the gaining organization, including return shipment cost. The gaining organization will incur additional sustainment cost not covered by TADSS maintenance, to include operator and maintenance support, if applicable, for example, XCTC and Combat Support Training Exercises.

6–8. Obsolete training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

a. The TADSS proponents will annually review requirements for fielding TADSS and notify the CAC–T/TSAID (ATIC–SA) of TADSS that have become obsolete. The fielded TADSS manager will coordinate the action with the appropriate TSS program leads and affected commands and agencies. Based upon a TSS enterprise decision to dispose of the item, the CAC–T/TSAID (ATIC–SA) will provide disposal guidance to the headquarters element of all accountable commands and agencies.

b. Chapter 5 addresses the responsibilities of PEO STRI in assessing the potential for environmental impacts and/or other hazards or risks associated with the demilitarization and disposal of TADSS. System PEOs and/or PMs are responsible to plan, program, and budget resources for the disposal of obsolete TADSS. The PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) will execute the disposal efforts.

c. When TRADOC finds any specific TADSS to be obsolete, it will be recommended that it be dropped from Army Portfolio Management System and terminated as an acquisition program in accordance with DA Pam 70–3.

6–9. Training support center fabricated or procured training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

Based upon an approved training device fabrication request (TDFR), TADSS costing less than $50,000 per item may be procured or fabricated by a TSC to support user training requirements (see appendix B for the recommended format for a TDFR).

a. A TDFR is used to initiate production of a TADSS at one of the Army-wide production sites. The TDFR addresses a user-defined deficiency in training.

b. A TDFR is initiated by the proponent or the end user when the—

(1) Proponent identifies the need for a TSC to produce a training device.

(2) User identifies the need for a training device.

c. At a minimum, the TDFR describes the training deficiency, provides justification for production, and provides detailed specifications of the requested fabrication.

d. Approved TDFRs will be supported in accordance with available fabrication capabilities, assigned priorities, and resources until the requirement becomes obsolete.

e. TDFRs will have proponent validation.

f. All TDFR acquired TADSS will be maintained and accounted for under the policies established elsewhere in this regulation.

g. The local TSC manager is the POC for the TDFR process.

6–10. Drawing for Army training aids

a. Drawing for Army training aids (DATA) packages for selected TADSS fabricated by TSCs are available from CG, TRADOC (ATIC–DD). CG, TRADOC (ATIC–DD) will—

(1) Maintain the record file of all DATA items.

(2) Publish an index of approved DATA items with instructions on the procedures for obtaining these items.

b. DATA packages consist of the following:

(1) Engineering drawings.

(2) Specifications.

(3) Materiel lists.

(4) Photographs.

(5) Estimated costs.

(6) Pertinent characteristics.

(7) Materiel sources.

(8) An explanation of the item's intended use.

(9) A brief justification.

c. The TSCs will submit DATA packages of locally fabricated items to CG, TRADOC (ATIC–DD) for inclusion in the DATA item index.51.

Chapter 7
Life Cycle Support

7–1. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations maintenance program

a. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) has established the TADSS maintenance program under the training program evaluation group. The TADSS maintenance program resources PEO STRI for the LCS of fielded POR and/or acquisition program nonsystem TADSS, system TADSS transitioned to PEO STRI for LCS, and DCS, G37/TR (DAMO–TRS) DOT approved command-unique and agency-unique TADSS. The TADSS maintenance program may provide TADSS related support funding to other commands and agencies to operate, maintain, and sustain specific TADSS enablers and infrastructure from a maintenance LCM perspective only.

(1) PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) will inform CAC–T of any new WCLS claimants and will not assume new WCLS sustainment, or service responsibilities until a review board comprised of HQDA, CAC–T and PEO STRI membership validates the requirement.

(2) PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) will provide and CAC–T will review the LCMP/WCLS support request to identify resource requirements.

(3) Claimants which are approved programs of record, resulting from the JCIDS process are not automatically validated for inclusion in WCLS sustainment. Transitioning JCIDS capabilities must be assessed and validated for addition to the WCLS claimant list.

b. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) is assisted by PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) and the TRADOC fielded TADSS manager CAC–T/TSAID (ATIC–SA) in the execution of its TADSS maintenance program management responsibilities. This includes the planning, programming, and budgeting of TADSS maintenance program resources.

c. Generally, TADSS maintenance program resources are executed through a PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) managed TADSS support contract specifically structured to provide LCCS for the Army's fielded TADSS assets.

d. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), the TRADOC fielded TADSS manager and the PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) tri-chair a semiannual management review of maintenance and sustainment requirements in the WCLS MDEP portfolio.

e. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and the TRADOC fielded TADSS manager CAC–T/TSAID (ATIC–SA) co-chair a semiannual MR, which includes the TADSS maintenance program as a specific agenda item for each TSS program, as a management forum to address fielded TADSS related issues within the user community and accountable commands, agencies, and installation support activities. The following working group actions address sustainment and maintenance issues:

(1) Conduct an update review of maintenance and sustainment requirements in the WCLS MDEP portfolio. The review assists in coordination and maintains visibility of the WCLS process.

(2) Evaluate budget execution to ensure compliance and recommend corrective action to the TSSE, if necessary.

f. The TADSS maintenance program estimates must be coordinated with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) during the CPD (JCIDS) processes.

7–2. Logistics support
The logistics support required by TADSS will vary depending on their complexity, applied technologies and design, availability of personnel with the required operator and maintainer skills, and the quantity and location of the fielded items.

a. As addressed in chapter 6, the TADSS PM will, in coordination with the proponent and PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO Field Ops) LCS manager, develop the LCS concept for the developing TADSS and document this concept in a supportability strategy in accordance with AR 700–127 and DA Pam 700–56.

b. The TADSS supportability strategy will be coordinated with TRADOC and the appropriate supported and supporting gaining and/or using commands and subsequently integrated into TADSS MFPs, as appropriate.

c. Upon fielding, gaining, and/or using commands and agencies will—

(1) Provide TADSS use estimates (days and/or hours per week) to assist the PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) LCS manager in planning and programming resources and LCCS.

(2) Designate a technical oversight representative for each installation where TADSS support is provided by PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO) LCCS. The technical oversight representative will—

(a) Monitor the LCCS contractor's performance to ensure TADSS are properly maintained and ready for loan and issue to the customer base.

(b) Ensure contractual requirements are met.

(c) Submit required periodic reports.

(d) Initiate corrective action requests.

(e) Certify completed work.

(3) Provide facilities for stocking, issue, and repair of TADSS. If existing facilities are unavailable or insufficient, plan and program TADSS support facility requirements with DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) through normal POM processes.

(4) Plan, program, and budget for expendable supplies in accordance with the supportability strategy, MFP, or as directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS).

(5) Stock and issue expendable supplies to TADSS operators or users.

d. The TADSS PM will provide initial spare and/or repair parts, STTE, operator and maintenance manuals, logistics management information, training materials, and technical data applicable to the TADSS. Data will provide, as a minimum, sufficient information to enable procurement of spare and/or repair parts as well as instructions needed to perform both field and sustainment level maintenance tasks. These items will be provided to gaining commands for TADSS not maintained by LCCS or to the PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO Field Ops) LCS manager for those TADSS that are supported using LCCS to allow sufficient information to enable third-party contractor logistics support.

e. Commands and agencies are responsible for providing logistics support for their command-unique TADSS unless this responsibility has been approved by TRADOC CAC–T/TSAID (ATIC–SA) and the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) for transition to PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PEO Field Ops) for LCS.

7–3. Transitioning training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations logistics support
a. System TADSS PEOs and/or PMs will plan, program, and budget resources and provide for the logistics support of their TADSS until these items are transferred to an item manager or to PEO STRI (SFAE–STRI–PM-Field Ops) for LCS. The system PEO and/or PM will ensure the funding covers sufficient years to allow time for PEO STRI to attain current

year funding to cover the LCS associated costs for the transitioned TADSS. The intent is to ensure uninterrupted logistics support during the period of transition.

b. Commands and agencies may request that the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) responsibility for managing and re-sourcing logistic support for their command-unique TADSS. If approved, the losing command or agency will continue to resource the logistics support until the TADSS maintenance program is able to absorb the new requirement within the current year budget. The intent is the same as with system TADSS, to ensure uninterrupted logistics support during the transition period.

Chapter 8
Embedded Training

8–1. Embedded training overview
a. ET is a training function hosted within hardware or software that may be integrated into or appended to a materiel system. Generally, ET supports individual and/or collective training, training assessment, and/or the control of exercises using the operational system with or without auxiliary external equipment and data sources.

b. Not included within the ET definition are help screens, wizards, and electronic performance support systems, which are more closely associated with the software applications they support versus ET.

c. As addressed in chapter 1, ET is the preferred technical approach for supporting individual and collective training in units. As a general rule, ET is not cost effective in an operational (collective) training environment. This is because of the quantities of individual systems that may be needed to support training throughput requirements.

d. Since ET must be considered in the system's design, the requirement for ET must be assessed in the requirements determination process and documented in the systems capability document and supporting STRAP.

e. The proponent will designate ET functionality as a key performance parameter when deemed essential to achieving and maintaining operational proficiency with the system.

8–2. Embedded training application
The application of ET may be used to simulate and stimulate data required for effective training. Examples include the following:
a. Simulate operational data not available from actual data sources.
b. Receive operational data from actual data sources and integrate simulated data.
c. Present data to the operators, crews, and leaders enabling them to use the actual equipment to perform tasks.
d. Simulate system faults to allow training in degraded modes of operation.
e. Control the flow of red and blue force data during exercises.
f. Provide for data flow and/or connectivity between system platforms, data repositories, and instrumentation systems.
g. Collect and record operator, crew, and/or leader performance data and aggregate performance records over time.

8–3. Embedded training functional groups
The ET functions fall within one of three distinct groups; synthetic environment, multimedia, and training management.
a. The synthetic environment group includes those ET functions involved in the application of LV/GC simulations and gaming.
b. The multimedia group includes ET functions that enable the delivery of interactive, multimedia, and instructional courseware.
c. The training management group includes those ET functions that support the planning and management of training and Soldier, crew, or leader training records.

Chapter 9
Graphic Training Aids

9–1. Graphic training aids requirements and prioritization
GTAs are training support products that enable trainers to conduct or sustain essential military training in lieu of using extensive printed material or an expensive piece of equipment. Most GTAs are available online for download and printing at the user level. Obtain GTAs by accessing http://www.train.army.mil, sign in to the Central Army Registry, and type in "GTA" in the search window. See DA Pam 25–40 for procedures on publishing. GTAs are not available through Army Headquarters Services-Media Distribution Division.

a. Formatting graphic training aids. In all possible cases, GTAs are produced in electronic format for Web distribution. When necessary, they may also be produced in the following media:

(1) Charts (sized 8½ by 11 inches (219mm by 279mm), 21 by 29 inches (534mm by 737mm), or 26 by 36 inches (660mm by 914mm)).

(2) Recognition cards.

(3) Cards, pamphlets, and booklets (pocket sized).

b. Numbering and obtaining copies of graphic training aids. GTAs must be numbered in accordance with DA Pam 25–40 and may be obtained directly from local training support centers or downloaded directly from http://www.train.army.mil.

c. CAC–T/TSAID (ATIC–SA) serves as the DA lead for Army GTA Program.

d. Proponents, agencies, and ACOM/ASCC/DRUs that have identified an Armywide GTA requirement will submit a GTA requirements memorandum to CG, TRADOC, (ATIC–SA) for approval and prioritization prior to submission of the product. Requests to publish GTAs will be in accordance with DA Pam 25–40.

e. The TRADOC (ATIC–SA) will prioritize Armywide GTA requirements according to the following criteria:

(1) Supports a warfighting requirement.

(2) Provides safety information designed to prevent injury to a Soldier or damage to equipment.

(3) Supports Soldier training and job performance.

f. Publication, replication, and distribution of approved GTAs will be directed by CG, TRADOC (ATIC–APR).

9–2. Management of graphic training aids at installation training support centers

TSCs will manage and distribute existing Armywide GTAs in accordance with standard operating procedures.

a. TSCs will, if capable, also produce locally-requested and/or locally-used GTAs based on available resources.

b. SCs will order GTAs through the Inventory Distribution Management System (IDMS). IDMS ordering is restricted to TSCs only. IDMS is a web-based ordering system available at https://idmsonline.atsc.army.mil.

c. Orders will be based on historical 3-month demand levels; reorder point will reflect a 3-week acquisition lead time, extended to 6 weeks for orders OCONUS. GTA reorder requirements will be verified weekly in TS–MATS for GTAs reaching the reorder point. Order status may be verified within the IDMS. When receiving GTAs directly from CAC–T/TSAID verify the contents against the original order. If there are discrepancies, notify the CAC–T/TSAID (ATIC–SA) GTA lead at (757) 878–2600.

d. GTAs will be entered into TS–MATS inventory upon receipt from the distribution center with high (operating) and low (reorder) levels annotated.

e. GTA issuing will be completed in TS–MATS using the issue and transfer options to ensure—

(1) Accurate GTA identification.

(2) Inventory readily available to customer base.

(3) GTA accountability.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 70–1
Army Acquisition Policy (Cited in para 1–5*c*.)

AR 71–9
Warfighting Capabilities Determination (Cited in para 1–5*d*.)

AR 350–1
Army Training and Leader Development (Cited in para 1–12*d*.)

AR 350–52
Army Training Support System (Cited in para 1–12*d*.)

AR 710–2
Supply Policy Below the National Level (Cited in para 2–9*b*(7).)

AR 735–5
Property Accountability Policies (Cited in para 2–9*b*(7).)

CJCSI 3170.01H
Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (Cited in para 2–11*a*.) (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcsdirectives/cdata/unlimit/3170_01.pdf.)

DA Pam 25–40
Army Publishing Program Procedures (Cited in para 9–1*b*.)

DA Pam 710–2–1
Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures) (Cited in para. 2–10*b*(7))

TRADOC Regulation 71–20
Concept Development, Capabilities Determination, and Capabilities Integration (Cited in para 5–2*d*.)

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation. DOD publications are available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/.

AR 11–2
Managers' Internal Control Program

AR 15–1
Department of the Army Federal Advisory Committee Management Program

AR 25–1
Army Information Technology

AR 25–2
Information Assurance

AR 25–30
Army Publishing Program

AR 71–32
Force Development and Documentation

AR 73–1
Test and Evaluation Policy

AR 95–1
Flight Regulations

AR 350–32
Army Foundry Intelligence Training Program

AR 385–10
The Army Safety Program

AR 415–28
Real Property Category Codes

AR 420–1
Army Facilities Management

AR 700–127
Integrated Product Support

AR 700–142
Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

AR 710–1
Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

AR 750–1
Army Materiel Maintenance Policy

DA Pam 70–3
Army Acquisition Procedures

DA Pam 350–9
Index and Description of Army Training Devices

DA Pam 350–38
Standards in Weapons Training

DA Pam 385–16
System Safety Management Guide

DODD 1322.18
Military Training (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/132218p.pdf.)

DODD 5000.01
The Defense Acquisition System (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/500001p.pdf.)

DODI 5000.02
Operation of the Defense Acquisition System (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/500002_dodi_2015.pdf.)

DODI 8580.1
Information Assurance in the Defense Acquisition System

TRADOC Pam 350–70–13
System Training Integration

Section III

Prescribed Forms
This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms
Unless otherwise indicated, DA Forms are available on the APD website (http://armypubs.army.mil).

DA Form 11–2
Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 1687
Notice of Delegation Of Authority – Receipt For Supplies

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

Appendix B

Training Device Fabrication Request

B–1. Required data

a. Title. Give a descriptive title to the device.

b. Category. Army-wide or command peculiar; use one or the other.

c. Currently on hand. The quantity of the same or similar item performing the same function (authorized and on hand).

d. Justification. The most important part of the TDFR. In this paragraph describe the need for the device in terms of why the task(s) must now be trained if previously these tasks have not been taught and/or sustained, why the current method(s) and/or strategy for training the task(s) is now insufficient/ineffective, or what cost savings (operating tempo, ammunition, and reduced throughputs) will result from use of the proposed device.

e. Characteristics. Describe the item and include essential performance characteristics or available specifications. Attach any available technical data or literature on the device.

f. Distribution. State the BOI for the device. Include the type of unit(s) to receive the device and the required quantity of devices per type unit. Attach a distribution plan as annex A.

g. Source. Indicate if the item is for in-house fabrication or identify commercial sources for the device.

h. Cost.

(1) *Unit cost.* Known or estimated cost per item.

(2) *Quantity.* Total number of items to be procured.

(3) Total cost. Total procurement cost (per FY if procurement covers multiple years).

i. Date required. State when the device is required (FY and quarter) and the impact if not received, when requested.

j. Support organizations. Identify the TSC or organizational element that will fabricate, procure, store, loan/issue, account for, and provide maintenance support.

k. Impacts.

(1) *Army and/or military construction.* Identify any MCA or other construction needed to support this device, to include estimated funding requirements.

(2) *Personnel.* By unit, school, and/or TSC, identify operator, maintainer, and/or accountable annual man-hour requirements per device.

(3) *Displaced and/or supported equipment.* State whether this device replaces or supports any other device. If it replaces a device presently in the Army inventory, recommend a strategy for redistribution and/or disposal of the displaced device.

(4) *Transportation requirements.* State any transportation requirements for the device (movable and transportable).

(5) *Safety.* Identify system safety, health hazard, and environmental requirements.

l. Spare parts. List spare parts required and identify associated costs (per FY, if appropriate).

m. Special tools. List special tools required and identify associated costs (per FY, if appropriate).

n. Funding summary. Consolidate costs from paragraphs B–1*h*, B–1*k*, B–1*l*, and B–1*m*. Use the best cost available and identify cost requirements by quantity and by FY for investment costs (for example, $120 and/or $45.5K) and total per FY for operations and sustainment and military construction costs.

(1) FY FY FY FY FY.

(2) OMA (see para B–1*h*).

(3) Operations and sustainment (see paras B–1*l* and B–1*m*).

(4) Military construction (see para B–1*k*).

o. Point of contact. Name, office symbol, telephone number, and e-mail address.

Appendix C

Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System Support

C–1. Purpose
This appendix standardizes the Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) business practices at every installation and command. The roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders are defined in chapter 2 as it pertains to the use of MILES, training, maintaining, planning for the use of MILES, as well as the TSSE's ability to fully assess and execute the re-distribution of MILES to support training requirements; from the Soldier using MILES to the Training Directorate of DCS, G–3/5/7.

C–2. Introduction
Every Soldier uses some type of TADSS to train critical warfighting skills. MILES is the key training device used in live training that adds realism to the commander's training plan. Essential to ensuring availability of this critical training device is a base line set of practices that ensures a common approach to training certification, maintenance, accountability, issue, and turn-in procedures.

C–3. Priorities for the use of Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System
    a. Pre-deployment training.
    b. AC/RC units preparing for a CTC rotation/XCTC.
    c. AC/RC units conducting homestation training.
    d. Senior commander adjudicates priorities, as needed.

C–4. Issue procedures (all training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations)
    a. Unit representatives will ensure a DA Form 1687 (Notice of Delegation Of Authority – Receipt For Supplies) is on file as well as a current set of the commanders assumption of command orders at the TSC.
    b. Units will have MILES certified Soldiers present or the TSC will not issue MILES.
    c. The TSC personnel will review MILES request and document any changes at the time of issue. TSC personnel will pull from the inventory the requested MILES and conduct a joint inventory with a MILES certified unit representative.
    d. Units must arrive on time as the issue of MILES is a time consuming process.
    e. Units ensure sufficient transportation is available at the time of the issue.
    f. Units will have sufficient personnel available at the time of issue to inventory and stack transit cases onto their vehicles.
    g. Upon completion of the joint inventory, TSC personnel will have the unit representative sign the required hand receipts generated by TS–MATS.
    h. TSC personnel will assist in loading equipment onto military vehicles if needed. It is the unit's responsibility to strap down all transit cases. MILES will not be transported in a privately owned vehicles.

C–5. Turn-in procedures (all training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations)
    a. Unit representatives schedule a turn-in appointment with their servicing TSC.
    b. TSC personnel conduct a random sampling of the MILES equipment to ensure it is clean and packed properly before unloading any vehicle(s).
    c. If MILES is not properly packed or cleaned, TSC personnel will show unit personnel how to properly clean and package the equipment. If necessary, the unit will reschedule turn-in of TADSS that are improperly cleaned and/or packaged. It is not a TSC responsibility to accept TADSS improperly cleaned or packaged.
    d. Unit and TSC personnel will conduct a joint inventory. The unit will provide the properly tagged, damaged /unserviceable MILES first to the TSC to expedite the induction into maintenance.
    e. All damaged equipment will be tagged with the following information; unit, turn-in date, part number, and serial number (if applicable).
    f. All damaged and/or lost equipment is listed on the TADSS lost and/or damaged suspense sheet and signed by both TSC and unit representatives.
    g. Complete the turn-in of all serviceable sets of MILES components.
    h. Units will provide the TSC with the usage data on number of Soldiers trained on this equipment during their training event since issued. The TSC will use data from units for the TADSS TS–MATS quarterly usage reports.

C–6. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations lost and/or damaged suspense log

a. Any lost or damaged MILES equipment will have a TADSS lost and/or damaged suspense sheet generated with the following information: unit, suspense date, TSC personnel signature block, unit representative signature block, part number, nomenclature, quantity, serial number (if applicable), and unit price.

b. TSC personnel will provide a suspense date in 5 working days from the date of turn-in for the unit to clear their hand receipt for lost and or damaged MILES (damage statement and FLIPL).

c. The unit has until the suspense date to complete the appropriate adjustment document in accordance with AR 735–5 for any lost and/or damaged equipment, or turn-in any lost equipment that is later found.

d. If the unit fails to reconcile all items on the TADSS lost and/or suspense sheet by close of business on the suspense date, the unit's commander will be notified.

e. If the account is not reconciled within 15 days after notification of the unit commander, the TSC manager will notify the next level commander of the delinquent account.

Note. TADSS losses incurred OCONUS will be addressed in accordance with timelines and procedures in AR 735–5 or approved acquisition cross-servicing agreements.

C–7. Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System
certification

a. Units submit work requests for MILES training 90 days in advance.

b. Units provide a copy of the training program of instruction and resource requirements for the MILES certification class.

c. TSC provides unit time/date for training, along with required resources needed for training event.

d. Unit arrives for training with all required personnel and equipment.

e. Students sign in on class attendance roster.

f. TSC training instructor conducts certification training. Classroom consists of the following: device description, inspection of components, "hot" mock-up and device operation, describe operator maintenance PMCS (B/D/A operations checks).

g. Conduct hands-on training with TADSS (MILES) and vehicles, if applicable. Hands-on consists of the following:

(1) How to properly and safely install device.

(2) Placing device in operation.

(3) Bore sighting, troubleshooting.

(4) Removal.

(5) Cleanup and packing.

h. Issue MILES certification card (good for 1 year), TSC records completion in training records database/TS–MATS.

C–8. Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System
maintenance

a. TSC personnel will turn-in all nonoperational MILES within 72 hours of receipt.

b. TSCs with onsite maintenance facilities will induct nonoperational MILES and turn-in the parts/components on the same day as the scheduled turn-in.

c. TSCs without an onsite maintenance facility will perform the following procedures:

(1) Request shipping instructions for nonoperational MILES via email to:

(2) Request shipping instructions for nonoperational MILES via email to: wff_maintenance_wsc@raytheon.com, (reference your location on the subject line of the email).

(3) Provide the following information in your maintenance shipping request:

(a) Descriptions and quantity of unserviceable items.

(b) Quantity of pallets and/or packages.

(c) Dimension of pallets and/or packages: L x W x H – Please label dimensions with L, W, and H.

(d) Weight of pallets and/or packages.

(e) POC at your location (name, shipping address, email address, phone number).

(f) Indicate if the MILES transit cases are for repair or shipping only.

(4) WCLS will arrange shipment of the MILES for repair to one of the MILES maintenance sites. An email reply from WCLS Logistics will be sent with shipping documents and pickup information.

(5) Warfighter support center contact numbers:

(a) Reception………(502) 375–6729.

(b) Operations Manager.....(502) 375–6723.

(c) TES Manager……… ...(502) 375–6726.

Appendix D

Internal Control Evaluation

D–1. Function
The function covered by this evaluation is TADSS policies and management.

D–2. Purpose
The purpose of this evaluation is to assist users in evaluating the key internal controls listed. It is not intended to cover all controls.

D–3. Instructions
Answers must be based on the actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, and simulation). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and the corrective action identified in supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated at least once every 5 years. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11–2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

D–4. Test questions
    a. Is this regulation updated as command relationships and responsibilities change? (DCS, G–3/5/7).
    b. Is this regulation reviewed at least once every 5 years and updated as necessary?
    c. Have TADSS been identified as system or nonsystem? (DCS, G–3/5/7).
    d. Were TADSS requirements and justification determined? (DCS, G–3/5/7).
    e. Is the regulation updated as the role of TADSS proponents, lead agents, and integrators change? (DCS, G–3/5/7).
    f. Does the design and development of system TADSS and ET adhere to prescribed architectures and standards to meet interoperability and reuse requirements? (DCS, G–3/5/7).
    g. Is an Army-wide inventory of TADSS maintained? (DCS, G–3/5/7).

D–5. Supersession
Not applicable.

D–6. Comments
Help make this a better tool for evaluation of internal controls. Submit comments to the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TR), 450 Army Pentagon, Washington DC 20310–0450.

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

ACOM
Army command

ACP
Army campaign plan

ACSIM
Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

AMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

AOR
area of responsibility

AR2B
Army Resource Requirements Board

ARCIC
Army Capabilities Integration Center

ARNG
Army National Guard

ASA (ALT)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology

ASCC
Army service component command

ATEC
U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

ATSC
Army Training Support Center

BOI
basis of issue

BOIP
basis of issue plan

CAC–T
Combined Arms Center - Training

CAR
Chief, Army Reserve

CATS
Combined Arms Training Strategy

CDD
Capability development document

CG
Commanding General

CJCSI
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction

CNGB
Chief, National Guard Bureau

COE
Chief of Engineers

CONUS
continental United States

CPD
capability production document

CTC
combat training center

DA
Department of the Army

DATA
Drawing for Army Training Aids

DCS, G–3/5/7
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

DCS, G–4
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

DCS, G–8
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8

DOD
Department of Defense

DOTMLPF
doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities

DRU
direct reporting unit

DUSA
Deputy Under Secretary of the Army

DUSA–TE
Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Test and Evaluation)

ET
Embedded Training

FOA
field operating agency

FORSCOM
U.S. Army Forces Command

FOS
Families of Systems

FY
fiscal year

GTA
graphic training aid

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

ICD
initial capabilities document

IDMS
Inventory Distribution Management System

ILS
Integrated logistics support

IMCOM
U.S. Army Installation Management Command

INSCOM
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

IPR
in-process review

IS
information system

IS–CDD
information system-capability development document

IS–ICD
information systems-initial capabilities documents

ITAM
Integrated training area management

ITE
integrated training environment

JCA
Joint capability area

JCIDS
Joint Capability Integration and Development System

JUONS
Joint urgent operational needs statement

LCCS
Lifecycle contract support

LCMC
Life cycle management command

LCMP
Life Cycle Management Plan

LCS
Life cycle support

LCSP
life cycle sustainment plan

LV/GC
Live, virtual/gaming, constructive

MCA
Military construction, Army

MCTSP
Mission Command Training Support Program

MDEP
Management decision package

MEDCOM
U.S. Army Medical Command

MER
mission essential requirements

MFP
materiel fielding plan

MILES
Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System

MON
memorandum of notification

MR
management review

MTC
mission training complex

NETCOM
U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command

NGB
National Guard Bureau

NSC
National Simulations Center

OCONUS
outside the continental United States

OMA
Operation and maintenance, Army

ONS
Operational needs statement

OPFOR
opposing force

OT&E
Operational test and evaluation

PEG
program evaluation group

PEO
Program executive officer

PEO STRI
Program Executive Office for Army Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation

PFTEA
Post-fielding training effectiveness analysis

PM
Program manager

PMCS
preventative maintenance checks and services

POM
Program objective memorandum

RC
Reserve Component

RDA
Research, development, and acquisition

RDT&E
Research, development, test, and evaluation

RFMSS
Range facility management support system

RTLP
range and training land program

SME
Subject matter expert

SoS
system of systems

SR
Sustainable Readiness

SRP
Sustainable Range Program

STRAP
System training plan

STSP
Soldier Training Support Program

STTE
Special tools and test equipment

T&E
Test and evaluation

TACOM
Tank-Automotive and Armament Command

TADSS
Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

TCM
Training and Doctrine Command capability manager

TDFR
Training device fabrication request

TDRRC
Training Device Requirements Review Committee

TES
Tactical engagement simulation

TGOSC
Training General Officer Steering Committee

TII
training information infrastructure

TPF
Total package fielding

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

Training CoC
Training Council of Colonels

TSAID
Training Support Analysis and Integration Directorate

TSC
Training Support Center

TS–MATS
Training Support–Materiel Army-wide Tracking System

TSP
Training Support Package

TSS
Training Support System

TSSE
Training Support System Enterprise

TSSR
Training Support System Review

USACAC
U.S. Army Combined Arms Center

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

XCTC
Exportable Combat Training Capability

Section II

Terms

Architecture
Architecture is a system structure definition that consists of functional components, a mechanism for interaction among these components, and a set of rules that govern the interaction.

Army integrated training environment
The Army integrated training environment expands on the ITE's operational focus by creating an Army framework for training and education that stays abreast with the current and future operational environment with relevant, and accessible training products. The Army integrated training environment expands to the other two training domains: institutional and self-development, creating a comprehensive training environment. It uses a variety of technology and processes to allow Soldiers, leaders, and units to plan, prepare, execute, and assess training while capitalizing on training resources from all three domains to meet SR requirements and facilitate a persistent learning capability.

Capability development document
A document that captures the information necessary to develop a proposed program(s), normally using an evolutionary acquisition strategy. The CDD outlines an affordable increment of militarily useful, logistically supportable, and technically mature capability. The CDD may define multiple increments if there is sufficient definition of the performance attributes (key performance parameters, key system attributes, and other attributes) to allow approval of multiple increments.

Capability production document
A document that addresses the production elements specific to a single increment of an acquisition program. The CPD defines an increment of militarily useful, logistically supportable, and technically mature capability that is ready for a production decision. The CPD defines a single increment of the performance attributes (key performance parameters, key system attributes, and other attributes) to support a Milestone C decision, approving the entry into the production and deployment phase of an acquisition program in accordance with DODI 5000.02.

Combined Arms Training Strategy
The CATS is the Army's overarching strategy for current and future training of the force. It establishes unit, Soldier, and leader training requirements and describes how the Army will train and sustain the Army to standard in the institution, units, and through self-development. The CATS also identifies and quantifies the training resources required to execute training.

Constructive training
Models and simulations that involve simulated people operating simulated systems. Real people stimulate (make inputs) to such simulations, but are not involved in determining the outcomes.

Directed requirement
A materiel requirement approved by the AR2B to meet an urgent need for a materiel system or item of TADSS usually supported by an approved ONS developed in accordance with AR 71–9.

Doctrinal mission essential requirements
The TSS Program doctrinal MER include generic model and metrics for the following:
a. Products. LV/GC, integrated, gaming systems, and nonsystems TADSS, less those centers of excellence, school-unique TADSS.
b. Product sustainment. Centrally-managed Armywide TADSS maintenance.
c. Facility types. TSCs and simulation facilities for STSP, MTCs, and battle simulation centers for MCTSP, training land for ITAM, and ranges and combined arms military operations in urban terrain task force urban operations facilities for SRP.
d. Services. Manpower, operating funds, and contracts supporting TSS operations on installations.

Expendable and/or consumable
Property that may be consumed and/or loses its identity in use and may be dropped from stock record accounts when it is issued and not supported by a hand receipt.

Facility
A building, structure, or other improvement to real property. It includes the occupiable space it contains and any interest in land, structure, or complex of structures together with any associated road and utility improvements necessary to support the functions of an Army activity or mission. The class of facility is identified by a 5-digit construction category code (see AR 415–28).

Families of Systems
A set of systems that provide similar capabilities through different approaches to achieve similar or complementary effects. For instance, the warfighter may need the capability to track moving targets. The FOS that provides this capability could include unmanned or manned aerial vehicles with appropriate sensors, a space-based sensor platform or a special operations capability. Each can provide the ability to track moving targets but with differing characteristics of persistence, accuracy, timeliness, and so forth (see AR 71–9)

Functional area
A branch of the Service governed by a proponent TRADOC center of excellence (maneuver, fires, and logistics).

Functional Capabilities Board
A permanently established board (HQDA-level) that is responsible for the organization, analysis, and prioritization of Joint warfighting capabilities within an assigned functional area.

Gaming
Commercial and government-off-the-shelf computer generated environment for interactive, semi-immersive training and education.

Initial capabilities document
Summarizes a CBA and justifies the requirement for a materiel or nonmateriel approach, or an approach that is a combination of materiel and nonmateriel, to satisfy specific capability gap(s). It identifies required capabilities and defines the capability gap(s) in terms of the functional area, the relevant range of military operations, desired effects, time and DOTMLPF, and policy implications and constraints. The ICD summarizes the results of the DOTMLPF and policy analysis and the DOTMLPF approaches (materiel and nonmateriel) that may deliver the required capability. The outcome of an ICD could be one or more Joint DCRs or recommendations to pursue materiel solutions.

Integrated Capability Development Team
An integrated team made up of people from multiple disciplines formed to develop concepts, conduct a capabilities- based assessment to identify gaps in capability, identify nonmateriel and/or materiel approaches to resolve those gaps, and develop capabilities documents when directed. Integrated capability development teams maximize the efforts of reduced resources by early resolution of issues through timely involvement of appropriate agencies or expertise as a team with commitment to aggressively identify and work requirement issues.

Integrated training environment
The ITE is the technical integration of training enablers, tools, and TADSS available to support individual and multi-echelon collective training within all Army training domains and training environments as appropriate.

Life cycle sustainment plan
Documents the PM and product support manager's plan for formulating, implementing, and executing the sustainment strategy, and is part of the overall acquisition strategy of a program. The LCSP describes the approach and resources necessary to develop and integrate sustainment requirements into the system's design, development, testing, deployment, and sustainment phases. The LCSP is developed and provided as part of the program approval process to document how the sustainment strategy is being implemented.

Live training
Training executed in field conditions using tactical equipment (involves real people operating real systems).

Live, virtual/gaming, constructive–integrated architecture
A network-centric linkage that collects, retrieves, and exchanges data among live instrumentation, virtual simulators, and constructive simulations as well as between Joint and Army Mission Command Systems. This architecture provides the common protocols, specifications, standards, and interfaces that help standardize common LV/GC components and tools required for interoperability of LV/GC components for simulation and/or stimulation of unit mission command systems for mission rehearsals and training. The LV/GC–IA is an acquisition program that includes LV/GC simulation equipment and interoperability tools along with integration support personnel. It also includes common and reusable LV/GC components and tools such as enterprise after-action review, command and control, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance adapters, correlated terrain databases, multilevel security, and hardware and/or software requirements for LV/GC–IA. It involves data management, exercise management, exercise collaboration, and updating training support system products.

Modeling and simulation
The development and use of LV/GC models including simulators, stimulators, emulators, and prototypes to investigate, understand, or provide experiential stimulus to either conceptual systems that do not exist or real life systems which cannot accept experimentation or observation because of resources, range, security or safety limitations. This investigation and understanding in a synthetic environment will support decisions in the domains of RDA, and advanced concepts and requirements, or transfer necessary experimentation effects in the training, exercises, and military operations domain.

Nonsystem TADSS
TADSS which are defined in requirements documents and designed and intended to support general military training and nonsystem-specific training requirements for example, the call for fire trainer. The TSS resources both fielding and sustainment of nonsystem training devices. (Note. Some fielded TADSS have system and nonsystem components for example, the engagement skill trainer, which has common (nonsystem) components, but support small arms and crew served weapons families of systems).

Operational Need statement
The ONS is not a JCIDS capability document. It is a request for validation and sourcing of a perceived requirement, which provides the operational commander, outside the acquisition, combat development, and training development communities an opportunity to initiate the capability determination process. See AR 71–9, chapter 6 for additional ONS information.

Standards in Weapons Training
Provides commanders with the training strategies for individual, crew, and collective weapons training and identifies the resources required to execute the training. The Standards in Training Commission strategies are the basis for determining training ammunition requirements and for providing units and commands the information necessary to forecast training ammunition (see DA Pam 350–38).

Sustainable Readiness
Sustainable readiness is an evolutionary Army force generation enhancement that postures the Army to effectively manage risk while supporting a mindset shift from a LAD-focused model to an agile and adaptive framework necessary to win in a complex world. It is underpinned by a driving philosophy and culture that seeks to maximize opportunities to build and sustain decisive action readiness consistent with current resourcing levels.

System of systems
A set or arrangement of interdependent systems that are related or connected to provide a given capability. The loss of any part of the system will significantly degrade the performance or capabilities of the whole. The development of a SOS solution will involve trade space between the systems as well as within an individual system performance.

System training aids, simulators, and simulations
TADSS which are designed and intended to train individual and/or collective tasks associated with a specific system, FOS, or SOS for example, helicopters, tanks, and trucks. System TADSS may be standalone, embedded, or appended and are

considered a primary component of a system's TPF. System TADSS are funded by the supporting system's PM and/or PEO as part of the system acquisition program and are fielded concurrently with the system.

System Training Plan
A training proponent-developed master planning document that addresses training required to introduce a new item of materiel into the force. STRAP integrates the TSS and introduces training and training support requirements needed for the institutional, operational and self-development domains. The STRAP is a required annex to all capability documents that provides training details in support of appropriate planning, programming and budgeting requirements.

Training aids
Instructional aides to enable trainers to conduct and sustain task-based training in lieu of using extensive printed material or equipment. Examples of training aids include—
a. Visual modification sets.
b. GTAs.
c. Models.
d. Displays.

Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations
A general term that defines training equipment that supports training in the live, virtual, constructive, and gaming environments. Justified, developed, and acquired to support designated tasks. Examples include but are not limited to battle simulations, targetry, training-unique ammunition, flight, and/or driving simulators, gunnery trainers, and maintenance trainers. The TADSS are categorized as system or nonsystem.

Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations proponent
Command or agency, normally a TRADOC center of excellence, has the primary responsibility for life cycle management of an item of TADSS from conception through classification as obsolete.

Training Device Requirements Review Committee
The committee ensures that TADSS CDD and/or CPD and STRAP and supporting documentation meet all regulatory requirements, are administratively correct, and ready to be sent to the validating and approving authorities. The ATSC chairs the committee.

Training devices
Three-dimensional objects and associated computer software developed, fabricated, stand alone, embedded and appended, and procured specifically for improving the learning process. They are categorized as either system or nonsystem devices.

Training equipment
Items of tactical systems (tanks), nontactical equipment (forklifts), or components of equipment (engine) used to support training.

Training facility
Permanent or semipermanent facilities, such as: live ranges to include range towers, scoring benches, lane markers, and range signs; confidence courses; military operations on urban terrain complexes; aircraft mock-ups; and, jump school towers. Training facilities are construction projects and are not considered items of TADSS, nor are they procured as items of materiel.

Training simulations
Computer-based constructive training models to support collective battle staff training requirements. They may be devices, computer programs, or systems that perform simulation. For training, they are devices that duplicate the essential features of a task situation and provide for direct practice. They are also physical models, mock-ups, or simulations of a weapons system, set of weapons systems, or piece of equipment which endeavors to replicate some major aspect of the equipment's operation that usually supports the virtual environment.

Training simulators
Devices, computer programs, or systems that perform simulation. For training, they are devices that duplicate the essential features of a task situation and provide for direct practice. They are also physical models, mock-ups, or simulations of a weapons system, set of weapons systems, or piece of equipment which endeavors to replicate some major aspect of the equipment's operation that usually supports the virtual environment.

Training Support Center
Authorized installation activity with area responsibility to provide storage, instruction, loan/issue, accountability, and maintenance for TADSS.

Training support package

A generic term to describe a complete, exportable package of integrated training products, materials, and information necessary to train one or more critical tasks. It may be very simple or complex. Its contents will vary depending on the training site and user. A TSP for individual training is a complete, exportable package integrating training products, and/or materials necessary to train one or more critical individual tasks. A TSP for collective training is a package that can be used to train critical collective and supporting critical individual tasks (including leader and battle staff). The TSPs are used to support new equipment training, operational (collective) training, unit sustainment training, as well as training of operational test players. A training subsystem for a new/modified materiel system may require many TSPs.

Training Support System

A training support related system of systems that provides the networked, integrated, interoperable training support capabilities that are necessary to enable an operationally relevant training environment for warfighters anytime, anywhere.

Training Support System Master Plan

The TSS MP provides the Army with a current assessment (a POM) of collective and individual TSS MER and the critical gaps that affect leader development across all training domains. It establishes a baseline for mitigating and addressing those gaps across five Army programs that are part of the TSSE: STSP, MCTSP, Sustainable Range Program: Range and Training Land Program (SRP–RTLP) and ITAM Program, and TII Program and the Combat Training Center Modernization (CTC MOD) Program.

Validate

The acts of ensuring requirements are accurate, properly documented, coordinated, and fully support established goals and responsibilities.

Virtual training

A simulation involving real people operating simulated systems. Virtual simulations inject human-in-the-loop in a central role by exercising motor control skills, decision skills, or communication skills.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

Milestone

A milestone decision authority (MDA) led review at the end of the engineering and manufacturing development (EMD) phase. Its purpose is to make a recommendation or seek approval to enter the production and deployment phase A milestone marks the start/or finish of a phase and has defined entrance and exit criteria.

TRIAD

The formal name of a one/two-star discussion forum with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (G37 Director of Training) (Program budgets), Commander, Combined Arms center - Training (Requirements and the Director of the Program Executive Office - Systems, Training and Instrumentation (Acquisition) as tri-chair coordination facilitators.