Army Regulation 350–38

Training

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

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
28 March 2013

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

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

This major revision, dated 28 March 2013-

- Changes title from Training Device Policies and Management to Policies and Management for Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations (cover).

- Ensures established training requirements are reviewed for Joint considerations and/or implications (paras 1-7, 1-8, and 1-10).

- Provides commanders and trainers at all levels with guidance designed to optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of use of Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations in support of the Army's Combined Arms Training Strategies for operational (collective) training and Programs of Instruction for Institutional Training (paras 1-8, 1-9, 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-10, 2-11, and 2-16).

- Provides policy on managing the Army's major training support system programs: Sustainable Range Program, Mission Command Training Support Program, Soldier Training Support Program, Combat Training Center Modernization Program, the contract logistics support program commonly referred to as the Management Decision Package Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations Maintenance Program (paras 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3).

- Incorporates policy from DODD 5000.01, DODI 5000.02, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3170.01H (throughout).

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
28 March 2013

*Army Regulation 350–38

Effective 28 April 2013

Training

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

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

RAYMOND T. ODIERNO
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

JOYCE E. MORROW
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation establishes policies and responsibilities for Armywide 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 the Active 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 grade of colonel or the civilian 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's 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 C).

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 Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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*This publication supersedes AR 350–38, dated 15 October 1993.

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Glossary

Chapter 1
Introduction

Section I
Overview

1–1. Purpose
This regulation establishes Army policies and responsibilities for life cycle management of the following areas only as they pertain to training: training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS), including tactical engagement simulation (TES), targetry, combat training centers, gaming technologies, range instrumentation, and training-unique ammunition, regardless of training site or event (combat training centers, homestations, institutions, or other training sites or venues). Also, it applies to capabilities acquired to meet urgent needs as well as acquisition programs. Additionally, this regulation explains and expands upon Army embedded training (ET) policy as stated in AR 350–1 and provides guidance on ET, a subset of systems training.

1–2. References
Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
Abbreviations and terms used in this regulation are explained in 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
The 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, family of systems, or system of systems (SoS) (for example, UH–60 Helicopters, M1A2 Abram 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 the supporting system's program manager (PM) and/or program executive officer (PEO) 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, basic electronics maintenance trainer, Homestation Instrumentation Training System and Laser Marksmanship Training System). The Training Support System (TSS) resources both fielding and sustainment of nonsystem training devices.

c. The acquisition of a training system that supports a new system or equipment will be assigned the same priority as that of 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. 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 under the capabilities development for rapid transition process.

e. Items that are not classified as TADSS and are not training equipment as defined in paragraph 1–14, but are training enablers require garrison management. These items 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 what program (Sustainable Range Program (SRP), Mission Command Training Center (MCTC), Soldier Training and Support Program (STSP), or gaming) 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 four TADSS environments (live, virtual, constructive–gaming (LVC–G)). However, as the Army continues to leverage emerging digital training technologies the distinction between the environments has become blurred. This

blurring is most notable between the virtual and constructive environments as evidenced by the emergence of gaming technologies. See the glossary for the definition of the LVC–G environments.

1–7. Embedded training

ET and distributed learning shall be considered as the first alternative (see DODD 1322.18). ET will function through a Joint architecture using common standards within integrated live, virtual, or constructive training capabilities. ET is the preferred technical approach for supporting individual and collective training in units. ET capabilities will be evaluated and considered as a preferred means to incorporate training subsystems into the development and follow-on product improvement programs for Army materiel systems. As a general rule, ET is not cost effective in an operational (collective) training environment because of the quantities of actual systems that may be needed to support training throughput requirements.

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

The TADSS requirements must be justified and validated before being resourced and authorized for procurement and fielding. System 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).

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 Joint Capability Integration and Development System (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).

(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 AR 71–9, individually within an ICD, CDD, or CPD or when appropriately grouped as a family of systems or SoS within a single capabilities document. Requirements may be further articulated within the STRAP.

(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 the DAMO–TRS 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. Live, virtual, constructive–integrated training environment

a. The LVC–ITE is the combination of the live, virtual constructive–integrated architecture (LVC–IA) Program and the supporting LVC–G simulations and simulators supported by an installation's infrastructure. It is connected to other enablers, installations, and Combat Training Centers (CTCs) using Army and Joint networks. The LVC–ITE is the operationally-focused collective training environment, where Soldiers, leaders, and units will conduct multi-echeloned training in order to achieve mission-essential task list proficiency at a high "walk" or even "run" level, while meeting Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) requirements.

b. Achieving Department of Defense (DOD) and Army training transformation goals and objectives requires TADSS to be designed and developed for interoperability across the LVC environments. However, the creation of the LVC–ITE is not intended to be all encompassing in regard to providing interoperability for all things LVC. The resourcing and development of the LVC–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 PEOs and PMs retain authority and responsibility for the procurement and life cycle management of their system TADSS. System PEOs and PMs will coordinate their system TADSS acquisition strategy with PEO STRI to ensure compliance with established Joint LVC training architectures and network environments. The following are some guidelines for formulating TADSS development and procurement strategies:

(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.

(2) PEO STRI 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, LVC integration, interoperability requirements, and post fielding activities upon transfer of the TADSS into sustainment.

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

Note. An AMC chartered Life Cycle Software Engineering Center should be consulted on any system involving software to ensure supportability is appropriately covered.

(4) If acquisition management of the TADSS stays with the system PEO and/or PM, PEO STRI 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.

(5) System PEO and/or PMs will provide updates to their TADSS acquisition strategy as a part of their annual weapon system review.

b. Testing and training. The testing and training communities use similar or like-type technologies to meet mission requirements. These technologies include LVC 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 wherever and whenever it makes sense from a business perspective and does not negatively impact either domain's mission.

1–11. Total package fielding

The Army's goal is to field TADSS and materiel systems as a total package, to 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, to include 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) Spares, repair parts, and items of supply.

(5) A TADSS training support package (TSP) that describe how the user—

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

(b) Operates and maintains the TADSS.

(6) 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 TSP 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.

1–12. Training support system programs

a. To ensure TPF is addressed in the planning, programming, and acquisition of nonsystem TADSS, the DAMO–TRS restructured its resource management of nonsystem TADSS into a formal TSS Program management structure. This relatively new TSS Program structure consists of the SRP, Mission Command Training Support Program (MCTSP), STSP, and the CTC Modernization Program.

b. Each of these programs ensures that LVC modernization initiatives include requirements for operations and support, facilities, and management support systems. Sustainment in the form of the contract logistics support program, commonly referred to by its management decision package (MDEP) as the TADSS Maintenance Program is provided.

c. More details on the construct and management of these TSS programs can be found in AR 350–1.

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 Active component and U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) installations in the continental United States (CONUS).

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

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

(4) U.S. Army, Europe.

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

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

(7) U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) for the National Training Center (NTC), SRP, and/or ITAM, and STSPs at the maneuver CTCs in CONUS.

(8) The 75th Training Division, operates five MCTCs: Houston, TX; Arlington Heights, IL; Birmingham, 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. TSCs will not account for training equipment on their individual property accountability records and will not add the training equipment to the Training Support-Materiel Armywide Tracking System (TS–MATS).

(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 the Army acquisition process (that is, JCIDS). The primary distinction between TADSS and training enablers is not what the device is used for but how it was acquired. Training enablers are those items that support individual and collective training but are not considered TADSS because they lack the documentation described in paragraph 1–4. These training enablers are not an Army acquisition program and are not considered training equipment because they are not shown in the Army inventory as standard equipment.

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

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 (Test and Evaluation)

The DUSA–TE will—

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

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

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.

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. Direct the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) to do the following:

(1) Develop training support goals and objectives.

(2) Establish and validate required training capabilities.

(3) Set priorities for TADSS basis of issue (BOI) planning and distribution.

(4) Review and analyze training strategies and programs for the effective use and application of TADSS.

(5) Provide policy guidance in the Army Training Strategy portion of the Army campaign plan (ACP) and training-specific guidance as part of the TRADOC capabilities needs analysis process.

(6) Establish TSS programs and processes to manage and prioritize the Army's nonsystem TADSS.

(7) Plan, program, and budget resources for the following:

(a) The research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E), fielding, life cycle support (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.

(b) Sustainment of system TADSS transitioned to PEO STRI for LCS.

(c) Demilitarization and disposal of nonsystem TADSS managed under the PEO STRI Life Cycle Contract Support (LCCS) Program.

(8) 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 goal and objectives.

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

(10) In conjunction with DUSA–TE, review system capabilities documents (ICDs, CDDs, and CPDs) 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.

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

(12) Review planned ARNG-unique requirements for nonsystem TADSS and, where appropriate, integrate ARNG-unique requirements into planned or ongoing Army programs.

(13) Establish policy on conducting post-fielding training effectiveness analysis (PFTEA) on fielded TADSS.

(14) Direct and resource TRADOC, to develop and maintain a TSS Program Master Plan to support the program objective memorandum (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.

(15) Direct the training simulations division to do the following:

(a) Co-chair, with the TRADOC TSS Program leads training support modernization reviews and program 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).

(b) Co-chair, with the TRADOC representative, a training support working group (TSWG) 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).

(16) Establish policies, procedures, and responsibilities for developing TADSS BOIPs and distribution plans.

(17) Review and approve TADSS BOIPs and distribution plans for nonsystem TADSS.

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

(19) Direct the Commander, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center (USACAC) 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.

(20) Resource and direct TRADOC, to establish an Armywide network of training support representatives to assist in managing TSS Program requirements and assets across the Army.

(21) As required, direct and resource TRADOC, to 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.

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

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

(24) In conjunction with TRADOC, coordinate with ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, DCS, G–8, ASA (ALT), system PEOs 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.

(25) Program analysts will align 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.

c. 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; and the appropriate PEO to determine when to conduct the initial material development decision review.

2–4. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

The DCS, G–4 will provide detailed property accountability policy and procedure to account for TADSS.

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 supporting documentation.

(2) Sufficient materiel systems, to include hardware and software systems, are fielded to the operational (collective) 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 (JCAs).

(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 training support package 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, G–3/5/7 and resources are provided to enable training for deployed and deploying units and the operational (collective) training base.

2–6. Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

The ACSIM, at installations where training support is executed by the IMCOM, will—

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

b. Review TADSS capabilities documents to include BOIPs, distribution plans, and materiel fielding plans (MFPs) to identify and forecast impacts on the training support infrastructure at gaining installations.

2–7. Chief, National Guard Bureau

The CNGB will, with the Director, Army National Guard as the lead agent, direct the Chief of Training (NGB–ART) to do the following:

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, and PEO STRI, and IMCOM (as supported by AR 5–9) when appropriate, in the—

(1) Review of capability documents for Army TADSS 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 MFPs.

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

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

c. Coordinate ARNG-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 ARNG-unique TADSS.

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

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

(2) Use TS–MATS, the TRADOC Web-based automated support system to report TADSS inventory and utilization data to the DCS, G–3/5/7 and TRADOC.

(3) 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, raining 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 (MER), assessments, and/or in-process reviews.

i. Participate, as a core and/or voting member of the TSS Program PMRs, TSWGs, and fielded devices working groups.

j. As directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7, co-chair theater in-process reviews (IPRs) and participate in TSC manager, MCTC user, and SRP-related meetings.

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

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, when appropriate, in the following:

(1) Review of capability documents for Army TADSS 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 MFPs.

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

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

c. Coordinate USAR-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 USAR-unique TADSS.

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

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

(2) Use TS–MATS, the TRADOC Web-based automated support system to report TADSS inventory and utilization data to the DCS, G–3/5/7 and TRADOC.

(3) 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 USAR training programs.

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

i. Participate as a core or voting member of the TSS Program PMRs, TSWGs, and Fielded Devices Working Groups (FDWGs).

j. As directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7, co-chair theater IPRs and participate in TSC manager, MCTC user, and SRP-related meetings.

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

2–9. Chief 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
Army Commanders and Other Leaders

2–10. 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, PEO STRI, and IMCOM, when appropriate, with the following:

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

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

(3) Developing and staffing TADSS BOIPs and distribution plans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Use TS–MATS, the Web-based automated support system to report TADSS inventory and utilization data to the Army, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and TRADOC, Army Training Support Center (ATSC).

(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 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 Program PMRs, TSWGs, and FDWGs.

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

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.

2–11. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

The CG, TRADOC will—

a. Establish policy to ensure the following:

(1) Requirements for ET and system and nonsystem TADSS are included in the system's capability document and supporting documentation. The system's JCIDS requirement documents will address the following:

(a) Integration and concurrency of current system and nonsystem TADSS when existing operational equipment is upgraded.

(b) Integration and concurrency of current system and nonsystem TADSS with emerging operational equipment.

(c) Integration and concurrency of current nonsystem TADSS when system TADSS are upgraded.

(2) Sufficient materiel systems, to include hardware and software systems, are fielded to the operational (collective) 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.

(b) Support the integration of new materiel systems into the generating and operational forces

(c) Coordinated with the mission command PMs for the fielding of "green" and "white" boxes, to the institution(s) to support training throughput requirements.

(d) Coordinate with the system PM to ensure the associated system software licenses are provided with the training system, transferred to the designated user agency, and that the related licenses are sustained, in accordance with the fielding memorandum of agreement, for the life cycle of the system hardware.

(e) Develop and concurrently field TADSS TSPs to the user community. As a minimum, the system TADSS TSPs must 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 their 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 DAMO–TRS funds and/or manages the day-to-day LCCS for the affected TADSS.

(4) System reviews assess the status of each system's training support package and related issues are addressed.

(5) System capability documents and related documentation are coordinated with TRADOC, to assess the adequacy of the proposed system's training support.

(6) Rapid acquisition and fielding initiatives are coordinated with the DCS, G–3/5/7 and resources requirements are identified to enable training for deployed and deploying units, the operational (collective) training base, and CTCs.

(7) Designate a proponent school or center for each TADSS Program and a TRADOC lead command or agency for each TSS Program (MCTSP, SRP, STSP, CTC modernization, and TADSS Program).

(8) Direct the Commander, TRADOC, USACAC to do the following:

(a) Receive, coordinate, and process Army and ACOM-funded TADSS requirements documentation from initiation through approval.

(b) Review and recommend changes to TADSS acquisition policy and regulatory guidance.

(c) Provide for the centralized management of TADSS requirements between the proponent, user, and Army acquisition community.

(d) Serve as the HQDA lead for TADSS inventory and management. Maintain a current database of all fielded TADSS to support peacetime and mobilization training requirements.

(e) Serve as the HQDA lead for TADSS. Coordinate and authorize the redistribution of Armywide TADSS to support peacetime and mobilization training requirements.

(f) Serve as the HQDA lead for the Army Devices Fabrication Program. Procure or fabricate TADSS for Armywide use on a case-by-case basis.

(g) Manage Armywide TADSS from requirements phase through final distribution.

(h) Implement and manage TS–MATS, the approved system for issuing, receiving, and hand-receipting all accountable TADSS within the Army. Use the approved system to collect utilization data to assist HQDA in the management of Armywide TADSS assets.

(i) Issue disposition instructions to TSCs for obsolete TADSS in their inventories.

(j) Serve as co-chair for the STSP TSS Program.

b. Direct the Commander, USACAC to comply with lead agent appointments in paragraph 3–3*b* to execute the following:

(1) Execute combat and training development functions as they pertain to the requirements determination and acquisition of TADSS to support Armywide or command, USAR, or ARNG-unique requirements.

(2) Develop, coordinate, and validate STRAPs for new or improved materiel systems.

(3) Develop nonsystem TADSS capabilities documents in accordance with DODD 5000.01, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3170.01H, AR 70–1, AR 71–9, and this regulation.

(4) As requested, assist operational commanders, ARNG, and USAR in developing command-unique TADSS capabilities documentation or ONS, as appropriate.

(5) As the Army's principal user representative for TADSS, coordinate and staff TADSS capabilities documentation with user ACOMs, DRUs, ASCCs, and other appropriate commands or agencies.

(6) Coordinate the need for TADSS, to include TES and training instrumentation, to support materiel system or TADSS testing with the DCS, G–3/5/7; DUSA–TE; CG, ATEC; PEO STRI; and IMCOM.

(7) Validate Army TADSS capability documents in support of approved training strategies.

(8) In coordination with PEO STRI, IMCOM, and user commands and agencies develop nonsystem TADSS BOIPs and distribution plans.

(9) Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 in the planning, programming, and budgeting for development, acquisition, fielding, support, and sustainment of nonsystem TADSS.

(10) Review TADSS qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information in accordance with AR 71–32.

(11) Designate an Army TADSS capabilities manager to assist the DCS G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and to integrate,

coordinate, track, provide staff oversight and/or management of TRADOC's TADSS requirements determination process.

(12) Provide a TRADOC co-chair for the following forums:

(a) TSS theater IPRs.

(b) TSS program PMRs and modernization reviews.

(c) TSWGs.

(d) TSC manager meetings.

(e) MCTC User Meeting.

(f) Annual training support system reviews.

(13) Direct participation by TRADOC centers of excellence and other TRADOC agencies in TSS Program related meetings, working groups, and IPRs as requested by the DAMO–TRS.

(14) Develop and maintain an updated TSS Master Plan to support the ACP, Army Training Strategy, and ARFORGEN model. As a minimum, the TSS Master Plan will address current year, budget year(s), and POM TADSS requirements by TSS Program, by installation, by theater, to include supporting programmatic data. Other master plans will be developed as directed by the Army, DAMO–TRS.

(15) Conduct scheduled TSS Program installation and theater-level MER assessments or IPRs as directed by the DAMO–TRS.

(16) Ensure TRADOC representation at the TSS Program PMRs, modernization reviews, and TSWGs.

(17) Develop, coordinate, and provide prioritized TADSS research requirements to the PEO STRI for coordination with the training technology base.

(18) Direct TADSS proponents to ensure TADSS TSPs are fielded concurrently to the user community by PEO STRI or appropriate PEO and/or PM. As a minimum, TADSS TSPs must provide for sustainment of operator, trainer, and maintainer skills.

(19) Develop, field, and sustain a Web-based automated support system for managing the Army's inventory of fielded TADSS, to include capturing and reporting TADSS utilization data.

(20) Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), in coordinating and directing the redistribution of Army TADSS to support the ACP, mobilization, contingency operations, and changes in institutional (leader development) and operational (collective) Army training requirements.

(21) Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), in planning, programming, and budgeting funds to resource the planned and unplanned redistribution of Army TADSS.

(22) In coordination with proponent and user commands and agencies, annually assess the Armywide requirements for TADSS listed in DA Pam 350–9.

(23) In coordination with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), IMCOM, PEO STRI, user commands, and/or agencies, provide guidance to fielded TADSS inventory managers on procedures for identification and disposal of obsolete TADSS.

(24) Establish and manage an Armywide network of training support representatives to assist the DAMO–TRS in managing TSS Program requirements and assets across the Army.

(25) Assist the FORSCOM, DCS G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), and IMCOM, when appropriate, with the identification and prioritization of TSS Program requirements to support the ARFORGEN process.

(26) As directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), 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 any surge in operational (collective) training throughput.

(27) In conjunction with DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), coordinate with ACOMs; ASCCs; DRUs; DCS, G–8, ASA (ALT), system PEOs; and PEO simulation, training, and instrumentation to synchronize all TADDS and other training device technologies, including gaming technologies with Army training strategies and complete the requirements determination and documentation process and follow established acquisition procedures.

(28) Procure or fabricate TADSS, costing less than $250,000, for Armywide use on a case-by-case basis supported by an approved training device fabrication request (TDFR). Armywide Fabrication of TADSS are procured only from Fort Gordon, Fort Jackson, Fort Knox, Fort Benning, and Redstone Arsenal. These sites are the only TSCs permitted to ship fabricated TADSS outside their area of responsibility as defined by AR 5–9.

(29) Direct Commander, ATSC to serve as the lead for the Graphic Training Aids (GTA) Program. Execute the GTA Program in accordance with chapter 9. Validate and prioritize GTA requirements. Plan, program, and execute fiscal resources in support of the GTA Program.

c. Direct commanders of TRADOC centers of excellence and other TRADOC proponents to do the following:

(1) Assist TRADOC, Army, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), and PEO STRI and IMCOM, when appropriate, with the following:

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

(b) Developing and staffing TADSS BOIPs and distribution plans.

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

(d) Conducting PFTEAs or collecting data on fielded TADSS to assess training effectiveness and efficiencies.

(2) Develop and/or review capability documents for Army TADSS to ensure all user requirements are addressed.

(3) Coordinate center of excellence unique TADSS requirements with TRADOC and with PEO STRI and IMCOM, when appropriate.

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

(5) At installations where the center of excellence commander, as the installation senior commander, has operational control of the TSC, MCTC, ranges, and/or other training support resources do the following:

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

(b) Utilize TS–MATS, the Web-based automated support system to report TADSS inventory and utilization data to TRADOC.

(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) As requested, assist TRADOC in scheduling and conducting installation MER assessments and TSS reviews.

(7) Participate, as directed by TRADOC, in the following:

(a) TSS Program PMRs, TSWGs, FDWGs, and theater IPRs.

(b) TSC manager, MCTC user, and SRP-related meetings.

2–12. Commanding General, U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command

The CG, NETCOM will—

a. In coordination with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and TRADOC, execute the combat and training development functions and manage the materiel development of system TADSS in support of—

(1) The Army portion of the defense communications system and echelons above corps level communications.

(2) Base communications and training operations, where appropriate.

b. Assume proponency for spectrum management equipment for the CTCs.

2–13. Commanding General, U.S. Army Medical Command

The CG, MEDCOM will—

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

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 TRADOC capability manager (TCM)–Live.

2–14. 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.

2–15. Commanding General, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

The CG, ATEC will—

a. In coordination with the system PEOs and/ or PMs, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), TRADOC, IMCOM, and PEO STRI, ensure training and training support required to support the operational test and evaluation (OT&E) of new materiel systems are incorporated into the system's acquisition strategy.

b. Advise the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), TRADOC, 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 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, and PEO STRI in identifying opportunities to integrate testing and training support technologies to increase overall cost effectiveness without negatively impacting mission requirements.

2–16. 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 commanders' priorities, execute TADSS support through the appropriate TSC, MCTC, and/or range operations center.

c. Coordinate TADSS fielding, relocation, and redistribution requirements and issues with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS); ATSC (Systems Training Integration and Devices Directorate (STIDD)); PEO STRI; and the gaining and losing ACOM, ASCC, DRU, or other command or agency, as appropriate. The ATSC (STIDD) will issue fielding notices and transfer authorizations for all TADSS fielding issues.

d. Ensure inventory control and property accountability for TADSS assets.

e. Use the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) approved TS–MATS system to maintain and report TADSS inventory and usage data.

f. Provide IMCOM representation to the semiannual TSS Program PMRs and TSWGs.

g. 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 nonreimbursable basis.

(2) For standalone facilities that are considered "mission" equipment, that is not classified as real property, such as fixed based (that is, 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. With the exception of Army activities, USAR, NGB, DOD, or non-DOD and/or nonmilitary services or in direct support contingency operations, utilities provided for that equipment should be on a reimbursable basis.

h. Submit validated support issues affecting training enablers resourced by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) for decision and/or discussion.

Section III
Army Commands, Centers, and Senior Leaders

2–17. Commanders of other Army commands, Army service component commands, direct reporting units, and other senior leaders

Commanders of ACOMs, DRUs, ASCCs, and other senior commanders will—

a. Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), TRADOC, PEO STRI, and IMCOM, when appropriate, with the following:

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

(2) Development and staffing of TADSS BOIPs, distribution plans, and MFPs.

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

(4) Conduct of PFTEAs or data collection on fielded TADSS to assess training effectiveness and efficiencies.

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

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

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

e. At installations where the operational or institutional commander, as the installation senior commander, with operational control of the TSC, MCTC, ranges, and/or other training, support resources do the following:

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

(2) Use TS–MATS, the TRADOC Web-based automated support system, to report TADSS inventory and utilization data to the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and TRADOC, ATSC.

(3) 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 strategies to ensure the user's training environments, constraints, and training goals and 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 and/or theater level MER assessments and/or IPRs.

i. Participate as a core and/or voting member of the TSS Program PMRs, TSWGs, and FDWGs.

j. As directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), co-chair theater IPRs and participate in TSC manager, MCTC user, and SRP-related meetings.

k. 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.

2–18. Commanders of centers of excellence and other proponents

Commanders of centers of excellences and other proponents 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 unit (collective) 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) Plans, prepares, and conducts training with the TADSS.

(2) Operates and maintains the TADSS.

i. Incorporate training on how to plan and conduct training with TADSS into leader development programs of instruction.

j. Schedule, coordinate, host, and co-chair TSS reviews as directed in AR 350–1, to address the status of TSS programs, new system training support requirements, other training and/or training support issues.

k. As directed by CG, TRADOC, assist USACAC (ATSC), DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), and PEO STRI, and IMCOM, 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, MCTC, ranges, and/or other training support resources do the following:

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

(2) Use TS–MATS, the TRADOC Web-based automated support system to report TADSS inventory and utilization data to TRADOC.

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

o. As requested, assist USACAC (ATSC), in scheduling and conducting installation and/or institution MER assessments and training support system reviews.

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

(1) TSS Program PMRs, TSWGs, FDWGs, and theater IPRs.

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

q. 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.

r. Identify Joint programs that may have operational use by their proponent warfighting function and identification 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. Participate in program management reviews, modernization 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 PM field operations support to develop contractor life cycle support funding TADSS maintenance MDEP support request forms and TADSS life cycle management plans for TADSS that transition to PEO STRI for sustainment. System and/or nonsystem PMs approves the 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 command-unique TADSS.

h. When a PEO and/or PM fields TADSS, the following information must be provided to ATSC, STIDD:

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

(2) National stock number.

(3) Nonstandard line item number.

(4) Cost.

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, provide detailed TADSS support information to the user command or agency.

j. 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.

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

l. 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.

m. Coordinate requirements for safety releases with ATEC.

n. Coordinate the development and acquisition of TADSS needed to support the OT&E of materiel systems with the TRADOC and ATEC.

o. 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.

p. Refer all requests for redistribution or relocation of fielded TADSS to USACAC (ATSC/STIDD), 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).

q. Coordinate with PM and USACAC (ATSC) for delivery schedules for fielding new or modified TADSS. USACAC (ATSC/STIDD), will notify receiving TSCs to expect delivery of 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.

r. In coordination with and as approved by the 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 shall 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.

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

t. 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.

u. 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.

v. 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/STIDD).

w. Establish a continuing relationship with PEO STRI throughout the acquisition life cycle of system TADSS and

fund and conduct the concept formulation of system TADSS with PEO STRI unless released from this requirement by the Army acquisition executive.

x. 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.

y. Develop ET and system TADSS that provide for LVC interoperability and enable the LVC–ITE concept as required to support an approved training strategy.

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

aa. 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).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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.

3–2. Training support system program structure

a. In support of the nonsystem TADSS goals and objectives, all TADSS and related training support products and services managed by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) have been aligned and structured into TSS programs. This SoS 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.

b. The following are the current TSS programs:

(1) *Soldier Training Support Program.* The STSP includes live and virtual Soldier TADSS that support individual and small unit level training, live TES, homestation instrumentation, TSC operations and support, and TSC simulator facilities.

(2) *Mission Command Training Support Program.* The MCTSP includes constructive simulations, collective virtual simulators, MCTC, battle simulations centers, mission support training facilities, and operations and support for MCTSP-related facilities.

(3) *Sustainable Range Program.* The SRP includes 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) *Gaming Program.* This relatively new 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. Given the lack of an overarching Army strategy for the application of gaming technology to support training, a primary objective of the Gaming 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.

(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 LCCS of fielded TADSS under a PEO STRI 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 for LCS, and command-unique TADSS as approved by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS).

3–3. Training Support System program management

a. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) has overall responsibility for managing the TSS programs (see chap 2). The Director executes this authority through the Chief, Training Simulation Division. The Chief 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, ARFORGEN, 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 an the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) position.

(10) In coordination with ATEC and PEO STRI, strive to leverage and/or integrate testing and training support requirements without negatively impacting either mission.

(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. To assist in execution of the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) will establish lead agents as follows:

(14) TRADOC and/or Combined Arms Center–Training TSS Program leads:

(a) Sustainable Range Program. TCM–Live.

(b) Mission Command Training Support Program. TRADOC, National Simulations Center.

(c) Soldier Training Support Program. TRADOC (ATSC/STIDD).

(d) Gaming. TRADOC, TCM–Gaming.

(e) Combat Training Center Modification. TRADOC, Combined Arms Center–Training, CTC Directorate.

(f) Live tactical engagement simulation: TCM–Live.

1. Fielded TADSS management: TRADOC (ATSC/STIDD (fielded TADSS manager)).

2. Army TADSS requirements management: TRADOC (ATSC/STIDD (TADSS requirements manager)).

3. TSS Master Plan Programs Integration and Policy: TRADOC (ATSC) Training Support Analysis and Integration Directorate (TSS programs integrator).

b. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) will establish an Armywide 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 SME 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) TSWGs and theater IPRs.

(2) Modification reviews, program management reviews (PMRs), and TSS reviews.

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

Note. (The MER assessments at installations with significant ACP impacts may be elevated to Level 1 status as directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS)).

c. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) will establish business practices and processes to provide for the efficient and effective management of the Army TSS programs. First, to ensure compliance with applicable regulatory guidance and second, to ensure the input and priorities of ACOMs and agencies are considered and integrated where appropriate into the Army's overall TSS Program priorities and program decision processes. In this regard, the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) will establish processes and publish memorandum of instructions and operations orders as required to accomplish the following:

(1) Establish TSS Program specific doctrinal MERs to support current and emerging training strategies.

(2) Use each program's doctrinal MER as a template to assess installation-specific TSS Program requirements over the POM.

(3) As part of the Army POM process, consolidate installation-specific TSS Program MERs by theater and by Army component as follows:

(a) CONUS operational Army.

(b) CONUS institutional Army.

(c) ARNG.

(d) USAR.

(e) OCONUS–Pacific.

(f) OCONUS–Europe.

(g) OCONUS–Southwest Asia.

(4) In concert with the POM cycle, integrate Theater TSS Program MERs at the Army-level, prioritize requirements within each program, coordinate each TSS Program's POM requirements through the training council of colonels, and Training General Officer Steering Committee, and structure the TSS Program MDEPs to reflect resulting priorities.

(5) Establish internal business practices, staffing processes, and other controls within the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) to govern the review of TADSS related capabilities documents (including ONSs) and supporting documentation, for example, BOIPs and distribution plans and the development of a coordinated DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) position.

(6) Establish other processes and publish implementing instructions as necessary to execute the intent of this regulation.

Chapter 4
Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations Requirements Determination

4–1. Requirements generation overview

a. The TADSS 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 and blue 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.

b. Also, TADSS are 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) Improving safety and reducing property and equipment damage or wear.

(6) TADSS are also acquired to provide operational commanders with mission rehearsal capabilities.

4–2. Requirements drivers

The following represents a partial list of current variables which must be considered in defining requirements for new or modified TADSS.

a. Army at war (overseas contingency operation).

b. Army modernization—

(1) Brigade Combat Team Modernization Program.

(2) Unit set fielding.

(3) Evolutionary development.

(4) Net-centric operations.

(5) Rapid equipping force.

c. Army and DOD transformation—

(1) ACP.

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

(3) Base realignment and closure.

(4) Active component and/or reserve component rebalance.

(5) Grow the Army.

(6) DOD training transformation initiatives.

(7) ARFORGEN.

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–Live for range 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: Conduct gap analyses and AoA 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.

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

(2) Ensure TADSS are justified in accordance with paragraph 1–7*a*, and are incorporated into approved training strategies. Include a cost and/or benefit analysis that identifies the benefits of having TADSS. Cost, studies, and other trade-offs are appropriate.

(3) Establish the TADSS BOI and formulate the doctrinal MER necessary to enable the supported training strategies. Provide updates to the TADSS requirement documents, BOI, and MER to stay concurrent and relevant to the operating environment and aligned with the Army's modernization strategy.

(4) Assist the materiel developer in the following:

(a) TADSS concept formulation and selection of the best technical approach.

(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 modernization reviews and PMRs.

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

(a) The appropriate TRADOC TSS program lead and TCM or LVC–G.

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

(6) Submit nonsystem TADSS capability documents and supporting BOIPs and distribution plans through the Army TADSS requirements manager 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.

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

(8) In coordination with the PEO and/or PM, identify requirements for TADSS facilities and/or operator manpower.

(9) 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.

(10) In coordination with appropriate centers of excellence, incorporate training on how to plan and conduct training with TADSS into leader development programs of instruction.

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

(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, PMRs, and TSWGs).

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

b. Specified TADSS integrators—

(1) *U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command capability manager, live, virtual, constructive, models and simulations, and gaming.* In regard to the above, the TCM's role includes technology SME, mentor and advisor, reviewer, and coordinator, assistant planner, and user representative.

(2) *U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command Training Support System program leads (Sustainable Range Program, Soldier Training Support Program, Mission Command Training Support Program, Combat Training Center Modification, Gaming, training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations maintenance program).* The role of the program leads include all functions listed in paragraph 4–4*a*, as they relate to their specific TSS Program.

(3) *U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command 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 training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations requirements manager.* 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; and assistant planner.

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

(7) *Combined Arms Center-training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations integrators (Training and Doctrine Command capability manager, Army Training Support Center, and National Simulations Center).* 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, CDD, and CPD) and within the supporting STRAP.

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

(3) Where a system TADSS requirement is unknown until after the system's Milestone C decision, the proponent will initiate an independent, standalone capabilities document for the system TADSS. 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 CDDs and/or CPDs. 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 training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations 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, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) program lead, and PEO STRI, 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 CPD 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 family of systems or SoS into a single ICD, CDD, and/or CPD, as appropriate.

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

4–6. Command-unique requirements

a. Army National Guard-unique training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations.

(1) The NGB will document and coordinate proposed ARNG-unique TADSS requirements with DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS). The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) will further coordinate proposed ARNG-unique requirements with proponents and appropriate specified TADSS integrators to do the following:

(a) Inform the TSS community of NGB's intent and approach to filling a training related capability gap.

(b) Address the potential to leverage the NGB's initiative for broader Army application and/or integrate the ARNG-unique requirement into an Army TADSS Acquisition Program.

(2) Generally, the NGB must provide resources for the RDA, fielding, operations, and sustainment of ARNG-unique TADSS. Where ARNG-unique requirements are integrated into an Army TADSS acquisition program, the ARNG will provide resources to the maximum extent possible to support procurement of the NGB's portion of the BOIP and/or distribution plan. Variations to resourcing responsibilities for either situation may be negotiated between the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and the NGB.

b. Command-unique training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations.

(1) 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- and agency-unique requirements in the same fashion and with the same intent as addressed above for ARNG-unique requirements. Once coordinated, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) will develop a position regarding the TADSS ONS and present the requirement and its recommendation(s) to the Army Requirements Review Board (AR2B).

(2) 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.

(3) The DAMO–TRS will forward command-unique requirements, approved by the AR2B, to the ASA (ALT) as a directed requirement. The ASA (ALT) will direct PEO STRI (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.

(4) 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.

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 addresses 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 by product 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 center 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 of equipment 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 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, center 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, MCTC, or range operations. For remote installations or training sites, the TADSS will be issued to the installation activity supporting that geographical area.

(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) To provide the user with ready access to the TADSS at a remote unit 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 associated 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 should 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 (STIDD), 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, and AR 70–1, 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. System 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.

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

(6) Develop an ILS concept to maintain and sustain each system TADSS throughout its life cycle. In developing this concept, the PM will assess:

(a) 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 will—

(1) Assist the DCS, G–3/5/7 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) Given a favorable milestone decision review, execute resources for the RDA of nonsystem TADSS in accordance with the approved capabilities document.

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

(4) Develop an ILS 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 ILS 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.

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

(1) The material 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 will execute the RDA for ARNG-unique TADSS, as requested by the NGB.

(3) The PEO STRI will coordinate all command-unique TADSS requirements received outside the ONS process with DAMO–TRS prior to executing or committing any resources against the command's request. The DCS, G–3/5/7 will coordinate an DCS, G–3/5/7 position on the command's requirement and provide appropriate guidance.

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 system TADSS requirements with DAMO–TRS and PEO STRI to ensure compliance with this regulation to the maximum extent possible without negatively impacting the overall intent of the rapid fielding initiative.

5–3. Test and evaluation

a. The T&E of TADSS will be conducted in accordance with AR 73–1. ATEC will integrate the T&E of system

TADSS and ET into the system T&E. Conduct 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 should 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 should 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 should 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 formal 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 the Army Training Office. Assisted by the ATSC, STIDD, DAMO–TRS will maintain an Armywide 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 ATSC (STIDD). 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/STIDD) will co-chair 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, 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, STIDD and PEO STRI, 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 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 DAMO–TRS.

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

a. The PEO STRI will, in coordination with the proponent and ATSC, STIDD, develop and coordinate MONs and/or MFPs with gaining commands and agencies to support the fielding of all nonsystem TADSS. The PEO STRI 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 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 and programming resources for the operation, maintenance, supply, and sustainment.

b. The MONs and/or MFPs for nonsystem TADSS will be command-specific or agency-specific and jointly approved by PEO STRI and the gaining command or agency. Examples would be separate command-specific MONs and/or MFPs for IMCOM, TRADOC, and FORSCOM.

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 chapter 4.

b. The TADSS PM of record will, in coordination with DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) and appropriate TSS Program integrators, plan, program, and budget appropriate resources (RDA or OMA) to develop and apply the approved upgrade or modification in accordance with DODD 5000.01 and DODI 5000.02 and AR 70–1 policies. Although the TADSS Maintenance Program's resources are 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 that the use of OMA is normally not appropriate for the procurement of items for modifications and upgrades per 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 and DA Pam 710–2–1.

b. Each installation support activity, center of excellence, command, or agency accountable for fielded TADSS will utilize property book and unit supply-enhanced 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 ATSC (STIDD).

d. As addressed in chapter 4, property book officers may issue TADSS on long-term hand-receipt with ATSC (STIDD) 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.

6–6. Redistribution

a. The permanent or semipermanent (exceeding 90 days) redistribution of Army TADSS assets must be coordinated with ATSC (STIDD) and pre-approved by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS).

b. The redistribution (loan) of TADSS for 90 days or less may be approved by the command or agency with property book accountability after coordination with the supported senior commander and the ATSC (STIDD). Commanders must consider impacts on sustainment and life cycle support activities when considering the movement of TADSS.

c. The shipping costs associated with HQDA directed redistribution of fielded TADSS in support of ARFORGEN 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 ATSC (STIDD). Prior to shipment, an analysis must be conducted by the DAMO–TRS, ATSC, PEO STRI, the gaining command, and the gaining and losing organizations to determine all associated sustainment costs and identify the correct source of funding.

d. Shipping costs for the semipermanent loan of fielded TADSS, in support of Commander's training strategies will be resourced by the gaining organization. This includes the cost of return shipment. The gaining organization will be responsible for additional sustainment (not covered by TADSS maintenance), including operator and maintenance support, if applicable.

6–7. Obsolete training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

a. The TADSS proponents will annually review requirements for fielding TADSS and notify the ATSC (STIDD) 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 ATSC (STIDD) will provide disposal guidance to 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 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 procedures in DA Pam 70–3.

6–8. Training Support Center fabricated or procured training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

Based upon an approved TDFR, TADSS costing less than $50,000 per item may be procured or fabricated by a TSC to support user training requirements. The recommended format for a TDFR is at appendix B.

a. All TDFRs developed by a requesting unit, school, or valid customer for TADSS costing $50,000 or more per item will be submitted to TRADOC (ATIC–DD) for approval as approved by the installation senior commander. Once approved all TADSS fabricated or procured using this TDFR will be funded by the requesting units, school, or customer.

b. Approved TDFRs will be supported in accordance with assigned priorities, available capabilities, and resources in out years. Approved TDFRs received for action will be maintained in a prioritized list, managed by ATSC until satisfied. TDFRs submitted without proponent validation will not be accepted at TRADOC.

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

6–9. Drawing for Army Training Aids

a. 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.

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 nonsystem TADSS, system TADSS transitioned to PEO STRI for LCS, and command-unique TADSS as directed by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS). The TADSS Maintenance Program also provides TADSS related support funding to other commands and agencies to operate, maintain, and sustain specific TADSS enablers and infrastructure.

b. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) is assisted by PEO STRI and the TRADOC fielded TADSS manager 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 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) and the TRADOC fielded TADSS manager co-chair a semiannual Fielded Devices Working Group as a management forum to address fielded TADSS related issues with the user community and accountable commands, agencies, and installation support activities.

e. 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 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 the gaining commands, agencies, and/or installation support activity and subsequently integrated into TADSS MFPs, as appropriate.

c. Upon fielding, gaining commands and agencies will—

(1) Provide TADSS use estimates (days and/or hours per week) to assist the PEO STRI 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 LCCS. The technical oversight representative will—

(a) Monitor the LCCS contractor' performance to ensure TADSS are properly maintained and ready for training.

(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 (O&M) 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 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 the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS) for transition to PEO STRI 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 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 resourcing logistic support for their command-unique TADSS. This includes the ARNG. 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. As defined by TRADOC, 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 LVC 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. Graphics training aids requirements and prioritization

a. USATSC serves as the HQDA lead for the GTA Program.

b. Proponents, agencies, and ACOMs, ASCCs, and/or DRUs that have identified an Armywide GTA requirement will submit a GTA requirement memorandum to CG, TRADOC (ATIC–ITST–T) for approval and prioritization prior to submission of the product.

c. The CG, TRADOC (ATIC–APR) 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.

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

9–2. Graphics training aids management

The GTA will, as a general rule be available through the TSC or via catalog ordering through online resources. The TSC will manage and distribute existing Armywide GTA in accordance with standard operating procedures. The TSCs will, if capable, also produce locally-requested and/or locally used GTA.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 70–1
Army Acquisition Policy (Cited in paras 1–15, 2–11*b*(3), 2–19*r*(1), 2–19*r*(3), 4–5, 4–7*c*, 5–1, and 6–4*b*.)

AR 71–9
Warfighting Capabilities Determination (Cited in paras 1–8*a*, 1–8*c*(1), 1–8*c*(2), 1–8*c*(3), 2–9*b*(3), 4–5, 4–6*b*(1), and terms.)

AR 73–1
Test and Evaluation Policy (Cited in paras 5–3*a*, 5–3*e*.)

AR 350–1
Army Training and Leader Development (Cited in paras 1–12*c*, 2–18*j*, and 2–18*p*.)

AR 700–142
Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding and Transfer (Cited in paras 2–19*d*, 2–19*i*, and 4–8*b*.)

AR 710–2
Supply Policy Below the National Level (Cited in para 6–5*a*.)

DA Pam 350–9
Index and Description of Army Training Devices (Cited in para 2–11*b*(22).)

DA Pam 710–2–1
Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures) (Standalone Pub) (Cited in para 6–5*a*.)

CJCSI 3170.01H
Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (Cited in paras 2–11*b*(3), 4–5.) (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cdata/unlimit/3170_01.pdf.)

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 5–9
Area Support Responsibilities

AR 11–2
Managers' Internal Control Program

AR 15–1
Committee Management

AR 25–1
Army Knowledge Management and Information Technology

AR 25–2
Information Assurance

AR 25–30
The Army Publishing Program

AR 71–32
Force Development and Documentation-Consolidated Policies

AR 95–1
Flight Regulations

AR 350–3
Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training Program

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 Logistics Support

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

AR 735–5
Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability

AR 750–1
Army Materiel Maintenance Policy

DA Pam 350–38
Standards in Training Commission

DA Pam 385–16
System Safety Management Guide

DA Pam 700–56
Logistics Supportability Planning and Procedures in Army Acquisition

DODD 1322.18
Military Training

DODD 5000.01
The Defense Acquisition System

DODI 5000.02
Operation of the Defense Acquisition System

DODI 8500.2
Information Assurance (IA) Implementation

DODI 8510.01
DOD Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process (DIACAP)

Section III
Prescribed Forms
This section contains no entries

Section IV
Referenced Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA Forms are available on the APD Web site (http://www.apd.army.mil).

DA Form 11–2
Internal Control Evaluation Certification

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. Armywide 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 inhouse 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) *Military construction, 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 *m*).

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

o. Point of contact. Name, office symbol, telephone number, and e-mail address.

Appendix C
Internal Control Evaluation

C–1. Function

The function covered by this evaluation is TADSS policies and management.

C–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.

C–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).

C–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 Armywide inventory of TADSS maintained? (DCS, G–3/5/7).

C–5. Supersession

Not applicable.

C–6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluation 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

ARCIC
Army Capabilities Integration Center

ARFORGEN
Army Force Generation

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

CAR
Chief, Army Reserve

CATS
Combined Arms Training Strategy

CDD
capability development document

CG
Commanding General

CNGB
Chief, National Guard Bureau

COE
Chief of Engineers

CJCSI
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction

CPD
capability production document

CONUS
continental United States

CTC
Combat Training Center

DATA
Drawing for Army Training Aids

DCS, G–3/5/7
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

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–TE
Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Test and Evaluation)

FORSCOM
U.S. Army Forces Command

FY
fiscal year

GTA
graphic training aid

ICD
initial capabilities document

IMCOM
U.S. Army Installation Management Command

IPR
in-process review

ITE
integrated training environment

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

ILS
integrated logistics support

INSCOM
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

ITAM
integrated training area management

JCIDS
Joint Capability Integration and Development System

JUONS
joint urgent operational needs statement

LCS
life cycle support

LCMC
Life Cycle Management Command

LVC
live, virtual, constructive

MCA
military construction, Army

MCTC
Mission Command Training Center

MCTSP
Mission Command Training Support Program

MDEP
management decision package

MEDCOM
U.S. Army Medical Command

MER
mission essential requirements

MFP
materiel fielding plan

MON
memorandum of notification

NETCOM
U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command

NGB
National Guard Bureau

OMA
operation and maintenance, Army

ONS
operational needs statement

OPFOR
opposing force

OT&E
operational test and evaluation

PEO
program executive officer

PEO STRI
Program Executive Office for Army Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation

PFTEA
post-fielding training effectiveness analysis

PM
program manager

POM
program objective memorandum

RDA
research, development, and acquisition

RDT&E
research, development, test, and evaluation

SME
subject matter expert

SoS
system of systems

SRP
Sustainable Range Program

STIDD
Systems Training Integration and Devices Directorate

STRAP
system training plan

STTE
special tools and test equipment

STSP
Soldier Training Support Program

T&E
test and evaluation

TADSS
training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

TCM
Training and Doctrine Command capability manager

TDFR
training device fabrication request

TES
tactical engagement simulation

TPF
total package fielding

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSC
training support center

TS–MATS
Training Support–Materiel Armywide Tracking System

TSP
training support package

TSS
Training Support System

TSWG
training support work group

USACAC
U.S. Army Combined Arms Center

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

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 LVC–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 ARFORGEN 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.

Doctrinal mission essential requirements
The TSS Program doctrinal MER include generic model and metrics for the following:

a. Products. LVC, integrated, gaming systems, and nonsystems TADSS, less those centers of excellence, school-unique TADSS.

b. Product sustainment. Centrall-managed Armywide TADSS maintenance.

c. Facility types. TSCs and simulation facilities for STSP, MCTCs, 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.

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.

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.

Functional area
A branch of the service governed by a proponent TRADOC center of excellence (maneuver, fires, and logistics).

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).

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 non-materiel) 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.

Live training
Training executed in field conditions using tactical equipment (involves real people operating real systems).

Live, virtual, 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 LVC components and tools required for interoperability of LVC components for simulation and/or stimulation of unit mission command systems for mission rehearsals and training. The LVC–IA is an acquisition program that includes LVC simulation equipment and interoperability tools along with integration support personnel. It also includes common and reusable LVC 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 LVC–IA. It involves data management, exercise management, exercise collaboration, and updating training support system products.

Live, virtual, constructive–integrated training environment
Live, virtual, constructive, and integrated training environment is a concept, comprised of the combination of the LVC–IA, the supporting live, virtual, constructive, and gaming simulations and simulators supported by an installation's infrastructure. It is connected to other installations and combat training centers using Army and Joint networks. The LVC–ITE is the operationally-focused collective training environment, where Soldiers, leaders, and units will conduct multi-echeloned training in order to achieve mission essential task list proficiency at a high walk or even run level while meeting ARFORGEN requirements.

Modeling and simulation
The development and use of LVC 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.

Standards in Training Commission
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).

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, 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 aids, devices, simulators, and simulations
A general term that defines training equipment that supports training in the live, virtual, and constructive 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
Aids developed to support training requirements. Examples include plastic rifles, graphic training aids, and inert munitions.

Training devices
Three-dimensional enablers developed to support training requirements. Examples are marksmanship trainers, target lifters, target movers, and training grenades.

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 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 simulators
Simulators developed to replicate actual systems that support training requirements. Examples include flight simulators, driver simulators, and gunnery trainers.

Training simulations
Computer-based constructive training models to support collective battle staff training requirements.

Training Support Center
Authorized installation activity with area responsibility to provide storage, instruction, loan/issue, accountability, and maintenance for TADSS.

Training support package
A TSP is 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 Master Plan provides HQDA with empirically-based TSS requirements to support each of the TSS MDEP briefings to the training program evaluation group and subsequent POM build and submission.

a. The TSS Master Plan consists of the following:

(1) Installation-specific ACP force development slides.

(2) Installation-specific MER for each of the TSS programs (STSP, SRP, MCTSP, and ITAM).

(3) Installation-specific red/amber/green assessments for each of the TSS programs (STSP, SRP, MCTSP, and ITAM)

(4) Theater assessments that depict (in a map-based format, by theater) each installation's STSP, MCTSP, SRP, and ITAM overall red/amber/green assessments for the near term (year of execution), mid term (POM start year), far term (ACP maturity), and end State (POM end year).

(5) Measles charts that depict each installation's STSP, MCTSP, SRP, and ITAM overall red/amber/green assessments for the near term (year of execution), mid term (POM start year), far term (ACP maturity), and end state (POM end year). This format allows readers to spot trends more easily than the map-based theater assessments (addressed above).

(6) SS program prioritization lists that capture each of the TSS Programs' (that is, STSP, MCTSP, SRP, ITAM, and CTC–modification) priorities by MDEP and activity, from highest to lowest priority.

b. The components of the TSS Master Plan are vetted with the IMCOM, ASCC, and TSS Enterprise Staffs at the TSS PMRs and TSWG.

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

AR2B
Army Requirements Review Board

ET
embedded training

LCCS
life cycle contract support

LVC–G
live, virtual, constructive–gaming

LVC–IA
live, virtual, constructive–integrated architecture

LVC–ITE
live, virtual, constructive–integrated training environment