

Close Access Target Reconnaissance (CATR)

(Version 0.3)

Date: 2014-09-30

MCoE - Infantry & Armor School



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY MANEUVER CENTER OF EXCELLENCE
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FORT BENNING, GEORGIA 31905-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

ATZK-TD

MEMORANDUM FOR Acting Director of Training and Doctrine, Maneuver Center of Excellence, Fort Benning, GA 31905

SUBJECT: System Training Plan for the Close Access Target Reconnaissance (CATR)

1. References:

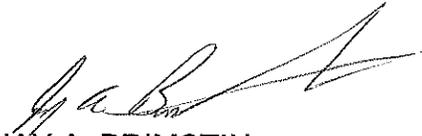
a. TRADOC Regulation 350-70, Army Learning Policy and Systems, 6 December 2011.

b. Army Regulation 350-1, Army Training and Leader Development, 19 August 2014.

c. CATR is a unique technical reconnaissance capability that enables commanders and subordinate leaders to gather information on predominantly asymmetric threats operating across a wide range of military operations and act in a timely and decisive manner to defeat the enemy threat.

2. I approve this System Training Plan for Close Access Target Reconnaissance. A copy of this STRAP will be posted to the Central Army Registry within 30 days of the approval date.

3. Point of contact is Mr. Willie C. Cunningham, Systems Training Branch, Training Development Division, Directorate of Training and Doctrine at DSN 835-6037, Com (706) 545-6037, or e-mail willie.c.cunningham.civ@mail.mil.



JAY A. BRIMSTIN
Acting Director
Directorate of Training and Doctrine

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This System Training Plan (STRAP) is preliminary.

Front end analysis (mission, task, and job) is ongoing. MCoE - Infantry & Armor School will amend and update this STRAP as details solidify.

MCoE - Infantry & Armor School is the proponent for this STRAP.

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1.0 System Description

Close Access Target Reconnaissance (CATR) is an integrated set of devices, kits, software, support equipment and training that provides the warfighter a technical reconnaissance, surveillance, and information collection capability that has been used in the CENTCOM Area of Operational Responsibility (AOR) since October 2005. The program addresses the evolutionary changes to technology while supporting force protection requirements, and augments existing all-source intelligence analysis and targeting programs. It allows integration of intelligence collected from tagging, tracking, and locating (TTL) and technical audio video (TAVS) operations to be integrated into unit mission planning and targeting cycle development. CATR is a unique technical reconnaissance capability that enables commanders and subordinate leaders to gather information on predominantly asymmetric threats operating across a wide range of military operations and act in a timely and decisive manner to defeat the enemy threat.

1.1 Concept of Employment. The primary mission of CATR is information collection. It can be employed during peacetime, contingency and wartime operations worldwide 24 hours a day by reconnaissance, infantry, armor, and intelligence personnel to enhance situational awareness and assist with force protection. During employment the CATR set uses a Mission Command system composed of networked administration servers and is equipped with visualization tools and mapping software. This system enhances the commander's common operational picture (COP) through a tactical unit's ability to use the robust data sharing architecture and common Graphic User Interface (GUI). This allows the operator to conduct long-term/fused analysis of TTL and TAVS data. These commercial off the shelf devices give a commander an enhanced force protection capability when conducting operations in a variety of environments.

Initial Operating Capability (IOC) CATR set will be fielded to Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs), Expeditionary Military Intelligence Brigades (EMIB), Military Police Companies, Division and Brigade Headquarters, Corps Long Range Surveillance (LRS), and Special Forces units.

CATR program will achieve IOC upon successful completion of initial operational test and evaluation (IOT&E).

First Unit Equipped (FUE) is projected in 3QTR FY2016.

Initial Operating Capability (IOC) is projected in 3QTR FY2016.

2.0 Target Audience

CATR will be fielded to units responsible for collecting and analyzing information during decisive action to meet the requirements of the Army. Within the BCTs, CATR will be fielded to maneuver battalions, recon troops, and MI companies. Division and brigade headquarters will receive C2 sets only. At the corps level, CATR will be fielded to LRS units. United States Special Operations Command (USASOC) will determine fielding requirements for their forces.

CATR capabilities, planning considerations, and training, will be integrated into all functional and Professional Military Education (PME) courses for the targeted career management fields (CMF).

Additional skill identifier(s) (ASI) are necessary to track CATR trained personnel as outline in the target audience.

CATR Training in initial military Training (IMT) will be incorporated by the proponent only if it is determined to be required for a critical task.

Target Audience

MOS/ASI/AOC	AR	IN	SF	MP														INT EL
Initial Military Training																		
11A, B, Z Infantry Personnel		x																
18 A, B, C, D, E, F, Z Special Personnel			x															
19A, B, C, D, K, Z Cavalry Scout Personnel	x																	
31A, B, E Military Police Personnel				X														
35F, G, L, M, S, T, X, Y, Z Intelligence Personnel			x															x
180A & 350 series Warrant Officer personnel			x															X

3.0 Assumptions

MCoE as the lead for CATR training in the Institutional Domain will consider incorporation of CATR familiarization training into the following courses:

- Maneuver Senior Leaders Course (MSLC)
- Maneuver Captains Career Course (MCCC)
- Maneuver Pre Command Course, (MPCC)
- Army Reconnaissance Course, (ARC)
- Reconnaissance and Surveillance Leaders Course, (RSLC)
- Cavalry Leaders Course, (CLC)

ICoE will consider incorporation CATR into IMT training, functional training, and subsequent PME for Soldiers, military leaders and Army civilians.

MSCoE will consider incorporation of CATR into USAMPS and Warrant Officer training courses.

No new MOS designation requirements are anticipated for CATR.

No new facilities are required to support CATR.

The MATDEV will fund the initial training of one subject matter expert (SME) per brigade team as needed. This SME training will take place at a training facility for an extended period, likely to be 16 weeks. This SME will be a senior noncommissioned officer (NCO) or Warrant Officer (WO) with adequate longevity remaining at the brigade undergoing New Equipment Training (NET).

4.0 Training Constraints

Funding Availability Total Life Cycle Costs (LCC) for the CATR will include \$187.6 M for procurement (OPA) and \$103.9M for Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA). At present, \$291.5 M of the total is an unfunded requirement.

The rate fielding will be six brigade sets per year which will extend the amount of time required to achieve Full Operation Capability (FOC). The extended length of time accommodates the rapid refresh associated with the degree of change anticipated with the CATR capability.

A constraint is that CATR has not been incorporated into the identified courses discussed under assumptions section. CATR will leverage existing TADSS systems and technology to the greatest extent, with the intent of maximizing standardized training and systems commonality for potential cost saving.

5.0 System Training Concept

CATR training across all domains will leverage already existing training programs, systems, infrastructure and subject matter expertise to maximize technology transfer; reduce duplicity of effort in research and development; lower support costs; and provide greater opportunity to jointly procure larger consolidated quantities of systems.

CATR training is organized into three phases: the NET implementation strategy (Warfighter Modernization (WarMod)), the institutional training strategy

(Warrior) and operational (Unit/Sustainment) training strategy (Warfighter). The Reserve Component will train system personnel based on the One Army School System (OASS). Initial training on the CATR system will be conducted through NET, and subsequently at the MCoE. CATR system training will be developed and conducted using a traditional training strategy: I&KPT and NET for equipment introduced to the field; institutional training for IMT and PME; and unit sustainment training, transition and collective training in the unit. CATR system training will use Integrating Training Environment (ITE).

Operator training will be designed to support and sustain the required levels of training readiness for CATR by leveraging existing institutional and unit training profiles with the addition of tailored CATR simulation and NET. Training courseware development will use the methods described in TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-13 and provided in electronic format that is compliant with the latest version of Sharable Content Object Reference Model (SCORM). The training concept will employ cost-effective solutions for institutional and operational training consisting of blended capabilities using stand-alone systems and TADSS when available.

5.1 New Equipment Training Concept (NET)

NET is required during system fielding to units; it will consist of leadership and staff, data analysis and operator level instruction. Individuals participating in NET may require a secret clearance in order to attend certain parts of training. The CATR fielding plan will include a training package that resources all leader and operator training to include technical resources. The NET TSP will be validated during train-up for technical and operational accuracy. NET will conduct initial training of individual and collective tasks. NET trainers will train the unit in operation and employment of the system. During NET, key personnel will receive instruction and training to prepare them to execute, integrate and apply CATR training in an effective and efficient manner to sustain unit training requirements.

MATDEV will provide an exportable NET TSP for operator and unit sustainment training. The NET TSP will be developed concurrently with CATR hardware/software (as applicable), approved by the MCoE, validated during IOT&E, and in place when system fielding begins.

NET will be provided to a brigade team in three to four week durations as needed. Courses in CATR operator training, staff training and senior leader training will be given during the three to four weeks of NET.

5.2 Displaced Equipment Training (DET)

It is not anticipated that there will be any requirement for DET, however IAW AR 350-1, should the requirement for DET arise it is the responsibility of the program manager to establish training plan and provide the necessary training. If the unit needs support or maintenance of equipment, the CATR SME's, (Soldiers, Contractors and GS) will assist.

5.3 Doctrine and Tactics Training (DTT)

MCoE TD will develop DTT to be presented during NET. DTT will be incorporated in leader and staff training at home station using the TSP. MCoE TD will submit to the MATDEV identification of requirements and the concept for DTT for inclusion in the new equipment training plan (NETP).

DTT is a combination of the TSP coupled with the MCoE TD input. Input includes scenarios that prompt the user to utilize the system while the PM's NET ingrains into the student how to accomplish the task on the new system. DTT enforces why they are doing the task and the expected outcome. Practical exercises will be introduced requiring the student to work independently through actions that identify their ability to use the system during the conduct of their mission. DTT is developed from lessons gathered during initial system testing that result in tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) development.

5.4 Training Test Support Package (TTSP)

CATR MATDEV is responsible for developing the Training Test Support Package (TTSP) to support training of test player personnel. The TTSP will reflect CATR capability available for the NET and there will be minimal changes, as approved by the Commander, MCoE, in equipment or software in the period between the NET and IOTE&E. The MATDEV will provide updated instructional material and instruction to accommodate all changes. The TTSP will consist of the following items:

- Latest approved CATR STRAP
- Test training certification plan
- Training data collection requirements
- Test Resource Support
- Training schedule for test player personnel
- POI's for operators
- Soldier training publications or changes
- Appropriate field manuals (FM), ATPs, Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS), or changes
- List of facilities needed to support the training
- Critical task list

6.0 Institutional Training Domain

6.1 Institutional Training Concept and Strategy

Active Army (AA) United State Army Reserve (USAR) and National Guard (NG) units equipped with CATR will work with the proponent to ensure that CATR training is added to the Total Army School System (TASS). PME and functional courses will be developed and offered within the OASS as resident and nonresident programs when required. Courses will be designed and implemented to accommodate Reserve Component training constraints (a limited number of training days: Inactive Duty Training (IDT), Unit Training Assemblies (UTA), and Annual Training (AT) periods). Course design will take advantage of web-based training interactive multimedia instruction delivered via the internet and distributive learning to train the knowledge component of critical tasks when available. The hands-on training component and culminating exercises will be conducted while in a resident setting at a school, Regional Training Institute (RTI) or The Army School System (TASS) battalion when required.

Institution training conducted at MCoE and RTI's will include stand-alone TADSS when required. CATR institutional training depend on the density of systems fielded and the number of trained operators and leaders needed to sustain equipped units.

CoEs impacted by CATR fielding will begin developing courses no later than (NLT) one year following FUE, FY2016. Reserve Component institutional training, when initiated, should be conducted like that for Active Army personnel. Appropriate courses, both officer and enlisted, will be modified or developed to include CATR characteristics, doctrine and techniques, capabilities, operations, employment and communications. This training will be based on input from contractor produced logistics and maintenance information (LMI) data, contractor training, results from the CATR operational testing (OT) and SMEs.

Leadership and Education Centers and schools that provide PME for Soldiers and military leaders assigned to units employing CATR should receive updates to doctrine, CONOPS, and tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP), where applicable. Training will be accomplished through the modification of existing professional development materials. The CATR capability will be displayed and simulated with emerging simulations such as One Semi-Automated Force (One SAF), Warfighters' Simulation (WARSIM), Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability (JLCCTC), and the Force Training Support System. Existing simulations will need to be upgraded to facilitate institutional and unit training.

MATDEV and the proponent TD will develop new individual tasks, unit tasks, and training materials per TRADOC Regulations and TRADOC PAMs based on ALMS in support of CATR. The TD will provide advice to the MATDEV on matters relating to the training development process, its products and standardization of those products. The TD will conduct training product validation and assist affected schools with the institutionalization of CATR and associated training materials.

The TD will attend I&KPT training delivered by the NETT. TD personnel will receive a DTT update, as required, to maintain CATR proficiency. This update will be provided by the proponent. From this effort, draft changes to POIs and training materials will result in the validation/verification of the changes and pilot courses taught on actual CATR devices as required. This

will take place in time to have the institutional training base established within one year of FUE.

6.1.1 Product Lines

The training product lines for CATR include the TSP, courseware and technical manuals. MCoE provides IMT, functional and PME course revisions to support the addition of CATR in the current POI. The MCoE TD will update and revise PM produced training publications.

Input developed from the training support system (TSS) estimate will be used for each applicable product line supporting the Inactive Duty Training (IDT) as required.

6.1.1.1 Training Information Infrastructure

CATR training material should conform to Joint and Army architectures and standards to enable the development, storage, retrieval, delivery, and management of TSS products and information for use by individuals, units, and institutions worldwide. TSS products will be planned, prepared, and developed according to the following operational and technical architectures as applicable:

Global Information Grid (GIG), Army Training Information Architecture (ATIA), Distributed Interactive Simulation (DIS) High Level Architecture (HLA) for current simulations, and Common Training Instrumentation Architecture (CTIA). CATR will leverage web-based technology to interface with the training infrastructure via the Tactical Internet (TI), a subnet of the TI or other secure network. All training materials developed by the MATDEV will be developed in the TDC database. The MATDEV will be provided TDC as Government Furnished Software (GFS). All IMI and digital TADSS products will be SCORM compliant.

6.1.1.1.1 Hardware, Software, and Communications Systems

Training Development Capability database (TDC) will be used by all training developers, to develop and store CATR tasks, training support packages (TSP), programs of instruction (POI), Soldier training products (STP), and other training materials.

6.1.1.1.2 Storage, Retrieval, and Delivery

Digital information will be developed, maintained and stored in the approved Army or CAC-approved automated development system, currently TDC, and shared through the Central Army Registry (CAR) or other military training repositories as they evolve through the ATIA.

6.1.1.1.3 Management Capabilities

The units will use Digital Training Management System (DTMS) to access approved STP, UTL, and TC for CATR. DTMS, an Army program of record, is a web-based planning and management tool that facilitates an organizations ability to plan, schedule, resource, record and report individual and collective training in units, brigade and below.

6.1.1.1.4 Other Enabling Capabilities

The institutions, units, and individuals will use AKO to access approved FM, ATP, STP, and TC for CATR. AKO provides web-based enterprise information services to Army, joint, and DoD customers. Enterprise services are provided to those customers on both classified and unclassified networks, and include portal, e-mail, directory, discovery, and single sign-on functionality. All members of the Active Duty, National Guard, Reserves, DA Civilian and select contractor workforce have an account which grants access to Army web assets, tools, and services worldwide.

6.1.1.2.1 Courseware

CATR TSPs will form the basis of courseware used for institutional training. New courseware shall be provided in electronic format that is TDC and DOD SCORM compliant. Multimedia products must be task based, with data entered into the TDC database, to support sustainment training upon fielding of CATR. Products are to be tagged at the task level of detail in compliance with the Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL) initiative.

A level three interactive web based and computer based training product will be developed by the material developer and available through the ADL network for operator and staff training.

6.1.1.2.2 Courses

CATR fielding may affect the following Institutional Training Domain courses. New courses will likely be required to train CATR operators and leaders.

Infantry Basic Officer Leader - Branch-2-7-C20B

Armor Basic Officer Leader - Branch-2-17-C20B

Professional Military Education

- Maneuver Captain's Career Course -2-7/17-C22
- Maneuver Captain's Career Course - RC -2-7/17-C23
- Maneuver Pre-Command Course-2G-F108
- Infantryman Advanced Leader Course-010-11B30-C45
- Infantryman Advanced Leader Course - RC -071-11B30-C45
- Armor Crewman Advanced Leader Course-020-19K30-C45
- Armor Crewman Advanced Leader Course - RC-171-19K30-C45
- Cavalry Scout Advanced Leader Course-25019D30-C45
- Cavalry Scout Advanced Leader Course - RC-171-19D30-C45
- Maneuver Senior Leader Course (Infantryman)-0-11/19-C46 (11B)
- Maneuver Senior Leader Course (Indirect Fire Infantryman)-0-11/19-C46 (11C)
- Maneuver Senior Leader Course (Armor Crewman)-0-11/19-C46 (19K)
- Maneuver Senior Leader Course (Cavalry Scout)-0-11/19-C46 (19D)
- Army Reconnaissance Course, (ARC)
- Reconnaissance and Surveillance Leaders Course, (RSLC)
- Cavalry Leader Course, (CLC)

6.1.1.2.3 Training Publications

Appropriate training publications can be found at the below link.

<https://armypubs.us.army.mil/index.html>

Army Doctrine Publications

-TRADOC Pamphlet 525-3-1, Army Operating Concept (AOC), 7 October 2014

-FM 3-20.96, Reconnaissance and Cavalry Squadron, 12 March 2010

- FM 3-20.971, Reconnaissance and Cavalry Troop, 4 August 2009
- FM 3-90-2, Reconnaissance, Security, and Tactical Enabling Tasks, Volume 2, 22 March 2013
- FM 3-90.6, Brigade Combat Team, 14 September 2010
- FM 3-55.1, Battlefield Surveillance Brigade, 14 June 2010
- FM 3-06, Urban Operations, 26 October 2006
- FM 3-90-1, Tactics, 4 July 2011
- FM 7-15, Army Universal Task List, 27 February 2009
- FM 7-21.13, Soldier's Guide, 2 February 2004
- ADP 2-0 Intelligence, 31 August 2012
- ADP 3-0 Unified Land Operations, 10 October 2011
- ADP 3-07 Stability, 31 August 2012
- ADP 6-0, Mission Command, 10 September 2012
- ADP 7-0, Training Units and Developing Leaders, 23 August 2012

Army Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

- ATTP 3-20.97, Dismounted Reconnaissance Troop, 16 November 2010
- ATP 3-20.98, Reconnaissance Platoon, 5 April 2013
- ATTP 3-06.11, Combined Arms in Urban Operations, 10 June 2011
- ATTP 3-21-71 Mechanized Infantry Platoon and Squad (Bradley), 9 November 2010

Soldier Training Publications

-STP 7-11B-SM-TG, Soldier's Manual, SL1, MOS 11B, Infantry,
6 August 2004

-STP 7-11B24-SM-TG, Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide, MOS 11B,
Infantry, Skill Levels 2, 3, and 4, 6 August 2004

-STP 17-19AII-OFS-1, Officer Foundation Standards for Armor Company-
Grade Officers, Volume 1, 19A Captain, 20 February 2006

-STP 17-19AII-OFS-2, Officer Foundation Standards for Armor
Battalion/Brigade Staff Officers, Volume 2, 19A, Captain,
20 February 2006

-STP 17-19D1-SM, Soldier's Manual, Calvary Scout, MOS 19D, Skill
Level 1, 1 October 2009

-STP 17-19D2-SM, Soldier's Manual for MOS 19D, Calvary Scout, Skill
Level 2 , 6 October 2009

-STP 17-19D3-SM-TG, Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide, MOS 19D,
Calvary Scout, Skill Level 3, 28 January 2010

-STP 17-19D4-SM, Soldier's Manual, MOS 19D, Calvary Scout, Skill Level
4, 28 January 2010

-STP 17-19K1-SM, Soldier's Manual M1A1 and M1A2 SEP Abrams Armor
Crewman, MOS 19K, Skill Level 1, 13 January 2011

-STP 17-19K2-SM, Soldier's Manual M1A1 and M1A2 SEP Armor Crewman, MOS
19K, Skill Level 2, 21 July 2010

-STP 17-19K3-SM-TG, Soldier's Manual M1A1 and M1A2 SEP Armor Crewman,
MOS 19K, Skill Level 3, 10 January 2011

-STP 17-19K4-SM, Soldier's Manual for MOS 19K, M1/M1A1/M1A2 SEP Abrams
ARMOR CREWMAN, Skill Level 4, 21 February 2011

-STP 17-19Z-SM, Soldier's Manual, Armor Senior Sergeant, MOS 19Z, Skill
Level 5, 20 May 2011

6.1.1.2.4 Training Support Package (TSP)

CATR fielded consist of a set of multipurpose, individual and unit TSPs for use at the institution and in the self-development program. TSPs for individual training must provide training in the basic CATR operation, (such as, tutorials on basic functionality, operation and employment). TSPs for unit training must provide realistic vignettes in increasingly challenging enemy and environmental complexities (to include adaptive enemy behaviors and complex urban environments) so units and staffs can practice, rehearse, and train under expected mission conditions. Individual TSPs will be developed for scenarios covering a representative set of CATR equipped troop/company missions.

MATDEV and CATR proponent TD will coordinate for development of Individual and unit TSPs. The TSPs will be multimedia, operationally based and where applicable on a computer based training systems. TSPs will be designed to support effective training for operators and leaders performing unified land operations. For the individual, the package will have a self-tutor program to support orientation, operational capabilities, functionality, and detailed individual operator training in data entry, moving between menus and screens, and data retrieval. The program will critique operator progress through training and provide remedial training as necessary. For unit training, the package must provide training programs tailored to specific mission and contingency scenarios to allow units and staff to practice, rehearse, and train under expected mission conditions. The program will critique all aspects of the collective exercise and provide remedial training as required. All new courseware will be provided in electronic format that is compliant with the latest version of SCORM.

6.1.1.3 TADSS

TADSS used for CATR training in the IDT will leverage already developed systems and technology to the greatest extent, with the intent of maximizing standardized training and systems commonality for potential cost savings.

MATDEV must provide stand-alone TADSS for those tasks not supported by the by the institution instead of actual CATR systems when required. TADSS will be

reconfigurable and reusable as well as interoperable with actual CATR systems to the maximum extent possible.

6.1.1.3.1 Training Aids

Training aids for CATR consist of, but are not limited to:

-Graphic Training Aids (GTA)

-Models

-Displays

6.1.1.3.2 Training Devices

Full mission CATR training devices shall be provided to support operator and leader training at the institution. Where applicable, these training devices will realistically replicate actual CATR devices.

6.1.1.3.3 Simulators

If required at later date

6.1.1.3.4 Simulations

CATR simulations must support ITE for interoperability among training enablers.

Constructive environment such as Warfighters' Simulation, One Semi-Automated Forces, and Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability, Early Reinforcing Force and Meteorological Research Flight (WARSIM, ONESaf, JLCCTC ERF and MRF) will be programmed to realistically replicate the operational environment effects during simulation war-gaming exercises and operations.

Modeling information specific to CATR (content and functionality) will be provided to PEO STRI and TCM Gaming so that CATR can be included in appropriate gaming applications.

6.1.1.3.5 Instrumentation

We recognize the importance of potential CATR TADSS development, inclusion, and integration for possible use during homestation training, Combat Training Centers (CTC's) Force on Force (FoF), and After Action Review (AAR) conduct but additional analysis and coordination is required before such a determination of what can be made. The classified nature of these CONOPs and tradecraft are device agnostic and remain the same whether we use TADSS or actual CATR devices. To mitigate and determine the appropriate level of TADSS development, inclusion, and integration, the material developer will hold an IPT level meeting with PEO STRI, prior to Milestone C."

6.1.1.4 Training Facilities and Land

Ranges, Maneuver Training Areas, classrooms, combat training centers, logistics support areas, and battle command training centers required for individual and collective training within the institution and at unit level are programmed or in existence.

6.1.1.4.1 Ranges

If required at later date

6.1.1.4.2 Maneuver Training Areas (MTA)

If required at later date

6.1.1.4.3 Classrooms

Classrooms will continue to be key resources in implementing the Army training strategy, including support to BCT training at HS and in the dL environment. Site visits may be required to determine if the capabilities offered by dL programs and the training network, particularly the hardware and facilities, are sufficient to CATR training needs. Connectivity and training delivery systems will be capable of direct interfaces with remote databases, tactical engagement systems, and other synthetic training environments to support dL efforts with the opportunity to participate in ITE training as observers or active participants. The RC has dedicated dL facilities in geographically distributed facilities designed to support the self-learning and distance learning environments. Active component allocation of self-learning centers and distance learning centers classroom facilities

will be dependent on available installation allocated facilities administered.

6.1.1.4.4 CTCs

The use of Combat Training Center does not apply to Institutional Training Domain

6.1.1.4.5 Logistics Support Areas

Logistics Support Areas required to support institutional training on CATR system include the following:

Storage and staging areas for training products and systems will be required both classified and unclassified.

Training Support Centers

6.1.1.4.6 Mission Command Training Centers (MCTC)

If required at later date

6.1.1.5 Training Services

ITD requires the following management, acquisition, and general support services in order to implement training concept and system training strategy.

6.1.1.5.1 Management Support Services

- Information management services
- ADL
- Courseware management services
- Army Training Network (ATN)
- Multimedia courseware management
- Distance learning (dL) management
- Requirements management services
- TADSS requirements documentation
- Devices management services
- Fielded devices inventory/sustainment and management

Logistics Support Concept: Operator maintenance for TADSS shall be performed by assigned instructors/operators (I/O). All other maintenance will be performed by the contractor under a contract logistics support (CLS) contract for the entire TADSS life cycle. The MATDEV in coordination with the PEO STRI will be responsible for planning, programming, budgeting, and executing CLS support IAW AR 700-17. CLS contracts will require that repair parts peculiar to the TADSS be acquired by their contractor prior to delivery. Provisioning of parts for TADSS will be performed by the contractor. Technical data and publications will be required for all TADSS-particular items, and operator manuals.

Configuration management and upgrades/modifications of the TADSS, including hardware/software, will be the responsibility of the MATDEV for the life cycle of the TADSS system. TADSS changes will be incorporated concurrently with changes to the actual system, to ensure that the TADSS simulates the correct function in response to the performance of selected tasks. A NET program will be developed by the contractor for each TADSS as a Train-the-Trainer or Train the I/O course of instruction. The CLS package must be available for testing prior to IOC.

- Material Army wide Tracking System (MATS)
- Communicative technologies management
- Department of the Army Multimedia/visual Information Production and Distribution Program (DAMPIDDP) management
- Electronic Multimedia Information Capability (EMIC) management
- Visual information /Training Support Center VI/TSC management

6.1.1.5.2 Acquisition Support Services

Development of all IMI products and instructors for NET will require contract support.

6.1.1.5.3 General Support Services

General Support services are required for

Distribution and replication services

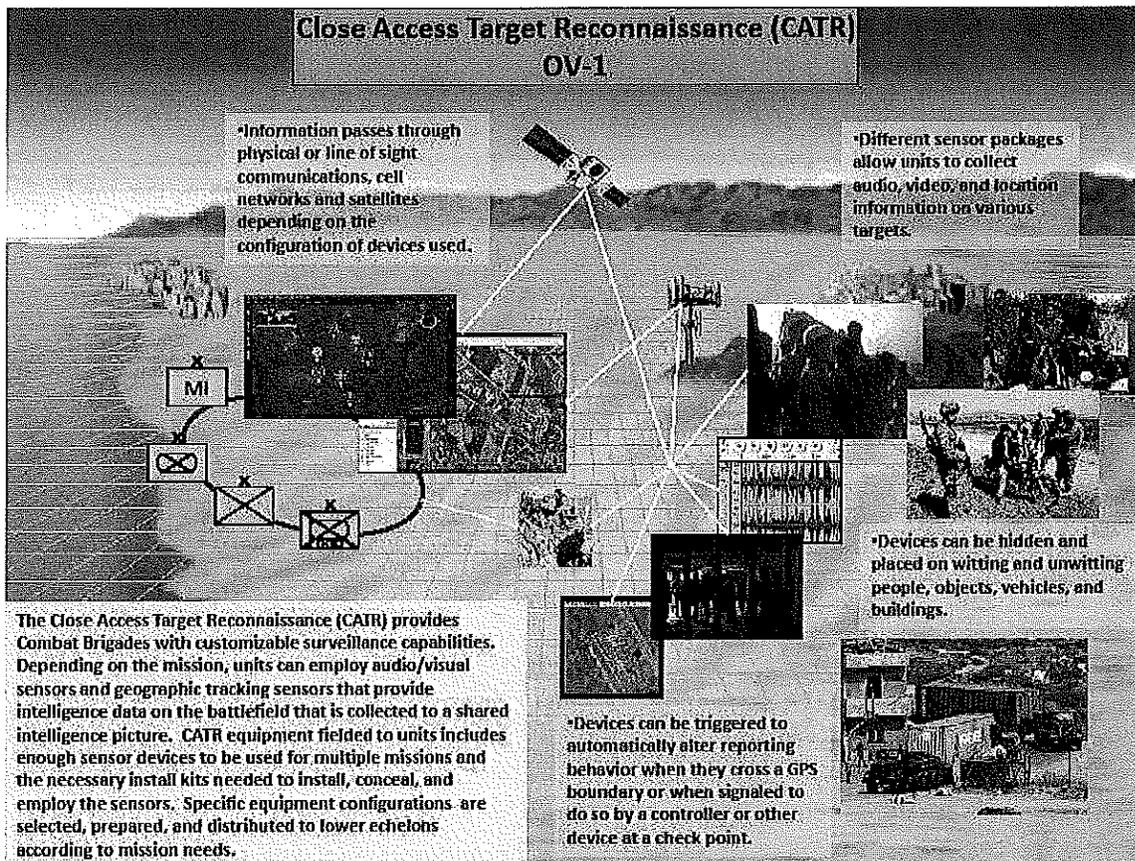
Video production services

TADSS development, procurement, distribution, and sustainment

Model development for constructive and gaming simulations

6.1.2 Architectures and Standards Component

6.1.2.1 Operational View (OV)



Initial OV is representative of current SOCOM OV used for currently fielded CATR systems and will subsequently be modified, as needed, based upon Army lessons learned and program implementation.

Institutional Architecture begins with the NET-TSP developed by the MATDEV. NET TSP contains instruction on performing operator and leader tasks on the new item, as well as any TTP developed by the institution's Combat

Developer/Training Developer, associated with the employment of the new item. NET TSP is handed off to the institution(s), where the TD provides the package to their Training Development Division for refinement and development of the training support system used in the institution.

Individual Systems Training Division (ISTD) will use the NET TSP to revise existing POIs and training materials for the school houses. Soldier Training Products will be developed, given to Course Development Branch, the dL element for media formatting, will be made available for Self-Development training. Collective Training products will be developed or updated, incorporating TTP, and revising any CATS.

Doctrine Division will incorporate developed TTP in updates to proponent BCT's doctrinal manuals.

CATR Institutional training will begin within one year after FOC.

6.1.2.2 Systems View (SV)

6.1.2.3 Technical View (TV)

6.1.3 Management, Evaluation, and Resource (MER) Processes Component

MER process components, both internal and external drivers, guide the development, maintenance, and sustainment of the TSS and are described below.

6.1.3.1 Management

Staff training estimate in support CATR will focus on the most efficient use of existing resources and precisely identify and quantify any expected shortfalls. Training development will focus on producing products that are capable of being used both in the institution and in the operational training domain (OTD) and focused only on critical tasks. Training will incorporate the maximum use of simulations to mitigate cost and risk. Students and instructors will be routinely asked to evaluate training events and products to determine how best to improve the quality and efficiency of instruction and training events to provide the best quality training with the least expenditure of resources.

6.1.3.1.1 Strategic Planning

Development and fielding of CATR supports Army Transformation, Army Modernization, Brigade Combat Team Modernization, and Training Transformation, and is consistent with the guidance found in:

National Defense Strategy

- Joint Vision 2020
- The Army Plan and other Service Plans
- Future Force documentation
- TRADOC supporting plan to the Army Transformation Campaign Plan (ATCP)
- TSS Strategic Plan (when published)
- TSS Program Strategy Formulation (guidance to be published)

6.1.3.1.2 Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E)

CATR emerged as an operational need based on reconnaissance, surveillance and combat operations over the past decade.

6.1.3.1.3 Research and Studies

6.1.3.1.4 Policy and Guidance

Documents listed below apply to the design, procurement, and use of CATR systems:

- AR 350-1 and AR 350-38
- TRADOC Regulations 350-70 and 71-20
- TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-1
- TRADOC Pamphlet 525-3-1, 7 October 2014
- TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-13, 27 October 2014
- TRADOC Pamphlet 525-8-2, The U.S. Army Learning Concept for 2015
- Command Training Guidance
- Army Training Doctrine Manuals (ADP 7-0, ADRP 7-0)
- LOGSA Pamphlet 700-3, Total Package Fielding

6.1.3.1.5 Requirements Generation

This STRAP supports the JCB approved HF-TTL CPD and its adoption for utilization within the US Army.

6.1.3.1.6 Synchronization

CATR fielding will be synchronized with the following as applicable:

- Unit Set Fielding
- ATCP
- Implementation Plan for Transforming DoD Training
- TADSS distribution plans
- TP 525-8-2 w/ Ch 1 6 Jun 2011, the Army Learning Concept 2015
- Joint Knowledge Development and Distribution Capability (JKDDC)
- Joint Assessment and Enabling Capability (JAEC)
- Joint National Training Capability (JNTC)
- Joint Advanced Distributed Learning CO-Labs
- Joint Professional Military Education (JPME)

6.1.3.1.7 Joint Training Support

6.1.3.2 Evaluation

TRADOC policy no longer resources Post Fielding Training Effectiveness Analysis, (PFTEA) teams from proponent schools however, given sufficient funding, a post-fielding training evaluation team will be conducted. CATR training to ensure Soldiers meet operational requirements. An evaluation team may observe unit operations and sustainment training and conduct interviews, surveys, and complete questionnaires to determine if the proponent is meeting the training needs of the force. If funding is not available, other methods such as mail-out questionnaires/surveys, and/or telephonic interviews will be used to gather needed data. The results of these visits or surveys will be provided to the appropriate training development organization and will serve as a basis for updating and revising institutional, unit, and individual training strategies, programs, instructional materials, and products. All training follow-up evaluations must be directed by the proponent Commanding General/Deputy Commanding General.

6.1.3.2.1 Quality Assurance (QA)

QA plans will be used IAW each installation's QA plan. Each QA will use proven techniques to determine the quality of training provided by the institution. External evaluations will focus on the use of tasks trained, the proper application of those tasks, and identification of tasks not trained but needed. Internal evaluations will focus on the presentation of the tasks at the institution, the course content, and the presentation of material by instructors. QA will be responsible for conducting any PFTEA, observations will be reported to respective Directorate of Training (DOT) for corrective actions.

6.1.3.2.2 Assessments

CATR proponent will start assessing CATR training program one year after training is implemented. Assessment will evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of institutional training at the individual and unit levels; identify needed changes to increase unit training proficiency and combat mission capabilities; and identify, evaluate, and resolve unit and institutional standardization issues. Assessment results will be provided to the CATR proponent TD to each affected MOS training facility for additional action.

PFTEA will be conducted as part of the evaluation phase, to help MATDEV determine how effectively and efficiently CATR is meeting user training requirements. The findings will be used to provide lessons learned information on the training development effort associated with future CATR development efforts and/or product improvement.

6.1.3.2.3 Customer Feedback

The following tools will be used:

- Electronic media for surveys help desks, collaboration
- Interviews
- Questionnaires

6.1.3.2.4 Lessons Learned/After-Action Reviews (AARs)

The proponent will leverage the lessons learned database maintained by the Center for Army Leadership (CAL) as well as conducting face to face interviews with units/individuals returning from theater to ensure training programs and instruction remain current and relevant.

6.1.3.3 Resource

CATR Sets are designated for the Institutional Army within the Basis of Issue Plan. Nine Basic Sets are designated, three each for the Maneuver Center of Excellence, the Intelligence Center of Excellence, and the Maneuver Support Center of Excellence. These CATR Basic Sets are included in the requested funding.

The budget estimate includes Training Resource Model funds for the replenishment of expended CATR components by the fielded units.

MATDEV is responsible for all funding to support training associated with NET, training products, (including TADSS).

MATDEV is responsible for funding an FSR at MCoE, ICoE and MScOE to support training.

7.0 Operational Training Domain

Operational Training Domain (OTD) is activities organizations undertake while at HS, CTCs, during joint exercises, at mobilization centers, and while deployed. The focus is to provide combat ready individuals, leaders, and units to the Joint Force Commander; and development of BCTs and versatile, agile, and knowledgeable mission command battle staffs.

7.1 Operational Training Concept and Strategy

Training concept for Active Army (AA) United State Army Reserve (USAR) and National Guard (NG) units is essentially the same. However, Reserve Component units are severely impacted by the number of days available for ADT, UTA, and AT periods. Unit commanders within the Reserve Component must plan, prepare, execute training, and conduct rigorous after action reviews to assess unit sustainment and collective training accomplishments. Geographic dispersion of units in the Reserve Component must be factored into training system allocations. Some units may be distributed across several states/locations.

This is habitually the norm in the Reserve Component as compared to their Active Army counterparts where home-station (HS) is customarily where all associated/assigned subordinate units are located together, or nearby. Allocation of training support systems should account for this extended dispersion and distribution of Reserve Component units, to properly facilitate training. Mobile Training Teams (MTT) should be considered to support the widely dispersed HS training locations.

Sustainment of individual, leader and unit skills will use ITE. Unit training to sustain individual and unit task/skill proficiency will be based on optimizing the use of CATR.

Individual skills will be sustained during HS training. Available multi-media training and distributive learning will be used as a mainstay of unit sustainment training. Unit training will also be based on the CATS. Live training will be conducted at HS and CTCs.

Unit commanders are expected to enforce existing policies, procedures, and for the training of CATR personnel. Tasks associated with operator and leaders employing CATR will be taught by qualified Soldiers who have been selected by the commander to receive training on the system from NET. Sustainment training will use a mixture of ITE to maintain standards. Unit commander's select operators and trainers for CATR should be trained by either NET or institutional training (IMT and PME) in order to allow the unit to concentrate on sustainment training. Available multi-media training, IMI and distance learning will be used as a mainstay of unit sustainment training.

Unit skills necessary to employ the system are trained and sustained during unit training. Command Field Exercises (CFX), Command Post Exercises (CPX), Field Training Exercises (FTX), Situational Training Exercises (STX) and other exercises defined in ADP 7-0, provide practice and team building opportunities. Unit task training will be supported by training and evaluated using the action, conditions and standards identified in the appropriate Mission Training Plan (MTP). Unit force on force (FoF) training exercises at HS, CTCs, and deployed training sites will be facilitated practiced and rehearsed using available ITE. Leaders at all levels are responsible to ensure that time and resources are made available to maintain unit proficiency.

Training on CATR will be incorporated into the unit's annual training calendar. CATR will include training events and resource allocations at all echelons.

IMI Level III. IMI will be task based for individual and unit training for traditional subject matter, system capabilities, and TTP training. It will be expanded to include task-based training for CATR equipped units at all echelons. It has not been determined which tasks or combinations of individual and unit tasks will be developed for IMI. However, the full range of media will be explored; computer based instruction (CBI); computer based training (CBT); Compact Disc-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM), interactive courseware (ICW); interactive video disc (IVD); computer managed instruction (CMI); electronic performance support system (EPSS); etc.

7.1.1 Product Lines

See paragraph 6.1.1

7.1.1.1 Training Information Infrastructure

See paragraph 6.1.1.

7.1.1.1.1 Hardware, Software, and Communications Systems

To support units in the field a comprehensive infrastructure will be required to support and electronically access the following capabilities of the training support system:

Technology studies, lessons learned and archival records stored at remote locations, such as Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL), CAR and any applicable DOD databases.

Unit and individual training records

Contractor (Military Standard (MIL STD) technical manual data, doctrinal, and combat developer data, course catalogs, and SMEs

Networked common databases of tasks

Infrastructure will also be required:

To provide the capability for web-based implementation IMI support for classroom training and NET requirements

To support the capability to conduct planning

The infrastructure must be installed IAW DOD standards, with sufficient capacity to support ease of movement and retrieval world-wide. Adherence to DoD standards will be required to ensure compatibility across systems and databases, to ensure joint interoperability for users, to ensure a Distributed Training Development client-server environment, and to ensure the materials can be delivered through a logically-centric depository in support of distance learning.

7.1.1.1.2 Storage, Retrieval, and Delivery

See paragraph 6.1.1.1.2

7.1.1.1.3 Management Capabilities

See paragraph 6.1.1.1.3

7.1.1.1.4 Other Enabling Capabilities

See paragraph 6.1.1.1.4

7.1.1.2 Training Products

See paragraph 6.1.1.2

7.1.1.2.1 Courseware

See paragraph 6.1.1.2.1

7.1.1.2.2 Courses

See paragraph 6.1.1.2.2

7.1.1.2.3 Training Publications

See paragraph 6.1.1.2.3

7.1.1.2.4 TSP

See paragraph 6.1.1.2.

7.1.1.3 TADSS

See paragraph 6.1.1.3

7.1.1.3.1 Training Aids

See paragraph 6.1.1.3.1

7.1.1.3.2 Training Devices

Full mission CATR training devices shall be provided to support operator and leader training. Where applicable, these training devices will realistically replicate actual CATR devices.

7.1.1.3.3 Simulators

See paragraph 6.1.1.3.3

7.1.1.3.4 Simulations

See paragraph 6.1.1.3.4

7.1.1.3.5 Instrumentation

See paragraph 6.1.1.3.5

7.1.1.4 Training Facilities and Land

See paragraph 6.1.1.4

7.1.1.4.1 Ranges

See paragraph 6.1.1.4.1

7.1.1.4.2 Maneuver Training Areas (MTA)

See paragraph 6.1.1.4.2

7.1.1.4.3 Classrooms

See paragraph 6.1.1.4.3

7.1.1.4.4 CTCs

CATR capability must be interoperable with the Combat Training Center-Instrumentation System (CTC-IS) via a HLA construct.

CTC observer/controllers trainers will receive a DTT update prior to CATR unit assessment.

7.1.1.4.5 Logistics Support Areas

See paragraph 6.1.1.4.5

7.1.1.4.6 Mission Command Training Centers (MCTC)

If required at later date

7.1.1.5 Training Services

See paragraph 6.1.1.5

7.1.1.5.1 Management Support Services

See paragraph 6.1.1.5.1

7.1.1.5.2 Acquisition Support Services

See paragraph 6.1.1.5.2

7.1.1.5.3 General Support Services

The material developer will provide through PEO-STRI TADSS development, procurement, distribution, and sustainment. General support services will be required for:

- Distribution and replication services
- Video/tele-training production services

- TADSS services and products

7.1.2 Architectures and Standards Component

7.1.2.1 Operational View (OV)

The Operational training domain support architecture begins with the New Equipment Training Support Package (NETSP) developed by the Program Manager. The NETSP contains instruction on performing operator and maintainer tasks on the new item, as well as any TTP developed by the institution's Combat Developer/Training Developer, associated with the employment of the new item. The NETSP is handed off to the operational unit provides the package to their Training Development support activities for refinement and development of the training support system used in the operational unit.

7.1.2.2 Systems View (SV)

7.1.2.3 Technical View (TV)

7.1.3 Management, Evaluation, and Resource (MER) Processes Component

See paragraph 6.1.3

7.1.3.1 Management

Where possible CATR systems will use facilities and support infrastructure currently required by displaced systems. Unit leadership and Soldiers will be asked to routinely evaluate training events and products to determine how best to improve the quality and efficiency of instruction and training events to provide the best quality training with the least expenditure of resources.

7.1.3.1.1 Strategic Planning

The OTD development and unit training of CATR will be mutually supporting of the Army Campaign Plan technology and development. The proponent and MATDEV will conduct strategic planning based on guidance from Army Capability and Integration Command (ARCIC).

7.1.3.1.2 Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E)

See paragraph 6.1.3.1.2

7.1.3.1.3 Research and Studies

7.1.3.1.4 Policy and Guidance

See paragraph 6.1.3.1.4

7.1.3.1.5 Requirements Generation

See paragraph 6.1.3.1.5

7.1.3.1.6 Synchronization

See paragraph 6.1.3.1.6

7.1.3.1.7 Joint Training Support

7.1.3.2 Evaluation

See paragraph 6.1.3.2

7.1.3.2.1 Quality Assurance (QA)

See paragraph 6.1.3.2.1.

7.1.3.2.2 Assessments

See paragraph 6.1.3.2.2

7.1.3.2.3 Customer Feedback

See paragraph 6.1.3.2.3

7.1.3.2.4 Lessons Learned/After-Action Reviews (AARs)

See paragraph 6.1.3.2.4

7.1.3.3 Resource

At each division and CTC the MATDEV will fund an FSR to coordinate the integration of CATR events into the training scenarios and events.

See paragraph 6.1.3.3 for additional resource requirements.

8.0 Self-Development Training Domain

The Self-Development Training Domain is planned, goal-oriented learning that reinforces and expands the depth and breadth of an individual's knowledge base, self-awareness, and situational awareness; it complements institutional and operational learning objectives, enhances professional competence and supports personal learning objectives. Within this domain, Army leaders expect Soldiers and Army civilians to fill in their skills, knowledge, and behavior gaps from institutional training and operational assignments.

8.1 Self-Development Training Concept and Strategy

This strategy applies to AA/RC enlisted, noncommissioned officer, warrant officer, and commissioned officer. Multi-media training, and distributive learning will be used as a mainstay of Self-development training. Web-based IMI products will be derived from the NET TSP and will provide training on specific tasks.

8.1.1 Product Lines

The following are product lines suitable for Self-Development Domain training:

Web based instruction

Soldier Training Publications for individual training

TADSS

Embedded Training Capabilities

Distance Learning capabilities and assets

8.1.1.1 Training Information Infrastructure

TII includes the storage, Retrieval, and Delivery systems; Management Capabilities; and Other Enabling Capabilities as discussed in the following paragraphs.

8.1.1.1.1 Hardware, Software, and Communications Systems

Commercial capabilities can provide WEB access to training products being stored on Army Knowledge Online (AKO), ALMS, ATN, and other various repositories and locations associated with Distributed Learning training. Distributed Learning resources available at Distance Learning Centers, HS resource facilities, or through the WEB based systems will all contribute to the self-learning training environment of CATR operators and leaders.

8.1.1.1.2 Storage, Retrieval, and Delivery

Training products will be stored in the training development capabilities program and on the ATN. Distributed learning repositories and the ALMS will house dL products for self-development training.

8.1.1.1.3 Management Capabilities

Consolidated database of record (CDBR) maintained by Combined Arms Center (CAC) is the management control tool for approved individual and unit tasks Information and training management capabilities include the DTMS, ALMS, and the Individual Training Resource Management (ITRM) System.

8.1.1.1.4 Other Enabling Capabilities

8.1.1.2 Training Products

To support self-development training for CATR, a full complement of training support product TSPs will be required. These include training support items/products such as on-line Student training documents and resources, electronic Training Aids, Operator and leader FMs.

8.1.1.2.1 Courseware

MATDEV will provide CATR multi-media training support package that can be used to support training at installations, sustainment training and distance

learning training. The MATDEV will also be responsible for upgrading the TSP as newer versions of software become available and modifications are made to the CATR system. The TRADOC developed TTP package will detail the concept of operations, effects on mission planning, capabilities and limitations of the equipment, and broadcast systems received by the system.

8.1.1.2.2 Courses

MATDEV will provide IMI (level-3) for CATR operators and leaders in the Self Development Training Domain.

8.1.1.2.3 Training Publications

See paragraph 6.1.1.2.3 for a list of applicable training publications

8.1.1.2.4 Training Support Package (TSP)

See paragraph 6.1.1.2.4 for a discussion of Training Support Packages

8.1.1.3 Training Aids, Devices, Simulators and Simulations (TADSS)

See paragraph 6.1.1.2.4 for a discussion of Training Support Packages

8.1.1.3.1 Training Aids

If required at a later date

8.1.1.3.2 Training Devices

If required at a later date

8.1.1.3.3 Simulators

If required at a later date

8.1.1.3.4 Simulations

If required at a later date

8.1.1.3.5 Instrumentation

See paragraph 6.1.1.3.5

8.1.1.4 Training Facilities and Land

See paragraph 6.1.1.4

8.1.1.4.1 Ranges

See paragraph 6.1.1.4.1

8.1.1.4.2 Maneuver Training Areas (MTA)

Not applicable to the self-learning training domain.

8.1.1.4.3 Classrooms

RC has dedicated dL facilities in geographically distributed facilities designed to support the self-learning and distance learning environments. Active component allocation of self-learning centers and distance learning centers classroom facilities will be dependent on available installation allocated facilities administered.

8.1.1.4.4 CTCs

Not applicable to the self-learning training domain

8.1.1.4.5 Logistics Support Areas

Not applicable to the self-learning training domain

8.1.1.4.6 Mission Command Training Centers (MCTC)

Not applicable to the self-learning training domain

8.1.1.5 Training Services

Not applicable to the self-learning training domain

8.1.1.5.1 Management Support Services

Not applicable to the self-learning training domain

8.1.1.5.2 Acquisition Support Services

8.1.1.5.3 General Support Services

General Support services are required for:

Distribution and replication services

Video production services

TADSS development, procurement, distribution, and sustainment

8.1.2 Architectures and Standards Component

8.1.2.1 Operational View (OV)

8.1.2.2 Systems View (SV)

8.1.2.3 Technical View (TV)

8.1.3 Management, Evaluation, and Resource (MER) Processes Component

8.1.3.1 Management

8.1.3.1.1 Strategic Planning

8.1.3.1.2 Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E)

8.1.3.1.3 Research and Studies

8.1.3.1.4 Policy and Guidance

The documents listed below apply to the design, procurement, and use of CATR:

AR 350-1 and AR 350-38

TRADOC Regulations 350-70 and 71-20

TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-1

Command Training Guidance

Training Doctrine Manuals (ADP 7-0 and ADP 7-1 with ADRP 7-0 and ADRP 7-1)

LOGSA Pamphlet 700-3, Total Package Fielding

TP 525-8-2 w/ Ch 1, The Army Learning Concept [Army Learning Model] 2015

8.1.3.1.5 Requirements Generation

This STRAP supports the JCB approved HF-TTL CPD and its adoption for utilization within the US Army.

8.1.3.1.6 Synchronization

8.1.3.1.7 Joint Training Support

8.1.3.2 Evaluation

Assessments and customer feedback mechanisms will be used to measure, audit, and analyze the efficiency and effectiveness of training.

8.1.3.2.1 Quality Assurance (QA)

IMI and dL products, used for institutional and self-development training, undergo a stringent series of checks and balances (story boarding, alpha and beta tests, SME reviews) to ensure that training is task based, current and relevant.

8.1.3.2.2 Assessments

As part of the evaluation phase of the ALPS process, PFTEA will be conducted. The findings will be used to provide lessons learned information on the training development effort associated with product improvement.

8.1.3.2.3 Customer Feedback

The following support services will be used to collect feedback from Soldiers using self-development software:

Electronic media for surveys help desks, collaboration

Interviews

Questionnaires

8.1.3.2.4 Lessons Learned/After-Action Reviews (AARs)

Each proponent school will leverage the CALL and the MCKS databases for new TTP's as well as conducting face to face interviews with units/individuals returning from theater to ensure training programs and instruction remain current and relevant.

8.1.3.3 Resource Processes

No funds are set aside for Self-Development Training with CATR.

A Milestone Annex

TRAINING DEVELOPMENT MILESTONE SCHEDULE - SHEET A		PAGE OF PAGES	CONTROL SYMBOL	
SYSTEM	ACAT III	OFFICE SYMBOL ATZB-CIA	AS OF DATE	
POINTS OF CONTACT	NAME		OFFICE SYMBOL	TELEPHONE
MATERIEL COMMAND				
TRADOC PROPONENT	John W. Miller III		Deputy/TCM ABCT/Recon ATZB-CIA	706-626-1225
TCM	Pete Rose		TCM ABCT/Recon ATZB-CIA	706-545-7040
CD:	Wayne Cason		TCM ABCT/Recon ATZB-CIA	706-545-7382
TD:	Willie Cunningham		ATZK-DTD	706-545-6037
ATSC:	Larry Cook			757-878-0557
SUPPORTING	Rick Huber		USSOCOM	813-826-7403

PROPONENTS:				
CAC-T			CAC-T	
ITEM	DATE	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/POC		TELEPHONE
MNS:				
SMMP:				
ILSMP:		Lacey Hughes	PM Ground Sensors	703-704-3671
TTSP:				
QQPRI:				
BOIP:		MAJ Nayari Cameron	TCM ABCT/Recon ATZB-CIA	706-626-1120
NETP:		Mike Smith	PM Ground Sensor	703 704 0736
COMMENTS:				

B References

Documents listed below apply to the design, procurement, and use of CATR:
Updates to the following references can be found at the below link

<https://armypubs.us.army.mil/index.html>

AR 350-1 and AR 350-38

TRADOC Regulations 350-70 and 71-20

TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-1

Command Training Guidance

Training Doctrine Manuals (ADP 7-0 and ADP 7-1 with ADRP 7-0 and ADRP 7-1)

LOGSA Pamphlet 700-3, Total Package Fielding

TP 525-8-2 w/ Ch 1, The Army Learning Concept [Army Learning Model] 2015