

Biometrics Automated Toolset-Army (BAT-A) STRAP
Increment 1 (UPDATE)
(version 3.0)

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ICoE - Mil Intelligence School

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This System Training Plan (STRAP) is preliminary.
Front end analysis (mission, task, job) is ongoing. ICoE - Mil Intelligence School will amend and update this STRAP as details solidify.

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1.0 System Description

The Biometrics Automated Toolset - Army (BAT-A) is a biometrics collection and processing capability that provides identity information to users and to the analytical capabilities that it supports, such as the Distributed Common Ground Station, Counterintelligence (CI)&Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Automated Reporting and Collection System (CHARCS), the Biometrics Identity Intelligence Resource (BI2R), and Detainee Operations'system, such as Detainee Information Management System - Fusion (DIMS-F) and the Detainee Reporting System (DRS). It is the capability needed to collect, match, store, share, reference, analyze, and decide/act to support identity operations and provides input to the Department of Defense (DoD) Automated Biometrics Identification System (ABIS).

BAT-A collects three primary biometrics modalities of iris images, fingerprints, facial images; matches biometrics at the tactical level against a locally stored database and provides biometrics enrollments to the DoD ABIS.

The BAT-A consists of four basic components: BAT-A software, a laptop and peripheral biometric collection hardware, the handheld devices, and the server. The software provides several functions. It is the interface for the laptop and peripherals to collect and compare fingerprints, iris images, and facial photos. The software also enrolls, identifies, and tracks persons of interest which includes the creation of digital records. The BAT-A software also provides the capability for the BAT-A servers to synchronize databases across enterprise architecture and to submit enrollments to the DoD ABIS. There are two handheld multimodal biometrics collections devices associated with BAT-A: the Secure Electronic Enrollment Kit II (SEEK II) and the Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment (HIIDE). These lightweight biometrics collection devices provide a portable collection capability for dismounted operations. Contractor logistic support for the BAT-A servers precludes a requirement to provide training for server operations and maintenance.

2.0 Target Audience

The target audience is any individual assigned to a unit with a biometrics collection or dissemination mission. BAT-A is operated by any service member regardless of rank or MOS. BAT-A fielding will not create any new operator Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) positions.

3.0 Assumptions

The capability developer will update the Basis of Issue in the BAT-A Capability Production Document (CPD) if the system transitions from quick reaction capability to a formal program of record. The BAT-A CPD formalized the system requirements and did not establish a traditional fielding for the capability.

Systems are available for US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) units at home stations (numbers of systems and locations listed in para 7.1.3.3)

FORSCOM Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) receive pre-deployment training equipment (PDTE) sets issued to units during the Train/Ready phase of the ARFORGEN cycle.

4.0 Training Constraints

Constraint	Impact	Solution
<p>BAT-A funding is not in the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) and receives supplemental funding.</p>	<p>There is no Basis of Issue for BAT-A and systems are only issued to units in areas of operation. Reduction or elimination of funding may restrict training.</p>	<p>Begin a process of developing and delivering train-the-trainer instruction, robust TSP and use of IMI/CBT. Provide systems to Brigade Combat Teams and division headquarters in deployment sets for unit use during the Train / Ready and Available phase of the ARFORGEN cycle.</p>
<p>Time available to units for training during the Train/Ready Phase.</p>	<p>Units do not receive the full depth of training required to deploy systems during Available Phase.</p>	<p>Provide train-the-trainer instruction and training sets to BCTs in the Train/Ready phase for use in home station training.</p>
<p>Limited doctrine available to develop training and guide system use in unit operations.</p>	<p>No base doctrine taught in institutions and low system integration in operations.</p>	<p>Develop robust DTT, update doctrine to incorporate use of biometrics in unified land operations.</p>

5.0 System Training Concept

The training strategy is to provide training in all of the domains to support operational system use. Challenges to full integration of the system into each of the training domains remain as BAT-A is a non-standard capability fielding with no intent field to units and will remain as a Quick Reaction Capability, as theater provided equipment and home station training sets.

Individual Centers of Excellence determine the depth of training in the institutional training domain. BAT-A training at USAICoE is integrated in varying depths across the following MOSs: Intelligence Analyst (35F), Counterintelligence Agent (35L), Human Intelligence Collector (35M), Counterintelligence Technician (351L), and All Source Intelligence Technician (350F). System use during training provides a full understanding of the capability and supports capstone-training exercises. Interactive Media Instruction (IMI) is available to support sustainment training on system assembly, collection of biometrics and contextual data, identifications, verifications, submissions of enrollments and use of the biometric enabled watchlist (BEWL).

The PM New Equipment Training Team (NET) or FORSCOM funded contract trainers provide unit training. FORSCOM units receive pre-deployment training equipment (PDTE) sets that include BAT-A at the Train/Ready phase of the ARFORGEN cycle and use these systems during NET, home station training and CTC rotations. Mission Training Complexes integrate the BAT-A into appropriate exercises. IMI is available to support sustainment training on system assembly, collection of biometrics and contextual data, identifications, verifications, submissions of enrollments and use of the biometric enabled watchlist (BEWL).

In the self development domain, Soldiers use IMI and CBT to train on system assembly, collection of biometrics and contextual data, identifications, verifications, submissions of enrollments and use of the biometric enabled watchlist (BEWL). On the SEEK II device there is a practice mode for collecting biometrics and biographical data that provides feedback on the quality of biometric collection.

A robust Training Support Package (TSP) supports training in all domains and includes computer based training, LPs, TMs, IMI, virtual training, usermanuals and quick reference guides.

5.1 New Equipment Training Concept (NET)

NET occurs during the Train/Ready phase of the ARFORGEN cycle. The PM funds the planning, scheduling, and resourcing for NET. Unit training coordinators

schedule NET and receive training either from the home station trainers for FORSCOM units or the PM NET Team (NETT) for all non-FORSCOM, US Army Reserve (USAR) and Army National Guard (ARNG) units.

The goal for NET is to use a train-the-trainer concept using a biometrics TSP, dL and IMI. The NET will consist of system overviews, fundamentals of operation, hands-on training, and DTT using the systems. The NETT will leave the TSP behind for unit sustainment training. The NETT provides train the trainer support to contracted home station trainers that are not organic to a unit.

5.2 Displaced Equipment Training (DET)

N/A.

5.3 Doctrine and Tactics Training (DTT)

The Training Developer (TRNGDEV) develops the DTT and employs it to provide guidance to commanders, leaders, staff, and crews / operators on how to employ the combat capabilities of the system. DTT is a combination of the PM delivered training material (lesson plans, TADSS, manuals, IMI, etc.) coupled with the proponent developed input which becomes the NET program of instruction. The proponent's input includes scenarios that prompt the user to act (utilize the system) while the PM's NET team walks the student through the steps associated with the required action. NET engrains into the student how to accomplish the task on the new system / capability, DTT engrains why they are doing the task and the expected outcome / result. The TRNGDEV utilizes practical exercises requiring the students to work independently through actions that identify their ability to use the system capability during the conduct of their mission. The PM's NET personnel and the proponent DTT instructors create a unified presentation of system operation and tactical employment through the integration of DTT throughout the entire NET. Commanders and Leaders learn the capabilities of the system, its doctrinal deployment, missions it supports, and how receiving the system will affect the unit (Logistics, Manning and Training) from elements of the DTT.

5.4 Training Test Support Package (TTSP)

When required, USAICoE will develop, coordinate, and approve a TTSP for system test. If any operational testing occurs, the PM trains the test unit personnel and TRADOC certifies the training of the test participants. The

final TTSP consists of the following:

- Training schedule
- Programs of Instruction (POI)
- List of training devices and embedded training components, if applicable
- Target audience
- Lesson Plans
- Critical Task lists
- Exams
- Field manuals or changes to Field Manuals (FM)
- Certification plan

The TTSP outlines the method and procedures to evaluate and certify individual and collective pre-assessment training (who, where, and how training is to be certified). The TTSP includes the training for system operation, current and emerging doctrine, and maintenance. Final TTSP preparation follows instructor/facilitator and key personnel training and receipt of the NET test support package from the materiel contractor. The TTSP is revised before each operational test unless the institution determines that the TTSP is not required. Institution managers prepare initial and final TTSP submissions and obtain approval from the commander/commandant or his/her designated O-6 representative. The initial TTSP will be provided to the test agency NLT nine months (270 days) before test and the final will be provided NLT 60 days before test player training. (Reference TRADOC REG 350-70 Para 8-3, 6 DEC 11).

6.0 Institutional Training Domain

6.1 Institutional Training Concept and Strategy

COEs determine the level of BAT-A training integration in the institution. AC/RC institutional training includes system critical tasks related to operation and DTT. Professional Military Education (PME) will consist of systems overview, DTT, and system employment.

Institutional training consists of system operation, capabilities, employment, and DTT. Training focuses on the operator level individual tasks, however, it will expose Soldiers and leaders to mission oriented collective tasks enabled by BAT-A. The provided TSP includes course descriptions and recommended training schedules, lesson plans (LPs), associated media and integrated DTT. PM has the responsibility of providing resources, such as hardware and software, and IKPT to support the integration of BAT-A training into any institution choosing to incorporate BAT-A into its curriculum.

6.1.1 Product Lines

The BAT-A product lines consist of training information infrastructures, TADSS, TSP, and training publications. These product lines provide the capabilities trainers and Soldiers require to conduct training in the institutional domain.

6.1.1.1 Training Information Infrastructure

The training information infrastructure conforms to both joint and Army architectures and standards (i.e. CTIA, ATIA-M, Live, Virtual, Constructive-Integrating Architecture (LVC-IA), Gaming (games for training), DoD Information Technology Standards and Profile Registry (DISR)) that enable the development, storage, retrieval, delivery, and management of TSS products and information for use by individuals, units, and institutions worldwide.

6.1.1.1.1 Hardware, Software, and Communications Systems

Trainers use BAT-A hardware and software (HW / SW) to train individual and collective critical tasks for system operation. Data movement across a network that is either physically or logically disconnected from the Non-classified Internet Protocol (IP) Router Network (NIPRNet) and Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) prevents the submission of training enrollments to the DoD ABIS. A unique identification string, the Originating Agency Identifier, is loaded on all training systems to prevent ingestion of any training enrollments to the DoD ABIS.

6.1.1.1.2 Storage, Retrieval, and Delivery

Digital training support products are accessible on: The Army Training Network (ATN) Links, Intelligence Knowledge Network (IKN), NSTID Training Materials Website; MilSuite Biometrics Training milwiki; and the Army Knowledge Online (AKO) FORSCOM Counter IED Integration Cell (CI2C) website cited below.

https://atn.army.mil/dsp_template.aspx?dpID=348

<https://ikn.army.mil/apps/IKNWMS/Default.aspx?webId=2252>

https://www.milsuite.mil/wiki/Biometrics_Training

[https://www.us.army.mil/suite/portal.do?\\$p=665005#](https://www.us.army.mil/suite/portal.do?$p=665005#)

6.1.1.1.3 Management Capabilities

The PM is responsible to produce Technical Manuals (TM) to Military Standard (MIL STD) and execute a validation and verification process to ensure accuracy and completeness. PM will program for production of any Electronic Technical Manuals (ETM) and Interactive Electronic Technical Manuals (IETM). All COTS electronic manuals for operators and maintainers (used prior to the issuance of validated and verified MIL STD TMs), will undergo a Government verification conducted by the US Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) technical manual developers review prior to issue. This verification which will include the TRADOC training developer.

6.1.1.1.4 Other Enabling Capabilities

No other enabling capabilities.

6.1.1.2 Training Products

The PM is responsible for development of training products and coordinates with the training developer to ensure proper maintenance and storage of materials in the approved Army training development database, currently Training Development Capability (TDC).

6.1.1.2.1 Courseware

Institutional courseware includes all tasks required to effectively operate and employ the system. A government training specialist will validate and verification courseware prior to use. Institutional courses will be available in IMI as either computer based training in a standalone digital media format or as dL web-based training hosted on a training resource website. Courseware will comply with the Shareable Content Object Reference Model (SCORM). The PM in conjunction with the TNGDEV will develop Computer Based Training (CBT) and IMI, which will supplement training in the institutional domain.

IMI modules on system assembly, collection of biometrics and contextual data, identifications, verifications, submissions of enrollments and use of the biometric enabled watchlist (BEWL) support sustainment training in the institutional domain.

On the SEEK II device there is a practice mode for collecting biometrics and biographical data that provides feedback on the quality of biometric collection. An automated function deletes enrollment data at the end of practice enrollment to prevent the collection of personally identifiable information.

6.1.1.2.2 Courses

There is no MOS specifically assigned for biometrics. Institutions determine the level of integration of biometrics training in Individual Military Training (IMT).

Institutional training at - United States Army Intelligence Center of Excellence (USAICoE):

Counterintelligence Special Agent (35L) Course (CISAC): During course, Soldiers receive a hands on training with the BAT-A handheld device and use the system during the field training exercise.

Human Intelligence Collector (35M10) Course: During course, Soldiers receive a hands on training with the BAT-A handheld device and use the system during the field training exercise.

6.1.1.2.3 Training Publications

Training Circular No. 2-22.82, Biometrics Enabled Intelligence, March 2011

6.1.1.2.4 Training Support Package (TSP)

The TSP resides on the NSTID training resource website as well as on digital media.

The website is:

<https://ikn.army.mil/apps/IKNWMS/Default.aspx?webId=2252>

The training developer will post to the Central Army Registry those materials meeting the requirement for inclusion.

The TSP provides the following materials/capabilities:

NET POI with LPs at key stroke level and in the TDC format for all BAT-A tasks.

Software user manuals (SUM).

DTT developed by TNGDEV and integrated into the NET POI.

Training scenarios allowing units and staffs to practice and train under expected mission conditions.

Interactive media instruction (IMI).

Related publications and materials.

6.1.1.3 TADSS

The MATDEV is responsible for the development, implementation, and updating any TADSS that are used. Software allows an individual to perform individual operator tasks on a BAT-A system.

6.1.1.3.1 Training Aids

BAT-A uses Graphic Training Aids (GTAs) from Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL). BAT: GTA 30-03-001 Smart Card, HIIDE: GTA 30-03- 002, 003, 004 Smart Card. A Quick Start Guide is included with the SEEK II equipment as well and at the following training materials link:

<https://ikn.army.mil/apps/IKNWMS/Default.aspx?webId=2252>.

6.1.1.3.2 Training Devices

There are no training devices for BAT-A.

6.1.1.3.3 Simulators

No simulator required.

6.1.1.3.4 Simulations

BAT-A has

IMI and CBT to train on system assembly, collection of biometrics and contextual data, identifications, verifications, submissions of enrollments and use of the biometric enabled watchlist (BEWL).

A simulation is available for the SEEK II enrollment software.

6.1.1.3.5 Instrumentation

Not Applicable

6.1.1.4 Training Facilities and Land

No new facilities are required at this time.

6.1.1.4.1 Ranges

Ranges not required.

6.1.1.4.2 Maneuver Training Areas (MTA)

Not required for institutional training.

6.1.1.4.3 Classrooms

There are no unique classroom requirements for BAT-A training.

6.1.1.4.4 CTCs

No CTCs are required for institutional training.

6.1.1.4.5 Logistics Support Areas

BAT-A, as a highly pilferable item IAW AR 190-51, Chapter 3, Para 3-6, AR 710-2, AR 735-2, DA Pam 710-2-1 and DOD 5100.76-M Physical Security of Sensitive Items, requires indoor secure storage. Organic small unit vehicles, Modular Lightweight Load-carrying Equipment (MOLLE) in possession of operators, standard shelters and maintenance vans assigned to units will be used to store and support the BAT-A when in a field environment. Field Support Engineers (FSEs) will provide onsite and depot-level support.

The Program Manager (PM) uses an automated logistics and integrated system in their logistics concept; this system provides a unique identification/subscriber identification module. The BAT-A utilizes Performance Based Logistics (PBL) to achieve the stipulated Reliability, Availability, Maintainability (RAM) requirements. The PM assigns FSE to expedite, trouble-shoot and provide corrective actions in support of deployed BAT-A data collection tools. The Program Office conducts analysis to determine the level of maintenance required to repair the BAT-A components.

6.1.1.4.6 Mission Command Training Centers (MCTC)

Not Applicable

6.1.1.5 Training Services

The PM provides and manages the sustainable training services to maintain the training support equipment.

6.1.1.5.1 Management Support Services

The Project Manager is responsible for the BAT-A systems and incorporates a support strategy using Contractor Logistics Support (CLS).

6.1.1.5.2 Acquisition Support Services

The PM provides all acquisition support.

6.1.1.5.3 General Support Services

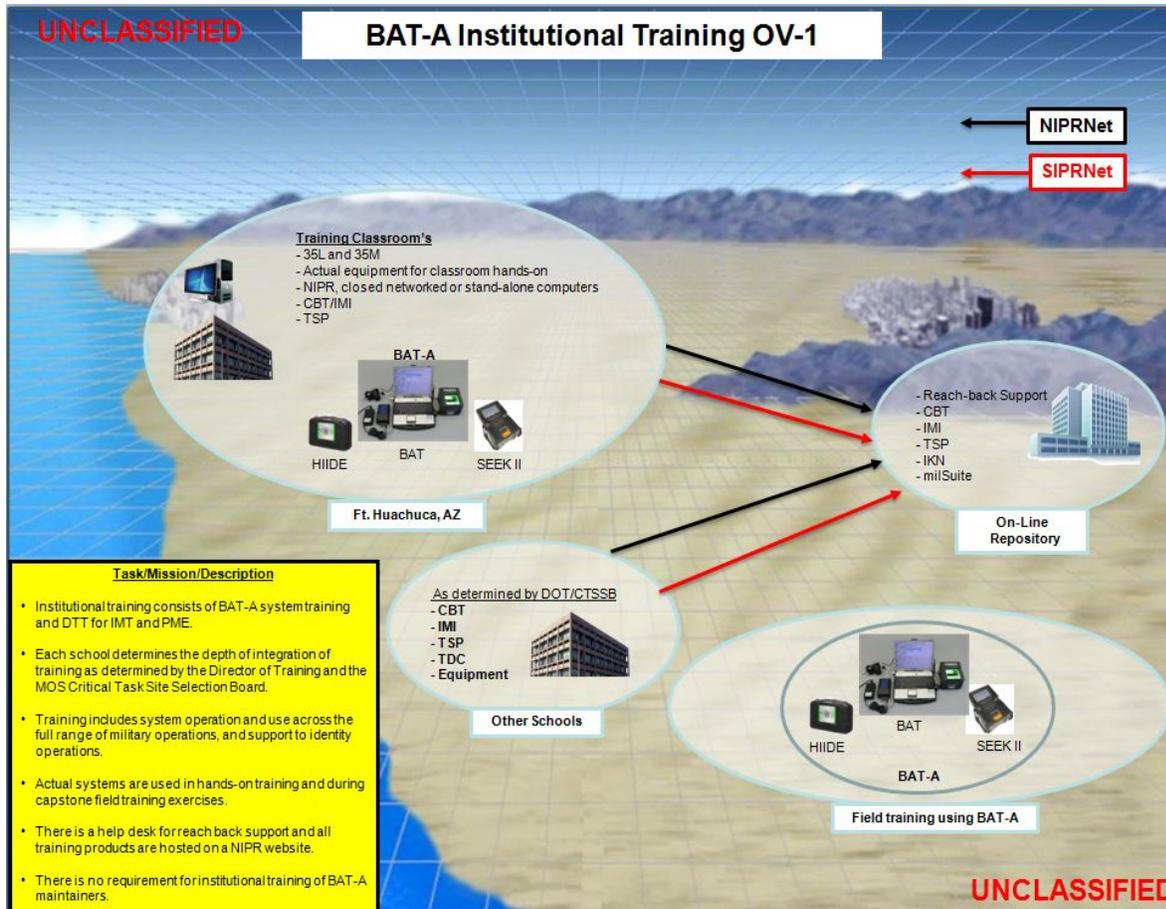
The PM provides general supports service when required.

6.1.2 Architectures and Standards Component

The following architectures provide the means to ensure integration interoperability.

6.1.2.1 Operational View (OV)

6.1.2.2 Systems View (SV)



6.1.2.3 Technical View (TV)

The BAT-A Training TV is at this link:

<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/doc/30489469>

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

6.1.3.1 Management

USAICoE, with the support of the PM, develops requirements for and manages the training curricula.

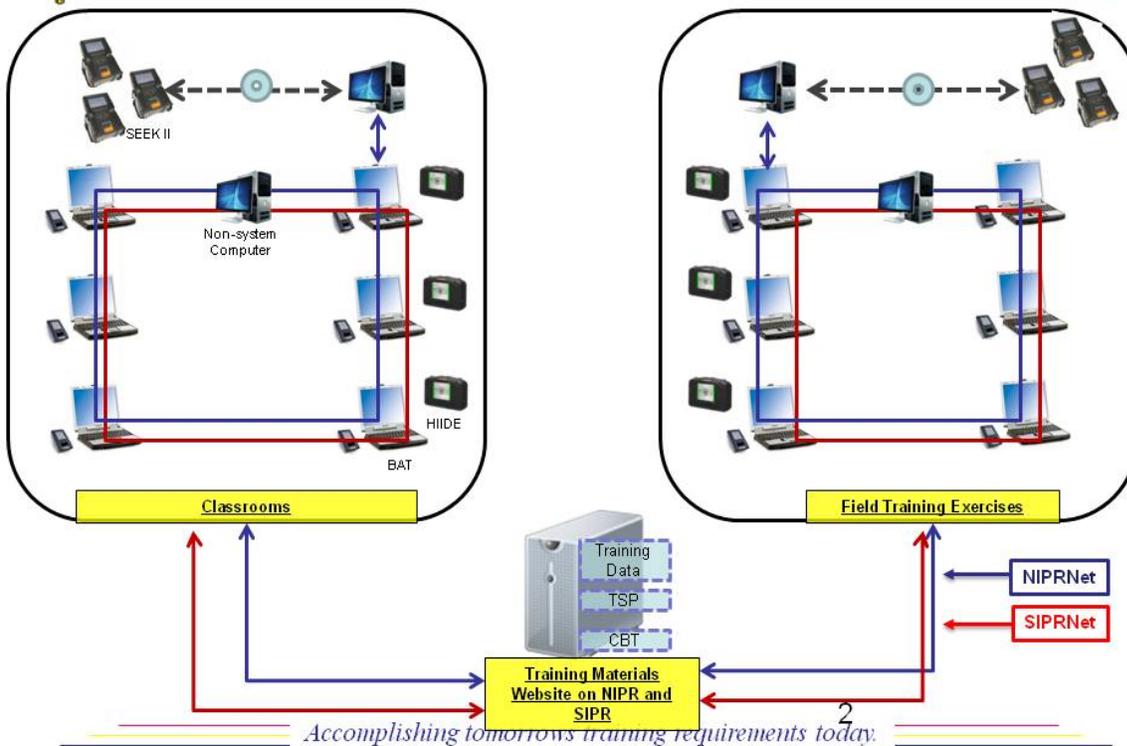
6.1.3.1.1 Strategic Planning

Institutional training supports the CPD requirements to ensure Soldiers effectively employ each system throughout the force. Future training

UNCLASSIFIED



BAT-A Institutional Training SV-1



capabilities must follow the force design and training concepts identified within the documents below:

DOD Capstone Concept of Operations for Employing Biometrics in Military Operations, June 2012

Capability Production Document (CPD) for Biometrics Automated Toolset (BAT-A) - Army, Increment 1, (Unclassified/FOUO) 16 March 2009

6.1.3.1.2 Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E)

The Biometrics in Support of Identity Management ICD, dated 02 Sept 2008, identified DOD capability gaps pertaining to performing biometrics tasks in various operating environments. A Functional Solutions Analysis (FSA), as part of the ICD, determined the likelihood of mission success and the overall impact these approaches played on the previously prioritized capability gaps.

The Human Intelligence Counterintelligence Support Tools (HICST) Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD) led to the development of the BAT-A capability. Subsequently, a number of Joint and Army users documented an

urgent operational need for BAT systems and enhance biometrics capabilities. Consequently, a large number of systems are currently supporting combat operations. The need of operational users for a small, handheld enrollment and matching capability led to the development of the HIIDE, extending the use of biometrics in combat operations. The SEEK II is the replacement for the HIIDE system.

6.1.3.1.3 Research and Studies

Training gaps identified in both the ICD and Tactical Biometrics Collection Devices Training Needs Analysis led to the development of biometrics system tasks, DTT, and collective training scenarios in the institutional domain.

6.1.3.1.4 Policy and Guidance

The following Army Regulations (ARs) and TRADOC Regulations (TRs) describe the policies regulating the implementation of the TSS for BAT-A:

AR 350-1 Army Training and Leader Development (18 Dec 2009)

AR 350-38 Policies and Management for Training Aids, Devices, Simulators and Simulations (28 Mar 2013)

AR 380-10 United States Army Intelligence Activities (3 May 2007)

TP 525-3-1 The United States Army Operating Concept 2016-2028 (19 Aug 2010)

TRADOC Regulation 350-70, Army Learning Policies and Systems, (6 Dec 2011)

TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-2, Multimedia Courseware Development Guide (26 Jun 2003)

TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-10, Systems Approach to Training Course and Courseware Validation (29 Mar 2004)

TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-12, Distributed Learning - Managing Courseware Production and Implementation (29 Mar 2004)

TRADOC Pamphlet 525-8-2, w/C1 The United States Army Learning Concept for 2015 (06Jun2011)

Executive Order 12333 (as amended), United States Intelligence Activities (4 Dec 1981)

INSCOM OPORD, Responsibilities of INSCOM Elements Involved with MOS 09L Counterintelligence/Force Protection Screening Process for U.S. Citizens and Permanent Resident Aliens (19 Nov 2007)

Department of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2 Memorandum, Policy on Collection and Retention of Biometrics Data and Contextual Information in the United States by U.S. Army Military Intelligence Personnel (15 Jan 2009)
DoD 5200-1-R, Information Security Program (14 Jan 1997)

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-6, Integration and Use of Screening Information (16 Sep 2003)

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 11, Comprehensive Terrorist-Related Screening Procedures (27 Aug 2004)

National Security Presidential Directive-59/Homeland Security Presidential Directive-24, Biometrics for Identification and Screening to Enhance National Security (5 Jun 2008)

6.1.3.1.5 Requirements Generation

BAT-A CPD, 16 Mar 2009.

Biometrics in Support of Identity Management ICD, 02 September 2008

6.1.3.1.6 Synchronization

TNGDEV coordinates with other institutional training centers and operational force to develop TTPs for training in order for commanders to leverage BAT-A capabilities.

6.1.3.1.7 Joint Training Support

Not Applicable

6.1.3.2 Evaluation

Absence of a formal fielding of this capability precludes the requirement for a post-fielding training effectiveness analysis (PFTEA).

6.1.3.2.1 Quality Assurance (QA)

The appropriate CoE QAO office will provide assessments of institutional training.

6.1.3.2.2 Assessments

The TNGDEV validates and assesses PM-provided course materials prior to delivery to the institution.

6.1.3.2.3 Customer Feedback

The NSTID Training Materials web site provides training materials for any user with an Army Common Access Card. The site provides a digital library with up-to-date technical manuals and quick reference guides. The site contains a listing of all NSTID POCs for providing feedback.

Each CoE QAO incorporates student feedback during the conduct of before and after training surveys when evaluating instruction, documentations, and courseware.

6.1.3.2.4 Lessons Learned/After-Action Reviews (AARs)

USAICoE lessons learned team and the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) collect and analyze data from a variety of current and historical sources, including Army operations and training events. CALL disseminates this information and other related research materials to Soldiers through a variety of print and electronic media. Command-driven AARs conducted after training events and deployments provide feedback can improve training at the institution. The NSTID Training Materials website provides Lessons Learned/AAR comments to the field.

The milSuite website, <https://www.milsuite.mil/>, is a collection of online tools and applications for the purpose of bringing online collaborative methods and secure communities to the entire Department of Defense. A biometrics discussion board exists on the milBooks site, <https://www.milsuite.mil/book/groups/biometricsdiscussionboard>, a sub-site of milSuite, for the purpose of gathering community input and feedback on training in all domains. NSTID manages the discussion board.

6.1.3.3 Resource

The PM is required to provide all funding to develop and evaluate initial institutional training. The PM funds USAICoE participation in training development, supportability strategy meetings, in progress reviews, IKPT, contractor training for developmental and operational test training, and test certification. The PM provides all equipment required to support institutional training of systems fielded.

These resources are a baseline set on inclusion into the Intelligence Center of Excellence. Any Center of Excellence (MCoE, MCoE, FCoE, SIGCoE, etc.) can use these as a starting point and each should scope appropriate to the integration of biometrics system training into current or future curriculum.

BAT-A does not receive Program Objective Memorandum funding.

Item Resourced	FY13 Yrs or \$K	FY14 Yrs or \$K	FY15 Yrs or \$K	FY16 Yrs or \$K	FY17 Yrs or \$K	FY18 Yrs or \$K
Manpower - TD						
Contractor	2.0MY	2.0MY	2.0MY	2.0MY	1.0MY	0.5MY
Civilian	1.0MY	1.0MY	1.0MY	1.0MY	0.75MY	0.0MY
Enlisted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract/Spt	\$320K	\$320K	\$320K	\$320K	\$160K	\$80K
Civ Pay	\$100K	\$100K	\$100K	\$100K	\$75K	\$0
Trvl/Per Diem	\$18K	\$18K	\$18K	\$18K	\$9K	\$4.5K

Other						

Rationale: TNGDEVs develop and maintain the programs of instruction and other outputs of the analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation (ADDIE) process. Military acts in all capacities within the training program. Travel / Per Diem represents cost to attend training and reviews; and for four instructor/key personnel to evaluate training prior to operational testing. The reduction and elimination of labor and funding from FY 17 to FY 18 is due to the planned IOC of the BAT-A replacement, Joint Personnel Identity.

Item Resourced	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
	Yrs or \$K					

Training Products						
Training Pubs	0.2MY	0.2MY	0.2MY	0.2MY	0.1MY	0.1MY
TSP	0.4MY	0.2MY	0.4MY	0.2MY	0.1MY	0.1MY
IMI	0.4MY	0.2MY	0.4MY	0.2MY	0.1MY	0.1MY
ETM	\$5K	\$5K	\$5K	\$5K	\$5K	\$5K
Printing	\$0.5K	\$0.5K	\$0.5K	\$0.5K		
Distribution	\$0.2K	\$0.2K	\$0.2K	\$0.2K		
Other	-	-	-	-		

Rationale: Cost to develop, revise, maintain, and distribute training products. Includes cost to develop TSP used for NET, institutional, operational, and self-development domains. The reduction of labor and funding in FY17 and 18 is due to the planned IOC of the BAT-A replacement, Joint Personnel Identity.

Item Resourced	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
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	Yrs or \$K					
TADSS						
Simulators						
Simulations						
GTA	\$1K	\$.5K	\$.5K	\$0.5K	\$0.5K	
Software						
Trng Equip*	\$10K	\$10K	\$10K	\$5K	\$5K	\$2K
Equipment	\$2K	\$2K	\$2K	\$2K		
Printing	\$.5K	\$0.5K	\$0.5K	\$0.5K	\$0.5K	
Shipment						
Sustainment						
Other						

Rationale: Cost to procure and sustain TADSS. No new simulation or simulator required for BAT-A. The production of GTAs will reduce in FY13 and training equipment support will reduce in FY14. The reduction of funding in FY17 and FY 18 is due to planned IOC of the BAT-A replacement, Joint Personnel Identity.

*Actual item of equipment used for training which does not lose its identity as an end item for operational purposes.

7.0 Operational Training Domain

7.1 Operational Training Concept and Strategy

The operational training concept and strategy uses a phased approach that recognizes the immediacy and urgency of providing training to Army units preparing for operational deployments while still developing training products and courses to support long-term implementation within the institutional avenues of the Army. The following are the primary goals of operational training: provide home station training by local CI2C trainers for units within FORSCOM; provide MTTs (referred to as NETT/DTT) at home station for units outside of FORSCOM; CTCs conduct train-the-trainer and unit training instruction as a stop gap until full integration of PDTE in rotations; over-the-shoulder (coach, teach and mentor) training also occurs at the CTC.

Unit training for BAT-A occurs after the unit is identified for deployment and has scheduled the training. FORSCOM Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) receive pre-deployment training equipment (PDTE) sets issued to units during the Train/Ready and Available phase of the ARFORGEN cycle and use the issued systems during CTC rotations.

7.1.1 Product Lines

The active and reserve component receive training on both individual and supported collective tasks with no difference in training content between active and reserve components. The product lines for the BAT-A include courseware, courses, training publications and training support packages. Courseware focuses on the BAT-A system, as well as Senior Leader and Unit/Staff Leader training. The Training Developer updates appropriate training publications. The Materiel Developer and the Training Developer develop the Training Support Packages that support individual and collective training.

7.1.1.1 Training Information Infrastructure

Internet connectivity, web-based, CD-ROM, and manuals.

7.1.1.1.1 Hardware, Software, and Communications Systems

COTS AIS with CD/ROM

NIPRNET

SIPRNET

7.1.1.1.2 Storage, Retrieval, and Delivery

Digital training support products are accessible on: The Army Training Network (ATN) Links, The Central Army Registry (CAR), Intelligence Knowledge Network (IKN), NSTID Training Materials Website; milSuite Biometrics Training milwiki; and the Army Knowledge Online (AKO) FORSCOM Counter IED Integration Cell (CI2C) website cited below.

<https://atn.army.mil/>

https://atn.army.mil/dsp_Links.aspx

<https://atiam.train.army.mil/mthp/>

<https://ikn.army.mil/apps/IKNWMS/Default.aspx?webId=2252>

<https://icon.army.mil/apps/biometrics/>

https://www.milsuite.mil/wiki/Biometrics_Training

[https://www.us.army.mil/suite/portal.do?\\$p=665005#](https://www.us.army.mil/suite/portal.do?$p=665005#)

7.1.1.1.3 Management Capabilities

Digital Training Management System (DTMS) is the Army system used to track training at the unit/Soldier level. <https://dtms.army.mil/>

7.1.1.1.4 Other Enabling Capabilities

Army Knowledge Online (AKO) <http://www.ako.mil>

DoD MilSuite https://www.milsuite.mil/wiki/Biometrics_Training

7.1.1.2 Training Products

Training products (individual and collective tasks, drills, TSPs, and CATS) are developed, maintained, and stored in TDC or the current Army approved automated system for delivery to the operating forces through the Army Training Network (ATN) and the Digital Training Management System (DTMS).

7.1.1.2.1 Courseware

Operator Skill Level 3 IMI is in CD-ROM format. Distributed Learning (dl) will utilize a web-based software system for Professional Military Education (PME) that posts POIs, individual modules and quizzes and prints completion certificates. Courses will reside and be available for on-line delivery through the Army Learning Management System (ALMS) and the Army Training Network, as appropriate. Training materials (CDs, DVDs) developed by program developers for immediate upgrade to satisfy gaps in Leader and User training will be made via AKO and TRADOC websites.

7.1.1.2.2 Courses

Home station training

Basic Biometrics Operator Course: Provides military personnel the skills and knowledge necessary to operate the BAT-A systems and perform subject identification, enrollment using biometric data, management of BAT database, transfer data between BAT and Handheld, locally employed personnel (LEP) screening, and entry control point access verification. Focuses on collection and processing of biometric and biographical information to support identity superiority, force protection and Human Terrain Mapping. PM DoD sponsors the training at no cost to the unit. Target Audience: All ranks performing biometric collection, enrollment or analysis. MOS and Rank immaterial.

Biometrics Operations Specialist (BOS) Course: Provides units with the capability to employ tactical biometrics collections systems and use related data in tactical operations. The BOS Course consists of 40 hours of training and provides advanced instruction on the planning, techniques, and procedures of implementing tactical biometrics collections using the BAT-A within a unit, a theater and/or operations. PM DoD sponsors the training at no cost to the unit. Target Audience: Unit identified Biometrics OIC/NCOIC, COIST members, MICO, BCT/BDE 2/2X/3, MOS/Rank immaterial.

HIIDE Operator w/BAT Overview: Provides military the skills and knowledge necessary to operate the HIIDE. Training focuses on the collection of three primary biometric modalities (iris, fingerprints, face) as well as the identification of wanted individuals via collected biometrics that are stored and recorded in the HIIDE database. Provides overview of the BAT and how the HIIDE interfaces with it. PM DoD sponsors the training at no cost to the unit. Target Audience: HIIDE Operator, MOS/Rank immaterial. (NOTE:) This course will implement and teach the new Handheld in place of the HIIDE when

received.

HIIDE Operator Course: Provides military personnel the skills and knowledge necessary to operate the HIIDE. Training focuses on the collection of three primary biometric modalities (iris, fingerprints, face) as well as the identification of wanted individuals via collected biometrics that are stored and recorded in the HIIDE database. PM DoD sponsors the training at no cost to the unit. Target Audience: HIIDE Operator, MOS/Rank immaterial.

Biometrics for Commanders, Leaders and Staffs. Commanders, Leaders and Staffs brief provides leaders with the skills and knowledge necessary to incorporate the use of tactical biometrics collections devices for enrollment and identification into staff planning and operations. Training focuses on specific commander, leader and staff tasks that can maximize the use of the systems and enhance operations. Actions by staffs during assessment, planning and operations are discussed. PM DoD sponsors the training at no cost to the unit. Target Audience: Commanders, Leaders and Staffs.

Army Reserve Intelligence Support Training Centers (ARISC) MOS Sustainment Training: There are five ARISC and three detachments located throughout the continental United States that provides MOS sustainment training for Reserve Component Military Intelligence units. Training includes all MI MOSs. Each ARISC requires 12 systems for a total of 60 systems to maintain MOS sustainment for all Reserve Component units in their inventory. Each ARISC is comprised of USAR AGR Soldiers as well as 1stArmy Title 21 Soldiers.

Locations of ARISCs are as follows:

Western- ARISC is at Camp Parks, CA with a detachment in Phoenix, AZ,
Southwest-ARISC is located at Camp Bullis, TX,

North central-ARISC is located at Fort Sheridan, IL,

Southeast ARISC is located at Fort Gillem, GA with a detachment in Orlando, FL, and the Northeast-ARISC is located at Fort Dix, NJ with a detachment at Fort Devens, MA.

7.1.1.2.3 Training Publications

Training Circular No. 2-22.82, Biometrics Enabled Intelligence, March 2011

7.1.1.2.4 TSP

The TSP resides on the NSTID training resource website as well as on digital media. The training developer will post to the Central Army Registry those materials meeting the requirement for inclusion.

7.1.1.3 TADSS

7.1.1.3.1 Training Aids

BAT-A uses Graphic Training Aids (GTAs) from Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL). BAT: GTA 30-03-001 Smart Card, HIIDE: GTA 30-03- 002, 003, 004 Smart Card. A Quick Start Guide is included with the SEEK II equipment as well and at the following training materials link:

<https://ikn.army.mil/apps/IKNWMS/Default.aspx?webId=2252>.

7.1.1.3.2 Training Devices

There are no training devices for BAT-A.

7.1.1.3.3 Simulators

Not Applicable

7.1.1.3.4 Simulations

BAT-A has

IMI and CBT to train on system assembly, collection of biometrics and contextual data, identifications, verifications, submissions of enrollments and use of the biometric enabled watchlist (BEWL).

A simulation is available for the SEEK II enrollment software.

7.1.1.3.5 Instrumentation

Not Applicable

7.1.1.4 Training Facilities and Land

7.1.1.4.1 Ranges

Not Applicable

7.1.1.4.2 Maneuver Training Areas (MTA)

Not Applicable

7.1.1.4.3 Classrooms

There are no unique classroom requirements for BAT-A training.

7.1.1.4.4 CTCs

Operational training at the CTC is the culminating event for Brigade Combat Teams in preparation for the Available Phase of the ARFORGEN cycle. Leaders and Soldiers of the Rotational Training Unit (RTU) demonstrate biometrics proficiency from home station systems training and DTT during Platoon/Company STX and the unit's MRX/MRE. The CTCs also educate combat leaders in the Leader Training Program (LTP) on the use of biometrics systems to enable operations during rotational training.

The strategy at the CTCs is to create mission threads and scenarios that demonstrate the prevention of an attack or event by the proper collection and use of biometrics to enable operations and identify enemy threats. Biometrics subject matter experts in the Operations Group (OpsGrp) manage threads, train the O/Cs and coach and mentor the RTU.

Prior to the rotation, the OpsGrp enrolls role players into the biometrics database and place alerts on specific enrollments based in the mission threads. The RTU uses their PDTE biometrics collections devices throughout the rotation to enroll and identify unknown people they encounter and to take appropriate actions based on any alerts placed on previous enrollments. The Company Intelligence Support Teams (CoIST) is the primary element using the BAT-A and provides handheld devices to Soldiers for patrols and checkpoint operations. The CoIST transfers the data to the main BAT database for OpsGrp manipulation after conducting enrollments or making and identification during encounters. CoIST and staff elements and members of force protection elements can also use information gathered during biometrics collections. The OpsGrp will place new alerts on enrollments and the CoIST and staff elements will download the new watchlist daily to update the local BAT-A database. The new watchlist additions are based on scenario activities, e.g. an insider attack, that will only occur if biometrics devices are not updated and not used in a consistent manner.

The use of biometrics to enable mission success is a key point during the AAR for the RTU.

7.1.1.4.5 Logistics Support Areas

BAT-A, as a highly pilferable item IAW AR 190-51, Chapter 3, Para 3-6, AR 710-2, AR 735-2, DA Pam 710-2-1 and DOD 5100.76-M Physical Security of Sensitive Items, requires indoor secure storage. Organic small unit vehicles, Modular Lightweight Load-carrying Equipment (MOLLE) in possession of operators, standard shelters and maintenance vans assigned to units will be used to store and support the BAT-A when in a field environment. Field Support Representatives (FSRs) will provide onsite and depot-level support.

The Program Manager (PM) uses an automated logistics and integrated system in their logistics concept; this system provides a unique identification/subscriber identification module. The BAT-A utilizes Performance Based Logistics (PBL) to achieve the stipulated Reliability, Availability, Maintainability (RAM) requirements. The PM assigns Field Support Engineers (FSE) to expedite, trouble-shoot and provide corrective actions in support of deployed BAT-A data collection tools. The Program Office conducts analysis to determine the level of maintenance required to repair the BAT-A components.

7.1.1.4.6 Mission Command Training Centers (MCTC)

BAT-A is capable of supporting training in the Mission Training Complexes (MTC), formerly known as the BCTCs. The MTCs have access to all developed training products.

7.1.1.5 Training Services

The PM provides and manages the sustainable training services to maintain the training support equipment.

7.1.1.5.1 Management Support Services

The Project Manager is responsible for the BAT-A systems and incorporates a support strategy using Contractor Logistics Support (CLS).

7.1.1.5.2 Acquisition Support Services

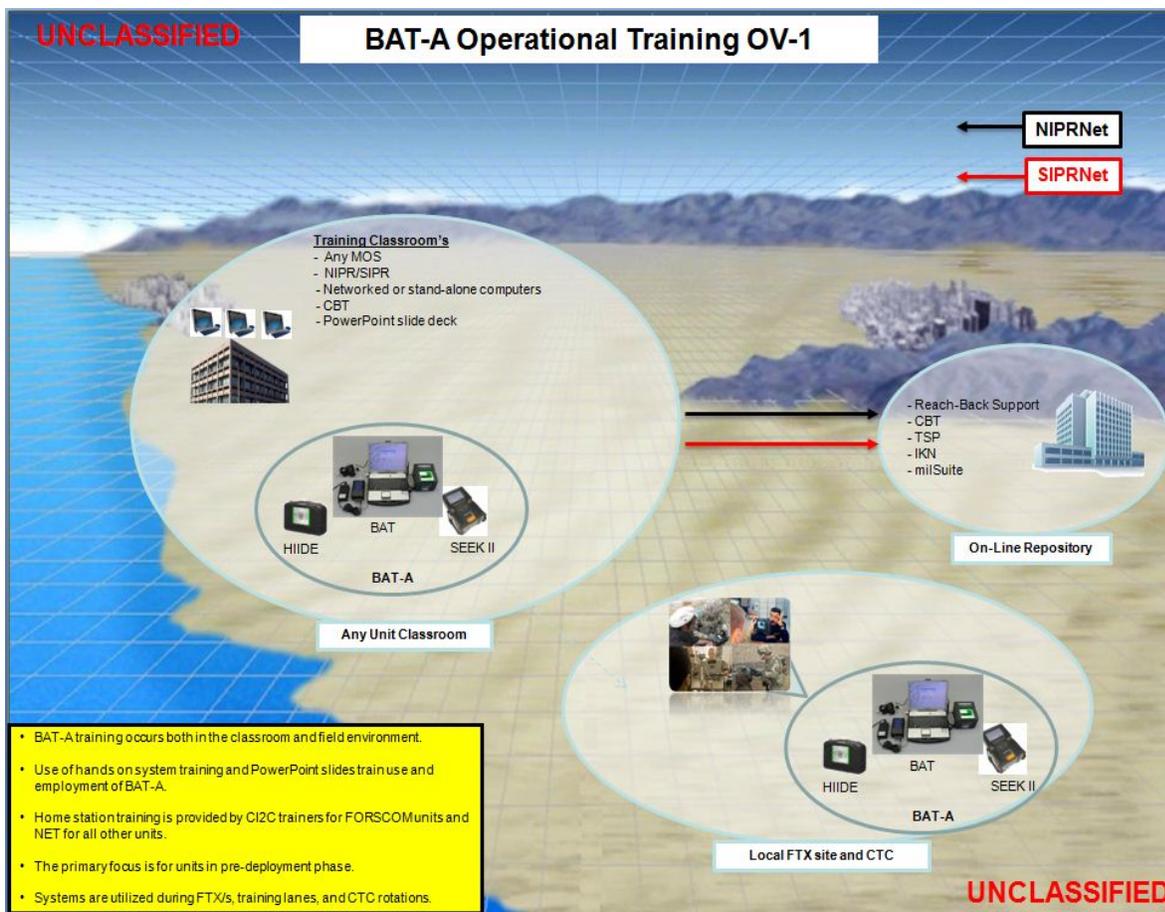
The PM provides Acquisition Support.

7.1.1.5.3 General Support Services

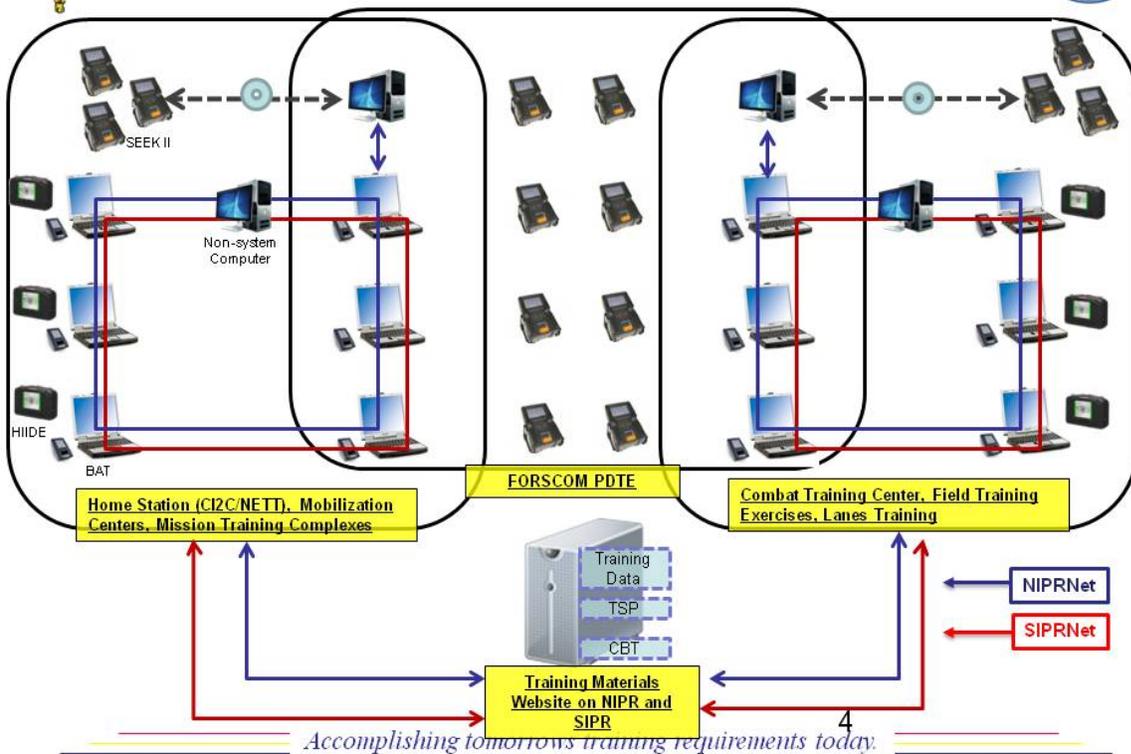
The PM resources the required general support services.

7.1.2 Architectures and Standards Component

7.1.2.1 Operational View (OV)



7.1.2.2 Systems View (SV)



7.1.2.3 Technical View (TV)

The BAT-A Training TV is at this link:

<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/doc/30489469>

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

7.1.3.1 Management

USAICoE, with the support of the PM, develops requirements for and manages the training curricula.

7.1.3.1.1 Strategic Planning

Operational training supports the CPD requirements to ensure Soldiers effectively employ each system throughout the force. Future training capabilities must follow the force design and training concepts identified within the documents below:

DOD Capstone Concept of Operations for Employing Biometrics in Military Operations, June 2012

Capability Production Document (CPD) for Biometrics Automated Toolset (BAT-A) - Army, Increment 1, (Unclassified/FOUO) 16 March 2009

7.1.3.1.2 Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E)

The Biometrics in Support of Identity Management ICD, dated 02 Sept 2008, identified DOD capability gaps pertaining to performing biometrics tasks in various operating environments. A Functional Solutions Analysis (FSA), as part of the ICD, determined the likelihood of mission success and the overall impact these approaches played on the previously prioritized capability gaps.

The Human Intelligence Counterintelligence Support Tools (HICST) Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD) led to the development of the BAT-A capability. Subsequently, a number of Joint and Army users documented an urgent operational need for BAT systems and enhance biometrics capabilities. Consequently, a large number of systems are currently supporting combat operations. The need of operational users for a small, handheld enrollment and matching capability led to the development of the HIIDE, extending the use of biometrics in combat operations. The SEEK II is the replacement for the HIIDE system.

7.1.3.1.3 Research and Studies

Training gaps identified in both the ICD and Tactical Biometrics Collection Devices Training Needs Analysis led to the development of biometrics system tasks, DTT, and collective training scenarios in the institutional domain.

7.1.3.1.4 Policy and Guidance

The following Army Regulations (ARs) and TRADOC Regulations (TRs) describe the policies regulating the implementation of the TSS for BAT-A:

AR 350-1 Army Training and Leader Development (18 Dec 2009)

AR 350-38 Policies and Management for Training Aids, Devices, Simulators and Simulations (28 Mar 2013)

AR 380-10 United States Army Intelligence Activities (3 May 2007)

TP 525-3-1 The United States Army Operating Concept 2016-2028 (19 Aug 2010)

TRADOC Regulation 350-70, Army Learning Policies and Systems, (6 Dec 2011)

TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-2, Multimedia Courseware Development Guide (26 Jun 2003)

TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-10, Systems Approach to Training Course and Courseware Validation (29 Mar 2004)

TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-12, Distributed Learning - Managing Courseware Production and Implementation (29 Mar 2004)

TRADOC Pamphlet 525-8-2, w/C1 The United States Army Learning Concept for 2015 (06Jun2011)

7.1.3.1.5 Requirements Generation

BAT-A CPD, 16 Mar 2009.

Biometrics in Support of Identity Management ICD, 02 September 2008

7.1.3.1.6 Synchronization

The fielding of BAT-A will be synchronized with the ARFORGEN/deployment calendar.

7.1.3.1.7 Joint Training Support

Not Applicable

7.1.3.2 Evaluation

7.1.3.2.1 Quality Assurance (QA)

NSTID will use AARs conducted during and at the conclusion of NET/DTT to ensure quality and content of the training satisfies unit requirements. NSTID

will use responses to make immediate modifications and/or supplementations to the NET/DTT if needed. One year after fielding, TD will solicit feedback from the unit to determine long term effectiveness of NET/DTT and sustainment training. Feedback will assist USAICoE in correcting training deficiencies and will provide information that may affect the next generation of equipment or product improvements.

7.1.3.2.2 Assessments

NSTID representatives evaluate and validate NET/DTT at fielded units. A NSTID representative monitors NET/DTT, conducts AARs, and recommends changes to the training materials as required. NETT uses STX at the conclusion of training to evaluate student proficiency and provides retraining as required.

7.1.3.2.3 Customer Feedback

The appropriate training provider will use the following tools to assess customer feedback and update training TTPs as needed:

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

7.1.3.2.4 Lessons Learned/After-Action Reviews (AARs)

Continuing development of training materials and instructor performance improvement relies on the use of After Action Reviews (AARs).

USAICoE lessons learned team and the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) collect and analyze data from a variety of current and historical sources, including Army operations and training events. CALL disseminates this information and other related research materials to Soldiers through a variety of print and electronic media. Command-driven AARs conducted after training events and deployments provide feedback can improve training at the institution. The NSTID Training Materials website provides Lessons Learned/AAR comments to the field.

As part of the effort to improve the instructional material DoD and NSTID provide the following on-line tools for users to provide feedback on the

training material. The milSuite website, <https://www.milsuite.mil/>, is a collection of online tools and applications for the purpose of bringing online collaborative methods and secure communities to the entire Department of Defense. A biometrics discussion board exists on the milBooks site, <https://www.milsuite.mil/book/groups/biometricsdiscussionboard>, a sub-site of milSuite, for the purpose of gathering community input and feedback on training in all domains. NSTID manages the discussion board.

7.1.3.3 Resource Processes

BAT-A has not been entered in the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) so funding is resourced by supplemental, such as Other Procurement Army (OPA) and Operations and Maintenance Army (OMA) funds.

Item Resourced	FY13 Yrs or \$K	FY14 Yrs or \$K	FY15 Yrs or \$K	FY16 Yrs or \$K	FY17 Yrs or \$K	FY18 Yrs or \$K
New Equipment						
Training						
Civilian	1MY	1MY	1MY	1MY	0.75MY	0.5MY
Enlisted	2MY	2MY	2MY	2MY	0.75MY	0.5MY
Contractor	17MY	17MY	17MY	17MY	12.75MY	7MY
Contract/Spt	\$2.72M	\$2.72M	\$2.72M	\$2.72M	\$2.04M	\$1.1M
Trvl/Per Diem	\$350K	\$350K	\$350K	\$350K	\$265K	\$105K
Classrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment	\$10K	\$10K	\$10K	\$10K	\$7.5K	\$3K
Printing	\$3K	\$3K	\$3K	\$3K	\$1K	-
Other			-	-	-	-

Rationale: A team of one civilian, 3 enlisted and 21 contractors provides NET and training development. The unit receiving NET provides the classrooms for training. Equipment costs include system refresh and replacement. The reduction and elimination of labor and funding from FY 17 to FY 18 is due to fielding of the BAT-A replacement, Joint Personnel Identity.

The following systems are available for home station training in FORSCOM units:

INSTALLATION	System Locations						
	BAT		HIIDE		Authorized	SEEK II	
	Authorized	On Hand	Authorized	On Hand		On Hand	In Bound***
FORSCOM MSE's							
FORT BENNING C12C	7	5	28	5	28	28	0
FORT BENNING PDTE	8	0	36	0	108	108	0
FORT BLISS C12C	14	5	56	5	56	56	0
FORT BLISS PDTE	8	11	36	36	108	108	0
FORT BRAGG C12C	17	13	68	0	68	68	0
FORT BRAGG PDTE	8	0	36	0	108	108	0
FORT CAMPBELL C12C	14	5	56	0	56	56	0
FORT CAMPBELL PDTE	8	10	72	87	108	108	0
FORT CARSON C12C	14	19	56	20	56	56	0
FORT CARSON PDTE	8	0	0	0	108	108	0
FORT DRUM C12C	14	7	56	0	56	56	0
FORT DRUM PDTE	8	18	72	72	108	108	0
FORT HOOD C12C	17	10	68	0	68	68	0
FORT HOOD PDTE	8	16	72	66	108	108	0

INSTALLATION	BAT		HIIDE		SEEK II		
	Authorized	On Hand	Authorized	On Hand	Authorized	On Hand	In Bound***
FORSCOM MSE's							
FORT KNOX C12C	7	5	28	0	28	28	
FORT KNOX PDTE**	8	3	27	27	108	108	
FORT LEWIS C12C	12	5	48	6	48	48	
FORT LEWIS PDTE	8	8	36	36	108	108	
FORT POLK C12C	7	13	28	23	28	28	
FORT POLK PDTE	8	0	0	0	108	108	
FORT RILEY C12C	9	4	36	0	36	36	
FORT RILEY PDTE**	8	0	0	36	108	108	
FORT STEWART C12C	14	10	56	0	56	56	
FORT STEWART PDTE*	8	12	36	36	108	108	

1 st Army							
1A Academy (Shelby)	25	25	20	20	20	20	
1A CAMP SHELBY MTC	6	6	21	21	21	21	
1A Alterbury MTC	7	7	30	30	30	30	
1A Bliss MTC	11	11	41	43	41	41	
1A Dix MTC	30	30	18	18	18	18	
1A HOOD MTC	14	14	34	34	34	34	
CTC							
NTC (Twin)	39	39	75	75	75	75	
JRTC (Polk)	45	46	75	75	75	75	
JMRC (Germany)	31	31	85	85	75	0	75

8.0 Self-Development Training Domain

8.1 Self-Development Training Concept and Strategy

The self-development training strategy is a short-term approach to address the immediate training needs and individual sustainment. This strategy is the deployment of the TSP, with IMI and CBT, on NSTID managed websites for the use of all Solders via NIPRNET. ATN maintains training products as well.

8.1.1 Product Lines

8.1.1.1 Training Information Infrastructure

The TII consists of internet connectivity, web-based, CD-ROM, and manuals.

8.1.1.1.1 Hardware, Software, and Communications Systems

Personnel will require computer assets with DVD and CD readers with high speed internet connection.

8.1.1.1.2 Storage, Retrieval, and Delivery

Digital training support products are accessible on: The Army Training Network (ATN) Links, Intelligence Knowledge Network (IKN), NSTID Training Materials Website; MilSuite Biometrics Training milwiki; and the Army Knowledge Online (AKO) FORSCOM Counter IED Integration Cell (CI2C) website cited below.

https://atn.army.mil/dsp_template.aspx?dpID=348

<https://ikn.army.mil/apps/IKNWMS/Default.aspx?webId=2252>

https://www.milsuite.mil/wiki/Biometrics_Training

[https://www.us.army.mil/suite/portal.do?\\$p=665005#](https://www.us.army.mil/suite/portal.do?$p=665005#)

8.1.1.1.3 Management Capabilities

Digital Training Management System (DTMS) is the Army system used to track training at the unit/Soldier level. <https://dtms.army.mil/>

8.1.1.1.4 Other Enabling Capabilities

Army Knowledge Online (AKO) <http://www.ako.mil>

DoD MilSuite https://www.milsuite.mil/wiki/Biometrics_Training

8.1.1.2 Training Products

In the self development domain, Soldiers use IMI and CBT to train on system assembly, collection of biometrics and contextual data, identifications, verifications, submissions of enrollments and use of the biometric enabled watchlist (BEWL).

Biometrics system employment and DTT is included in the Operational Identity Dominance game which is located on the MilGaming website:

<https://milgaming.army.mil/BioFor>

A Biometric Automated Toolset (BAT), SEEK II and HIIDE simulation is located at the following link: https://atn.army.mil/dsp_template.aspx?dpID=50

A robust Training Support Package (TSP) supports training in all domains and includes computer based training, LPs, TMs, IMI, virtual training, usermanuals and quick reference guides.

8.1.1.2.1 Courseware

NETT/DTT relies on the incorporation of Training Support Packages (TSPs).

Operator Level 3 IMI is in CD-ROM format and is available for download at the NSTID training materials website:

<https://ikn.army.mil/apps/IKNWMS/Default.aspx?webId=2252>. The Army Training Network (ATN) is the portal for access to distributed Learning (dL) sites utilizing and supporting web-based software system for Professional Military Education that posts POIs, individual modules and quizzes and prints completion certificates. Courses reside and are available for on-line delivery through the Army Learning Management System (ALMS) or the appropriate website indicated for the training product. Training materials (CDs, DVDs) developed by program developers for immediate upgrade to satisfy gaps in Leader and User training are via IKN and TRADOC websites.

8.1.1.2.2 Courses

8.1.1.2.3 Training Publications

Training Circular No. 2-22.82, Biometrics Enabled Intelligence, March 2011

8.1.1.2.4 Training Support Package (TSP)

The TSP resides on the NSTID training resource website as well as on digital media. The training developer will post to the Central Army Registry those materials meeting the requirement for inclusion.

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

8.1.1.3.1 Training Aids

BAT-A uses Graphic Training Aids (GTAs) from Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL). BAT: GTA 30-03-001 Smart Card, HIIDE: GTA 30-03- 002, 003, 004 Smart Card. A Quick Start Guide is included with the SEEK II equipment as well and at the following training materials link:

<https://ikn.army.mil/apps/IKNWMS/Default.aspx?webId=2252>.

8.1.1.3.2 Training Devices

There are no training devices for BAT-A.

8.1.1.3.3 Simulators

Not Applicable

8.1.1.3.4 Simulations

BAT-A has

IMI and CBT to train on system assembly, collection of biometrics and contextual data, identifications, verifications, submissions of enrollments and use of the biometric enabled watchlist (BEWL).

A simulation is available for the SEEK II enrollment software.

8.1.1.3.5 Instrumentation

Not Applicable

8.1.1.4 Training Facilities and Land

Not Applicable

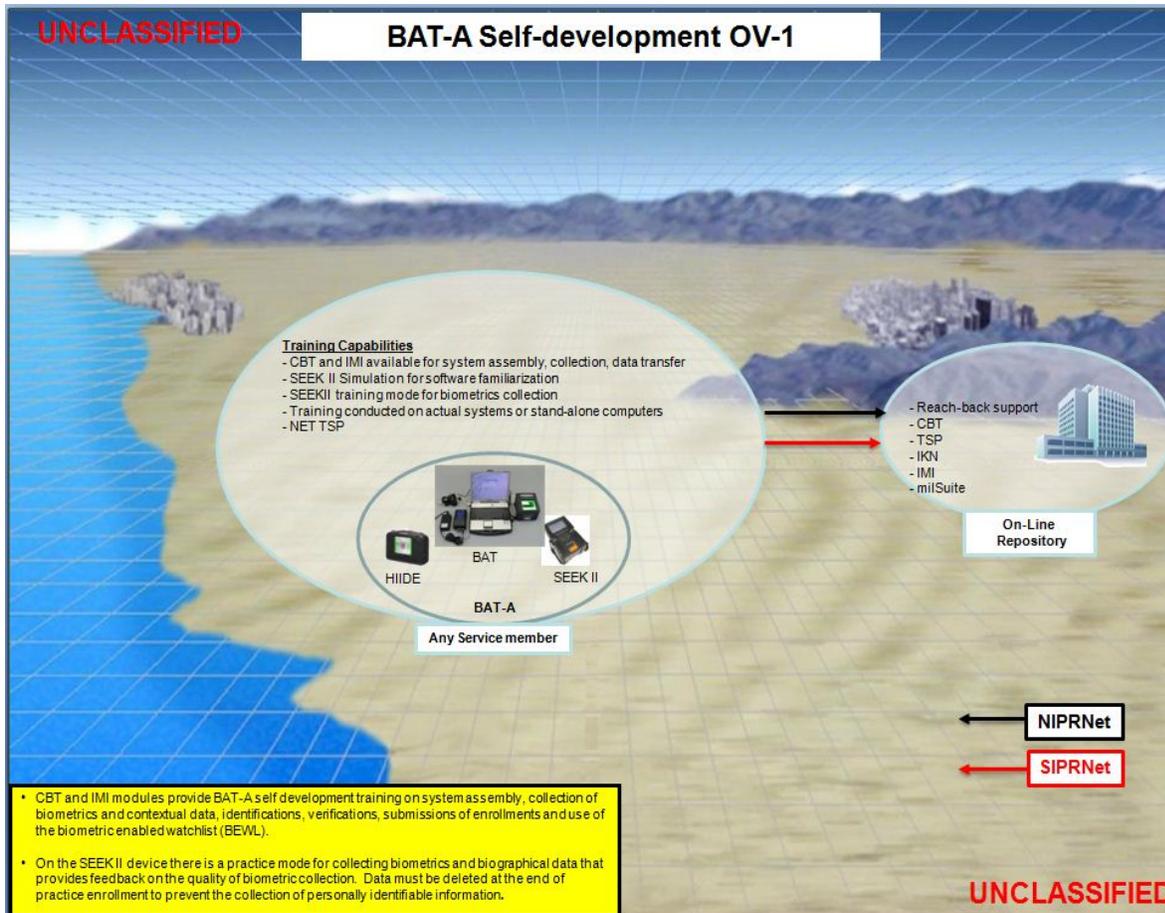
8.1.1.5 Training Services

Not Applicable

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)

The BAT-A Training TV is at this link:

<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/doc/30489469>

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

8.1.3.1 Management

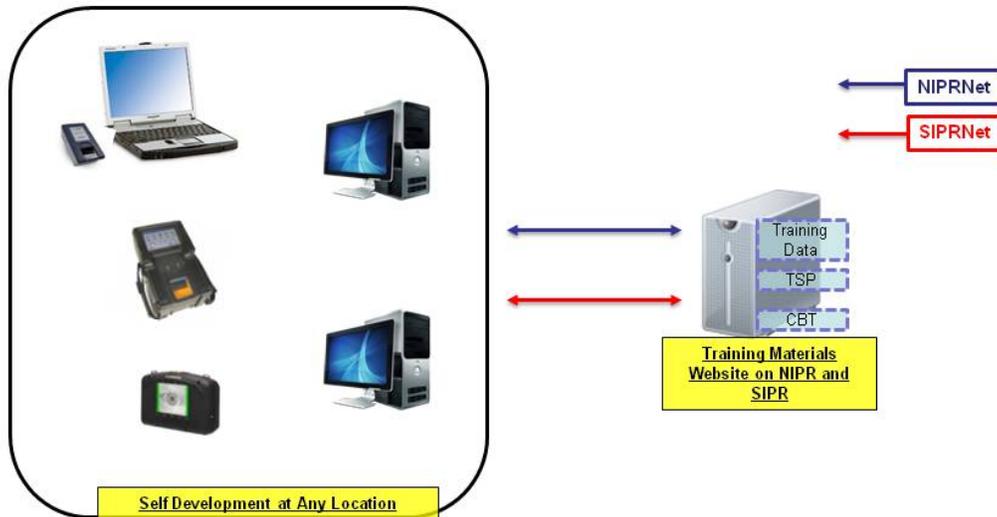
USAICoE, with the support of the PM, develops requirements for and manages the training curricula.

8.1.3.1.1 Strategic Planning

UNCLASSIFIED



BAT-A Self Development Training SV-1



6
Accomplishing tomorrows training requirements today.

Self-development training supports the CPD requirements to ensure Soldiers effectively employ each system throughout the force. Future training capabilities must follow the force design and training concepts identified within the documents below:

DOD Capstone Concept of Operations for Employing Biometrics in Military Operations, June 2012

Capability Production Document (CPD) for Biometrics Automated Toolset (BAT-A) - Army, Increment 1, (Unclassified/FOUO) 16 March 2009

8.1.3.1.2 Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E)

The Biometrics in Support of Identity Management ICD, dated 02 Sept 2008, identified DOD capability gaps pertaining to performing biometrics tasks in various operating environments. A Functional Solutions Analysis (FSA), as part of the ICD, determined the likelihood of mission success and the overall impact these approaches played on the previously prioritized capability gaps.

The Human Intelligence Counterintelligence Support Tools (HICST) Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD) led to the development of the BAT-A capability. Subsequently, a number of Joint and Army users documented an urgent operational need for BAT systems and enhance biometrics capabilities. Consequently, a large number of systems are currently supporting combat operations. The need of operational users for a small, handheld enrollment and matching capability led to the development of the HIIDE, extending the use of biometrics in combat operations. The SEEK II is the replacement for the HIIDE system.

8.1.3.1.3 Research and Studies

Training gaps identified in both the ICD and Tactical Biometrics Collection Devices Training Needs Analysis led to the development of biometrics system tasks, DTT, and collective training scenarios in the institutional domain.

8.1.3.1.4 Policy and Guidance

The following Army Regulations (ARs) and TRADOC Regulations (TRs) describe the policies regulating the implementation of the TSS for BAT-A:

AR 350-1 Army Training and Leader Development (18 Dec 2009)

AR 350-38 Policies and Management for Training Aids, Devices, Simulators and Simulations (28 Mar 2013)

AR 380-10 United States Army Intelligence Activities (3 May 2007)

TP 525-3-1 The United States Army Operating Concept 2016-2028 (19 Aug 2010)

TRADOC Regulation 350-70, Army Learning Policies and Systems, (6 Dec 2011)

TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-2, Multimedia Courseware Development Guide (26 Jun 2003)

TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-10, Systems Approach to Training Course and Courseware Validation (29 Mar 2004)

TRADOC Pamphlet 350-70-12, Distributed Learning - Managing Courseware

Production and Implementation (29 Mar 2004)

TRADOC Pamphlet 525-8-2, w/C1 The United States Army Learning Concept for 2015
(06Jun2011)

Executive Order 12333 (as amended), United States Intelligence Activities
(4 Dec 1981)

INSCOM OPORD, Responsibilities of INSCOM Elements Involved with MOS 09L
Counterintelligence/Force Protection Screening Process for U.S. Citizens and
Permanent Resident Aliens (19 Nov 2007)

Department of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2 Memorandum, Policy on
Collection and Retention of Biometrics Data and Contextual Information in
the United States by U.S. Army Military Intelligence Personnel (15 Jan 2009)

DoD 5200-1-R, Information Security Program (14 Jan 1997)

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-6, Integration and Use of Screening
Information (16 Sep 2003)

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 11, Comprehensive Terrorist-Related
Screening Procedures (27 Aug 2004)

National Security Presidential Directive-59/Homeland Security Presidential
Directive-24, Biometrics for Identification and Screening to Enhance National
Security (5 Jun 2008)

8.1.3.1.5 Requirements Generation

BAT-A CPD, 16 Mar 2009.

Biometrics in Support of Identity Management ICD, 02 September 2008

8.1.3.1.6 Synchronization

Not Applicable

8.1.3.1.7 Joint Training Support

Not Applicable

8.1.3.2 Evaluation

8.1.3.2.1 Quality Assurance (QA)

When applicable, QAO will amend existing institutional surveys. The dL/IMI developer will provide QAO with the relevant dL questions to garner feedback on self-development training. Feedback will assist USAICoE in correcting self-development training deficiencies, and will provide information that may affect the next generation of equipment or product improvement.

8.1.3.2.2 Assessments

NSTID will reassess the self-development products annually to ensure changes to the system are reflected in training.

8.1.3.2.3 Customer Feedback

The NSTID Training Materials web site provides training materials for any user with an Army Common Access Card. The site provides a digital library with up-to-date technical manuals and quick reference guides. The site contains a listing of all NSTID POCs for providing feedback.

8.1.3.2.4 Lessons Learned/After-Action Reviews (AARs)

Lessons learned for self-development training are gathered and used to update training materials and products on all training domains.

8.1.3.3 Resource Processes

BAT-A has not been entered in the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) so funding is resourced by supplementals, such as Other Procurement Army (OPA) and Operations and Maintenance Army (OMA) funds.

A Milestone Annex

TRADOC Form 569-R-E Sheet A

SYSTEM MILESTONE SCHEDULE SHEET A		PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES	REQUIREMENTS CONTROL SYMBOL ATTG-55
SYSTEM: BAT- A	DA CATEGORY: ACAT I	OFFICE SYMBOL: ATZS-CDI-N	AS OF DATE: 1 Apr 2013
POINTS OF CONTACT	NAME	OFFICE SYMBOL	TELEPHONE
PM-DOD Biometrics	COL Vann-Olejasz	SFAE-BS-BI	(703) 697-2894 DSN: 221-6965
TRADOC Capabilities Manager - Biometrics and Forensics	COL Washington	ATZS-CDI-B	(520) 533-4657 DSN: 821-4657
TRADOC Training Developer	Chris Melton	ATZS-CDI-N	(520) 538-8550 DSN: 879-8550
ITEM	DATE	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/POC	TELEPHONE
ICD	Sept 2008	TRADOC Capabilities Manager	(520) 515-1768
CPD	Mar 2009	TRADOC Capabilities Manager	(520) 515-1768
STRAP	TDB - 3QTR13	NSTID, USAICoE, Ft Huachuca	(520) 538-8550

COMMENTS:

TRADOC FORM 569-R-E, Aug 89

SYSTEM MILESTONE SCHEDULE SHEET B				PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES								REQUIREMENTS CONTROL SYMBOL: N/A								
SYSTEM: BAT-A				TRADOC SCHOOL: USAICoE								AS OF DATE: 1 Apr 2013								
COMPLETED BY: Chris Melton				OFFICE SYMBOL: ATZS-CDI-N								TELEPHONE: (520) 538-8550, DSN: 879-8550								
Training Package Element/Product: Training Development																				
MILESTONES BY QUARTER																				
LEG END :	FY 13				FY 14				FY 15				FY 16				FY 17			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Sys tem Tra ini ng Pla n		X																		
NET T/D TT Les son Pla ns	X																			
Tra ini ng Sup por t Pac	X																			

kag																				
e																				

- 1. Training Support Package (TSP) is available to other COEs and COCOM and GCC for use and review.
- 2. Critical Systems Task List Completed 2QTRFY10.
- 3. System Tasks in approved TDC 1QTRFY13.

B References

1. Capability Production Document (CPD) for Biometrics Automated Toolset (BAT-A) - Army, Increment 1, (Unclassified/FOUO) 16 March 2009.
2. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations, Version 3.0, 15 January 2009.
3. Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3170.01G, 1 March 2009, Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System.
4. CJCSI 6212.01E, Interoperability and Supportability of Information Technology and National Security Systems. 8 March 2009,
5. Chairman Joint Chief of Staff Manual (CJCSM) 3500.04E, Universal Joint Task List, 25 August 2008.
6. CJCSM 3170.01D, Operation of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System. 31 July 2009.
7. JROCM 181-08, 8 September 2008, Identity Dominance System Capability Development Document.
8. FM 7-15, The Army Universal Task List, Feb 09.
9. The Army Capstone Concept-Operational Adaptability: Operating under Conditions of Uncertainty and Complexity in an Era of Persistent Conflict 2016-2028, 21 Dec 09.
10. Capabilities Production Document for Biometric Automated Toolset (BAT), Version 4.0, March 16 2009.
11. Capability Development Document (CDD) for Personnel Identification, Version 1.0 (PI V1) (formerly known as Identity Dominance System (IDS)), 8 September 2008.
12. National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 59, June 5, 2008, Biometrics for Identification and Screening to Enhance National Security.
13. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 24, June 5, 2008, Biometrics for Identification and Screening to Enhance National Security.
14. DoD Directive 8521.01E, 21 February 2008, "DoD Biometrics Program".
15. Capstone Concept of Operations for Department of Defense Biometrics,

December 5, 2006.

16. DoD Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification (EBTS), Version 2.0,
23 August 2005.

17. American National Standards Institute/National Institute of Standards and
Technology (ANSI/NIST)-ITL 1-2000, September 2000,"Data Format for the
Interchange of Fingerprint, Facial,&Scar Mark&Tattoo (SMT) Information".

18. ANSI/INCITS 385-2004, May 2004,"Face Recognition Format for Data
Interchange".

19. ANSI/INCITS 379-2004, May 2004,"Iris Image Interchange Format".

20. Deputy Director of Operations, US Central Command letter 6 March 2009,
Subject: USCENTCOM Requirements for the Next Generation Tactical Hand-Held
Biometric Terminal (U).

C Coordination Annex

Organization/POC (Date)	Summary of Comments Submitted (A/S/C)			Comments Accepted/ Rejected						Rationale for Non-Acceptance - S, C
				Accepted			Rejected			
	A	S	C	A	S	C	A	S	C	
v2.2.1 Richard P Athanas 2013/08/08 - 2013/08/18	Document Accepted As Written			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - USASOC 2013/05/09 - 2013/06/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - TRADOC_ARCIC 2013/05/09 - 2013/06/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - TRADOC G-3/5 2013/05/09 - 2013/06/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - LD&E 2013/05/09 - 2013/06/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - DAMO- TRS 2013/05/09 - 2013/06/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - Combined Arms Center 2013/05/09 - 2013/06/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - CAC-T; Training Management Dir 2013/05/09 -	2	20	0	2	19	0	0	1	0	

2013/06/08										
v2.2 Army - ATSC TSAID 2013/05/09 - 2013/06/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - ATSC Fielded Devices 2013/05/09 - 2013/06/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - ATSC 2013/05/09 - 2013/06/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - Army National Guard 2013/05/09 - 2013/06/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - Army Material Command (AMC), G3 2013/05/09 - 2013/06/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - USASOC 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - USARSO G3 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - USARCENT G2 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - USAACE - Aviation School 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	
v2.1 Peer - Transportation	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-

School 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03										
v2.1 Peer - Soldier Support Institute (SSI) 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - SIGCoE - Signal School 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
v2.1 Peer - SCoE 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - PEO-EIS 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - MSCoE - MANSCEN 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	12	0	3	12	0	3	0	0	0	
v2.1 Peer - MCoE - Infantry&Armor School 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - INSCOM Headquarters 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - HQDA G2 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - FORSCOM G3 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-

v2.1 Peer - FORSCOM G2 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - FCoE- ADA School 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	Document Accepted As Written			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - FCoE - Field Artillery 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	
v2.1 Peer - BCT CoE - Fort Jackson, SC 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - AVNCoE Aviation Logistics School 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - ATSC 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - ARNORTH G3 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - ARNORTH G2 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - Army Finance School 2013/04/03 - 2013/05/03	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - AMEDD Center&School	Document Accepted As			0	0	0	0	0	0	-

2013/04/03 -	Written								
2013/05/03									

Key
Completed Review with Comments
Completed Review, No Comments
Active Review Occurring



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ATZS-DCT

7 Aug 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR Director, New Systems Training and Integration Directorate
 (ATZS-CDI-N), 550 Cibique Street, Ft. Huachuca, AZ 85613-7017

SUBJECT: Approval of System Training Plan (STRAP) for the Biometrics Automated Toolset -
 Army (BAT-A) STRAP

1. The BAT-A STRAP is approved. Approved STRAP will be posted to the Central Army Registry (CAR) website: www.adtdl.army.mil.
2. Point of contact is Mr. Stephen McFarland, NSTID STRAP Manager DSN 821-5387, (520) 533-5387, stephen.j.mcfarland.civ@mail.mil.


 LISA K. PRICE
 COL, MI
 Deputy Commander, Training