

Explosive Hazard Pre-Detonation
(version 3.0)

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MSCoE - MANSCEN

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

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* This STRAP supersedes the TSS Estimate version

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1.0 System Description

The Explosive Hazards Pre-Detonation (EHP) System consists of three capabilities/components.

- The first capability is the vehicle mounted Debris Blower which will move debris to the sides of routes through high pressure air which will expose explosive hazards, activate and or reduce trigger mechanisms attached to explosive hazards forward of route clearance vehicle.
- The second capability is the vehicle mounted trip and command detonation Wire Neutralization System (WNS) capability. It is able to expose and clear routes of trip and command detonation wires while on the move.
- The third capability is the full width explosive hazard roller, able to neutralize/detonate a broad spectrum of explosive hazards while on the move, will clear routes, destroy explosive hazards, proof lanes of explosive hazards and trigger mechanisms, neutralize/detonate, and reduce explosive hazards.

Soldiers will operate the EHP capabilities from inside the host vehicle. The EHP capabilities will be organic to the Route Clearance Squad and employed on the battlefield in support of a Brigade Combat Team, Engineer Brigades, Maneuver Enhancement Brigades, Divisions, Corps and Joint Task Forces. These capabilities will enable Commanders to operate in explosive hazard environments at a greatly reduced level of risk, by detecting, neutralizing and reducing explosive hazards at a standoff distance. These capabilities enhance the Route Clearance Squads' ability to defeat pressure-activated trigger mechanisms, trip wires and command detonation wires at operational speeds and rates to better support the operational pace of Joint land forces by removing Route Clearance elements from proximity of the explosive hazards and increasing force protection and system survivability.

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2.0 Target Audience

General Purpose: Users are the primary Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) assigned to the organization receiving a particular configuration of equipment. These shall include officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers (NCO), and enlisted Soldiers assigned to the route and area clearance companies and maintenance teams.

a. Operators: MOS 12B, (Combat Engineer), and any General Purpose User (GPU) as designated by unit commanders.

b. Maintainers: MOS 91L (Construction Equipment Repairer), 91B (Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic), 94F (Computer Detection Systems Repairer), 94M (Radar Systems Repairer), and 919A (Engineer Equipment Maintenance Warrant Officer).

c. Supporting Maintainers: MOS 91E (Allied Trades Specialist), 91C (Utilities Equipment Repairer), 91J (Quartermaster and Chemical Equipment Repairer) and 94H (Test Measurement Diagnostic Equipment).

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3.0 Assumptions

a. Maneuver Support Center of Excellence (MSCoE), United States Army Combined Arms Support Command (USACASCOM), material developer (MATDEV), and training developer (TNGDEV) shall review and approve all training, training products, and technical manuals (TM) for acceptability prior to fielding.

Maneuver Support Center of Excellence (MSCoE), United States Army Combined Arms Support Command (USACASCOM), material developer (MATDEV), and training developer (TNGDEV) will provide and agree upon the Training System Requirements Document (TSRD) prior to scope of work development and logistics contract awards between the MATDEV and OEMs. Any new requirements identified after this date may not have associated funding or a contract mechanism to institute.

b. EHP common critical task training will be conducted within the Institutional domain and reinforced at the unit. Units shall be responsible for sustainment training subsequent to receiving NET and DTT.

c. The EHP will not generate a new MOS or Additional Skill Identifier (ASI). There will be no increase in aptitude requirements to operate, maintain, or support the EHP equipment.

d. The Program Manager (PM) shall resource NET requirements to support operational testing, First Unit Equipped (FUE), and all subsequent NET and DTT.

e. Funds will be available to support Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC) participation in training development, Integrated Logistic Support Management Team meetings, in-process reviews, Post Fielding Training Effectiveness Analysis (PFTEA), and contractor training in support of developmental and operational tests, Instructor and Key Personnel Training (I&KPT), and NET.

f. Training equipment and materials identified in the NET Plan will be developed and available in time and in sufficient quantity to support training. Institutional training materials and equipment will be available 12 months prior to FUE.

g. The required resources, such as instructors, TNGDEV, Training Aid, Devices, Simulators and Simulations (TADSS), ranges, and facilities identified in this document, will be made available to support and

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maintain EHP training programs.

h. All software developed to facilitate system training will meet US Army acceptance criteria for continuous testing of Sharable Content Objective Reference Model (SCORM) V1.2 conformant courseware.

i. The TRADOC Deputy Chief of Staff of Operations and Training (DCSOPS&T) will resource MScOE and USAES with instructors to conduct DTT.

j. Additional Operations and Maintenance-Army Funding Requirements will be included after the contract has been awarded.

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4.0 Training Constraints

All currently envisioned training is contingent upon 100% availability of the resources.

a. General: Since this platform is starting off in a Capabilities Production Document (CPD) rather than a Capability Development Document (CDD) we lose about 2-3 years to prepare training solutions. Therefore, institutional and unit training will be incrementally introduced as information and resource become available.

b. Manpower: Present TRADOC policy restricts the growth of institutional courses. The inability to increase the course training time can impact the quality of training given.

Recommendation: Incrementally establish a functional and Structured Self Development (SSD) course for training Clearance Companies allowing the Engineer/Ordnance Officer Education System (OES) and Engineer/Ordnance Non Commissioned Officer System (NCOES) to adapt training geared towards their respective skill levels.

c. Personnel:

1) Training: TRADOC is minimizing the use of military assets in support of dedicated New Equipment Training Teams (NETT). The Material Developer shall continue to finance deployment of the NETT as needed. Based on available resources, DTT will include minimum use of available manpower and maximum use of embedded or appended training, multi-media training, full motion driver simulation program, simulators, Part Task Trainer (PTT), and distance learning (dL). The TRADOC Deputy Chief of Staff of Operations and Training (DCSOPS&T) will resource MSCoE and USAES with instructors to conduct DTT. MMPV vehicles fielded to a Combat Training Center (CTC) must have One Tactical Engagement Simulation System capability in order to participate in force on force exercises at the CTC.

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5.0 System Training Concept

The training for EHP will be implemented and accomplished in multiple venues: Operator's New Equipment Training (OPNET), Institutional, Operational/Sustainment and Self Development training. The training will first be delivered during fielding through OPNET and Doctrine and Tactics Training (DTT). The MATDEV, in conjunction with the TNGDEV, will provide a complete Training Support Package (TSP) to support all phases of this training for the variants platform subsystems. The system TSP will be developed in accordance with TRADOC Regulation 350-70, "Army Learning Policy and Systems." The United States Army Reserve (RC) Component operators and maintainers will receive training equivalent to the Active Army.

The EHP system TSP will include TMs, Electronic TM format, a complete task list for operators and maintainers, lesson plans, student guides, Program(s) of Instruction (POI) and a Web-based Interactive Multi-Media Instruction (IMI) training package. These TSPs will cover operation and maintenance of all EHP variants and subsystems. EHP training will also meet the Army's requirement for Live, Virtual, Constructive and Gaming (LVC-G). We will accomplish this through the use of Training Aids, Devices, Simulator and Simulations (TADSS). The Live portion will be enhanced with the use of an Explosive Hazard Ruggedized Target Set (EHRTS). This device is comprised of various ruggedized threat targets in a transport case. The Virtual training will be accomplished by utilizing the Virtual Clearance Training Suite (VCTS) 05-119. EHP platforms will be integrated into this TADSS to conduct individual and collective training events. It is envisioned to connect VCTS to LVC-IA for interoperability with other virtual combat training systems. The Constructive and Gaming domains will be determined at a later date when the system solution matures.

MSCoE and USACASCOM MATDEV and TNGDEV will review/verify all training products for completeness, content and applicability to military instruction and training IAW TRADOC Regulation 350-70, and TDC.

The EHP will not generate a new MOS or ASI. There will be a no increase in aptitude requirements to operate, maintain, or support the EHP equipment.

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5.1 New Equipment Training Concept (NET)

The MATDEVs, with active participation by TRADOC proponent school TNGDEV representatives, will require the contractor to develop a complete training subsystem that is compliant with the Training Development Capability (TDC) (or current approved software). The MATDEVs shall plan and program NET for all variants of the EHP and will provide training to operators, maintainers, and unit leaders at the unit by the PM NET Team (NETT). Soldiers must be MOS certified to participate in EHP NET training.

NET will be consolidated at Brigade Combat Team (BCT) level (or higher where the fielding plan and unit schedules permit). NET and DTT will be provided to gaining units and appropriate TRADOC schools using the "train the trainer" method of instruction. NET will educate units in Training, Tactics & Procedures (TTP), all associated tools, equipment, TMs and TADSS. NET & DTT will be provided to operator and maintenance personnel receiving EHP equipment. All training materials, technical publications and TADSS will be developed concurrently then tested and fielded with the system.

NET will leverage the use of computer based training and IMI. Soldiers will train on newly fielded systems, TADSS, and Distributed Learning (dL) training products. These IMI products will be at a minimum, compliant with the latest TRADOC Share Content Objective Reference Model (SCORM) version 2 (SCORM v 2), TRADOC Pam 350-70-12 "Distributed Learning--Managing Courseware Production and Implementation" dated 03 May 2013 and will address all safety, all operator and maintainer training, to include sustainment training for all levels. Personnel will be certified by the NETT.

Soldiers will be licensed at their unit in accordance with their unit Standing Operating Procedure (SOP), and Army Regulation 600-55 "The Army Driver and Operator Standardization Program (Selection, Training, Testing, and Licensing), 18 Jun 2007."

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5.2 Displaced Equipment Training (DET)

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5.3 Doctrine and Tactics Training (DTT)

DTT will include the concept of operations, capabilities, and limitations of the EHP and the associated enablers. The training provides Unit leadership with detailed knowledge of doctrine and tactics application of the system in an operational environment thus allowing them to effectively integrate new capabilities into the unit.

DTT will be developed and delivered by MSCoE, CDID, RDD-AM, STID staff. DTT manpower (if required) and travel will be funded by the MATDEV.

DTT will utilize TADSS to enhance the overall training output. IMI, VCTS and EHRTS are major component TADSS that are required in the HP training strategy.

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5.4 Training Test Support Package (TTSP)

The PM in conjunction with MSCoE, Directorate of Training (DOT), RDD-AM, and USACASCOM will develop an initial TTSP. The initial TTSP will also support I&KPT as well as user training for Operational Test (OT). The initial TTSP will be provided to the test manager at least 270 days (9 months) prior to the start of testing. Final TTSP preparation follows instructor/facilitator and key personnel training and receipt of the new equipment training (NET) test support package from the materiel contractor. The TTSP is revised before each operational test (OT) 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 of his/her designated O-6 representative. The final TTSP will be provided at least 60 days before test player training or as specified in the Test Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP). The TTSP will meet content requirements established in TRADOC Regulation 350-70, chapter 8, section 8-3, paragraph b.

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6.0 Institutional Training Domain

Institutional training is currently limited to Individual training for Operators and to the employment and operational planning of the EHP system for Leaders. Integration of these training areas into the engineer's Individual training courses and Professional Military Education courses (PME) and or a resident course that trains EHP platform operators shall be required. No additional Institutional training courses for maintainers are anticipated for the EHP.

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6.1 Institutional Training Concept and Strategy

The training approach for the Explosive Hazard Pre-Detonation (EHP) is to develop an Integrated Training Concept that uses several complimentary instructional methods and media to provide knowledge and skills of increasing complexity. This Integrated Training Concept is capable of supporting Institutional, Operational and Self Development training domains. It shall also meet the training needs for Operator's New Equipment Training (OPNET) and Doctrine and Tactics Training (DTT). The strategy includes training requirements for operators and affected leadership areas above operator and maintainer levels.

All TADSS developed must be provided in sufficient quantities and within the appropriate time frames to support operational testing and fielding.

Curriculum for Institutional use must be developed and implemented within one (1) year after FUE per TRADOC Regulation 350-70 if required.

It is currently envisioned that EHP platforms will be integrated into the current curriculum at the Counter Explosive Hazards Center (CEHC). They will be trained as a "Functional Course" within the Route Reconnaissance and Clearance Course (R2C2).

After Operator New Equipment Training (OPNET), Doctrine and Tactics Training (DTT) and Field Level Maintainer New Equipment Training (FLMNET) are conducted; personnel needing additional training can attend the CEHC R2C2 course at Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

The Institutional training course will consist of a mix of conventional training methods, interactive multi-media, virtual training in the Virtual Clearance Training suite (VCTS) as well as live training on EHP platforms. Institutional training at the supervisory/leadership level will focus on familiarization of operation, capabilities of the system, current TTP's, joint use, maintenance, and safety procedures.

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6.1.1 Product Lines

- Officer Education System
- Noncommissioned Officer Education System
- Soldier Training Publications
- Training Circulars
- TSPs for collective tasks
- TSPs for individual tasks
- Training Test Support Package
- Interactive Courseware
- Technical Manuals
- Interactive Multimedia Instruction (IMI)
- Web-based instructions
- Simulator Integration into VCTS
- Gaming Concepts

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6.1.1.1 Training Information Infrastructure

The training information infrastructure consists of hardware, software, and communications systems. A Computer Based Instruction will be developed for EHP.

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6.1.1.1.1 Hardware, Software, and Communications Systems

Materials developed in support of NET/DTT will be maintained with the MScOE Systems Training Integration and Devices (STID) personnel. These products will be used to aid institutional TNGDEVs in courseware development if required or requested.

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6.1.1.1.2 Storage, Retrieval, and Delivery

The vender will deliver all training products at the completion of the project to MSCoE, CDID.

MSCoE, CDID will provide training product information to USAES, DOTLD as applicable.

Units will be able to access training products from the Army's Blackboard portal via AKO to retrieve reference material for sustainment training. They may also access the Unit Training Assistance (UTAP) website sponsored by TACOM to gain access to any Operator's New Equipment Training (OPNET) or Field Level Maintainers New Equipment Training (FLMNET).

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6.1.1.1.3 Management Capabilities

TADSS will be managed in the Training Support - Material Army wide Tracking System (TS-MATS). TADSS developed in support of Route Clearance Operations will be issued a device number IAW DA PAM 350-9, Index and Description of Army Training Devices dated 12 May 2010. Materials produced by the NET manager are required to be in the current training development format. Those products will be validated by the TNGDEV and provided via digital media device as required/requested.

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6.1.1.1.4 Other Enabling Capabilities

TADSS will be developed for EHP systems. The Virtual Clearance Training Suite (VCTS) shall assist in training EHP systems that are attached to the MMPV, VMMD or MPCV platforms. Future TADSS may become available for EHP as technology matures.

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6.1.1.2 Training Products

Institutional TSPs will be based off the critical task lists for the skill levels being instructed. The instructional methods/media for operators, (including operator maintenance) and functional areas above the operator are: classroom, conference/lecture/demonstration, and practical exercises with equipment. The instructional training plan will include the Computer Based Interactive Training (CBIT) software to maximize student understanding prior to any equipment practical exercise requirements.

Training Products (individual and collective tasks, drills, TSP's and CATS) will be developed, maintained, and stored in the current Army approved automated system for delivery to the operating forces through the Digital Training Management System (DTMS).

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6.1.1.2.1 Courseware

EHP courseware will include but is not limited to: Technical Manuals (TMs), Electronic TMs (ETMs), a Web-based IMI training package covering operation and maintenance of the EHP variants and subsystems.

All courseware will be developed using the appropriate TRADOC Regulation on Army Learning Policies and Systems formats/outlines.

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6.1.1.2.2 Courses

EHP operation and employment will be incorporated into 12B MOS, NCOES, 21A OES, and 919A Warrant Officer courses. They will receive classroom instruction on the limitations, capabilities, and employment techniques of EHP products .

Course Name	Course Number
IMT Courses	
12B10 Combat Engineer Course (OSUT)	030-12B10
91L10 Construction Equipment Repairer	612-91L10
91B10 Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic	610-91B10
94F10 Computer Detection System Repairer	198-94F10
94M10 Radar Repairer	121-94M10
91E10 Allied Trades Specialist	702-91E10
91C10 Utilities Equipment Repairer	720-91C10
91J10 QM/Chem Equipment Repairer	690-91J10
91H10 Track Vehicle Repairer	611-91H10
Professional Military Education (PME)	
12B Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES)	030-12B30-C45, 052-12B30-C45 (ALC), 030-12B40-C46, 052-0-12-C46 (SLC)
12A Officer Education System (OES)	4-5-C20B (Basic)
919A Warrant Officer	4L -919A (Basic), 4-5-C32-919A (ADV)
Functional Courses	
Route Recon Clearance Course (R2C2) Operator	4A-F15/030-F17;
Route Recon Clearance Course (R2C2) Leader	4A-F17/030-F21

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6.1.1.2.3 Training Publications

Publications will be available in digitized formats and be capable of archiving in the Army Knowledge On-line (AKO) website.

- Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS)
- DA Technical Manuals (DATM)
- IMI

STP 5-12B14-SM-TG (Soldier's Manual and Trainers' Guide, MOS 12B, Combat Engineer, Skill Levels 1/2/3/4)

STP 9-62B14-SM-TG (Soldier's Manual and Trainers' Guide, MOS 62B, Construction Equipment Repairer, Skill Levels 1/2/3/4)

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6.1.1.2.4 Training Support Package (TSP)

The EHP Warfighter Training Support Packet (WTSP) will provide a structured training program that supports Soldier training and will be integrated into training exercises. All WTSPs will be developed as outlined in TRADOC Pam 350-70-1 and contain operator IMI in a CD-ROM format. The Materiel Developer will provide a complete library of available EHP related manuals, to include all related training from Operators New Equipment Training (OPNET).

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6.1.1.3 TADSS

The EHP training strategy shall be developed to support the Live, Virtual, Constructive and Gaming (LVC-G) training areas for EHP systems. TADSS play a vital role in this training strategy. They will be developed to enhance training in the LVC-G areas.

Soldiers will use actual systems to support "LIVE" training at their home station when available and incorporate the Explosive Hazard Ruggedized Target Set (EHRTS) to enhance that training.

To cover the "Virtual" area of the training strategy the Virtual Clearance Training Suite (VCTS) will be upgraded to accept these systems on the existing vehicle simulator variants. Scenarios currently in VCTS shall require replication of the form, fit, and function of components necessary to accomplish critical tasks to reduce negative training in the actual MMPV, VMMD and MPCV variants.

There are currently no requirements within VCTS to cover "Constructive" or "Gaming" areas.

Operators may require quick reference cards or Graphic Training Aids for start-up/shutdown, and Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) procedures. A determination of the need for and contents of these GTAs will be made jointly by MSCoE and USACASCOM at a later date.

TADSS developed for EHP will support both the institutional and operational training domains.

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6.1.1.3.1 Training Aids

GTAs and the Route Clearance-Composite Armored Rendering Set (RC-CARS) will be used to support institutional and sustainment/operational training.

GTAs will include the publication of operator and maintainer smart books for the EHP systems. This will help Soldiers with startup/shutdown, and PMCS procedures.

RC-CARS will be used as a visual representation during training and planning route clearance operations/missions.

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6.1.1.3.2 Training Devices

The EHP training device strategy will provide the capability to train and sustain individual and collective critical tasks in the institution. Accordingly, all EHP platforms/modules will optimize these training devices for Institutional, Sustainment/Operational and force level training. It is envisioned that the following capabilities will be developed for training:

Explosive Hazard Ruggedized Target Set (EHRTS)

6.1.1.3.3 Simulators

EHP TADSS are comprised of but not limited to several simulator devices which include Route Clearance Operations, Army Operator Driver Trainer, Unit SOP's, TLP, React to Contact, React to IEDs and TTPs. The current Virtual Clearance Training Suite (VCTS) Simulators will require replication of the form, fit, and function of EHP components necessary to accomplish critical task training. Current and future route clearance TADSS will support both the institutional and operational training domains.

6.1.1.3.4 Simulations

The representation of EHP variants and subsystem characteristics, to include: equipment, operations, mechanical and maneuver operations, motion, role playing, leadership, and other key characteristics as they would apply in the tactical environment shall be programmed or updated in the following simulations and exercises as needed:

- Virtual Battlefield Simulation System (VBS2) or its latest version.

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6.1.1.3.5 Instrumentation

Not Applicable

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6.1.1.4 Training Facilities and Land

Training facilities and land will be required to provide sufficient room and storage area to accommodate and accomplish all critical tasks for equipment operation, maintenance, and storage. The land needs to be able to provide enough area to allow the operators to conduct route clearance operations and maneuver area for training.

At this time training facilities and land are sufficient to support the EHP system at the institutional level.

6.1.1.4.1 Ranges

The EHP variants and subsystems will require the use of Multipurpose Training Ranges (MPTR) for adequate training for both variants of the EHP and all of the subsystems. Current ranges are sufficient to support the EHP in the institutional domain.

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6.1.1.4.2 Maneuver Training Areas (MTA)

No changes to MTAs required at this time.

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6.1.1.4.3 Classrooms

Traditional classrooms will be required for group instruction, and Classroom XXI access will be used for student-centered multimedia environment access to EHP training materials. Current classrooms are sufficient to support the EHP in the institutional domain.

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6.1.1.4.4 CTCs

Units deploying to CTCs may bring their organic EHPs. The CTCs must possess the capabilities to replicate environmental conditions under which units may employ EHP. After rotations, After Action Reviews (AAR) will be forwarded to the institutions with recommendations for training improvements.

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6.1.1.4.5 Logistics Support Areas

Existing maintenance facilities do not require modification to meet the dimensional requirements of the EHP.

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6.1.1.4.6 Battle Command Training Centers (BCTC)

Capabilities and employment doctrine will need to be evaluated within the Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) to determine if any updating is required.

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6.1.1.5 Training Services

Before TADSS are turned over to the TADSS manager of the installation, device numbers must be assigned by Army Training Support Command (ATSC) and entered into the Management Acquisition and Support Services (MATS) system for accurate tracking and accountability.

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6.1.1.5.1 Management Support Services

The PM in conjunction with MSCoE Capability Development and Integration Directorate (CDID)/STID and USACASCOM will develop IMI modules which support individual training in the institution, operational and self-development domains. The three training modules (operational, maintenance and employment) are included in the TSP fielded during NET.

These modules can be used in either the standalone mode or web-based training over the internet or reach-back. The IMIs must follow the requirements defined for the EHP variants and subsystems for consistency in look and feel and capable of operating on Clearance Training Services Simulation platforms using embedded training. Courseware complies with the SCORM V2.

6.1.1.5.2 Acquisition Support Services

All TADSS development and training support services will be managed through MSCoE/ RDD-AM/STID, Program Executive Officer- Systems Training Integration (PEO-STRI) and existing contracting mechanism and business practices. Current analysis identifies the requirement for TADSS and training services associated with this system will be required.

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6.1.1.5.3 General Support Services

Distribution and replication support services shall be required to support training in the Institutional domain; additional support services such as video production services and TADSS development, procurement, distribution will also be required.

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6.1.2 Architectures and Standards Component

The system does not have a command, control, communication, computers, intelligence and interface (C4ISR) with any other route clearance and area clearance systems or capabilities. The CPD defines the system as not NET Ready; therefore no architectural document is required.

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6.1.2.1 Operational View (OV)

(1) Route Clearance Operations (AA)

The Panther, Buffalo, Husky and route clearance enablers (modular payloads) will provide the required capabilities for the Route Clearance Squad, operating as a detection and neutralization element.

In a typical task organized Route Clearance Platoon operating in an Explosive Hazard (EH) environment, two Husky vehicles will lead the route clearance formation in the first echelon. The Husky vehicles operate in the manned or unmanned, semi-autonomously controlled mode, staggered one each in the left and right lanes ensuring that a one-meter overlap of the forward Husky's scanned swath is maintained. The Husky vehicles will detect and accurately mark suspected surface-laid, camouflaged, and buried metallic, low-metallic, and nonmetallic explosive hazards. Husky vehicles can operate in a manned manual or Semi-Autonomous Control (SAC) capability unmanned mode.

The second echelon of vehicles in the route clearance formation is two MMPV Panthers. Both vehicles are equipped with electronic countermeasures (ECM) devices and semi-autonomous control unit; one has a MTRS; and the other has an interrogation arm. The MMPVs will expose EHs; possibly initiate premature detonation of EHs; prevent threat forces from using concealed locations and reseeding routes with EH; neutralize electronic command detonated EH; semi-autonomously control the Husky vehicles; enable Soldiers to deploy the MTRS and optically locate and neutralize surface laid and exposed EH; and interrogate and classify suspected EH in confined areas.

The third echelon of vehicles in the route clearance formation is two more Husky vehicles, staggered one each in the left and right lanes ensuring that a one-meter overlap of the forward Husky's scanned swath is maintained. The Husky vehicles will operate in the manned or unmanned, semi-autonomously controlled mode. They are equipped with their organic metallic detection, Deep Buried Detection systems and a trip and command detonation wire neutralization device. The Husky vehicles will detect and accurately mark suspected surface-laid, camouflaged, buried, and deep buried metallic EHs and clear routes of trip and command detonation wires.

The fourth echelon of vehicles in the route clearance formation is one MMPV Panther. It will provide command and control of the route clearance operation and transport any attached EOD Soldiers. The vehicle is equipped with an ECM device, communication equipment suite, and VOSS. The MMPV will

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neutralize electronic command detonated EH, and enable Soldiers to optically view the area forward and to the sides of the route for EHs and indicators.

The fifth echelon vehicle in the route clearance formation is one MMPV Buffalo. The vehicle is equipped with an ECM device, a bumper mounted Blower system and an interrogation arm. The Buffalo will clear routes and expose EHs, neutralize electronic command detonated explosive hazards, interrogate and classify suspected explosive hazards, and move EHs to the sides of routes.

The sixth echelon of vehicles in the route clearance formation is two MMPV Panthers. They are staggered, one each in the left and right lanes. Both vehicles are equipped with a full-width EH roller and ECM device; one has a MTRS; and the other has a VOSS. The Panthers will neutralize pressure-activated EHs on the move; proof lanes of pressure-activated EHs and trigger mechanisms; neutralize electronic command detonated EH; enable Soldiers to deploy the MTRS and optically locate and neutralize surface-laid and exposed EHs; and enable Soldiers to optically view the area forward and to the sides of the route for EHs and indicators.

The seventh echelon vehicle in the route clearance formation is one MPCV Buffalo. The vehicle is equipped with an ECM device and an interrogation arm. The Buffalo will neutralize electronic command detonated explosive hazards, interrogate and classify suspected explosive hazards, and move EH to sides of routes.

The final vehicle in the route clearance formation is one MMPV Panther. It is there to provide command and control of the route clearance operation and transport attached medics. The vehicle is equipped with an ECM device, communication equipment suite, ambulatory stretcher, and first responder kit. The vehicle will neutralize electronic command detonated EH and evacuate casualties.

(2) Route Clearance Operations (BEB)

This formation differs slightly from the standard platoons in the Clearance Company. The vehicle platforms and integrated enablers are exactly the same, however, there are fewer vehicles in the formation and consequently less Soldiers.

In a typical task organized BEB Route Clearance Platoon operating in an EH environment, two Husky vehicles will lead the route clearance formation. The Husky vehicles can operate in the manned or unmanned, semi-autonomously

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controlled mode. They are staggered, one in the left and one in the right lane. They are equipped with their organic metallic detection, Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Semi-Autonomous Control (SAC) Capability. The Husky vehicles will detect and accurately mark suspected surface-laid, camouflaged, and buried metallic, low-metallic, and nonmetallic explosive hazards.

The second echelon vehicle in the formation is one MMPV Panther. The vehicle is equipped with an interrogation arm, MTRS, ECM device, and semi-autonomously control unit. The vehicle will expose EHs; possibly initiate premature detonation of EHs; prevent threat forces from using concealed locations and reseeding routes with EHs; interrogate and classify suspected EHs in confined areas; enable Soldiers to deploy the MTRS and optically locate and neutralize surface-laid and exposed EHs; neutralize electronic command detonated EHs; and semi-autonomously control the Husky vehicles.

The third echelon of vehicles in formation is two Husky vehicles, staggered one each in the left and right lanes ensuring that a one-meter overlap of the forward Husky's scanned swath is maintained. The Husky vehicles can operate in the manned or unmanned, semi-autonomously controlled mode. They are equipped with metallic detection, Deep Buried Detection systems and trip and command detonation wire neutralization devices. The vehicles will detect and accurately mark suspected surface-laid, camouflaged, buried, and deep buried metallic EHs and clear routes of trip and command detonation wires.

The fourth echelon of vehicles in the formation is one MMPV Panther. The vehicle will provide command and control of the route clearance operation and transport the attached EOD Soldiers. The vehicle is equipped with a full-width EH roller, VOSS, ECM device, and communication equipment suite. The vehicle will neutralize pressure-activated EHs on the move; enable Soldiers to optically view the area forward and to the sides of the route for EH and indicators; and neutralize electronic command detonated EH.

The fifth echelon vehicle in the formation is one MPCV Buffalo. The vehicle is equipped with a debris blower, ECM device, and an interrogation arm. The Buffalo will clear routes of trash and debris; expose EH; possibly initiate premature detonation of EH; prevent threat forces from using concealed locations and reseeding routes with EHs; neutralize electronic command detonated EHs; interrogate and classify suspected explosive hazards; and move EHs to the sides of the route.

The sixth echelon vehicle in the formation is one MMPV Panther. The

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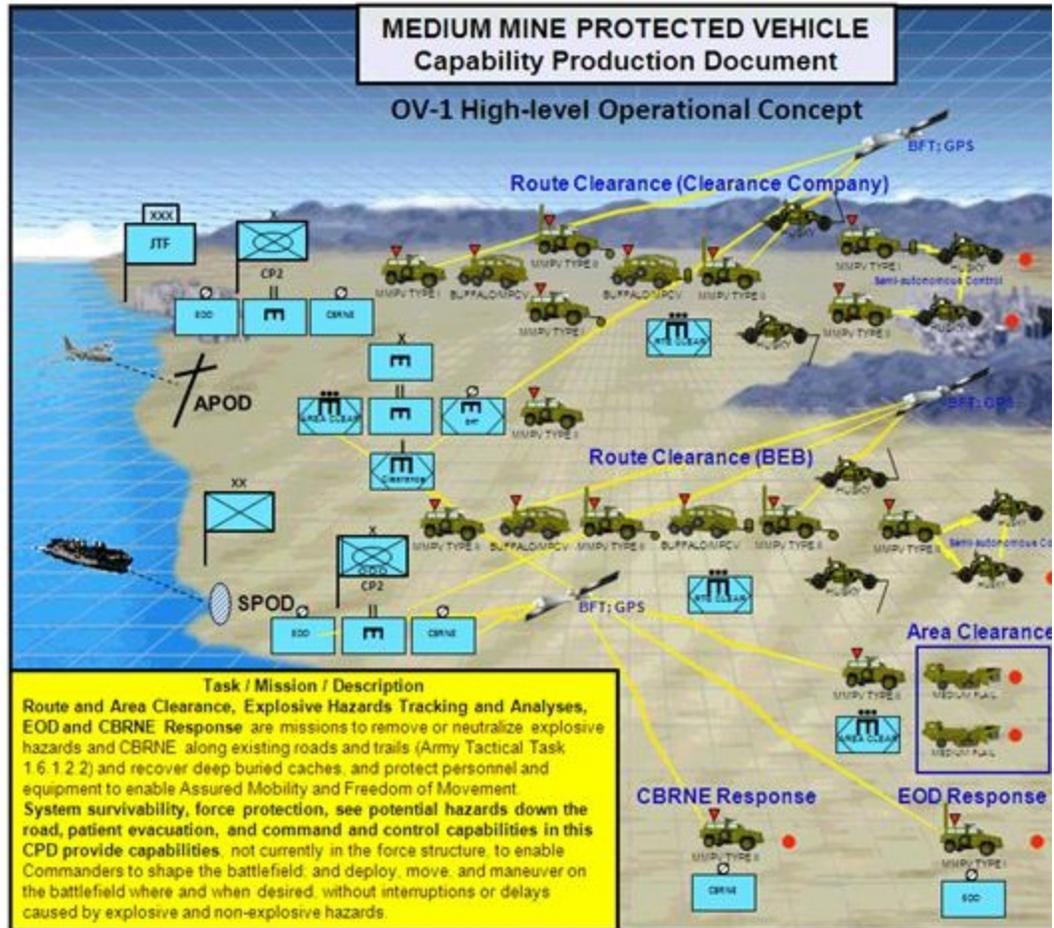
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vehicle is equipped with full-width EH roller, VOSS, MTRS, and ECM device. The vehicle will neutralize pressure-activated EH on the move; proof lands of pressure-activated EH and trigger mechanisms; enable Soldiers to optically view the area forward and to sides of the route for EHs and indicators; enable Soldiers to deploy the MTRS and optically locate and neutralize surface-laid and exposed EHs and neutralize electronic command detonated EHs.

The seventh echelon vehicle in the formation is one MPCV Buffalo. The vehicle is equipped with an ECM device and an interrogation arm. The Buffalo will neutralize electronic command detonated EHs, interrogate and classify suspected EHs, and move EHs to the sides of the route.

The final vehicle in the formation is one MMPV Panther. The vehicle will, as needed, provide command and control of the route clearance operation and transport attached medics. The vehicle is equipped with an ECM device, communication equipment suite, ambulatory stretcher, and first responder kit. The vehicle will neutralize electronic command detonated EHs and evacuate casualties.

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The operational view for institutional training on EHP systems is dependent on whether or not that parent platform system is being institutionally trained. As it currently stands, these systems are being trained as part of a functional course. The MPCV, VMMD and MMPV are all part of the R2C2 Operator and Leaders courses. Therefore, it is currently understood that these three parent platforms would then train the integrated platforms as part of this course.

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6.1.2.2 Systems View (SV)

The SV for Institutional training incorporates the use of "LIVE" equipment training with "Virtual" training domains. The initial portions of training will be conducted in a "LIVE" environment to establish a standard baseline of knowledge and vehicle maneuvering. Soldiers would then utilize the Virtual Clearance Training Suite (VCTS) as they develop individual skills and begin to integrate with other platforms in a collective "Virtual" environment. As proficiency increases, Soldiers will then move to the "LIVE" environment where they will be exposed to realistic threat targets in route clearance missions.

Other PME courses will utilize "Virtual" training environments to train Soldiers. The Battle simulation centers must be updated with EHP characteristics and capabilities. Maximum use of Computer Base Institutional Training (CBIT) capabilities for training is recommended. VBS2/VBS3 systems will need to be upgraded as needed to train leadership on the employment of EHP platforms.

The VCTS will require integration into other TCM-Virtual platforms to ensure maximum interface and integration in large scale virtual training environments and maneuvers. This integration will provide Maneuver Commanders to utilize and properly employ Route Clearance formations in large scale events.

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6.1.2.3 Technical View (TV)

The TV for Institutional training incorporates the use of "LIVE" equipment training with "Virtual" training domains.

The VCTS will require integration into other TCM-Virtual platforms to ensure maximum interface and integration in large scale virtual training environments and maneuvers. This integration will provide Maneuver Commanders to utilize and properly employ Route Clearance formations in large scale events.

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

The MATDEV is responsible for funding and resourcing actions to ensure that equipment utilized by the Engineers for clearance operations is also made available for institutional training.

MSCoE, CDID, RDD-AM, STID will review and gain approval for all training, training products, and technical manuals prior to fielding the EHP system. The TRGDEV will provide a Training System Requirements Document (TSRD) to the MATDEV that will provide an outline of the training strategy and required TADSS to support the Intuitional, Operational and Structured Self Development (SSD) domains. Both organizations will monitor, comment on, and attend concept development and experimentation meetings dealing with the Explosive Hazard Pre-Detonation system and supported TADSS.

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6.1.3.1 Management

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6.1.3.1.1 Strategic Planning

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6.1.3.1.2 Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E)

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6.1.3.1.3 Research and Studies

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6.1.3.1.4 Policy and Guidance

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6.1.3.1.5 Requirements Generation

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6.1.3.1.6 Synchronization

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6.1.3.1.7 Joint Training Support

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6.1.3.2 Evaluation

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6.1.3.2.1 Quality Assurance (QA)

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6.1.3.2.2 Assessments

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6.1.3.2.3 Customer Feedback

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6.1.3.2.4 Lessons Learned/After-Action Reviews (AARs)

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6.1.3.3 Resource

Institutional resources must be capable of exercising all EHP capabilities. These capabilities are: (1) Wire Neutralization System (WNS); (2) Debris Blower; (3) Explosive Hazard Roller. Fielding timeline for Institutional training is FUE + 12mo. Therefore EHP Blower FUE is FY17, EHP WNS FUE is FY18 and EHP Roller FUE is FY19. BOIP for EHP Blower is (1) for USAES and (1) for CASCOC both in FY17. BOIP for EHP WNS is (2) for USAES and (1) for CASCOC both in FY18. BOIP for EHP Roller is (2) for USAES and (1) for CASCOC both in FY19.

Item Resourced	Prior	FY15 Yrs or \$K	FY16 Yrs or \$K	FY17 Yrs or \$K	FY18 Yrs or \$K	FY19 Yrs or \$K	FY20 Yrs or \$K
Manpower - TD							
Contractor	n/a	0	1MY	1MY	1MY	1MY	1MY
Civilian	n/a	1MY	1MY	1MY	1MY	1MY	1MY
Enlisted	n/a	1MY	1MY	2MY	2MY	2MY	2MY

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Warrant	n/a			1MY	1MY	1MY	1MY
CIV Pay	n/a	\$176K	\$186K	\$196K	\$206K	\$216K	\$226K
Travel/Per Diem	n/a	\$64K	\$128K	\$128K	\$128K	\$128K	\$64K

Rationale: TNGDEVs (Civilians) are needed to develop JCIDS documents, programs of instruction and other outputs of the TDC process. Military Subject Matter Experts (SME) (Enlisted soldiers) will be used in different areas within the training program, primarily for Doctrine and Tactics Training (DTT). 919A/915A positions are needed to evaluate Technical Manuals (TMs) and Logistics Demonstrations (LOGDEMOS) and develop TSP to support Maintainer MOS's. Travel/Per Diem represents a cost to attend various training requirements and training events based on the number of individuals and key personnel to evaluate the training prior to operational testing and fielding at various training locations. The Contractor position is required to cover down on UNIT New Material In-Briefs (NMIBs) and on-site training events during the fielding years.

		FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Item Resourced	Prior	Yrs or \$K					

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Training Products							
Training Pubs		0	\$35K	\$38K	\$41K	\$44K	\$47K
IMI Operator		0	\$519K	\$519K	\$623K	\$216K	\$216K
IMI Maintainer		0	0	\$216K	\$216K	\$210K	0
TC		0	0	0	0	0	0
IETM		0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing		0	\$35K	\$35K	\$35K	\$35K	\$38K
Distribution			\$10K	\$10K	\$10K	\$10K	\$10K

Rationale: These cost estimates are derived to develop, revise, maintain, and distribute Training Products i.e.; TSPs, NET/DTT Training materials, Institutional, Operational, and Self-Development domains. The costs for the

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Maintainer IMI products are preliminary. Once the TMs are verified the cost of the IMI could be reduced or eliminated depending upon the complexity of the platform.

Item Resourced	Prior	FY15 Yrs or \$K	FY16 Yrs or \$K	FY17 Yrs or \$K	FY18 Yrs or \$K	FY19 Yrs or \$K	FY20 Yrs or \$K
TADSS							
Simulators (VCTS)		0	\$1,507K	\$1,680K	0	0	0
Simulations		0	0	0	0	0	0
LIVE TRNG. Equip*		0	\$1,450K	\$2,500K	0	0	0
Shipment		0	0	\$10K	\$15K	\$20K	\$25K
Sustainment			0	\$60K	\$65K	\$70K	\$75K

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Rationale: Simulators = Cost to develop, produce and field updates for the Virtual Clearance Training Suite (VCTS). LIVE Training Equipment = Training devices required to provide "LIVE" targets for use in Unit level training. The Shipment funding is self explanatory and the sustainment funding is needed to provide replacement targets to these items as Units exhaust their applicability.

Item Resourced	Prior	FY17 Yrs or \$K	FY18 Yrs or \$K	FY19 Yrs or \$K	FY20 Yrs or \$K	FY21 Yrs or \$K	FY22 Yrs or \$K
EVAL/QA							
Civilian			1MY	1MY	1MY	1MY	1MY
Enlisted			1MY	1MY	1MY	1MY	1MY
Warrant							
Travel/Per Diem			\$12K	\$14K	\$16K	\$18K	\$20K

Rationale: Personnel required to provide quality control and training

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evaluations over institutional training at least quarterly.

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7.0 Operational Training Domain

Unit Commander's are responsible for the proficiency and long term training of EHP with their soldiers, subordinates and leaders. Training base schools, that train the fundamentals of their military specialty, will provide training support products that enable leaders to plan, execute and evaluate training and mission rehearsals and to assess operations and lessons learned. Unit leaders have the responsibility to develop Soldiers and subordinate leaders for success on assigned missions.

In order to conduct operational/sustainment training, the training strategy provides guidance

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7.1 Operational Training Concept and Strategy

The MATDEV will ensure that the initial transfer of knowledge from the contractor to the proponent agency/school takes place. This will happen via the IKPT course using the tenants of TRADOC Reg 350-70 and MIL-STD 1379. These instructors and training development personnel will establish/modify the operator, maintainer and leader courses for EHP NET. The NET personnel will attend the same training so they can develop the NET requirements for the operation and employment of the EHP. The training approach for the EHP is to develop an Integrated Training Concept that uses several complimentary instructional methods and media to present knowledge and skills of increasing complexity. This Integrated Training Concept will be capable of supporting fielding, operations, and sustainment of the system to fielded units. This strategy will include training requirements for operators and maintainers. The affected functional areas above the operator/maintainers will also be included. This strategy is applicable to both AA and RC personnel. Personnel resources for the EHP training must come from DTT-T resources. The training equipment, components, and devices must be provided in sufficient quantities and within the appropriate time frames. Unit leaders have the responsibility to develop Soldiers and subordinate leaders for success on assigned missions.

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7.1.1 Product Lines

Product lines for Operational/Sustainment training are:

Operator's New Equipment Training (OPNET) Training Support Package (TSP)

Doctrine and Tactics Training (DTT) (TSP)

Updates to the Virtual Clearance Training Suite (VCTS)

Explosive Hazard Ruggedized Target Set (EHRTS) (TADSS)

Interactive Multimedia Instruction (IMI) for all training domains

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7.1.1.1 Training Information Infrastructure

The training information infrastructure consists of hardware, software, and communications systems. A Computer Based Instruction will be developed for EHP.

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7.1.1.1.1 Hardware, Software, and Communications Systems

Not Applicable

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7.1.1.1.2 Storage, Retrieval, and Delivery

The intent for storage and retrieval of training products that are developed for Sustainment/Operational training is to host it on the Army's Learning Management System via AKO.

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7.1.1.1.3 Management Capabilities

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7.1.1.1.4 Other Enabling Capabilities

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7.1.1.2 Training Products

The following are Training Products envisioned for EHP:

Operator's New Equipment Training (OPNET) Training Support Package (TSP)

Doctrine and Tactics Training (DTT) (TSP)

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7.1.1.2.1 Courseware

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7.1.1.2.2 Courses

Course Name	Course Number
Functional Courses	
Route Recon Clearance Course (R2C2) Operator	4A-F15/030-F17;
Route Recon Clearance Course (R2C2) Leader	4A-F17/030-F21

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7.1.1.2.3 Training Publications

This section will be updated locally as Training Publications are defined.

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7.1.1.2.4 TSP

The following are Training Support Packages for EHP:

Operator's New Equipment Training (OPNET)

Doctrine and Tactics Training (DTT)

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7.1.1.3 TADSS

The EHP training strategy shall be developed to support the Live, Virtual, Constructive and Gaming (LVC-G) training areas for EHP systems. TADSS play a vital role in this training strategy. They will be developed to enhance training in the LVC-G areas.

Soldiers will use actual systems to support "LIVE" training at their home station when available and incorporate the Explosive Hazard Ruggedized Target Set (EHRTS) to enhance that training.

To cover the "Virtual" area of the training strategy the Virtual Clearance Training Suite (VCTS) will be upgraded to accept these systems on the existing vehicle simulator variants. Scenarios currently in VCTS shall require replication of the form, fit, and function of components necessary to accomplish critical tasks to reduce negative training in the actual MMPV, VMMD and MPCV variants.

There are currently no requirements within VCTS to cover "Constructive" or "Gaming" areas.

Operators may require quick reference cards or Graphic Training Aids for start-up/shutdown, and Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) procedures. A determination of the need for and contents of these GTAs will be made jointly by MSCoE and USACASCOM at a later date.

TADSS developed for EHP will support both the institutional and operational training domains.

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7.1.1.3.1 Training Aids

GTAs and the Route Clearance-Composite Armored Rendering Set (RC-CARS) will be used to support institutional and sustainment/operational training.

GTAs will include the publication of operator and maintainer smart books for the EHP systems. This will help Soldiers with startup/shutdown, and PMCS procedures.

RC-CARS will be used as a visual representation during training and planning route clearance operations/missions.

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7.1.1.3.2 Training Devices

The Explosive Hazard Pre-Detonation (EHP) program has anticipated the development of the Explosive Hazard Ruggedized Target Set (EHRTS) for training in the "LIVE" environment.

This training target set is critical to the success of the "LIVE" training strategy. Without these TADSS the system is only driving/maneuvering the vehicle around without a device to replicate the threat target.

Units shall be able to draw this training target set from the local Training Support Center (TSC) for use in Unit Level Training or at Home Station Training Lanes (HSTLs).

EHP is a sophisticated platform, and with the aid of PEO STRI, the Program Manager is responsible for the development of intelligent TADSS to support Force on Force (FOF) training exercises utilizing the Home Station Instrumentation Training System (HITS) and the maneuver Combat Training Centers (CTCs).

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7.1.1.3.3 Simulators

The Explosive Hazard Pre-Detonation (EHP) program requires integration into the Virtual Clearance Training suite (VCTS) in order to meet the training strategy requirements for the Engineer proponent. This integration will require replication of the full form, fit, function and operation of the actual platform systems. These may require but are not limited to operator control stations with control knobs, operational control screens, and any other item required to put the platform into operation and conduct its functional mission.

7.1.1.3.4 Simulations

The representation of EHP variants and subsystem characteristics, to include: equipment, operations, mechanical and maneuver operations, motion, role playing, leadership, and other key characteristics as they would apply in the tactical environment shall be programmed or updated in the following simulations and exercises as needed:

- Virtual Battlefield Simulation System (VBS2) or its latest version to allow for Operational Training of Key Leaders. This is not intended for Individual Operator Training. The VCTS platform was designed for Individual and Collective Training of route Clearance platforms.

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7.1.1.3.5 Instrumentation

Not Applicable

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7.1.1.4 Training Facilities and Land

Training facilities and land will be required to provide sufficient room and storage area to accommodate and accomplish all critical tasks for equipment operation, maintenance, and storage. The land/training space must provide enough area to allow operators the ability to conduct route clearance operations and maneuver.

At this time training facilities and land are sufficient to support the EHP system at Home Station Training Lanes (HSTL).

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7.1.1.4.1 Ranges

The EHP variants and subsystems will require the use of Multipurpose Training Ranges (MPTR) for adequate training for both variants of the EHP and all of the subsystems. Current ranges are sufficient to support the EHP in the operational domain.

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7.1.1.4.2 Maneuver Training Areas (MTA)

No changes to MTAs are anticipated at this time.

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7.1.1.4.3 Classrooms

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7.1.1.4.4 CTCs

Units deploying to CTCs may bring their organic EHP platforms. The CTCs must possess the capabilities to replicate environmental conditions under which units may employ EHP. After rotations, After Action Reviews (AAR) will be forwarded to the proponent with recommendations for training improvements. CTCs will require the same TADSS that are issued to units and local TSCs. These training target sets will be utilized to test a units effectiveness in EHP applications/utilization.

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7.1.1.4.5 Logistics Support Areas

Existing maintenance facilities do not require modification to meet the dimensional requirements of the EHP.

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7.1.1.4.6 Battle Command Training Centers (BCTC)

Capabilities and employment doctrine will need to be evaluated within the Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) to determine if any updating is required for operational training.

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7.1.1.5 Training Services

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7.1.1.5.1 Management Support Services

For Official Use Only

7.1.1.5.2 Acquisition Support Services

All TADSS development and training support services will be managed through MSCoE/ RDD-AM/STID, Program Executive Officer- Systems Training Integration (PEO-STRI) and existing contracting mechanism and business practices. Current analysis identifies a requirement for TADSS and training services associated with this system.

7.1.1.5.3 General Support Services

Distribution and replication support services shall be required to support training in the Operational domain; additional support services such as video production services and TADSS development, procurement, distribution will also be required.

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7.1.2 Architectures and Standards Component

EHP is a sophisticated system with multiple components, and with the aid of PEO STRI, the Program Manager is responsible for the development of Tactical Engagement Simulation (TES) TADSS to support Force on Force (FOF) training exercises utilizing the Home station Instrumentation Training System (HITS) and the maneuver Combat Training Centers (CTCs).

The EHP training strategy shall be developed to support the Live, Virtual, Constructive and Gaming (LVC-G) training areas for EHP systems. TADSS play a vital role in this training strategy. They will be developed to enhance training in the LVC-G areas.

Soldiers will use actual systems to support "LIVE" training at their home station when available and incorporate the Explosive Hazard Ruggedized Target Set (EHRTS) to enhance that training. This will be true in both the Home Station Training Lanes (HSTLs) and the CTCs as both environments require the use of these invaluable TADSS to ensure proficiency of operation and confidence in mission success. To ensure proper operation of EHP platforms and report success of system capabilities EHRTS will be required to interface and report to HITS on threat target neutralization and or detonation.

To cover the "Virtual" area of the training strategy the Virtual Clearance Training Suite (VCTS) will be upgraded to accept these systems on the existing vehicle simulator variants. Scenarios currently in VCTS shall require replication of the form, fit, and function of components necessary to accomplish critical tasks to reduce negative training in the actual MMPV, VMMD and MPCV variants.

There are currently no requirements within VCTS to cover "Constructive" or "Gaming" areas.

Operators may require quick reference cards or Graphic Training Aids for start-up/shutdown, and Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) procedures. A determination of the need for and contents of these GTAs will be made jointly by MSCoE and USACASCOM at a later date.

TADSS developed for EHP will support both the institutional and operational training domains.

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7.1.2.1 Operational View (OV)

(1) Route Clearance Operations (AA)

The Panther, Buffalo, Husky and route clearance enablers (modular payloads) will provide the required capabilities for the Route Clearance Squad, operating as a detection and neutralization element.

In a typical task organized Route Clearance Platoon operating in an Explosive Hazard (EH) environment, two Husky vehicles will lead the route clearance formation in the first echelon. The Husky vehicles operate in the manned or unmanned, semi-autonomously controlled mode, staggered one each in the left and right lanes ensuring that a one-meter overlap of the forward Husky's scanned swath is maintained. The Husky vehicles will detect and accurately mark suspected surface-laid, camouflaged, and buried metallic, low-metallic, and nonmetallic explosive hazards. Husky vehicles can operate in a manned manual or Semi-Autonomous Control (SAC) capability unmanned mode.

The second echelon of vehicles in the route clearance formation is two MMPV Panthers. Both vehicles are equipped with electronic countermeasures (ECM) devices and semi-autonomous control unit; one has a MTRS; and the other has an interrogation arm. The MMPVs will expose EHs; possibly initiate premature detonation of EHs; prevent threat forces from using concealed locations and reseeding routes with EH; neutralize electronic command detonated EH; semi-autonomously control the Husky vehicles; enable Soldiers to deploy the MTRS and optically locate and neutralize surface laid and exposed EH; and interrogate and classify suspected EH in confined areas.

The third echelon of vehicles in the route clearance formation is two more Husky vehicles, staggered one each in the left and right lanes ensuring that a one-meter overlap of the forward Husky's scanned swath is maintained. The Husky vehicles will operate in the manned or unmanned, semi-autonomously controlled mode. They are equipped with their organic metallic detection, Deep Buried Detection systems and a trip and command detonation wire neutralization device. The Husky vehicles will detect and accurately mark suspected surface-laid, camouflaged, buried, and deep buried metallic EHs and clear routes of trip and command detonation wires.

The fourth echelon of vehicles in the route clearance formation is one MMPV Panther. It will provide command and control of the route clearance operation and transport any attached EOD Soldiers. The vehicle is equipped with an ECM device, communication equipment suite, and VOSS. The MMPV will neutralize electronic command detonated EH, and enable Soldiers to

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optically view the area forward and to the sides of the route for EHs and indicators.

The fifth echelon vehicle in the route clearance formation is one MMPV Buffalo. The vehicle is equipped with an ECM device, a bumper mounted Blower system and an interrogation arm. The Buffalo will clear routes and expose EHs, neutralize electronic command detonated explosive hazards, interrogate and classify suspected explosive hazards, and move EHs to the sides of routes.

The sixth echelon of vehicles in the route clearance formation is two MMPV Panthers. They are staggered, one each in the left and right lanes. Both vehicles are equipped with a full-width EH roller and ECM device; one has a MTRS; and the other has a VOSS. The Panthers will neutralize pressure-activated EHs on the move; proof lanes of pressure-activated EHs and trigger mechanisms; neutralize electronic command detonated EH; enable Soldiers to deploy the MTRS and optically locate and neutralize surface-laid and exposed EHs; and enable Soldiers to optically view the area forward and to the sides of the route for EHs and indicators.

The seventh echelon vehicle in the route clearance formation is one MPCV Buffalo. The vehicle is equipped with an ECM device and an interrogation arm. The Buffalo will neutralize electronic command detonated explosive hazards, interrogate and classify suspected explosive hazards, and move EH to sides of routes.

The final vehicle in the route clearance formation is one MMPV Panther. It is there to provide command and control of the route clearance operation and transport attached medics. The vehicle is equipped with an ECM device, communication equipment suite, ambulatory stretcher, and first responder kit. The vehicle will neutralize electronic command detonated EH and evacuate casualties.

(2) Route Clearance Operations (BEB)

This formation differs slightly from the standard platoons in the Clearance Company. The vehicle platforms and integrated enablers are exactly the same, however, there are fewer vehicles in the formation and consequently less Soldiers.

In a typical task organized BEB Route Clearance Platoon operating in an EH environment, two Husky vehicles will lead the route clearance formation. The Husky vehicles can operate in the manned or unmanned, semi-autonomously controlled mode. They are staggered, one in the left and one in the right

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lane. They are equipped with their organic metallic detection, Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Semi-Autonomous Control (SAC) Capability. The Husky vehicles will detect and accurately mark suspected surface-laid, camouflaged, and buried metallic, low-metallic, and nonmetallic explosive hazards.

The second echelon vehicle in the formation is one MMPV Panther. The vehicle is equipped with an interrogation arm, MTRS, ECM device, and semi-autonomously control unit. The vehicle will expose EHs; possibly initiate premature detonation of EHs; prevent threat forces from using concealed locations and reseeding routes with EHs; interrogate and classify suspected EHs in confined areas; enable Soldiers to deploy the MTRS and optically locate and neutralize surface-laid and exposed EHs; neutralize electronic command detonated EHs; and semi-autonomously control the Husky vehicles.

The third echelon of vehicles in formation is two Husky vehicles, staggered one each in the left and right lanes ensuring that a one-meter overlap of the forward Husky's scanned swath is maintained. The Husky vehicles can operate in the manned or unmanned, semi-autonomously controlled mode. They are equipped with metallic detection, Deep Buried Detection systems and trip and command detonation wire neutralization devices. The vehicles will detect and accurately mark suspected surface-laid, camouflaged, buried, and deep buried metallic EHs and clear routes of trip and command detonation wires.

The fourth echelon of vehicles in the formation is one MMPV Panther. The vehicle will provide command and control of the route clearance operation and transport the attached EOD Soldiers. The vehicle is equipped with a full-width EH roller, VOSS, ECM device, and communication equipment suite. The vehicle will neutralize pressure-activated EHs on the move; enable Soldiers to optically view the area forward and to the sides of the route for EH and indicators; and neutralize electronic command detonated EH.

The fifth echelon vehicle in the formation is one MPCV Buffalo. The vehicle is equipped with a debris blower, ECM device, and an interrogation arm. The Buffalo will clear routes of trash and debris; expose EH; possibly initiate premature detonation of EH; prevent threat forces from using concealed locations and reseeding routes with EHs; neutralize electronic command detonated EHs; interrogate and classify suspected explosive hazards; and move EHs to the sides of the route.

The sixth echelon vehicle in the formation is one MMPV Panther. The vehicle is equipped with full-width EH roller, VOSS, MTRS, and ECM device. The

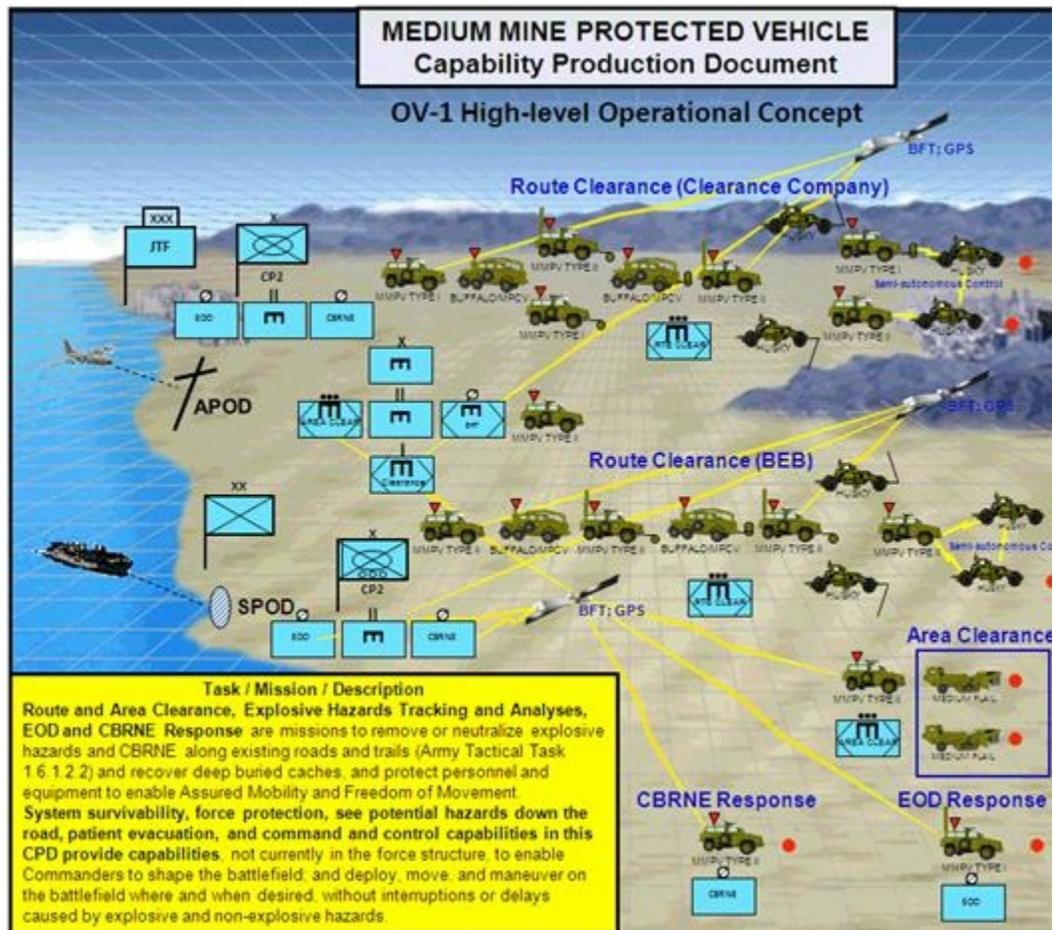
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vehicle will neutralize pressure-activated EH on the move; proof lands of pressure-activated EH and trigger mechanisms; enable Soldiers to optically view the area forward and to sides of the route for EHs and indicators; enable Soldiers to deploy the MTRS and optically locate and neutralize surface-laid and exposed EHs and neutralize electronic command detonated EHs.

The seventh echelon vehicle in the formation is one MPCV Buffalo. The vehicle is equipped with an ECM device and an interrogation arm. The Buffalo will neutralize electronic command detonated EHs, interrogate and classify suspected EHs, and move EHs to the sides of the route.

The final vehicle in the formation is one MMPV Panther. The vehicle will, as needed, provide command and control of the route clearance operation and transport attached medics. The vehicle is equipped with an ECM device, communication equipment suite, ambulatory stretcher, and first responder kit. The vehicle will neutralize electronic command detonated EHs and evacuate casualties.



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The operational view for institutional training on EHP systems is dependent on whether or not that parent platform system is being institutionally trained. As it currently stands, these systems are being trained as part of a functional course. The MPCV, VMMD and MMPV are all part of the R2C2 Operator and Leaders courses. Therefore, it is currently understood that these three parent platforms would then train the integrated platforms as part of this course.

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7.1.2.2 Systems View (SV)

The SV for Operational training incorporates the use of "LIVE" equipment training with "Virtual" training domains. The initial portions of training will be conducted in a "LIVE" environment to establish a standard baseline of knowledge and vehicle maneuvering. Soldiers would then utilize the Virtual Clearance Training Suite (VCTS) as they develop individual skills and begin to integrate with other platforms in a collective "Virtual" environment. As proficiency increases, Soldiers will then move to the "LIVE" environment where they will be exposed to realistic threat targets in route clearance missions.

Other options for "Virtual" training environments to train Soldiers; Battle simulation centers must be updated with EHP characteristics and capabilities. Maximum use of Computer Base Institutional Training (CBIT) capabilities for training is recommended. VBS2/VBS3 systems will need to be upgraded as needed to train leadership on the employment of EHP platforms.

The VCTS will require integration into other TCM-Virtual platforms to ensure maximum interface and integration in large scale virtual training environments and maneuvers. This integration will provide Maneuver Commanders to utilize and properly employ Route Clearance formations in large scale events.

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7.1.2.3 Technical View (TV)

The TV for Operational training incorporates the use of "LIVE" equipment training with "Virtual" training domains.

The VCTS will require integration into other TCM-Virtual platforms to ensure maximum interface and integration in large scale virtual training environments and maneuvers. This integration will provide Maneuver Commanders to utilize and properly employ Route Clearance formations in large scale events.

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

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7.1.3.1 Management

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7.1.3.1.1 Strategic Planning

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7.1.3.1.2 Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E)

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7.1.3.1.3 Research and Studies

For Official Use Only

For Official Use Only

7.1.3.1.4 Policy and Guidance

For Official Use Only

For Official Use Only

7.1.3.1.5 Requirements Generation

For Official Use Only

For Official Use Only

7.1.3.1.6 Synchronization

For Official Use Only

For Official Use Only

7.1.3.1.7 Joint Training Support

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7.1.3.2 Evaluation

Not Applicable

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7.1.3.3 Resource Processes

Operational resources must be capable of exercising all EHP capabilities. These capabilities are: (1) Wire Neutralization System (WNS); (2) Debris Blower; (3) Explosive Hazard Roller.

Operational training will cover Operator's New Equipment Training (OPNET), Doctrine and Tactics Training (DTT), Sustainment Training and Self Development. Some of these items are additionally covered in the Institutional Training domain and are represented here as a duplication

Item Resourced	Prior	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
		Yrs or \$K					
New Equipment Training/DTT							
NETT Instructors			\$780K	\$780K	\$780K	\$780K	
DTT Contract/Spt			\$125K	\$125K	\$125K	\$125K	
Travel/Per Diem		\$28K	\$100K	\$130K	\$140K	\$150K	
Classrooms		0	0	0	0	0	0

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Equipment Support			\$45K	\$45K	\$45K		
AC/ Power		0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing			\$5K	\$7K	\$10K		

Rationale: Contract support, Vendor Equipment, travel funding and POL Products in support of OPNET and DTT. To sustain a quality training environment a standard classroom is needed. Once the training sites are identified for OPNET and DTT a more realistic expenditure list can be attained.

Item Resourced	Prior	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
		Yrs or \$K					
TADSS							
Simulators (VCTS)		0	\$1,507K	\$1,680K	0	0	0

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Simulations		0	0	0	0	0	0
LIVE TRNG. Equip*		0	\$1,450K	\$2,500K	0	0	0
Shipment		0	0	\$10K	\$15K	\$20K	\$25K
Sustainment			0	\$60K	\$65K	\$70K	\$75K

Rationale: Simulators = Cost to develop, produce and field updates for the Virtual Clearance Training Suite (VCTS). "LIVE" Training Equipment = Training devices to provide training targets for unit level training. The funding for sustain these items.

Item Resourced	Prior	FY15 Yrs or \$K	FY16 Yrs or \$K	FY17 Yrs or \$K	FY18 Yrs or \$K	FY19 Yrs or \$K	FY20 Yrs or \$K
Training Products							
Training Pubs		0	\$35K	\$38K	\$41K	\$44K	\$47K

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IMI Operator		0	\$519K	\$519K	\$413K	0	0
IMI Maintainer		0	0	0	\$216K	\$216K	\$210K
TC		0	0	0	0	0	0
IETM		0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing		0	\$35K	\$35K	\$35K	\$35K	\$38K
Distribution			\$10K	\$10K	\$10K	\$10K	\$10K

Rationale: Cost to develop, revise, maintain, and distribute Training Products i.e.; TSP, NET/DTT. These products will support training for institutional, operational, and self-development domains.

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8.0 Self-Development Training Domain

The self-development training domain recognizes the Army's continuous lifelong learning. Training activities in training based school and in operational units often will not meet every individual's need for content or time. Self-development enables individuals to pursue personal and professional development goals. Leaders help subordinates identify areas where self-development will improve performance of current assignment and areas that will prepare them for future career assignments. The training base provides education and training products that can be used for self-development.

8.1 Self-Development Training Concept and Strategy

The self-development training domain for Explosive Hazards Pre-Detonation (EHP) recognizes the Army's continuous lifelong learning. Training activities in the institutional environment and within in the operational units often will not meet every individual's need for content or time. Self-development for the EHP system will enable individuals to pursue personal and professional development goals while expanding on previous knowledge obtained for the EHP system. The self-development training repository for EHP system will be available from any classrooms, remote locations, hardware platforms, barracks, homes, or business environment. Leaders will help subordinates identify areas where self-development will improve performance of current assignment and areas that will prepare them for future career assignments. It is the individual Soldiers responsibility to insure they remain current in their MOS. Soldiers will have the ability for reach-back training through the use of distributed learning, IMI and Web-based instruction provided by the material and training developer.

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8.1.1 Product Lines

The only requirement for Self Development is the development and fielding of Interactive multimedia Instruction (IMI).

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8.1.1.1 Training Information Infrastructure

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8.1.1.1.1 Hardware, Software, and Communications Systems

Not Applicable

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8.1.1.1.2 Storage, Retrieval, and Delivery

EHP IMI products will be stored, and delivered via the Army Learning Management System (ALMS). Soldiers requiring training will gain access to it via AKO, My Training, and then the ALMS.

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8.1.1.1.3 Management Capabilities

The EHP IMI products will be maintained and updated through coordination with MScOE CDID, RDD-AM Training Developers and PM AMS.

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8.1.1.1.4 Other Enabling Capabilities

Not Applicable

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8.1.1.2 Training Products

Training Products will be developed for delivery to the operating forces through the Army Learning Management System (ALMS).

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8.1.1.2.1 Courseware

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8.1.1.2.2 Courses

Course Name	Course Number
Professional Military Education (PME)	
Explosive Hazard Pre-Detonation Operators Course	TBD

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8.1.1.2.3 Training Publications

Not Applicable

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8.1.1.2.4 Training Support Package (TSP)

The Training Support Package needed for Self Development will be provided to the prime vendor for IMI development. There is no TSP for the individual needing SD courses.

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

The EHP training strategy is designed to support Live, Virtual, Constructive and Gaming (LVC-G) training areas for EHP systems. TADSS play a vital role in this training strategy. They will be developed to enhance training in the LVC-G areas.

To cover the "Self Development" area of the training strategy an Interactive Multimedia Instruction (IMI) product will be developed.

TADSS developed for EHP will support Institutional, Operational and Self Development training domains.

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8.1.1.3.1 Training Aids

Not Applicable

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8.1.1.3.2 Training Devices

Not Applicable

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8.1.1.3.3 Simulators

Not Applicable

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8.1.1.3.4 Simulations

The Simulations required for SD are being developed under IMI efforts.

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8.1.1.3.5 Instrumentation

Not Applicable

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8.1.1.4 Training Facilities and Land

Not Applicable

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For Official Use Only

8.1.1.5 Training Services

Not Applicable

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8.1.2 Architectures and Standards Component

EHP IMI will be built to comply with TRADOC requirements for IMI and dL. TRADOC PAM 350-70-1 outlines the requirements for Operational Training, TRADOC PAM 350-70-12 covers the Army Distributed Learning (DL) Guide, and TRADOC PPAM 350-70-13 covers System Training Integration. All of these TRADOC PAMs will be reviewed to ensure our IMI products follow the proper construction for SCORM compliance and disability learning objectives for 503C regulation.

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8.1.2.1 Operational View (OV)

The Operational View (OV) for the Self Development domain on EHP is to have Individuals requiring training to log onto AKO and attain access through that venue.

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8.1.2.2 Systems View (SV)

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8.1.2.3 Technical View (TV)

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

The Maneuver Support Center of Excellence (MSCoE) will manage the Explosive Hazard Pre-Detonation IMI efforts as the Training Developer. The Training Developer is charged with ensuring all aspects of training are identified and implemented for both Operator and Maintainer areas. They will participate in a strategy development effort with regards to tactical operations and training. They will monitor, comment on, and attend concept development and experimentation meetings dealing with the Explosive Hazard Pre-Detonation IMI training. Once developed, reviewed, revised and trialed they will ensure integration into the Army's Learning Management system (ALMS).

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8.1.3.1 Management

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8.1.3.1.1 Strategic Planning

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8.1.3.1.2 Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E)

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8.1.3.1.3 Research and Studies

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8.1.3.1.4 Policy and Guidance

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8.1.3.1.5 Requirements Generation

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For Official Use Only

8.1.3.1.6 Synchronization

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8.1.3.1.7 Joint Training Support

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For Official Use Only

8.1.3.2 Evaluation

For Official Use Only

For Official Use Only

8.1.3.2.1 Quality Assurance (QA)

For Official Use Only

For Official Use Only

8.1.3.2.2 Assessments

For Official Use Only

For Official Use Only

8.1.3.2.3 Customer Feedback

For Official Use Only

For Official Use Only

8.1.3.2.4 Lessons Learned/After-Action Reviews (AARs)

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8.1.3.3 Resource Processes

IMI products will be developed for self-development domains under the Operator and Maintainer areas. These materials will be accessible through AKO via the ALMS, ESKN and funded by MATDEV during fielding. Resources for the self-development training domain are included in the overall resources data Paragraph 6.1.3.3

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A Milestone Annex

TRAINING DEVELOPMENT MILESTONE SCHEDULE - SHEET A		PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES	REQUIREMENTS CONTROL SYMBOL
SYSTEM: EHP	ACAT	OFFICE SYMBOL: ATZT-CD	AS OF DATE: 08 March 2012
POINTS OF CONTACT	NAME	OFFICE SYMBOL	TELEPHONE
MATERIEL COMMAND	Mr. Mark McCoy	Program Manager, PM AMS	COM 586-282-7793
TRADOC PROPONENT	Mr. John Hegle	TECH. DIR., CDID, RDD-AM	COM 573-563-6176
TCM	Mr. Jeff Venus	E.H.D.T., AM, RDD, CDID	COM 573-563-7994
CD:	Mr. Jim Harshbarger	CHEIF, QC, AM, RDD, CDID	COM 573-563-7330
TD:	Ronnie King	Functional Mgr, Cbt Eng Sys	COM 573-563-6299
ATSC:	Paul Short	Sys Trng Mgmt Spec	COM 757-878-0766
SUPPORTING PROPONENTS:			

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ITEM	DATE	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/POC		TELEPHONE
MNS:				
SMMP:				
MRD:				
ILSMP:				
TTSP:		Ronnie King	Functional Mgr, Cbt Eng Sys	573-563-6299
QQPRI:				
BOIP:		Jeff Venus	Cap Dev, CDID, RDD-AM	573-563-7994
NETSP:				
DTT TSP:		Ronnie King	Functional Mgr, Cbt Eng Sys	573-563-6299
COMMENTS:				

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TRAINING DEVELOPMENT MILESTONE SCHEDULE - SHEET B	PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES	REQUIREMENTS CONTROL SYMBOL
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SYSTEM: EHP	TRADOC SYMBOL	AS OF DATE: 11 December 2014
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TRAINING PACKAGE ELEMENT/PRODUCT

LEGEND:	MILESTONES BY QUARTER															
	FY15				FY16				FY17				FY18			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
EHP STRAP	X															
Operator TM Verification																
I&KPT Training Review																
OPNET TSP Review																
DTT TSP																
TTSP																

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OT Training Assessment (OTRR)														
OPNET/DTT begins														
IMI Product														

NOTE: Identify **TRAINING DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES** . TRADOC FORM 569-1-R-E provides a detailed list of typical training development products required to support system training integration.

COMMENTS: This section will be updated locally between PM AMS and MSCoE to monitor progress.

NOTE: The following table is optional; however, it is useful for populating SHEET B above and provides greater detail for each milestone.

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Milestone:	POC	Date:
1. DRAFT Task List submitted	Ronnie King, MSCOE	
2. DIF Model Completed	Ronnie King, MSCOE	
3. IMI requirements identified	Ronnie King, MSCOE	
4. IMI Funding received	Linda Yeakle, PEO STRI	
5. IMI Package Outline	Linda Yeakle, PEO STRI	
6. Training requirements identified	Ronnie King, MSCOE	
7. Training requirements submitted	Ronnie King, MSCOE	
8. Field Manuals identified	Les Hell, MSCOE	
9. DRAFT FM submitted	Les Hell, MSCOE	
10. TC identified	Gerald Jones, MSCOE	
11. DRAFT TC submitted	Gerald Jones, MSCOE	
12. TADSS requirements identified	Ronnie King, MSCOE	
13. TADSS funding requested	Lauren Franke, TACOM	

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14. TADSS funding received	Rachel Overman/Linda Yeakle, PEO STRI	
15. TADSS development	Ronnie King, MSCOE	
16. TADSS fielding	Chris Blackman, ATSC	
Training Services		
Milestone		
1. Contractor Logistic Support		
2. Contractor OPNET Support		
3. Contractor DTT Support	Ronnie King	

Comment: This section will be updated locally as milestone actions are completed.

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B References

- AR 70-1, Army Acquisition Policy, 31 Dec 03.
- AR 70-75, Survivability of Army Personnel and Materiel, 2 May 05.
- AR 71-9, Material Requirements, 30 Apr 97.
- Capstone Concept for Joint Operations V2.0, Aug 05.
- CJCSI 6212.01C, Interpretability and Supportability of Information Technology and National Security Systems, 20 Nov 03.
- CJCSM 3170.01B, Operation of Joint Capabilities and Development System, 11 May 05.
- CJCSM 3500.04D, Universal Joint Task List, 1 Aug 05.
- DOD Architecture Framework, Ver 1.0 Vol 1, 9 Feb 04.
- DOD Architecture Framework, Ver 1.0 Vol II,,9 Feb 04.
- FM 20-32, Mine/Countermine Operations, Change 5,1 Apr 05
- FM 21.16, Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Procedures, 30 Aug 94.
- FM 3-0, Operation, 14 Jun 01. FM 3-34, Engineer Operations, 2 Jan 04.
- FM 3-34.2, Combined Arms Operations, Change 3, 11 Oct 02.
- FM 3-90, Tactics, 4 Jul 01.
- FM 3-100.38, UXO Multiservice Procedures for Unexploded Ordnance Operation, 23 Aug 01.
- FM 5-34, Engineer Field Data, Change 5, 19 Jul 05.
- FM 5-71-2, Armored Task Force Engineer Combat Operations, Change 2, 4 Sep 97.
- FM 5-71-3, Brigade Engineer Combat Operations, Change 1, 13 Nov 97.
- FM 5-100-15, Corps Engineer Operations, 6 Jun 99.
- FM 5-170, Engineer Reconnaissance, Change 1, 30 Jun 99.
- FM 5-250, Explosives and Demolitions, change 1, 30 Jun 99.

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- FM 7-15, Army Universal Task List, 31 Aug 03.
- FM 71-100, Division Operations, 28 Aug 96.
- FM 101-5-2, U.S. Army Report and Message Formats, 29 Jun 99.
- Future Engineer Force White Paper, 20 Apr 04.
- Functional Area Analysis Explosive Hazards Defeat, 1 Dec 03.
- Functional Needs Analysis Explosive Hazards Detection and Neutralization. 18 Nov 03.
- Functional Needs Analysis for Future Force (Engineer), 26 Nov04.
- Functional Solutions Analysis Explosive Hazards Detection and Neutralization, 8 Nov 03.
- Functional Solutions Analysis for Future Force (Engineer) 26 Nov 04.
- ICD for Explosive Hazards Defeat, 24 Nov 04.
- ICD for Marine Air-Ground Task Force Mine Counter-Measures, 26 May 05.
- Joint Area Clearance operational Demonstration 2, Final Report, Nov 03.
- Joint Forcible Entry Operations Joint Integrating Concept, Sep 04.
- JP 3-0, Doctrine for Joint Operations, 10 Sep 01.
- JP 3015, Joint Doctrine for Barriers, Obstacles and Mine Warfare, 24 Feb 99.
- JP 3-34, Engineer Doctrine for Joint Operations, 5 Jul 00.
- JP 4-0, Doctrine for Logistic Support of Joint Operations, 6 Apr 00.
- Joint Technical Architecture Army, Version 6.0, 8 May 00.
- Joint Visions 2020, Jun 00.
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Explosive Hazard Pre-Detonation (EHP) System

on document (CPD) for the Explosive Hazard
CARDS # 06078

on 350-70, Army Learning Policy and System

ining development interface.

quisition Policy, 22 July 2011, paragraph 8-5, Fi

he EHP CPD is hereby Army Approved.

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Director, Directorate of T
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EHP STRAP Apv1 Memo 020915

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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 Jason L Smallfield 2015/02/11 - 2015/02/21	Document Accepted As Written			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - TRADOC_ARCIC 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - TCM-Virtual (CS/CSS) 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - TCM-SBCT 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	
v2.2 Army - TCM-Live 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	
v2.2 Army - TCM-Gaming 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - SCoE 2014/03/20 -	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	

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2014/04/10										
v2.2 Army - PEO-STRI Customer Support Group 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	
v2.2 Army - MScOE - MANSCEN 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	5	9	3	4	9	3	1	0	0	
v2.2 Army - MCoE - Infantry & Armor School 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
v2.2 Army - IMCOM 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	Document Accepted As Written			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - HQDA G2 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	Document Accepted As Written			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - Combined Arms Center 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - Brigade Modernization Cmd (BMC) 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.2 Army - Army National Guard 2014/03/20 -	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-

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2014/04/10									
v2.2 Army - Army Material Command (AMC), G3 2014/03/20 - 2014/04/10	No Comments Submitted		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - USARC G7 (US Army Reserve Cmd) 2013/01/28 - 2013/02/13	No Comments Submitted		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - TRADOC_ARCIC 2013/01/28 - 2013/02/13	No Comments Submitted		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - SCoE 2013/01/28 - 2013/02/13	No Comments Submitted		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - PM-HBCT 2013/01/28 - 2013/02/13	No Comments Submitted		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - MSCoE - MANSCEN 2013/01/28 - 2013/02/13	30	7	1	27	7	1	3	0	0
v2.1 Peer - MCoE - Infantry & Armor School 2013/01/28 - 2013/02/13	No Comments Submitted		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - FORSCOM 2013/01/28 - 2013/02/13	No Comments Submitted		0	0	0	0	0	0	-

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v2.1 Peer - Brigade Modernization Cmd (BMC) 2013/01/28 - 2013/02/13	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - BCT CoE - Fort Jackson, SC 2013/01/28 - 2013/02/13	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v2.1 Peer - ATSC 2013/01/28 - 2013/02/13	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	-

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