

Common Infrared Counter Measures (CIRCM) -
Increment 1
(version 2.0)

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USAACE - Aviation School

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

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1.0 System Description

CIRCM is the Directed Energy Infrared Countermeasure (DIRCM) component of an integrated aircraft self-protection suite which includes passive missile warning, active jamming countermeasures, an improved countermeasures dispenser and advanced expendables. CIRCM consists of two primary subsystems, a multi-band DIRCM and a jam head integrated using an open architecture approach to a Missile Warning System (MWS).

2.0 Target Audience

Training will be required for the aviation personnel outlined in the following table. Units will conduct all mission training necessary to sustain proficiency and certification of crewmembers operating and maintaining CIRCM equipped aircraft.

Target Audience for Common IR Countermeasure (CIRCM)				
Functional and Professional Courses	Operator Training School	Maintainer Training School	Additional Training School	Additional Training School
15 - Aviation Officers (General)	X		USAACE	AWSC/SC
151A Aviation Maintenance Technician		X		
152H AH-64D Pilot	X		USAACE	AWSC/SC
153D UH-60 Pilot	X		USAACE	AWSC/SC
153M UH-60M Pilot	X		USAACE	AWSC/SC
154C CH-47D Pilot	X		USAACE	AWSC/SC
154F CH-47F Pilot	X		USAACE	AWSC/SC
155A Fixed Wing Pilot	X		USAACE	AWSC/SC

155E C-12 Pilot	X		USAACE	AWSC/SC
15F Aircraft Electrician		X		
15K Aircraft Components Repair Supervisor		X		
15N Avionics Mechanic		X		
15R AH-64 Repairer		X		
15T UH-60 Repairer		X		
15U CH-47 Repairer		X		
15Y AH-64D Armament / Electrical Systems Repairer		X		
15J Aircraft Armament / Electronic /Avionic Systems Repairer		X		
SQI I Tactical Operations Officer	X		TACOPS	AWSC/SC

SQI C Instructor Pilot	X		IPC	
SQI G Maintenance Test Pilot	X		MTPC	MTPC

Legend	
AWSC	Aviation Warfighting Simulation Center
IPC	Instructor Pilot Course
MTPC	Maintenance Test Pilot Course
SC	Simulation Center
USAACE	United States Army Aviation Center of Excellence

3.0 Assumptions

The following list of assumptions underlies the training concept and training strategy. These assumptions were derived from preliminary analyses related to the Material Requirements Documents (MRDs), and comparative analyses of similar systems:

- a. The Operator and Maintainer Training Support Package (TSP) for system hardware and software will be developed subsequently to allow for testing each iteration or build of the system.
- b. Personnel operating, reprogramming or maintaining the system will have the proper security clearance, but the CIRCM system itself will not cause an increase in security clearance requirements.
- c. Any software or software changes directed toward operation or maintenance will be user friendly and follow an open system design approach.
- d. The Training Developer (TD) will ensure that CIRCM Training Development (TD) process will be in accordance with the HQDA approved Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation (ADDIE) instructional design process and TRADOC Regulation 350-70, Army Learning Policy and Systems, for managing the development and integration of training for this system. All training development contracted for TRADOC institutional training will reference MIL HDBK 29612-1A and MIL PRF 29612B or equivalent current documents at the time of contracting. This includes the development of all training products.
- e. All Technical Manuals (TMs) and Interactive Electronic Technical Manuals (IETMs) which conform to applicable military and/or commercial specifications, will be validated, verified, and delivered to the user.
- f. The Materiel Developer (MD) will provide the New Equipment Training Team (NETT). The NETT will develop the training support package that includes all instructor, student, and supplemental material for CIRCM training.
- g. The training support package will be developed concurrently with the system hardware/software via the NET training support package (TSP) and Training Test Support Package (TTSP), validated during Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOTE), and in place when system fielding begins.
- h. CIRCM Training will encompass all hardware and software specific to the operation, employment, and maintenance of CIRCM.
- i. The Lesson Plans (LPs) and any additional tasks developed by the contractor for the NET TSP will be put in the Army Training Development Capability (TDC) provided by the Army Training Support Center (ATSC). This authoring software

provides the capability of producing LPs in Microsoft Word. Training Materials will be delivered in the latest version of TDC software or the current approved Army system.

j. The NET TSP, will consists of Lesson Plans (LPs), TMs, ITEMS, and Computer Based Instruction Training (CBIT). Training must be developed in accordance with TRADOC Regulation 350-70 and appropriate software specifications and must be validated and approved by the government prior to site delivery.

k. Sustainment training will be developed based on the NET TSP.

l. The system must have the capability of being trained at the unit, in both garrison and field environments.

m. The ADDIE process, documented in an audit trail, will determine the final training strategy and the appropriate mix of required training materials and tasks to be trained.

n. The United States Army Aviation Center of Excellence (USAACE), Director of Training and Doctrine (DOTD) is responsible for integrating training strategies into this STRAP.

o. The Materiel Developer is responsible for the development of Training Aids, Devices, Simulations and Simulators (TADSS) for the CIRCM and ensuring aircraft concurrence.

p. The Materiel Developer is responsible for upgrading existing TADSS, both software and hardware, to incorporate the CIRCM characteristics.

q. All software will be designed with consideration to the Army's Human Systems Integration (HSI) responsibilities in accordance with Department of Defense (DOD) Directive 5000.1 "The Defense Acquisition System" and DOD Regulation 5000.2 "Operation of the Defense Acquisition System ."

r. The Materiel Developer will provide all logistical support, to include lifecycle sustainment, for the TADSS.

s. All Interactive Multimedia Instruction (IMI) software will be developed in accordance with TRADOC Reg 350-70, TRADOC Pam 350-70-2 Multimedia Courseware Development Guide, TRADOC Pam 350-70-10 Systems Approach to Training Course and Courseware Validation, TRADOC Pam 350-70-12 Distributed Learning--Managing Courseware Production and Implementation, Military Handbook (MIL-HDBK) 29612-4A Department of Defense Handbook Glossary for Training (Part 4 of 5 Parts) 31 Aug 2001, and DOD Instruction 1322.26 Development, Management, and Delivery of Distributed Learning.

t. The Materiel Developer will conduct a Post Fielding Effectiveness Analyses (PFEA) 18 months after fielding of the total CIRCM systems. The materiel

developer will also provide changes and new training material, hardware, software, and TADSS that are identified as needed to resolve the issues documented in the PFEA and other studies and evaluations.

u. There will not be enough fielded units of CIRCM to support a 100% fielding to all aircraft in the fleet and DA will institute an ARFORGEN operation cycle to equip and maintain a deployment ready level of these devices.

v. Upon completion of NET timelines which are funded by MD, Displaced Equipment Training (DET) funding will be required to sustain training for personnel who receive this equipment installation upon activation in the ARFORGEN cycle.

4.0 Training Constraints

Constraint Type	Probable Impact	Mitigating Efforts
Budgetary Restriction	Current budgetary constraints may force a reduction to the money applied to NET/DET training teams. This will impact the quality of and capability of training teams to reach the field to support installation and ARFORGEN cycling of equipment per peace time conop plan currently being developed by DA G 3/5/7.	<p>Ensure all NET/DET training covers all systems. This includes CMWS as well as ATIRCM and CIRCM.</p> <p>Ensure training information is captured on IMI such as CBAT and future developments of this program.</p> <p>Ensure school-house IMI training has multi-role capability so it does not train one version of a specific system.</p> <p>Create stand-alone training information that can be provided to local SMEs to assist in training organizations thus mitigating travel costs if they become constrained in the future.</p>
Personnel	Shifting the responsibility of maintaining CIRCM as well as other aircraft survivability systems from	<p>Ensure that training and maintenance TADSS field when the equipment is fielded.</p> <p>Training personnel in proper</p>

	<p>Contractor SMEs to military personnel will induce longer wait times for repairs to be done at the organizational level.</p>	<p>troubleshooting procedures and maintenance problems will assist in developing personnel's understanding of common maintenance faults associated with the CIRCM. Providing updates to IMI for ASE training to crew members will assist in training unit personnel in theory of operation.</p>
<p>Training Equipment</p>	<p>An insufficient number of specialized training equipment at the school house will result in inadequate functionality and availability. This will impact the quality of trained personnel maintaining the system at the unit.</p>	<p>Conduct more operations on actual equipment whenever possible and increase realism in virtual, constructive, and live simulations. Ensure training aids and devices and current and future Army simulators/simulations in the Army inventory provide a meaningful level of training for personnel and develop trainers that take advantage of flexibility so they can be adapted to support multiple functions.</p>
<p>Fidelity of Simulation</p>	<p>Lack of fidelity in the</p>	<p>Ensure that field personnel</p>

	<p>simulation of system operation of maintenance could lead to negative habit transfer.</p>	<p>take part in validation and verification of the simulation process and that accountability in their participation is verifiable. Ensure that training systems replicate theory of operation in the unclassified realm as accurately as possible so as to allow trainers to highlight a system's capability and vulnerabilities in classified training prior to simulated use.</p>
<p>Equipment Density</p>	<p>Due to the expense of fielding this system, a good portion of the field will not have this system on their aircraft until they enter the Train phase in the ARFORGEN cycle or they deploy to an operational theater.</p>	<p>This system will require a NETT/Mobile Training Team (MTT) to deploy and provide training for units fielded this system. Fielded simulators will be upgraded to reflect the CIRCM capability. Maintenance training will require some form of hands-on as well as IMI based training to sustain knowledge in the field.</p>

<p>Number of Personnel to be Trained</p>	<p>CIRCM will require that a high percentage of a unit's personnel be trained. As units enter the train/ready phase of the ARFORGEN cycle, there will be a large amount of personnel that are not proficient in maintaining CMWS and CIRCM.</p>	<p>Ensure that Command emphasis reinforces the importance of CIRCM training events and Soldiers are held accountable for being trained to operate and maintain the system.</p>
<p>Safety Hazards/Restrictions</p>	<p>CIRCM's DIRCM will not be eye-safe, so there will be important safety requirements to protect Soldiers around the aircraft during operations and maintenance of the DIRCM.</p>	<p>Extensive training will be required for both operator and maintainer to mitigate the risk. Most aviation communities receiving CIRCM will not be used to operating or maintaining DIRCM devices. Production of a training and maintenance mode may be required to ensure the emission of non-eye-safe energy is mitigated while the system is not being employed in its intended role.</p>
<p>Environmental</p>	<p>Non-eye-safe DIRCM requires care in operating CIRCM with personnel within the prescribed requirement of</p>	<p>Make sure operators and crewmembers are well trained on prescribed protections as required in the materiel</p>

	the materiel safety release of CIRCM when it is developed.	safety release of CIRCM when operating the system on the ground.
Commander's guidance: modularity, COE=training environment, etc.	Since CIRCM will be constantly in re-fielding, the Commander needs to be aware of the training and safety issues related to CIRCM. NOTE: Due to fiscal constraints, units will be fielded CIRCM late in their ARFORGEN cycle.	Make sure that manuals and guidance to field commanders includes topics like operating and maintaining CIRCM's DIRCM safely. All commanders and key leaders of units receiving CIRCM should be provided training ahead of fielding to enable appraisal and evaluation of CIRCM hazards and to allow formulation and integration of training guidance into the unit's training program.

- a. Manpower/Force Structure: The system shall not require an increase in crew size, maintenance manpower, nor support personnel requirements.
- b. Personnel Assessment: Utility aircrew members have not had experience with laser emitters and will need to be trained to standard for safety purposes on use and operation of this devices during NET/DET fielding and training. This knowledge can be passed along from our Cargo and Recon/Attack assets.
- c. Training Equipment: Additional training assessment may be required to determine the need for new training devices, simulators, simulations, training materials, and modifications to current and future simulators and simulations in the Army inventory which may be required to support CIRCM training. The proponent for training development, USAACE DOTD, will select and prioritize device requirements, development, and fielding of training systems for CIRCM.

d. Human Factors: Risk assessment to identify potential human factors relating to CIRCM operation will be required and may lead to additional training requirements. Conduct risk analysis to determine system safety requirements (i.e., preventive maintenance to reduce risk of component failure, etc.) Use Army Safety Management Information System (ASMIS-1) to assist in identifying potential component failures.

Recommendation: Aviation Branch Safety Officer will conduct Risk Assessment of overall training Program of Instruction (POI) and assign risk assessment codes in accordance with TRADOC Reg 350-70. NOTE: For ASMIS access use the following- https://crcapps2.crc.army.mil/sign_in.asp.

e. System Safety: CIRCM offers significant risk to those operating and maintaining aircraft and those around the aircraft. System safety must be an emphasis in training. Each unit of Soldiers will have a Laser Safety Officer (LSO) designated by their commander per DA Pam 385-24 The Army Radiation Safety Program, where the activity operates the class 4 Multi-Band Laser (MBL). Each LSO will be required to be trained as follows: "An LSO designated in accordance with this pamphlet shall complete a formal course of instruction addressing such topics as DIRCM fundamentals, terminology, biological effects, hazard analysis, and protective and control measures. Acceptable courses are offered by the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM) and the Laser Institute of America."

f. Health Hazard: The non-eye-safe laser can lead to permanent injury.

g. Soldier Survivability: Incorrect operation or maintenance of CIRCM could significantly impact Soldier survivability. DIRCM safety training shall be provided to the users of Class 4 lasers and DIRCM systems. The training shall ensure that the users are knowledgeable of the potential hazards and the control measures for the DIRCM equipment they may have occasion to use. Personnel operating or maintaining the system would need to be a part of their unit's medical surveillance program.

h. Personnel resources for the CIRCM training must come from Active Army and Reserve Component resources. The training equipment, components, and devices must be provided in sufficient quantities and within the appropriate time frames to support operations testing and fielding.

i. The operation and maintenance of training devices and associated software must not require aptitude, education, or training that exceeds the target audience capabilities.

5.0 System Training Concept

The training concept adds CIRCM to existing Aviation units. The Materiel Developer will require the contractor to develop, update, and provide a complete training system (e.g., individual and collective task analysis, institutional training devices, embedded training systems, simulator upgrades, simulations, Instructor and Key Personnel Training (I&KPT), NET, IMI, CTC interoperability, etc.). The training system will support NET, Institutional, Unit Sustainment and Collective Training and augment existing Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE) training. Training will be developed using the ADDIE process and distributed learning (DL) media should be utilized when analysis supports the application of DL methodology.

The development of institutional training will be IAW Army Learning Policy and System's ADDIE process, TRADOC Regulation 350-70.

Training occurs in the following stages: initial, sustainment, and proficiency. This crawl-walk-run stage training reflects conditions under which training is executed and should not be confused with the assessment of training proficiency. CIRCM will fit into the current ASE gated training. CIRCM will also follow the ASE training strategy and provide individual, crew, and collective training as part of the initial, sustainment, and proficiency training.

The materiel developer will coordinate with the proponent for integration and implementation. The TSP will be developed concurrently with the system hardware and software, validated, and approved by the appropriate proponent, and will be in place before institutional training begins.

5.1 New Equipment Training Concept (NET)

The Materiel Developer, in coordination with the training developer, will ensure a NET Support Package is developed to support all aspects of CIRCM training. The Materiel Developer and the proponent will ensure the TSP remains current throughout the life cycle of the CIRCM and that any revisions are provided to Army Training Support Center (ATSC)/Central Army Registry (CAR) and any other distribution sources as they are identified. The Materiel Developer will provide the materials and instructors to conduct NET.

The NET will be provided to government Instructor and Key Personnel (IKP) from USAACE and 128th Aviation Brigade, unit trainers, and/or the appropriate designated site for mission/skill level training.

The IKPT is the technical training provided by NET personnel or CIRCM-contractor personnel to support the initial transfer of knowledge on the operation and maintenance of the CIRCM system as a means of establishing a

training capability within proponent schools. The TSP will be used to "Train the Institutional Trainer" and will be the foundation for institutional and unit sustainment training.

5.2 Displaced Equipment Training (DET)

The CIRCM will replace the following aircraft survivability equipment: AN/ALQ-144A Infrared Countermeasures Set. The CIRCM maintainer IMI will replace the current training equipment for the displaced equipment. The fielding for the CIRCM is scheduled for active units and reserve components in accordance with applicable ARFORGEN guidance from DA 3/5/7. The NETT will be scheduled according to the materiel fielding plan which will be based on ARFORGEN train and ready cycles. The Materiel Developer will provide the NETT and the training materials to both AA/RC units as applicable. The Materiel Developer will also insure that existing TADSS are upgraded with CIRCM configurations. The Materiel Developer will provide appropriate Field Manuals (FMs), Training Manuals (TMs), SCORM Compliant DL Products, and logistical support for Live, Virtual, Constructive and Gaming (LVCG) TADSS. The system training support infrastructure that will be required to support the CIRCM training products and strategy will be the same as the existing ASE infrastructure. The Materiel Developer will also include additional Computer Based Aircraft Survivability Equipment Trainer (CBAT) lessons for both operators and maintainers.

5.3 Doctrine and Tactics Training (DTT)

The CIRCM will replace or augment existing ASE systems on the aircraft. The CIRCM institution and unit training will become part of existing ASE training. The CIRCM DTTs require that constructive, virtual and live simulated environments be used to meet the requirements for the individual aircraft POIs, Unit Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS), and Readiness Level (RL) Progression.

The current individual training POIs will be augmented by the CIRCM lessons. Institutional professional development classes and simulated battle scenarios will include the CIRCM capabilities in both virtual and constructive environments. The unit training will build upon the institutional training and expand upon the virtual training environment by including embedded training capabilities for home station training and electronic/gunnery range activities.

Connectivity with simulated forces, real systems, and virtual systems will provide realistic unit training and mission rehearsal using all three levels

of simulations. Mission Essential Task List (METL) items can be practiced and evaluated at the units as well as the Combat Training Centers (CTCs). During collective, Force-on-Force training in a live simulated environment, such as CTCs, CIRCM must be safed through a training mode or other system to ensure eye protection of opposing forces and friendly training forces. The array of simulated threat emitters, combined with electronic ranges and live fire, will produce the needed environment to meet the CATS requirements. Simulated training environments must replicate realistic threat, terrain, battlefield, atmospheric, meteorological, and day/night anomalies and conditions. The CIRCM either replaces or augments existing ASE systems and there will be no changes in current Aviation Doctrine. However, depending on the threat, terrain, time of day, meteorological conditions, aircraft, etc. tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs) may change and must be trained and practiced in live, constructive and virtual environments.

5.4 Training Test Support Package (TTSP)

USAACE and DOTD will coordinate and integrate Original equipment manufacturer (OEM) developed materials into the Training Test Support Package (TTSP) which will meet or exceed the requirements outlined in TRADOC Regulation 350-70 and DA Pamphlet 73-1, para 6-61, using the methods described in the Army Learning Model TP 525-8-2 w/C1 06June2011, prior to each phase of User Testing (UT). The matured TTSP becomes the production TSP which will be the foundation for Institutional, Operational, and Self-Development training. The TTSP will contain the following materials (items with an asterisk are required to be included in the Production Training Support Package):

- a. Approved System Training Plan (STRAP).
- b. Test Training Certification Plan.
- c. Training Schedule.
- d. Trainer Data Requirements.
- e. Soldier Training Publications or Changes.
- f. CATS Tasks with changes.
- g. Target Audience Description.
- h. Critical Task Lists (CTLs).
- i. Crew Drills.
- *j. Program of Instruction (POI) for each MOS affected.

- *k. Lesson Plans.
- *l. Student Guides.
- *m. Test.
- *n. Flight Training Guides.
- *o. Training Aids, Devices/Simulators, and Embedded Training Components.
- *p. Interactive Multimedia Instruction (IMI).

NOTE: An asterisk (*) indicates the mandatory components of a TSP.

6.0 Institutional Training Domain

Institutional CIRCM training courses for operators and maintainers will be taught at USAACE and 128th Avn Bde, Fort Eustis, Va, in accordance with the Army Campaign Plan. Training is developed per the guidance in TRADOC Regulation 350-70 and the Army Learning Model TP 525-8-2 and designed to be safe, mission focused, derived from the variety of missions expected to be performed, and based on aviation doctrine. Institutional training and instruction will be performance oriented, emphasizing hands-on practical exercises, and will prepare aviation soldiers and units to achieve and sustain proficiency of individual and collective tasks. Standards are determined from the METL, Combined Arms Training Strategies (CATS), Drills, Aircrew Training Manuals (ATMs), and Soldier Training Publications (STPs). Training will be designed to be sequential by steps/procedures. The new CATS will include short and long-range strategies for individual, collective, battle staff, self-development, and institutional training. Recognizing that numerous training options are available within the synthetic training environment, an integrated training strategy describing the use of available LVC training resources is required.

Institutional and unit training programs should capitalize on TADSS technology and other devices that support efficient and effective training.

6.1 Institutional Training Concept and Strategy

The CIRCM training system will use a hierarchical building block approach to provide task introduction, reinforcement, and evaluation. Training will include provisions for peacetime and mobilization and will minimize facility requirements. The final approved instructional programs will be based on knowledge gained from events such as Task Analysis (TA), Program Analysis and Evaluation (PAE), Leader Development (LD), Initial Operational Test (IOT),

Training Effectiveness Analysis (TEA), and Cost and Training Effective Analysis (CTEA) input. Appropriate Institutional and Unit/Sustainment courses of instruction, new Soldiers Manuals (SMs), and Flight and/or Training Guides (FTG/TGs) for applicable MOS/ASI/SQIs and AOCs will be developed as technical data becomes available to the applicable TRADOC schools. Applicable ARTEPs will be revised as appropriate.

The NET TSP will be updated as necessary by the MD upon completion of IKPT. The updated NET TSP will be the foundation for institutional Operator, Maintainer, and Support (OMS) personnel training. The NET TSP will also be modified as required and integrated into the Officer/Warrant Officer Professional Development courses (AWOAC/AWSC/CCC) and for Maintainer Advanced Individual Training (AIT), Advanced Leader Course (ALC), Senior Leader Course (SLC) and Non-Rated Crewmember Instructor Course (NCIC) as appropriate, to provide leader awareness of the capabilities and limitations of the CIRCM.

128th Avn Bde

The maintenance training courses shall be prepared at the functional level and shall include classroom presentation using IMI and numerous hands-on-equipment practical exercises. The instruction will provide the student with a working knowledge of the major assemblies of the CIRCM, sub-assemblies, Line Replaceable Units (LRUs), and Line Replaceable Modules (LRMs). Maintenance concepts, preventive maintenance, equipment check-out, troubleshooting, fault detection and isolation, and appropriate Aviation Unit Maintenance (AVUM) corrective action utilizing the Technical Manual, TMDE, peculiar Ground Support Equipment (PGSE), and Aviation Ground Support Equipment (AGSE) shall be trained. The functions of Built-In-Test (BIT) and correct interpretation of panel displays will be taught and include BIT and Fault Detection/Location System (FD/LS). Higher skill level courses involving supervision, inspection, advanced diagnostics, and troubleshooting will be taught in the appropriate ALC.

Training Equipment Requirements: Analysis and courseware design will determine the need for additional equipment.

6.1.1 Product Lines

Operator training will be located at the USAACE, Ft. Rucker, Alabama. Courses that will include instruction of CIRCM are the Flight school XXI courses including the Flight School, Tactical Operations Officer (TACOPS) Course, Maintenance Test Pilot (MTP) Course, Captains Career Course, Instructor Pilot Course (IPC), and Pre-Command Course. Course media will use a combination of

classroom instruction, practical exercises, Interactive Multimedia Instruction (IMI), Pre-flight instruction, reprogramming, and aircraft simulators. The operator will gain knowledge on the operation, and capabilities of CIRCM which complements the entire suite of ASE. Practice exercises, gaming, and battle simulations will train the operator on the employment and capabilities of the CIRCM. These exercises will also provide an opportunity to plan missions and evaluate the tactics used during threat engagements. Embedded capabilities will enable the student operator and rated operator to engage preprogrammed threat systems during training flights. The operator courses will not create an Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) or create an increase in Manpower.

Maintenance training will be located at Fort Eustis VA, trained by 128th Avn Bde, Fort Eustis, Va. The course will include classroom presentations, Interactive Multimedia Instruction and equipment oriented practical exercises and performance evaluations. Topics covered will be as a minimum, Component Identification, System Description, Theory of Operation, Maintenance Concepts, Preventive Maintenance, Equipment Checkout, Troubleshooting, Fault Detection, and appropriate corrective actions in accordance with the applicable TM. Aircraft specific Hardware Trainers, IMI, Standard and Special tools and CIRCM components will be included in the block of instruction. Current aircraft platform devices in use at the 128th Avn supporting the CH-47, UH-60, and AH-64 will be upgraded to include the CIRCM system as determined by the media analysis. During the practical exercises and performance evaluations, students will develop technical proficiency in maintenance operational checks, fault isolation procedures, reprogramming, component replacement, and repairs.

6.1.1.1 Training Information Infrastructure

6.1.1.1.1 Hardware, Software, and Communications Systems

Sustainment training will emphasize DL that can be both operated on the network and operated on stand-alone computer systems. DL packages will be in the form of electronic portable media and will include any procedural or doctrinal changes and any upgrades or other changes to the training for both NIPR and SIPR dissemination. Additional information provided on the SIPR sides will include capabilities, vulnerabilities and limitations of the system for operator knowledge. The materiel developer will create and field the DL packages that involve system-specific upgrades and changes. If DL is not yet embedded on the operational equipment, the units must have access to computers with web browser capability. This will provide a venue for all current and

future training packages generated by the materiel developer.

6.1.1.1.2 Storage, Retrieval, and Delivery

6.1.1.1.3 Management Capabilities

Information and training management capabilities will mirror those of the current ASE training systems. The information systems that allow for the management of digital Training Support System (TSS) products and information on the ASE may include Standard Army Training System (SATS)/Unit Training Management Configuration (UTMC), Digital Training Management System (DTMS), Learning Management System (LMS), Distributed Learning System, Individual Training Resource Management (ITRM) system, Automated Instructional Management System - Personal Computer (AIMS-PC), Materiel Army-wide Tracking System (MATS), Reception Battalion Automated Support System (RECBASS). The CIRCM will be part of the Computer Based ASE Training (CBAT) and available 24/7 via appropriate distribution systems and unit training disks.

6.1.1.1.4 Other Enabling Capabilities

Interoperability and data exchange as required by TSS will exist with the Army Training Integrated Architecture (ATIA), the Common Training Instrumentation Architecture (CTIA), and the LVC-IA and gaming to support the primary components of the TSS Training Information Infrastructure (TII). Additionally, the capability for common communications and data exchange operating environment integral to Brigade Combat Team Modernization (BCTM) would be incorporated into the system as appropriate.

6.1.1.2 Training Products

Institutional training products and procedures must be developed IAW the latest TRADOC Regulation 350-70, the Army Learning Model TP 525-8-2 w/C1 06June2011, and any USAACE/128thAvn Bde supplementation. Training products and processes will be documented in the Training Development Capability software suite or any future automation tool that supersedes the current TDC system. Documentation in TDC is a requirement in TR 350-70.

Individuals selected to participate in Force Development Testing and Operational Testing will receive training using the materials contained in the

(Approved by the appropriate Proponents) NETTSP/TTSP in accordance with DA PAM 73-1 Test and Evaluation in Support of Systems Acquisition. At the conclusion of the training, prior to the start of user testing, these individuals will be certified based on the adequacy of the training. The USAACE DOTD will provide an Operational Test Readiness Statement (OTRS) per DA PAM 71-3 Test and Evaluation Policy and Test Officers Procedures Manual (TOPM) 73-151 to certify training for operators. The 128thAvn Bde will verify to USAACE DOTD that training is adequate for maintainer and support personnel.

Further products To Be Determined.

6.1.1.2.1 Courseware

The PM-Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE) will provide a CIRCM multi-media training support package that can be used to support institutional training at the 128th Avn Bde/USAACE, unit sustainment training and distance learning training. The PM will also be responsible for upgrading the TSP to reflect engineering changes to CIRCM. The TRADOC developed TTSP package will detail the concept of operations, effects on mission planning, capabilities and limitations of the equipment, and broadcast systems received by the system.

6.1.1.2.2 Courses

CIRCM augments existing ASE systems on the aircraft and the subject matter will be placed into existing ASE training lessons. The USAACE DOTD and 128th Avn Bde, as appropriate, will evaluate and validate all OEM commercial training. Upon completion of IOT, after DOTD evaluation of OEM commercial training task analysis, development, and training validation, a training approval memorandum will be submitted to Director, DOTD for approval of the OEM commercial operator training courses.

Flight School XXI. Operator training will be designed and developed for all aviators, maintenance test pilots, and instructor pilots. The institutional/individual training currently consists of introduction to ASE; including switchology, symbology and run-up and shut-down procedures. ASE and CIRCM are also presented in the simulators and mission simulators.

Advanced Operator Training. When the operator begins training in his advanced aircraft, ASE/CIRCM training will be presented in the classroom and in simulated flight training. The capabilities, vulnerabilities and limitations of CIRCM will be presented during simulated constructive and virtual exercises.

Maintainer Training. MOS specific training for the 15N, 15Y, 15F and 15K, 15R, 15T, and 15U will remain the same with the inclusion of the CIRCM tasks such as trouble shooting, repair and replacement, system functions and performing BIT tests. The functions of Built-In-Test (BIT) and correct interpretation of panel displays will be taught. Maintenance instruction will provide the student with a working knowledge of the major assemblies, sub-assemblies, Line Replaceable Units (LRUs), and Line Replaceable Modules (LRMs). The maintenance training courses shall be prepared at the functional level and may include classroom presentation using IMI and numerous hands-on-equipment practical exercises. Other high skill level courses involving supervision, inspection, advanced diagnostics, and troubleshooting will be taught in the appropriate ALC. If required, depot-level maintenance training will be provided to establish a depot-level repair capability for new or modified equipment, depot maintenance plant equipment, Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE), and Depot Maintenance Work Requests (DMWR). The NET manager will review DMWR or best commercial practice contractor material for training impact, and as required, develop, plan, program, coordinate, and monitor depot-level maintenance training, to include training for TMDE.

Professional Development Courses. Officer and Warrant officer professional development is the responsibility of the USAACE. During these courses, in both constructive and virtual simulation exercises, the capabilities and limitations of the CIRCM can be addressed during mission planning. The TACOPS professional development course will accurately present CIRCM functions and the employment of CIRCM for mission planning and exercises. The reconfigurable Aviation Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (AVCATT)-A with its tactical and logistic operations center modules will be used to provide repetitive, cost efficient, and realistic task loaded combined arms exercises.

Unit Force on Force Exercises. Units can practice the limitations and capabilities and tactical employment of the CIRCM in a simulated live training environment. The actual countermeasures can be deployed on electronic ranges to train the full capabilities and limitations of the CIRCM. Advanced threat emitters will provide the stimulus to the ASE/CIRCM systems and appropriate countermeasures employed. Training and actual countermeasures and decoys (eg., flares and chaff) will be used in the live simulated, collective environment.

6.1.1.2.3 Training Publications

a. The Material Developer will develop training products in coordination with the proponent. All TMs, user manuals, and STPs shall be created prior to NET and Institutional training to be available for download from an AKO or other

appropriate site. The CIRCM TSP will provide a structured training program that supports Soldier/Leader and staff training. All task development will be completed using the Training Development Capability (TDC) database. This will facilitate the production of training support products for delivery with TSS and the ability to rapidly update tasks and their instructional products using digital information.

b. TMs for Operators and Maintainers will be produced to military standard (MIL STD) and undergo a contractor validation and Government verification process to ensure accuracy and completeness. Operator, field and sustainment levels of maintenance will be called out in the Maintenance and Allocation Charts (MAC) as applicable in the Field and Sustainment Maintenance TMs. All calibration requirements, procedures, and schedules will be identified in operator and maintainer TMs.

6.1.1.2.4 Training Support Package (TSP)

a. Training Support Package- The current ASE TSP will be augmented by the CIRCM tasks. Equipment that the CIRCM replaces will be deleted from the ASE training package once full fielding is complete.

b. Collective/Warfighter TSP- The CIRCM will augment existing collective TSPs. A complete set of training products and materials will be provided to the unit during NET. This material will be added to the unit's existing ASE training program. The maximum use of collective, virtual, and live simulation will be used to train and sustain ASE/CIRCM critical collective tasks.

c. Common or Share Task TSP- The CIRCM will be included in the existing TSP for ASE for both operator and maintainer.

d. TADSS TSP- The CIRCM will be added to existing ASE systems of operators and maintainers. Current constructive, virtual, and live simulations will be updated to include RFCM. Threat emitters will be developed that will stimulate the CIRCM and training countermeasures will be used along with actual countermeasures to include training and actual flares and chaff.

e. TSP for collective tasks trained at the unit- For the USAACE the CIRCM collective tasks will fall under the ATM task of "Operate ASE." For the 128th

Avn Bde, new TSPs will be required for the CIRCM developed at the ELO level. The maintainer collective tasks will include RFCM in the ASE systems maintenance tasks.

f. TSP for individual tasks trained at the unit- The ASE critical tasks will include CIRCM for both the maintainer and the operator. The STRAP will be augmented to include training and live flares and chaff for HST and CTC rotations.

g. Institutional TSP- The CIRCM training materials, TADSS, etc., will be included in existing MOS training courses.

h. Operational TSP- This TSP will be developed for the IOT&E.

i. Self-Development TSP- Current Self-Development TSPs for the affected CIRCM MOSs will be updated/revise as needed.

j. Training Test Support Package- The contractor developed CIRCM TTSP will be provided to the tester for use in evaluating training for the CIRCM. The TTSP will include the POI, Soldiers Manuals, Trainers Guides, CATS changes, and Training Devices. The TTSP will also include embedded training components, training/actual countermeasures/decoys, threat emitters, technical documentation, and training extension materials.

6.1.1.3 TADSS

6.1.1.3.1 Training Aids

Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations (TADSS), Interactive Courseware (ICW), Computer Based Training (CBT), and Computer Aided Instruction (CAI) will be used to the maximum extent possible.

6.1.1.3.2 Training Devices

Training conducted with ASE training devices can be effectively used to train tasks associated with mission planning, decision making, and the tactical execution of unit missions. This allows the unit leaders to practice and rehearse different missions before deployment. During the AAR, the leader can identify weaknesses and retrain to correct weaknesses in a low cost environment to achieve the desired level of proficiency. The combination of ASE training devices and other live, virtual training will produce a synergistic effect on a unit's tactical proficiency. It will also permit post training and mission rehearsal of tactical operations that cannot be trained in the field because they are either too hazardous, expensive, or lack appropriate training facilities.

a. Operator Devices- Institutional training aids will include mock-ups, static displays, actual equipment, and desktop trainers as required to teach basic CIRCM operation. Desktop trainers will allow students to practice cockpit procedures that are steps in TRADOC selected critical tasks and must accurately replicate aircraft functionality to preclude negative habit transfer.

b. Maintainer Devices- Institutional training aids will include mock-ups, static displays, actual equipment, and desktop trainers as required to teach basic CIRCM operation. Desktop trainers will allow students to practice cockpit procedures that are steps in TRADOC selected critical tasks and must accurately replicate functionality to preclude negative habit transfer. Maintenance training devices must simulate the physical and functional fidelity necessary to train TRADOC selected critical tasks to applicable TRADOC standards. The primary platform avionics training devices for each airframe will be upgraded to support the CIRCM.

6.1.1.3.3 Simulators

Aviators require simulations that allow them to train as they will operate within a modular force construct, maintain proficiencies, and execute high fidelity aviation mission rehearsals. Key enablers for this vision are a network of common integrated training and operational Live, Virtual, Constructive, Gaming-Integrated Training Environment (LVCG-ITE) mission command centric capabilities at home station, combat training centers, and operations over-seas in permissive environments. Pilots need simulators to maintain proficiency in high risk tasks which would certainly include

operating their ASE. Examples of Operator Simulators that require modification to include CIRCM capabilities include, but are not limited to the following:

- Longbow Crew Trainer (LCT)
- Longbow Collective Training System
- CH-47F Transportable Flight Proficiency Simulator (TFPS)
- CH-47D Synthetic Flight Training Simulator (SFTS)
- UH-60 A/L Synthetic Flight Training Simulator (SFTS)
- UH-60M Transportable Blackhawk Operational Simulator (T-BOS)
- Flight School XXI Simulators
- Aviation Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (AVCATT)

Collective simulators must include an interactive and high SAF which models both the ASE and the effect of ASE on enemy systems. Simulators must use geo-specific terrain databases that achieve "fair-fight" interoperability level of fidelity. Achieving fair-fight interoperability will require correlation of terrain, weather, visualization objects databases, and Modeling and Simulation (M&S) fidelity. M&S fidelity is defined as "two or more simulations may be considered to be in a fair fight when differences in the simulation's performance characteristics have significantly less effect on the outcome of the conflict than actions taken by the simulation participants." The AVCATT and the Reconfigurable Collective Training Device (FSXXI) are the collective training simulators used to train at USAACE.

- L6: AH-64D Airframe&Engine Drive Train System Trainer
- L7: AH-64D Multiplex, Avionics, Visionics, Weapons&Electronic Systems Trainer
- L10: Crew Station Procedural Trainer
- CH-47: Chinook Avionics Trainer (CAT)
- CH-47D: Composite Maintenance Trainer (CMT)
- UH-60: Blackhawk Avionics Trainer

6.1.1.3.4 Simulations

PM-ASE will provide funding and SME support for providing CIRCM source data covering the full operational capability and the logistic requirements to the

National Simulation Center (NSC) for inclusion in all higher level constructive simulations. Modifications to One Semi-Automated Forces (One SAF) will be necessary to reflect the operational capability and the response of enemy missiles to CIRCM.

6.1.1.3.5 Instrumentation

The live devices for CIRCM training will be required to interface with Army Tactical Engagement Simulation System (Army TESS) Training to monitor and record the position, location, heading and weapon events. A Smart On-board Data Interface Module (SMODIM) provides each aircraft with a "kill" and "be killed" capability. The SMODIM processes and transmits data for monitoring and pairing of simulated aircraft weapon events.

If the aircraft is engaged, the SMODIM uses data bus signals from tactical sensors to decode and process the Real-Time Causality Assessment (RTCA) and transmit data back to the Mobile Command Center (MCC) ground station. Global Position System (GPS) and telemetry antennas are part of the Army TESS aircraft components. Once engaged, the SMODIM processes the ph/pk for an RTCA outcome and the TTM provides visual cues. The data is then transmitted by the SMODIM to the MCC on the ground through telemetry antenna.

Live CIRCM training solutions will require a Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) implementation. Any instrumentation systems must interoperate with the Army Battlefield Command (ABCS) and provide data in a format recognized by the LVCG-ITE. Compatibility with the Digital Range Training System (DTRS) and the Training Instrumentation System (TIS) will be required to support Force on Force (FOF) and Force on Target (FOT) venues at homestation.

6.1.1.4 Training Facilities and Land

Institutional training for the CIRCM will not require additional classroom space. Facility requirements for housing and maintaining CIRCM are the owning unit's responsibility and no new facilities are anticipated for the maintenance of the CIRCM.

6.1.1.4.1 Ranges

Range requirements will be in accordance with the Training Aid being used to execute the training and any additional requirements based on use of countermeasures dispensed. Flares for instance will require a hard deck in fire prone regions, while chaff dispensing will have to be coordinated as required with local controlling agencies.

6.1.1.4.2 Maneuver Training Areas (MTA)

6.1.1.4.3 Classrooms

Distance Learning Infrastructure: Any CIRCM DL products will be developed to be compatible with The Army Distributed Learning Program (TADLP), Classroom 21 (CRXXI) Classrooms, and Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) infrastructure specifications.

6.1.1.4.4 CTCs

To Be Determined

6.1.1.4.5 Logistics Support Areas

To Be Determined

6.1.1.4.6 Mission Command Training Centers (MCTC)

6.1.1.5 Training Services

6.1.1.5.1 Management Support Services

To Be Determined.

6.1.1.5.2 Acquisition Support Services

PM-ASE will procure the CIRCM Training and Training Devices using appropriate contract vehicles.

6.1.1.5.3 General Support Services

The PM is responsible for coordinating Army or contractor support and funding for the required general support services throughout the life cycle of the CIRCM.

6.1.2 Architectures and Standards Component

OV-1 Place Holder

6.1.2.1 Operational View (OV)



6.1.2.2 Systems View (SV)

To Be Determined

6.1.2.3 Technical View (TV)

To Be Determined

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

6.1.3.1 Management

Where possible, training capabilities developed to support CIRCM will use existing facilities and support infrastructure. The staff training estimate in support of the CIRCM will focus on the most efficient use of existing resources and precisely identify and quantify any expected shortfalls. Training development will focus on producing products that are capable of being used both in the institution and in the operational training domain and focused only on mission critical tasks. Training will incorporate the maximum use of simulators/simulation when available to mitigate cost and risk.

To determine how to best improve the quality and efficiency of instruction and training, students and instructors will be routinely asked to evaluate training events and products. This allows USAACE to provide the best quality of training with the least expenditure of resources.

6.1.3.1.1 Strategic Planning

The development and fielding of the CIRCM supports Army Transformation and Training Transformation and is consistent with the guidance found in:

- National Defense Strategies
- Joint Vision 2020
- The Army Plan and other Service Plans
- Future Force Documentation
- TRADOC supporting plan to the Army Transformation Campaign Plan (ATCP)

6.1.3.1.2 Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E)

To Be Determined

6.1.3.1.3 Research and Studies

Not Applicable

6.1.3.1.4 Policy and Guidance

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

TRADOC Regulations 350-70 and 71-20 Concept Development, Experimentation, and Requirements Determination.

6.1.3.1.5 Requirements Generation

This STRAP supports the CIRCM CDD. Due to the security classification of the CDD, it is not attached.

6.1.3.1.6 Synchronization

The fielding of the CIRCM will be synchronized with the following as applicable:

- Unit Set Fielding
- Army Transformation Campaign Plan (ATCP)
- Implementation Plan for Transforming DoD Training
- TADSS Distribution plans

6.1.3.1.7 Joint Training Support

Not Applicable

6.1.3.2 Evaluation

As part of the evaluation phase of the ADDIE process, Post Fielding Training Effectiveness Analysis (PFTEA) will be conducted. The purpose of this PFTEA will be to determine how effectively and efficiently CIRCM training is meeting user training requirements. The findings will be used to provide lessons learned information on the training development effort associated with training systems and/or product improvement.

A PFTEA will be conducted within 18-24 months of fielding the weapon system. Funding requirements will be identified by USAACE and HQ TRADOC to support the PFTEA process.

Institutional, operational, and self-development training (including training devices) will be analyzed in terms of cost and training effectiveness, user perceptions, user proficiency, and positive/negative aspects.

Other assessment tools will be used and include the following: training evaluation and analyses and monthly status reports.

6.1.3.2.1 Quality Assurance (QA)

QA Plans will be used in accordance with each installation's QA plan to ensure proper course auditing is complete. After Action Reviews (AARs) will be used to provide feedback on each course's content and instruction. Feedback will assist USAACE and 128th Avn Bde, Fort Eustis, VA in understanding and correcting training deficiencies and will provide information that may affect the next set of equipment and/or students.

6.1.3.2.2 Assessments

As part of the evaluation phase of the ADDIE process, Post Fielding Training Effectiveness Analysis (PFTEA) will be conducted. The purpose of this PFTEA will be to determine how effectively and efficiently CIRCM training is meeting user training requirements. The findings will be used to provide lessons

learned information on the training development effort associated with training systems and/or product improvement.

A PFTEA will be conducted within 18-24 months of fielding the weapon system. Funding requirements will be identified by USAACE and HQ TRADOC to support the PFTEA process.

Institutional, operational, and self-development raining (including training devices) will be analyzed in terms of cost and training effectiveness, user perceptions, user proficiency, and positive/negative aspects.

Other assessment tools will be used and include the following: training evaluation and analyses and monthly status reports.

6.1.3.2.3 Customer Feedback

The following tools will be used: Electronic media for surveys, help desks, collaboration, interviews, and questionnaires as applicable.

6.1.3.2.4 Lessons Learned/After-Action Reviews (AARs)

Training developers will use AARs described above to provide course material, as well as functional use evaluations. Training developers will use Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) documentation to analyze lessons learned from the field and will incorporate those lessons into CIRCM training as needed.

6.1.3.3 Resource

No training costs are estimated for the Research Development Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) phase of CIRCM development. All training costs are in procurement and are estimated as follows.

Fiscal Year	\$ in Millions
FY16	32.6
FY17	11.9
FY18	5.8
FY19	5.9
FY20	6.0
FY21	6.1
FY22	4.9
FY23	5.0
FY24	5.1
FY25	5.2
FY26	5.3
FY27	5.4
FY28	5.5
FY29	5.5
FY30	5.6
FY31	5.7
FY32	5.8

FY33	5.9
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7.0 Operational Training Domain

The objective of ASE/CIRCM operational training is unit and individual/crew combat readiness-the development of lethal teams, Soldiers, and leaders. Field commanders continue to employ the principles of Army training to train mission-essential tasks at the larger and smaller unit-level. Unit training will be experiential, hands-on and standards based. The intent will be to provide leaders, units, and Soldiers with a realistic, operationally relevant training environment that replicates conditions requiring direct action. Field commanders will continue to employ the principles of Army training to train mission essential tasks. Training of unit leaders will be accomplished by teaching and sustaining proficiency in individual and collective leader tasks. Live exercises at home station, local training areas, maneuver CTCs, and deployed training sites, will be required to validate proficiency. Training is conducted primarily at the platoon through Company level, depending on the training objectives of the commander. The commander selects tasks and missions to be trained based on his METL. Training conditions and standards are based on the appropriate Mission Training Plan (MTP).

Meeting these requirements will require an integrated enhanced Training and Leader Development Model, enabled by an integrated TSS that will link the Soldier and leader to the centers and schools and the CTCs through a Global Joint Training Infrastructure (GJTI) and the Integrated Training Environment (ITE). Units will conduct pre-deployment training at home stations and CTCs. They will also conduct rehearsal en route to the Area of Operations (AOs), while executing the mission in the AO, and during transition. During each phase of training, Soldiers will receive support from schools and centers.

7.1 Operational Training Concept and Strategy

Sustainment training for operators has been a difficult problem when training ASE. The skills and knowledge required to effectively employ ASE require constant reinforcement. Therefore, operational skills need to be reinforced in simulators, which must be kept up to date with the proper ASE systems and software updates to replicate the functions of the ASE against a threat in the unclassified arena. Section 6.1.1.3.2 *Simulators* covers this in more detail because most of the simulators used in the institution are the same as the simulators used in the field for sustainment. Sustainment training will be the responsibility of the unit commander. Training will be conducted by the leaders (individual through company). TSPs delivered with the CIRCM and locally designed training scenarios will be used to support training events.

In addition, operator sustainment training will use CBAT or another IMI program to sustain the operator knowledge of ASE capabilities, vulnerabilities, limitations and individual tasks. This IMI must be maintained for the entire life cycle of the CIRCM program while the equipment is fielded to the force.

Sustainment training for Soldiers assigned to maintain CIRCM may require a different training strategy. Maintenance training of most Army Aviation systems depends on maintenance personnel working on the system while it is installed on the aircraft to maintain their skills. This provides troubleshooting, removal and replacement, and validation of work through maintenance operational checks (MOCs) to complete the loop on training. In other words, maintenance skills depend on working on the aircraft to sustain skill proficiency. By fielding CIRCM to only a limited number of aircraft during the ARFORGEN process, maintainers in non fielded organizations will not be able to work on actual aircraft to maintain proficiency in the task of replacing these LRUs. CIRCM may require a permanent NET/DET team to conduct maintenance training during the ARFORGEN cycle when the equipment is installed on the aircraft at the gaining unit. This NET/DET team will have to carry a CMWS/CIRCM TADSS with them when visiting a new unit. This solution comes with a new PM-ASE expense for transportation and the current version of TADSS devices was not developed to support this sort of concept when it was initially fielded.

Collective Operator, Maintainer, and Support (OMS) skills and proficiency will be trained and sustained through live simulation exercises with other combined arms players whenever possible. However, the lack of combined arms resources and prohibitive Operations Tempo (OPTEMPO) costs, necessitate the need for organizational training using all four simulation environments (Live, Virtual, Constructive, and Gaming) with emphasis on constructive and virtual technology. CIRCM must be included in the current Aviation Combined Arms Tactical Trainer. CIRCM's effect on missiles needs to be reflected in the semi-automated forces used in the LVCG-ITE, coordinated with PEO-STRI. CIRCM will require a live force on force training capability. CIRCM itself must be capable of being safed in the live force on force mode to protect OPFOR Soldiers from being injured by inadvertant countermeasure emissions.

Exportable training support packages, Aircrew training manual, Soldier training publications, unit CATS, interactive multimedia instruction, training aids, desktop/part task trainers, procedural trainers, flight simulators, live force on force devices, and collective simulation capability are the products that will be available for the commander to train and sustain individual and collective skills. Training developers and unit Commanders must ensure the

sustainment training requirements for the CIRCM are integrated into current unit CATS of units fielded with the CIRCM.

7.1.1 Product Lines

The product lines will provide the capabilities that Trainers and Soldiers need to conduct training in the institution, operational, and self-development domains. The current ASE product lines will require upgrades to training aids, devices, current and future simulators and simulations in the Army inventory, software, hardware, databases, and TSPs and be delivered by the materiel developer to aviation institutional base and ACOM sites as needed.

The ASE training system interfaces with the LVC Training Environment through the Simulation Environment (SE) Core. SE Core is the Army's virtual component of the LVC Integrated Architecture. SE Core will develop new and integrate existing hardware and software products to create the Army's Common Virtual Environment (CVE). The objective will be to link system and non-system virtual simulations into a fully integrated training capability. SE Core is a key element in the Army's Training Transformation plan to link the Future Combat System's (FCS) embedded multi-mode (LVC) training capability with current and Stryker Forces and Joint-Interagency-Intergovernmental-Multinational (JIIM) virtual simulators. Once developed, SE Core's standard components will reduce redundancy, increase realism and facilitate an integrated LVC training environment. SE Core components include standard virtual visual models, Objective OneSAF (One Semi-Automated Force) (OOS) integration, standard terrain database generation process, master open format, dynamic terrain, atmospheric effects, CBRNE effects, and integrated After Action Review (AAR). Once developed, SE Core's standard components will reduce redundancy, increase realism and facilitate and integrated LVC training environment.

7.1.1.1 Training Information Infrastructure

7.1.1.1.1 Hardware, Software, and Communications Systems

7.1.1.1.2 Storage, Retrieval, and Delivery

7.1.1.1.3 Management Capabilities

7.1.1.1.4 Other Enabling Capabilities

7.1.1.2 Training Products

7.1.1.2.1 Courseware

7.1.1.2.2 Courses

7.1.1.2.3 Training Publications

7.1.1.2.4 TSP

7.1.1.3 TADSS

7.1.1.3.1 Training Aids

7.1.1.3.2 Training Devices

7.1.1.3.3 Simulators

Aviators require simulations that allow them to train as they will operate within a modular force construct, maintain proficiencies, and execute high fidelity aviation mission rehearsals. Key enablers for this vision are a network of common integrated training and operational Live, Virtual, Constructive, Gaming-Integrated Training Environment (LVCG-ITE) mission command centric capabilities at home station, combat training centers, and operations over-seas in permissive environments. Pilots need simulators to maintain proficiency in high risk tasks which would certainly include operating their ASE. Examples of Operator Simulators that require modification to include CIRCM capabilities include, but are not limited to the following:

- Longbow Crew Trainer (LCT)
- Longbow Collective Training System

- CH-47F Transportable Flight Proficiency Simulator (TFPS)
- CH-47D Synthetic Flight Training Simulator (SFTS)
- UH-60 A/L Synthetic Flight Training Simulator (SFTS)
- UH-60M Transportable Blackhawk Operational Simulator (T-BOS)
- Flight School XXI Simulators
- Aviation Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (AVCATT)

Collective simulators must include an interactive and high SAF which models both the ASE and the effect of ASE on enemy systems. Simulators must use geo-specific terrain databases that achieve "fair-fight" interoperability level of fidelity. Achieving fair-fight interoperability will require correlation of terrain, weather, visualization objects databases, and Modeling and Simulation (M&S) fidelity. M&S fidelity is defined as "two or more simulations may be considered to be in a fair fight when differences in the simulation's performance characteristics have significantly less effect on the outcome of the conflict than actions taken by the simulation participants." The AVCATT and the Reconfigurable Collective Training Device (FSXXI) are the collective training simulators used to train at USAACE.

- L6: AH-64D Airframe&Engine Drive Train System Trainer
- L7: AH-64D Multiplex, Avionics, Visionics, Weapons&Electronic Systems Trainer
- L10: Crew Station Procedural Trainer
- CH-47: Chinook Avionics Trainer (CAT)
- CH-47D: Composite Maintenance Trainer (CMT)
- UH-60: Blackhawk Avionics Trainer

7.1.1.3.4 Simulations

7.1.1.3.5 Instrumentation

7.1.1.4 Training Facilities and Land

Facility requirements for housing and maintaining CIRCM are the owning unit's responsibility and no new facilities are anticipated for the maintenance of the CIRCM.

7.1.1.4.1 Ranges

Range requirements will be in accordance with the Training Aid being used to execute the training and any additional requirements based on use of countermeasures dispensed. Flares for instance will require a hard deck in fire prone regions, while chaff dispensing will have to be coordinated as required with local controlling agencies.

Dedicated facilities in the form of electronic warfare ranges will be necessary to support live CIRCM training for both individual aircrews and units conducting ASE proficiency training. Due to cost and complexity, establishing new EW range facilities will be a DoD/Department of the Army responsibility.

7.1.1.4.2 Maneuver Training Areas (MTA)

Facility requirements for housing and maintaining CIRCM are the owning unit's responsibility and no new facilities are anticipated for maintenance of the CIRCM.

7.1.1.4.3 Classrooms

7.1.1.4.4 CTCs

7.1.1.4.5 Logistics Support Areas

7.1.1.4.6 Mission Command Training Centers (MCTC)

7.1.1.5 Training Services

7.1.1.5.1 Management Support Services

7.1.1.5.2 Acquisition Support Services

7.1.1.5.3 General Support Services

7.1.2 Architectures and Standards Component

7.1.2.1 Operational View (OV)



7.1.2.2 Systems View (SV)

7.1.2.3 Technical View (TV)

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

7.1.3.1 Management

Where possible, training capabilities developed to support CIRCM will use existing facilities and support infrastructure. The staff training estimate in support of the CIRCM will focus on the most efficient use of existing resources and precisely identify and quantify any expected shortfalls. Training development will focus on producing products that are capable of being used both in the institution and in the operational training domain and focused only on mission critical tasks. Training will incorporate the maximum use of simulators/simulation when available to mitigate cost and risk.

To determine how to best improve the quality and efficiency of instruction and training, students and instructors will be routinely asked to evaluate training events and products. This allows USAACE to provide the best quality of training with the least expenditure of resources.

7.1.3.1.1 Strategic Planning

To Be Determined

7.1.3.1.2 Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E)

To Be Determined

7.1.3.1.3 Research and Studies

To Be Determined

7.1.3.1.4 Policy and Guidance

To Be Determined

7.1.3.1.5 Requirements Generation

To Be Determined

7.1.3.1.6 Synchronization

To Be Determined

7.1.3.1.7 Joint Training Support

To Be Determined

7.1.3.2 Evaluation

7.1.3.2.1 Quality Assurance (QA)

7.1.3.2.2 Assessments

As part of the evaluation phase of the ADDIE process, Post Fielding Training Effectiveness Analysis (PFTEA) will be conducted. The purpose of this PFTEA will be to determine how effectively and efficiently CIRCM training is meeting user training requirements. The findings will be used to provide lessons learned information on the training development effort associated with training systems and/or product improvement.

A PFTEA will be conducted within 18-24 months of fielding the weapon system. Funding requirements will be identified by USAACE and HQ TRADOC to support the PFTEA process.

Institutional, operational, and self-development training (including training devices) will be analyzed in terms of cost and training effectiveness, user perceptions, user proficiency, and positive/negative aspects.

Other assessment tools will be used and include the following: training evaluation and analyses and monthly status reports.

7.1.3.2.3 Customer Feedback

7.1.3.2.4 Lessons Learned/After-Action Reviews (AARs)

7.1.3.3 Resource Processes

8.0 Self-Development Training Domain

8.1 Self-Development Training Concept and Strategy

This strategy applies to all CIRCM operators and maintainers. Learning is a lifelong process. Institutional, organizational, and operational training alone cannot provide the insight, intuition, imagination, and judgment needed in combat. This requires commanders at all levels to create an environment that encourages subordinates to establish personal and professional self-development goals. Further refinement of those interests should occur through personal mentoring by commanders and first line supervisors. Conduct of officer and NCO professional development programs are essential to leader development. Exploiting reach-back, distributed learning, and continuing education technologies support these programs.

Current ASE self-development products will be augmented to include CIRCM and prepared for common databases, distributed learning (DL) products will be designed to support reuse within applicable courses and will be accessible on systems worldwide. Training repositories will be reachable from the classrooms, remote locations, hardware platforms, barracks, homes, and business environments IAW applicable Information Assurance requirements and protocols. Capabilities will exist to support operator, maintainer, commander, leader, and staff development by providing access and connectivity to all levels of Army and joint knowledge systems. Learning management systems will be available that provide the capability to manage career-paths, determine and plan future training requirements and track training. The ability to access, retrieve, and complete secure, networked testing materials and receive results will allow students to monitor their progress and assess areas of strengths and weaknesses.

8.1.1 Product Lines

The ASE product lines provide the capabilities that trainers and Soldiers need to conduct training in the operational, and self-development domains. CIRCM will use the existing ASE product lines that will require upgrades to training aids, devices, simulators, simulation, software, hardware, databases, and TSPs and be delivered by the material developer to aviation institutional base and MACOM sites as needed.

8.1.1.1 Training Information Infrastructure

All training products will be developed in compliance with Army Training Information Architecture (ATIA). Web-based courseware will be developed as SCORM compliant and playable in a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser, (referred to as IE browser which can be found on the Army Gold Master page), in the distributed learning system digital training facility (DTF) and classroom XXI. Any CIRCM DL products will be developed to be compatible with the Army Distributed Learning Program and Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) infrastructure specifications.

8.1.1.1.1 Hardware, Software, and Communications Systems

Hardware, software, and communications systems will mirror those of the current ASE Systems.

8.1.1.1.2 Storage, Retrieval, and Delivery

Not Applicable

8.1.1.1.3 Management Capabilities

Information and training management capabilities will mirror those of the current ASE Systems.

8.1.1.1.4 Other Enabling Capabilities

Interoperability and data exchange as required by the Training Support System (TSS) will exist with the Army Training Integrated Architecture (ATIA), the Common Training Instrumentation Architecture (CTIA), and the LVC-IA to support the primary components of the TSS Training Information Infrastructure (TII). Additionally, the capability for common communications and data exchange operating environment integral to the Future Combat System (FCS) would be incorporated into the system.

8.1.1.2 Training Products

CIRCM training systems will require upgrades to software, hardware, databases, and TSPs be delivered by the Materiel Developer to aviation sites as needed for the life cycle of the system.

8.1.1.2.1 Courseware

See Paragraph 6.1.1.2.1

8.1.1.2.2 Courses

See Paragraph 6.1.1.2.2

8.1.1.2.3 Training Publications

The publications for operational training will include Army Doctrine Publications (ADPs), Army Doctrine Reference Publications (ADRP), Field Manuals (FMs), Training Circulars (TCs), Training Manuals (TMs), Technical Bulletin Orders, and Soldier Training Publications required to support the ASE training program. Those publications are defined in paragraph 6.1.1.2.3

8.1.1.2.4 Training Support Package (TSP)

See Paragraph 6.1.1.2.4

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

8.1.1.3.1 Training Aids

8.1.1.3.2 Training Devices

8.1.1.3.3 Simulators

8.1.1.3.4 Simulations

8.1.1.3.5 Instrumentation

8.1.1.4 Training Facilities and Land

8.1.1.4.1 Ranges

8.1.1.4.2 Maneuver Training Areas (MTA)

8.1.1.4.3 Classrooms

Current, standard 20 man classroom will be used for CIRCM training. Since the CIRCM will be included in current ASE training, existing classrooms will be used. See Paragraph 6.1.1.4.3

8.1.1.4.4 CTCs

8.1.1.4.5 Logistics Support Areas

8.1.1.4.6 Mission Command Training Centers (MCTC)

8.1.1.5 Training Services

8.1.1.5.1 Management Support Services

8.1.1.5.2 Acquisition Support Services

8.1.1.5.3 General Support Services

8.1.2 Architectures and Standards Component

Architectures and standards will provide the means to ensure integration and interoperability across product lines to support the CIRCM. Architectures are the structure of CIRCM training components, their relationship, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time. They will be the framework that describes missions, organizations, and systems; specifies interfaces and interrelationships amongst its various parts; and facilitates coordination and synchronization with internal and external interfaces. The CIRCM training system will be integrated into three types of architectures-organization, functional, and systems-each of which may

have operational, technical, and systems views.

8.1.2.1 Operational View (OV)

8.1.2.2 Systems View (SV)

8.1.2.3 Technical View (TV)

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

8.1.3.1 Management

Where possible, training capabilities developed to support CIRCM's self-development training will use existing facilities and support infrastructure. The staff training estimate in support of the CIRCM will focus on the most efficient use of existing resources and precisely identify and quantify any expected shortfalls. Training development will focus on producing products that are capable of being used both in the institution and in the operational training domain and focused only on mission critical tasks. Training will incorporate the maximum use of simulators/simulation when available to mitigate cost and risk.

To determine how to best improve the quality and efficiency of instruction and training, students and instructors will be routinely asked to evaluate training events and products. This allows USAACE to provide the best quality of training with the least expenditure of resources.

8.1.3.1.1 Strategic Planning

8.1.3.1.2 Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E)

8.1.3.1.3 Research and Studies

8.1.3.1.4 Policy and Guidance

8.1.3.1.5 Requirements Generation

8.1.3.1.6 Synchronization

8.1.3.1.7 Joint Training Support

8.1.3.2 Evaluation

Self-Development Domain evaluation will consist of self-assessment and examination results of Computer-based Aircraft Survivability Equipment Training lessons, where applicable.

8.1.3.2.1 Quality Assurance (QA)

8.1.3.2.2 Assessments

A formal evaluation will be conducted after the training system has been in the field for a sufficient time for the sustainment training program to stabilize. Typically, this would be within 12 to 24 months after the initial fielded unit is operationally capable, or when problems are reported (e.g., high attrition course rates or ACOM complaints). This evaluation will determine the computer-based Aircraft Survivability Equipment training program's costs and effectiveness for the fielded system. Specific areas in the evaluation process include positive and negative aspects of operator and maintainer training, comparison of actual costs to projected costs for all training systems, relationships between sustainment training and Soldier proficiency, needed improvements to training in terms of cost, time, and effectiveness and Soldiers' perceptions of training at the service school and at the units.

8.1.3.2.3 Customer Feedback

8.1.3.2.4 Lessons Learned/After-Action Reviews (AARs)

8.1.3.3 Resource Processes

A Milestone Annex

Training Development Milestone Schedules

SYSTEM MILESTONE SCHEDULE:				PAGE: 1				REQUIREMENTS CONTROL SYMBOL: N/A												
SYSTEM: CIRCM				TRADOC SCHOOL: N/A (COMMERCIAL)				AS OF DATE:												
COMPLETED BY: CW4 Damian Balthaser				OFFICE SYMBOL: ATZQ-TDD-O				TELEPHONE: (334) 255-2050												
TRAINING PACKAGE ELEMENT/PRODUCT: Individual - Operator and Maintainer Training																				
MILESTONES BY QUARTER																				
LEGEND:	FY 13				FY 14				FY 15				FY 16				FY 17			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Initial ITP																				
Annotated task list submitted																				
CAD submitted (N/A)																				
ITP																				
POI output of course																				

design																				
Resident course start date																				

NOTE -: Use one sheet for each Training Element or product and use as many sheets as required for a complete list.

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SYSTEM MILESTONE SCHEDULE:	PAGE: 2	REQUIREMENTS CONTROL SYMBOL: N/A
-----------------------------------	----------------	---

SYSTEM: CIRCM	TRADOC SCHOOL: N/A (COMMERCIAL)	AS OF DATE:
----------------------	---	--------------------

COMPLETED BY: CW4 Damian Balthaser	OFFICE SYMBOL: ATZQ-TDD-O	TELEPHONE: (334) 255-2050
--	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

TRAINING PACKAGE ELEMENT/PRODUCT: Force On Force

MILESTONES BY QUARTER

LEGEND:	FY 13				FY 14				FY 15				FY 16				FY 17			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q																
Initial ITP																				
Annotated task list submitted																				
CAD																				

submitted (N/A)																			
ITP																			
POI output of course design																			
Resident course start date																			

NOTE -: Use one sheet for each Training Element or product and use as many sheets as required for a complete list.

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SYSTEM MILESTONE SCHEDULE:	PAGE: 3	REQUIREMENTS CONTROL SYMBOL: N/A
-----------------------------------	----------------	---

SYSTEM: CIRCM	TRADOC SCHOOL: N/A (COMMERCIAL)	AS OF DATE:
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COMPLETED BY: CW4 Damian Balthaser	OFFICE SYMBOL: ATZQ-TDD-O	TELEPHONE: (334) 255-2050
--	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

TRAINING PACKAGE ELEMENT/PRODUCT: Training Aid Devices and Simulations (TADSS)

MILESTONES BY QUARTER

LEGEND:	FY 13				FY 14				FY 15				FY 16				FY 17			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q																
Initial ITP																				

Annotat ed task list submitt ed																				
CAD submitt ed (N/A)																				
ITP																				
POI output of course design																				
Residen t course start date																				
NOTE -: Use one sheet for each Training Element or product and use as many sheets as required for a complete list.																				

SYSTEM MILESTONE SCHEDULE:	PAGE: 4	REQUIREMENTS CONTROL SYMBOL: N/A
SYSTEM: CIRCM	TRADOC SCHOOL: 128th Avn Bde	AS OF DATE:
COMPLETED BY: CW4 Damian Balthaser	OFFICE SYMBOL: ATZQ-TDD-0	TELEPHONE: (334) 255-2050
TRAINING PACKAGE ELEMENT/PRODUCT: IMI - Flight/Maintainer		

	MILESTONES BY QUARTER																			
LEGEND:	FY 13				FY 14				FY 15				FY 16				FY 17			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Initial ITP																				
Annotated task list submitted																				
CAD submitted (N/A)																				
ITP																				
POI output of course design																				
Resident course start date																				
NOTE -: Use one sheet for each Training Element or product and use as many sheets as required for a complete list.																				
<p>COMMENTS: 1 -Course designed for Officer (15A) and for Warrant Officer (153B or equivalent).</p> <p>2 - <u>Upon DOTD approval</u>, this course will award the MOS 153L to RC Warrant Officers and ASI B4 to AC and RC Officers and AC Warrant Officers.</p>																				

SYSTEM MILESTONE SCHEDULE:				PAGE: 5				REQUIREMENTS CONTROL												
								SYMBOL: N/A												
SYSTEM: CIRCM				TRADOC SCHOOL: N/A (COMMERCIAL)				AS OF DATE:												
COMPLETED BY: CW4 Damian Balthaser				OFFICE SYMBOL: ATZQ-TDD-O				TELEPHONE: (334) 255-2050												
TRAINING PACKAGE ELEMENT/PRODUCT: Maintainer																				
MILESTONES BY QUARTER																				
LEGEND:	FY 13				FY 14				FY 15				FY 16				FY 17			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Initial ITP																				
Annotated task list submitted																				
CAD submitted (N/A)																				
ITP																				
POI output of course design																				
Resident course start																				

date																			
NOTE -: Use one sheet for each Training Element or product and use as many sheets as required for a complete list.																			

TRAINING DEVELOPMENT MILESTONE				PAGE 1 OF		REQUIREMENTS CONTROL				
SCHEDULE - SHEET A				1 PAGES		SYMBOL				
SYSTEM			CIRCM		OFFICE SYMBOL			AS OF DATE		
POINTS OF CONTACT			NAME			OFFICE SYMBOL		TELEPHONE		
MATERIEL COMMAND			Daryl Gorff							
TRADOC PROPONENT			CW4 Damian Balthaser			ATZQ-TDD-O		(334) 255-2050		
TCM										
CD:										
TD:			Amber Montgomery			ATZQ-TDD-O		(334) 255-0435		
ATSC:										
SUPPORTING PROPONENTS:										
ITEM		DATE	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/POC				TELEPHONE			
MNS:										
SMMP:										
MRD:										
ILSMP:										
TTSP:										
QQPRI:										
BOIP:										
NETP:										

B References

STRAP References

1. Memorandum, AMCMP-CATT, 18 May 1995, subject: Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (CATT) Core.
2. Memorandum, ATIC-DM, 27 March 2000, subject: Operational Requirements Document (ORD) for the Aviation Combined Arms Tactical Trainer and Aviation Reconfigurable Manned Simulator (AVCATT-A), CARD #05029.
3. Operational Requirements Document (ORD), 28 Jan 99
4. Initial Capabilities Document (ICD), 15 March 04.
5. Capability Development Document (CDD) Version 9.0, 25 September 05.
6. Capability Production Document (CPD), N/A

NOTE: As other publication and document data become available, this STRAP will be updated to reflect those changes.

The following is a list of references utilized in the production of this publication.

ADP 1 The Army; 27 September 2012

ADP 7-0 Training Units and Developing Leaders; 23 August 2012

ADRP 7-0 Training Units and Developing Leaders; 23 August 2012

FM 3-04.111 Aviation Brigades; 7 December 2007

FM 3-04.140, CHG 1 Helicopter Gunnery; 17 April 2006

FM 3-04.513 Aircraft Recovery Operations; 21 July 2008

FM 1-564 Shipboard Operations; 29 June 1997

TC 3-04.93 Aeromedical Training for Flight Personnel 31 August 2009

TC 3-04.7 Army Aviation Maintenance 2 February 2010

TC 3-04.72 Aviation Life Support System Management Program; 15 October
2009

TP 525-8-2 w/C1 The Army Learning Model; 6 June 2011

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	
v1.2.5 Robert Carter 2013/04/29 - 2013/05/09	Document Accepted As Written			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2.4 Approvals - Michael P Donohue 2013/04/29 - 2013/05/09	Document Accepted As Written			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2.4 Approvals - Robert A Story 2013/04/23 - 2013/05/03	Document Accepted As Written			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2.3 Approvals - Michael P Donohue 2013/03/13 - 2013/03/23	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2.3 Approvals - Robert A Story 2013/03/13 - 2013/03/23	Document Accepted As Written			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2.1 Approvals - Robert A Story 2013/03/12 - 2013/03/22	Document Rejected			2	0	0	1	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - HQDA G2 2013/01/10 - 2013/01/25	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - HQDA G2 - Alternate POC 2013/01/10 - 2013/01/25	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-

v1.2 Army - USASOC 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - USAREUR 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	Document Accepted As Written	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - USARC G7 (US Army Reserve Cmd) 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - USAACE - Aviation School 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
v1.2 Army - TRADOC_ARCIC 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - TRADOC G-3/5 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - TRADOC Command Safety Office 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - TCM- Live 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - TCM dL 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - TCM ATIS 2012/12/12 -	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-

2013/01/15									
v1.2 Army - PEO- STRI Customer Support Group 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	Document Accepted As Written	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - PEO Aviation 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - MCoE - Infantry&Armor School 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - Combined Arms Center 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - CAC-T; Training Management Dir 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - AVNCoE Aviation Logistics School 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - ATSC TSAID 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - ATSC Fielded Devices 2012/12/12 - 2013/01/15	No Comments Submitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.2 Army - ATSC	4	7	0	3	7	0	1	0	0

2012/10/09 - 2012/11/08										
v1.1 Peer - PEO- STRI Customer Support Group 2012/10/09 - 2012/11/08	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
v1.1 Peer - PEO-EIS 2012/10/09 - 2012/11/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.1 Peer - CAC-T; Training Management Dir 2012/10/09 - 2012/11/08	4	37	0	4	36	0	0	1	0	
v1.1 Peer - AVNCoE Aviation Logistics School 2012/10/09 - 2012/11/08	No Comments Submitted			0	0	0	0	0	0	-
v1.1 Peer - ATSC 2012/10/09 - 2012/11/08	9	8	0	5	8	0	4	0	0	

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

ATZQ-TD

MAY 1 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Approval of the System Training Plan (STRAP) Version 1.2 for the Common Infrared Counter Measures (CIRCM) - Increment 1

1. Reference: System Training Plan Version 1.2, Common Infrared Counter Measures (CIRCM) - Increment 1.
2. The STRAP for the CIRCM is approved. Approved STRAP will be posted to the Central Army Registry (CAR) website <https://atiam.train.army.mil/catalog/catalog/search.htm>.
3. The USAACE DOTD POC for this action is: Mr. Andrew Lecuyer, 5-2584, DSN (558) email andrew.b.lecuyer.civ@mail.mil, US Army Aviation Center of Excellence, ATTN: ATZQ-TDT-N, Fort Rucker, AL 36362-5202.

FOR THE COMMANDER:


SHAWN PRICKETT *DSP/ery*
Colonel, Aviation
Director of Training and Doctrine