Headquarters
United States Army Europe
Wiesbaden, Germany

Headquarters
United States Army Installation Management Command,
Europe Region
Sembach, Germany

Army in Europe
Regulation 350-220*

10 September 2013

Training

Training Support

***This regulation supersedes AE Regulation 350-220, 19 September 2007.**

For the Commander:

JAMES B. MINGO
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

Official:

DWAYNE J. VIERGUTZ
Chief, Army in Europe
Document Management

Summary. This regulation—

● Prescribes policy and procedures for requesting and using training support (TS) facilities and resources available in the USAREUR area of responsibility (AOR).

● Provides information about what TS facilities and resources are available in the USAREUR AOR.

● Must be used with AE Regulation 350-1.

Summary of Change. This revision—

● Changes the title of the regulation and broadens the scope from "home-station training support" to "training support."

● Updates responsibilities (para 4).

● Eliminates references to out-of-date or dynamically changing doctrine on deployment models and warfighting functions, and defines generic, stable TS category definitions (paras 5 through 7).

● Revises information to match the transformed Seventh United States Army Joint Multinational Training Command (JMTC) TS organizational structure (paras 8 and 9).

● Adds and expands information about TS resources, capabilities, and availability (sec III).

● Updates the backward-planning timeline for requesting Italian-provided TS resources (para 17d and fig 4).

● Provides information about requesting and scheduling TS resources (sec IV).

● Prescribes requirements for and provides information about installation-provided support of the TS mission (sec VI).

● Updates the references (app A).

● Updates the One-Stop Support contact information (app B).

● Provides a list of AE TS assets and facilities by location (app C).

● Provides a list of task-organized JMTC activities (app D).

● Provides revised templates for boundary and warning signs (app E).

● Incorporates administrative changes throughout.

Applicability. This regulation applies to USAREUR major subordinate and specialized commands, IMCOM-Europe, and all other U.S. Army units conducting home-station or deployed training in the USAREUR AOR (to include CONUS-based Reserve Component units conducting an overseas deployment training program mission or overseas mission-support deployment).

Records Management. Records created as a result of processes prescribed by this regulation must be identified, maintained, and disposed of according to AR 25-400-2. Record titles and descriptions are available on the Army Records Information Management System website at *https://www.arims.army.mil*.

Supplementation. Organizations will not supplement this regulation without approval of the G37 Training and Exercise Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR (AEOP-TD).

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the G37 Training and Exercise Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR (DSN 475-8959). Users may suggest improvements to this regulation by sending DA Form 2028 through the Seventh United States Army Joint Multinational Training Command (AETT-TS), Unit 28130, APO AE 09114-8130, to the USAREUR G3 (AEOP-TD), Unit 29351, APO AE 09014-9351.

CONTENTS

SECTION VI
SUPPORT PROVIDED BY IMCOM-EUROPE

Appendixes

Figures

Glossary

SECTION I
INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE

a. Intent. This regulation—

(1) Prescribes policy, procedures, and guidance for requesting and obtaining home-station (HS) and deployed training support (TS) in the USAREUR area of responsibility (AOR).

(2) Provides a single source of information about TS resources and facilities available in the USAREUR AOR.

(3) Explains the structure of the United States Army Training Support Activity, Europe (TSAE).

(4) Provides information about the responsibilities and support roles of other agencies that provide TS resources and facilities.

(5) Is designed for use in conjunction with AE Regulation 350-1, AE Regulation 350-10, and AE Regulation 350-22. AE Regulation 350-1 is the source document for training requirements for USAREUR units. AE Regulation 350-220 is the companion document that explains which TS assets are available to meet those requirements. AE Regulation 350-10 prescribes policy and provides procedures for using allied and USAREUR major training areas. AE Regulation 350-22 prescribes policy and provides procedures governing off-installation maneuvers in Germany.

b. Audience. This regulation—

(1) Provides information about TS for commanders, operations officers, and leaders at all levels to use when planning resources for training.

(2) Serves as a reference for all Army in Europe leaders and for every Soldier and Army unit participating in training in the USAREUR AOR.

2. REFERENCES

Appendix A lists references.

3. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

The glossary defines abbreviations and terms.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. USAREUR G3. The USAREUR G3 will—

(1) Exercise general staff responsibility for planning, directing, and supervising training of the following:

(a) Army units that are permanently assigned to the European theater.

(b) Army Reserve Component (that is, United States Army Reserve or Army National Guard) units based in CONUS that are conducting Overseas Deployment Training program missions or overseas mission-support deployments in the USAREUR AOR.

(c) Units conducting contingency operations in the USAREUR AOR.

(d) Units deployed to or on temporary duty in the European theater for training.

(2) Serve as the coordinating agent to—

(a) Coordinate TS actions involving IMCOM-Europe.

(b) Provide technical subject-matter expertise for negotiations hosted by the Agreements Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G8, HQ USAREUR, concerning international agreements with the following:

1. The Italian General Defense Staff for U. S. Army use of Italian-owned training areas and ranges.

2. Foreign militaries for U.S. Army use of foreign training areas for Partnership-for-Peace (PfP) and bilateral exercises.

b. Aviation Division, G33 Operations Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR. The Chief, Aviation Division, is the USAREUR proponent for aviation policy, standardization, and training. The Commander, Seventh United States Army Joint Multinational Training Command (JMTC), is the proponent for combined-arms expeditionary aviation training (d below).

c. USAREUR Engineer. The USAREUR Engineer will—

(1) Oversee engineering support as the senior engineer in theater and resolve issues relating to engineer-specific doctrine, organizations, training, leader development, material, and Soldier systems in Europe.

(2) Monitor overall training programs of engineer units to ensure compliance with current doctrine, policy, and guidance.

(3) Provide staff proponency for engineer support of USAREUR, including all of the following:

(a) Combat engineering, military troop construction, exercise-related construction, and topographic engineering.

(b) Facilities engineering, housing, real estate, and base camp master planning for contingency missions.

(4) Oversee and manage the USAREUR theater geospatial information and services support to military operations and coordinate geospatial production matters with the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

d. USAREUR G8. According to USEUCOM Directive 5-13 and AE Regulation 1-3, the Agreements Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G8, HQ USAREUR, conducts all negotiations of international agreements with foreign militaries for U.S. Army use of foreign training areas. The Agreements Division will coordinate these negotiations for PfP events, bilateral exercises, and support for U.S. Army Forces stationed in foreign host nations (HNs) with subject-matter experts from the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR, and the Office of the Judge Advocate (OJA), HQ USAREUR.

e. USAREUR Judge Advocate. According to USEUCOM Directive 5-13 and AE Regulation 1-3, the OJA, HQ USAREUR, will provide legal advice in the areas of international and operational law for negotiations described in subparagraph d above.

f. JMTC. The Commander, JMTC, will—

(1) Serve as the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, G3 (Training), USAREUR, and as the proponent for TS in the European theater.

(2) Coordinate actions with IMCOM-Europe that involve joint use, third-party use, land use, and user rights of local training areas (LTAs).

(3) Provide TS resources for units training in Europe at HS, major training areas (MTAs), and deployed locations in the USAREUR AOR.

(4) Coordinate the development and standardization of TS policy, publications, systems, simulations, and devices.

(5) Recommend priorities to the USAREUR G3 for allocating, distributing, and constructing resources and facilities to support the total training effort.

(6) Provide home-station training (HST), deployed training, and contingency operation TS, through the TSAE, to Army units throughout the USAREUR AOR.

(7) Execute policy and procedures for TS in the USAREUR AOR through the Director, TSAE.

(8) Be responsible, through the JMTC Safety Office, for the safety certification of all ranges and training areas in the USAREUR AOR.

(a) The JMTC Safety Office and the Italian Army General Staff Infrastructure Inspector Office must jointly grant safety certification for U.S.-controlled ranges in Italy.

(b) The JMTC Safety Office and the appropriate HN agency must jointly grant safety certification for U.S.-controlled ranges in non-NATO countries in the USAREUR AOR.

g. TSAE. The Director, TSAE, is the USAREUR executive agent for policy governing TS at unit HSs and for units deployed to locations in Europe. The Director, TSAE, will—

(1) Be responsible for all Army live and virtual TS in Europe.

(2) Oversee all HS and deployed TS facilities in the European theater, which includes LTAs, small-arms firing ranges, and training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS).

(3) Provide funding support and management for the TSAE headquarters, regional training support divisions (RTSDs), and training support centers (TSCs).

(4) Present USAREUR visual information (VI) training and common-support needs at HQDA steering committee meetings.

(5) Provide TS resources through the RTSDs to Army units that are training in the USAREUR AOR, according to HQDA and USAREUR TS requirements.

(6) Develop and publish guidance to regulate training facilities and assets, and ensure unit compliance with that guidance and the resulting procedures. This guidance is the basis for RTSD and TSC standing operating procedures (SOPs).

(a) For U.S.-controlled local training facilities in Germany, RTSDs and TSCs must provide copies of their SOPs to the German military representative at the designated *Landeskommandos* in the

applicable German State, in accordance with the 1993 Bilateral Administrative Agreement to the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Supplementary Agreement.

(b) For U.S.-controlled facilities in Italy, RTSDs and TSCs must provide copies of their SOPs to the Italian base commander within whose command the facility resides, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Italy and the Department of Defense of the United States of America Concerning Use of Installations/Infrastructure by U.S. Forces in Italy.

(7) Maintain appropriate liaison through local RTSD chiefs with all of the following:

(a) Commanders and operations officers of all brigade and higher units that are training in the USAREUR AOR.

(b) United States Army garrison (USAG) commanders and staff to ensure unity of effort and effective coordination with local HN officials on TS issues.

(c) Local HN forestry officials.

(8) Redistribute TS resources among RTSDs as required to meet TS demands.

(9) Provide a TS staff in sufficient strength and of appropriate skill level to accomplish TS missions as outlined in this regulation, Army Regulation 350-1, AE Regulation 350-1, the USAREUR mission-essential task list (METL), and CG, USAREUR, training guidance.

(a) The staff will be organized and equipped to support the training requirements of the unit and Soldier population in each regional support area.

(b) The Director, TSAE, periodically reviews the location, organization, area responsibilities, personnel authorizations, and assignment-fill levels of the RTSDs and TSCs.

(10) Implements the Range and Training Land Program (RTLP) in the USAREUR AOR, to include all of the following:

(a) Funding support and management of training-range operations funds for maintenance.

(b) Upgrading LTAs and range facilities as needed.

(c) Prioritizing range and training-land projects.

(d) Administering joint-use agreements.

(11) Oversee the development and submission of the RTLP 6-year Range Development Plan (RDP). The RDP is designed to facilitate the correction of shortfalls identified during the continuous assessment of training facilities and coordination with supported tactical units.

(12) Implement the Army's Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program in the USAREUR AOR. This includes providing funding support and managing land rehabilitation and maintenance funds.

(13) Oversee the development and submission of the ITAM 6-year Work Plan Analysis Module. This module is designed to correct the degradation of USAREUR training lands identified during continuous monitoring of the condition of USAREUR training areas.

(14) Develop standards for USAREUR ranges, LTAs, RTSDs, and TSCs, and ensure standards are met through an assistance-oriented organizational inspection program.

(15) Oversee the scheduling of all USAREUR-controlled training facilities except for the following:

(a) The Grafenwöhr Training Area (GTA).

(b) The United States Army Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC).

(c) The Joint Multinational Simulation Center (JMSC).

(16) Establish policy to ensure authorization of joint and third-party use of HN training facilities and land occurs only when a formal agreement exists in accordance with AE Regulation 1-3.

(a) The Italian Government retains ownership and management of all Italian training facilities, ranges, and land, to include that which is located on bases where U.S. Forces are stationed. Based on this HN management and according to the current SOFA with Italy, a formal agreement in accordance with AE Regulation 1-3 is not required for joint and third-party use of Italian training facilities and land because Italy individually approves each user-nation.

1. U.S. use of training facilities on Italian bases where U.S. Forces are stationed is granted by technical agreements that are specific to each Italian base command region according to the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between DOD and the Italian Ministry of Defense.

2. U.S. use of any Italian training facility outside of bases where U.S. Forces are stationed is governed by the MOU specific to each range, training land, or facility and negotiated by United States Army Africa/Southern European Task Force (USARAF/SETAF) with the Italian General Defense Staff.

3. For ranges and training facilities in Italy at which the United States has no negotiated MOU, the Italian Army will grant access on a fair-share basis with U.S. units competing on an equal basis with like-sized Italian units.

(b) Joint or third-party use of all other HN training facilities or land requires a formal agreement.

(17) Analyze requests for agreements concerning joint and third-party use of training facilities according to AE Regulation 1-3 to ensure the agreement is in the best interest of the U.S. Army. This does not apply to Italy or the Benelux.

(18) Provide logistics management and accountability of TADSS and VI resources in the USAREUR AOR, including procurement, receipt, distribution, accountability, temporary loans, and maintenance.

(19) Develop and implement recurring systems and reports designed to capture critical data relative to the availability, readiness, and use of ranges, TADSS, training areas, and training facilities, and to capture data relating to common VI support resources that cost more than $3,000.

(20) Coordinate new equipment training for support personnel and personnel in supported units who operate or maintain newly fielded or modified TADSS.

(21) Provide a deployable, fully instrumented TS package with a digital after-action review (AAR) capability for use by units training anywhere in the USAREUR AOR.

(22) Manufacture nonstandard TADSS as required by units training in the USAREUR AOR.

(23) Assign program monitors or technical oversight representatives for all USAREUR TADSS operated or maintained by contractors.

(24) Coordinate maintenance and repair on all TADSS and VI equipment assigned to RTSDs and TSCs.

(25) Develop, monitor, and evaluate manager and employee training programs for USAREUR TS personnel at the RTSDs and TSCs.

(26) Coordinate all USAREUR TS information technology funding requirements, issues, and actions through the JMTC G6.

(27) Provide a single POC for TS in USAREUR communities outside the GTA and Hohenfels Training Area (HTA) military communities.

h. JMSC. The Director, JMSC—

(1) Provides training that supports mission command, security-force assistance, and building partner capacity.

(2) Provides operationally relevant and tailored training environments with the right mix of service, joint, interagency, and multinational capabilities, integrated through high-fidelity and low overhead simulations at the optimal locations to meet training objectives of commanders, units, and individual Soldiers.

(3) Serves as the Army in Europe Director of Simulations for simulation programs and funding coordination. This involves providing vision and direction for the JMSC and five associated mission command and simulation training centers in Europe.

(4) Provides or coordinates to provide a source for all Army constructive and gaming TS for the Army in Europe.

(5) Provides mission command training (for brigade combat teams (BCTs) and below) and facilitates training (division through combined joint task force) by integrating live, virtual, constructive, and gaming (LVC-G) simulations to create training environments that enable combatant command commanders to certify forces for overseas contingency operations (OCO), validate operation plans, and accomplish training objectives within a unified-land-operations training environment.

(6) Provides, uses, and sustains the JMTC Digital University web portal to improve the proficiency of mission command systems for the Army in Europe.

(7) Manages day-to-day operations of the JMSC.

i. JMRC. The JMRC is the only Europe-based U.S. combat training center (CTC). With its worldwide mobile training capability, the JMRC—

(1) Trains leaders, staffs, and units up to BCT (+) size, from both the U.S. Forces and multinational partners, to dominate in conducting unified land operations anywhere in the world, now and in the future.

(2) Trains USAREUR leaders, staffs, units, and partner nations (PNs) to be versatile, expeditionary, agile, lethal, sustainable, and interoperable, as well as capable of successfully executing unified land operations against an array of threats anywhere in the world.

(3) Provides a training platform for the generating force.

(4) Continuously improves the operational training environment to ensure that JMRC training is relevant to current and future operational environments. To this end, JMRC seeks interagency support for rotations and training, and sends select observer/controller and trainers (OC-Ts) and JMRC staff personnel on temporary duty missions into the Afghanistan theater of operations to visit partner forces and gather information about PN and enemy doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).

(5) Interacts with PNs to build the capacity of their forces and develops interoperability capabilities while training U.S. personnel to become more comfortable in diverse cultural environments. To help USAREUR develop a persistent engagement strategy, JMRC will—

(a) Enhance the JMRC police operational mentoring and liaison team (POMLT) training capability to support the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) developmental assistance to the Afghan National Police. JMRC POMLT training prepares POMLT members to coach, teach, mentor, and provide the conduit for liaison and, when necessary, support the operational planning and employment of the supported Afghan National Police unit.

(b) Continuously improve the JMRC capability to train PNs to deploy in support of ISAF.

NOTE: JMRC will continue to develop the concept of deploying the mobile training team capability to PN locations to train their forces to deploy in support of ISAF.

(6) Continues to support the Kosovo Force (KFOR) mission. JMRC will train the participating leaders, staffs, and units in a scenario based on the current KFOR operational environment. JMRC incorporates lessons learned and draws on subject-matter experts to prepare units for peace-support operations, deterrent presence, and contingency operations in Kosovo.

(7) Promotes the JMRC leader development program on unified land operations with emphasis on offensive and defensive operations against a hybrid threat. JMRC will also ensure that the 1st Battalion, 4th Infantry Regiment, develops leaders to portray the hybrid threat.

(8) Establishes a civilian professional development program nested within the Army Civilian Education System institutional and self-developmental training domains. This civilian development program should provide a relevant, multiskilled, and agile civilian workforce capable of supporting JMRC's many requirements. The program audience will include at least all of the following:

(a) JMRC staff civilian employees.

(b) Instrumentation Training Analysis Computer Simulations and Support staff.

(c) The Civilian on the Battlefield professional cadre.

(9) Establishes a knowledge management system capable of capturing lessons learned from O/C-T alignment with PNs as well as JMRC rotations and training with multinational units. JMRC is uniquely positioned to quickly collect, analyze, learn, and distribute best practices from U.S. Forces and PNs that can contribute to improving U.S. Army and NATO doctrine.

(10) Conducts small-scale force-protection exercises quarterly and large-scale post-wide Force-protection exercises semiannually. Exercises should test JMRC capability to provide support to the USAG Hohenfels and augment the USAG with additional resources as necessary.

j. Combined Arms Training Center (CATC). The CATC is responsible for manning and funding digital training facilities (DTFs).

k. JMTC G8. The JMTC G8 will—

(1) Coordinate and manage funds for training in USAREUR.

(2) Manage and perform all of the following METL-related tasks in support of Planning, Programming, Budgeting, & Execution System duties:

(a) Provide manpower and equipment documentation.

(b) Plan, develop, and administer the management and analysis programs.

(3) Manage funds and appropriations normally limited to 2020 OMA funding appropriations and multinational training funds, which may be sourced by acquisition and cross-servicing agreement orders (AE Form 1-3A), 1206 authority, or external agencies (for example, USEUCOM, HQDA).

l. Commanders of USAREUR Major Subordinate Commands and Specialized Commands. Commanders of USAREUR major subordinate commands and specialized commands will—

(1) Formulate training guidance in their commands concerning the priority and use of TS assets based on AR 350-1, AE Regulation 350-1, AE Regulation 350-220, and CG, USAREUR, training guidance.

(2) As required by HQDA or other headquarters, provide feedback on device fielding plans, TADSS support, and system training plans. Units will provide a copy of the feedback to the Director, TSAE, as well as to the requesting headquarters.

m. IMCOM-Europe. IMCOM-Europe will—

(1) Provide sustainment, restoration, and modernization (SRM) funds and project execution for all Army in Europe TS facilities, including those for all U.S.-controlled ranges and LTAs in the USAREUR AOR. HQDA allocates funding to HQ IMCOM for this. Specifically, IMCOM-Europe will—

(a) Ensure, through the local USAG directorate of public works (DPW), all TS facilities are maintained and operational at all times.

(b) Provide SRM-funded design-engineering support, normally through the local USAG DPW, for RTLP and ITAM projects on request.

(2) Supervise the submission process for the Installation Status Report (ISR).

(a) A portion of the ISR identifies the maintenance status of each TS facility in USAREUR. HQDA uses this information to prioritize SRM funding for repairing, maintaining, and sustaining training facilities and assets.

(b) USAGs will use these funds to correct TSC deficiencies identified and prioritized in their reports. As tenant units, TSCs can expect to receive SRM funds based on their needs and support requirements.

(3) Coordinate HN and U.S. law-enforcement responses, as well as community leader responses, to encroachment and vandalism of ranges, training areas, and training facilities.

(4) Provide and maintain boundary and warning signs for LTAs and ranges. Paragraph 33 provides specific guidance and requirements for language, placement, and maintenance of signs. Appendix E provides sign templates.

(5) In coordination with the general officer senior mission commander, local units, and law-enforcement agencies, provide force protection for ranges, training areas, and training facilities.

(6) Include the local regional mission support element (that is, the local RTSD chief or the local TSC chief) as voting members of their real property planning boards.

(7) Allocate sufficient space and real property in the community master plans to execute required HS TS as outlined in this regulation and AE Regulation 350-1.

n. USAG Director of Plans, Training Mobilization and Security (DPTMS). The local USAG DPTMS will include the local TSC assets in the USAG antiterrorist program and security measures to include procedures for protection and evacuation during a heightened alert status.

o. USAG Safety Officers. USAG safety officers will—

(1) Provide TSCs timely notification before a safety inspection in the TSC area.

(2) Provide results of TSC facility safety inspections as soon as the inspection is complete.

(3) If required, provide assistance to prioritize local DPW workorders or service requests based on safety factors.

(4) As required, attend training-facility design meetings to identify USAG safety concerns.

NOTE: The Safety Office, JMTC, remains the final safety approval authority for facility projects on all existing and new training facilities.

p. USAG Directors of Emergency Services (DESs). USAG DESs will—

(1) Provide support and assistance through the USAG provost marshal as required by the RTSD or TSC to prevent and control vandalism and encroachment on LTAs, ranges, and other fixed training facilities. The DES will report all incidents of vandalism or encroachment to local HN authorities. Provost marshal offices will support the enforcement of encroachment limitations on LTAs and ranges.

(2) Coordinate with the HN security forces concerning the security of RTSD and TSC TS assets.

q. USAG Public Affairs Offices. USAG public affairs offices will provide—

(1) Assistance as requested by the RTSD and TSC for interaction with the HN local government or population to include coordinating meetings if required.

(2) The RTSD and TSC with translation assistance to translate from the local language to English or the reverse for written communications, meetings, or announcements.

r. United States Army Public Health Command. The United States Army Public Health Command oversees safety and occupational-health offices. These offices monitor training programs to ensure compliance with risk management, safety policy, and occupational-health policy and guidance.

SECTION II
OVERVIEW

5. TS
TS provides the training resources required by all units, at both HS and CTCs, to reach and sustain full capability required for unified land operations. TS includes the products and materials, personnel, services, and facilities needed to implement and conduct training. TS also includes such functions and activities as managing, supervising, scheduling, operating, and maintaining training areas, ranges, maneuver areas, combat training facilities, institutional training facilities, and TADSS, including tactical engagement simulations. TSAE is the organization that manages and controls Army HS TS assets in USAREUR.

6. HST
HST—

a. Plays a vital part in enabling units to achieve and maintain proficiency in individual skills and collective tasks. The HS is where most training takes place, where individual skills are honed, and where unit readiness and cohesion are developed.

b. Emphasizes individual, crew-, squad-, and platoon-level tasks in support of collective training that usually occurs away from HS at the GTA, JMRC, or other combat readiness center.

c. Uses multiple and various training resources, some of which are organic to the unit, while others are shared resources available to all tenant units on an installation. HST may include an integrated LVC-G training environment, incorporate enablers (for example, TADSS, ranges, training lands, other enablers), or require both.

7. DEPLOYED HST

Units sometimes deploy to a location away from HS to execute their HS training mission. Deployed HST is the training of Soldiers, units, leaders, and staffs covering the same area of concentration and has the same objectives as HST, but occurs while the unit is deployed. When deployed to a U.S.-controlled or -supported location in Europe, the TSAE will make the Army TS assets associated with that location available, with prior coordination, to the deployed unit.

8. TS STRUCTURE

a. Overview. The TSAE is the JMTC activity responsible for providing support for HST events. The Director, TSAE, is responsible for all aspects of live and virtual TS at HS. The TSAE—

(1) Serves as the single point of entry for questions and coordination for all training opportunities in USAREUR, which include LVC-G and professional-development opportunities.

(2) Provides live and virtual training to units and individuals in order to prepare them for combat and other mission requirements.

(3) Provides commanders with on-the-ground training using live systems in realistic conditions for Soldiers and units to operate with organic equipment in a live environment rather than a simulated environment.

b. TSAE Organization. Figure 1 illustrates the TSAE command-and-control structure. The JMTC established the RTSD-TSC structure to streamline command and control, provide quick reaction to TS challenges, and provide the best possible TS opportunities to USAREUR units.

c. Unit and TSAE Relationships. Figure 2 illustrates how the TSAE, RTSDs, and TSCs should interact with units. The diagram crosswalks the communication levels for both the units and the TS activity to ensure the TSAE provides the appropriate level of support.

9. RTSD AND TSC RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. RTSDs.

(1) RTSDs report to the Director, TSAE.

(2) Each RTSD provides oversight of several TSCs. This structure provides flexible, prioritized support to USAREUR units; helps USAREUR program managers (PMs) manage the Sustainable Range Program (SRP), Soldier Training Support Program (STSP), and VI programs; and provides an internal capability to shift resources (that is, personnel, equipment, and funding) among locations to meet training requirements.

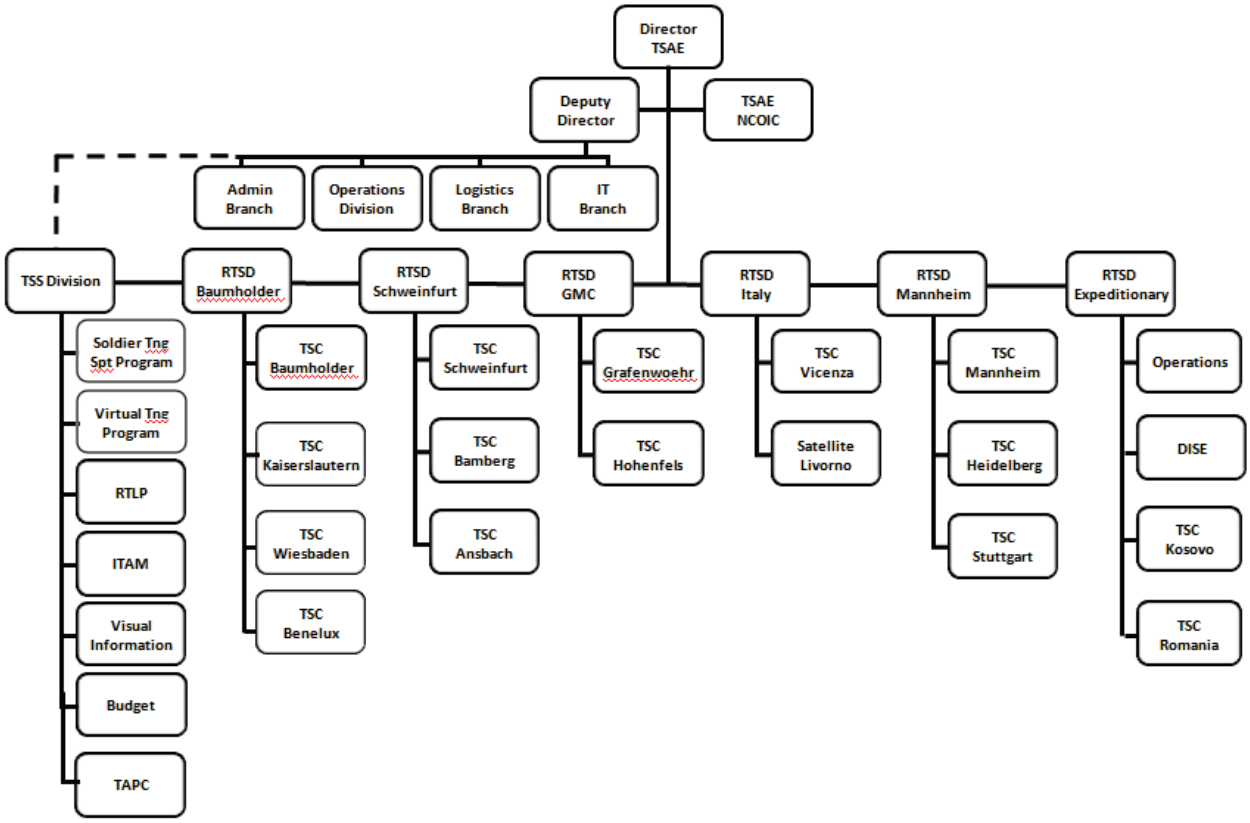

Figure 1. TSAE Structure

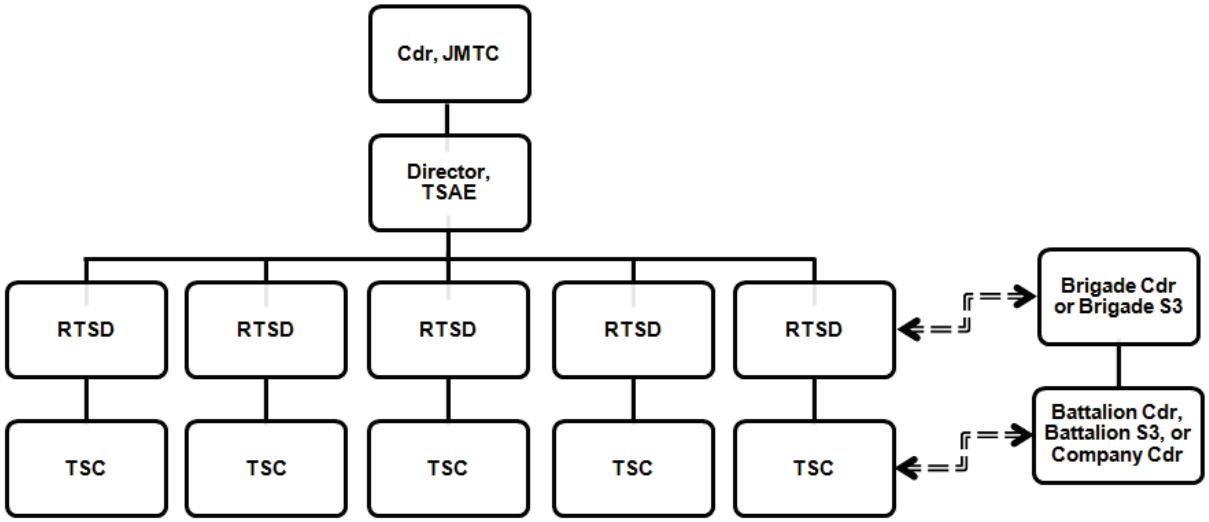

Figure 2. TSAE and Unit Relationships

(3) For all brigade-level and higher commanders and their staffs, RTSDs are the single POCs for determining HS TS requirements.

(a) To support their role as TS advisors, RTSD chiefs will attend semiannual training briefings and training management reviews of all brigades in their region.

(b) RTSDs will conduct an annual training needs assessment with their supported units and publish the results in a training requirements, resources, and utilization report. This report will—

1. Identify and guide development of RTLP and ITAM projects.

2. Project new TADSS requirements and verify current TADSS based on unit needs.

3. Increase VI support for their training documentation.

4. Address and obtain information for other TS issues identified by units.

5. Provide units with a one-stop-support location for receiving TS assets and information about TS assets available throughout the region and asset-utilization rates.

6. As part of the training needs assessment, RTSDs will conduct unit surveys of TS that address (as a minimum) LTAs, ranges, TADSS, and VI. RTSDs will incorporate survey results into a training requirements, resources, and utilization report as a written response and schedule a follow-on face-to-face meeting with the units.

b. TSCs. The TSC is the point of entry for the one-stop-support concept. TSCs also provide the JMTC Commander a single line of communication to communities outside the GTA. By contacting the local TSC, Soldiers and units gain visibility and access to all USAREUR TS resources (that is, LVC-G and professional-development opportunities).

(1) TSCs are the execution-level of HS TS in USAREUR. Each TSC chief serves as the single point of entry for battalion-level and lower commanders and staffs to access TS and determine unit requirements. The TSC should be the first stop for units that need help in meeting new training requirements.

(2) TSCs are the one-stop-support offices for HS TS, which includes scheduling of ranges; land; TADSS; and VI support, devices, and services. TSCs also help deconflict schedules. Although TSCs provide personnel to manage and operate a limited number of these assets, the primary USAREUR strategy for HS TS is to train the trainer or issue TS assets directly to the individual or unit.

(a) The local TSCs manage, maintain, and staff all USAREUR HS ranges and LTAs.

(b) Units schedule ranges and LTAs through the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS).

(c) Appendix C provides an inventory of USAREUR HS ranges, training areas, and other assets by location. Appendix D provides a list of task-organized activities (that is, mission training complexes (MTCs) or DTFs) by location.

(d) TSCs will normally schedule and lend TADSS and VI equipment and services on a temporary basis to customers with valid and current TSC accounts.

1. Accounts may be established with DA Form 1687 (that is, signature authority card) and assumption-of-command orders. TSCs may not support nonappropriated fund or morale, welfare, and recreation activities.

2. TSCs will normally issue TADSS items for 30 days or less (short-term loan) on a DA Form 3161 generated by the Training Support Materiel Army-Wide Tracking System. Units will return borrowed items to the servicing TSC before the end of the 30-day period.

3. TSCs may issue TADSS on a long-term basis only by exception. Long-term issue approval will depend on valid training requirements and availability, which may be limited by maintenance status or customer demand, at the servicing TSC. TSCs will issue TADSS items on long-term loan (that is, for more than 30 days) only on DA Form 2062 with the exact period of loan specified. Units will return these items to the servicing TSC for operational checks no later than the end date of the specified loan period or periodically during the loan, if required.

4. TSCs will provide technical training for the operation of all TADSS and VI equipment when requested and as scheduled by using units.

(3) In their role as TS advisors, TSC chiefs will attend all battalion training management reviews in their local area.

(4) TSC chiefs coordinate facility life support, including SRM, through the local DPW of the supporting USAG. This includes collecting ISR data, coordinating TS asset-related adjustments to the Installation Master Plan, coordinating acquisition of real property for TS, and coordinating for construction of new facilities.

NOTE: USAGs receive SRM funding for training facilities and provide maintenance and sustainment support to all TSC facilities that have a facility category code.

(5) TSC chiefs will attend all USAG facility scheduling and planning conferences. For matters concerning local TSC facilities and assets, USAGs should contact the local TSC chief.

SECTION III
TS ENABLERS

10. OVERVIEW
Commanders may use a combination of various resources, including LVC-G, to achieve and sustain unit and staff proficiency on selected tasks. TSAEs can provide a wide variety of TS enablers to support these tasks both at HS and for units that are deployed. Units may conduct training using any combination of the TS enablers in this section.

11. LIVE TRAINING

a. Overview. Historically, the best form of unit training is live training (maneuver training under conditions as similar as possible to the expected area of deployment). Live training is executed in field conditions using unit tactical equipment. It involves real people operating real systems in real weather

conditions and is the closest the unit and Soldier can get to actual mission conditions. Units may enhance live training with TADSS and other TS to better simulate combat conditions. Live training is suited for units at all levels, but the primary use of live TS is at HS where the training emphasis is on individual, crew, section, and squad competency.

(1) Assets. Appendix C provides a list of assets by TSC. The TSAE Information Handbook, available at local TSCs, also provides information about assets available for HST. Assets normally available to support live training include but are not limited to the following:

(a) Close Combat Mission Capabilities Kit (CCMCK).

(b) Deployable Instrumentation System Europe (DISE).

(c) High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) Egress Assistance Trainer (HEAT).

(d) LTAs.

(e) Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) and other TESs.

(f) Ranges.

(2) Scheduling. Units may schedule live training assets through the local TSC. Appendix B provides TSC POC information.

(3) Use of Assets. Commanders of units using live training assets, especially ranges and LTAs, are responsible for ensuring the following requirements are met:

(a) All unit personnel must comply with TSC SOP requirements for using facilities and equipment.

(b) Any type of nonstandard or special scenarios for training or firing must be fully coordinated with and approved by the TSC before being executed.

(c) Units must report range and training area cancellations to the TSC at least 24 hours before the scheduled event. This allows other units or personnel to take advantage of scarce assets.

(d) All unit officers in charge (OICs) and range safety officers (RSOs) must receive a range and training area safety briefing and pass a certification test before conducting training on any range or LTA, according to DA Pamphlet 385-63 and the local TSC SOP.

(e) The unit must complete a composite risk management assessment before using a range or LTA and maintain a copy of the assessment on the site during use.

(f) No unit will completely leave a range or LTA before TSC personnel clear the unit.

b. Ranges.

(1) Overview. The TSAE operates all HS ranges in USAREUR. Range capabilities vary from small-arms training (for example, 9-mm pistol, machinegun) to maneuver training (for example, the Bradley Crew Proficiency Course (TCPC/BCPC)). Ranges allow Soldiers to perform all live-fire functions on their assigned individual or crew-served weapons. The local TSC can provide the specific capabilities of individual ranges.

(2) Scheduling. USAREUR uses the RFMSS program as its primary scheduling tool for all ranges, LTAs, and TADSS. For access, units should coordinate with local TSC range-control personnel. Paragraph 19 provides more information about the RFMSS.

(3) Use. The responsible TSC and RTSD chiefs prescribe specific policy and procedures for operation of live-fire training ranges. These procedures will include at least the following:

(a) Units will train using published safety guidelines for the range and type of weapon they are using.

(b) Unit commanders will conduct a risk assessment before using a range.

(c) Range-control personnel will exercise certain range-control functions (as outlined in the local SOP and required by the safety office) during any live exercise.

(d) Units will conduct only the type of live fire authorized for the range they are using. Units must request and receive approval from the JMTC Safety Office before conducting live-fire training outside the safety guidelines authorized for a specific facility. The unit will forward the request through the local TSC and RTSD to the JMTC Safety Office.

(e) Range-control personnel will ensure the range is in an operational and ready state at the end of each exercise.

(f) Unit OICs and RSOs are responsible for enforcing all safety regulations and the range safety SOP while the unit occupies the range. Failure to comply with safety regulations, the safety SOP, or both may result in decertification of the OIC and RSO. The battalion commander (or higher) must certify that unit personnel received all appropriate safety training and are fully qualified to perform the duties of OIC and RSO. The same applies to noncommissioned officers in charge, if any.

c. LTAs.

(1) Overview. The TSAE operates and schedules a wide variety of LTAs for both mounted and dismounted use. LTAs are located throughout USAREUR for units to prepare for operational missions and conduct HST. LTAs are limited in number, and many units use them. Scheduling and timely cancellations of scheduled use are critical to maximizing use of these valuable training assets.

(2) Scheduling. Units will schedule LTAs through the RFMSS. Units may also consult local range-control officers and paragraph 19 of this regulation for additional information.

(a) TSCs will assign LTAs on a first-come, first-served basis. Units may not allow co-use of the LTA they occupy without prior coordination with the local range-control officer.

(b) “Land grabbing” (that is, scheduling an LTA without a specific intent to use it) is prohibited. TSCs will apply restrictive actions, as outlined in local TSC SOPs, on units that repeatedly fail to use scheduled facilities or that continually cancel scheduled use.

(3) Use. After the unit has scheduled the LTA for use, it must comply with local and SOPs covering occupation, use, and clearing of the facility.

(a) Forty-eight hours before occupying an LTA, the unit commander or OIC will report to the local range-control office for a briefing the requirements for using the facility.

(b) Units that need to cancel scheduled use of an LTA must cancel the use as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours before the scheduled use, through the RFMSS or through the local range-control office. This will provide other units a chance to schedule and use the LTA.

(c) Units that repeatedly fail to comply with local TSC range-control SOPs and safety requirements may be required to follow alternate, more controlled scheduling procedures.

(d) Range-control officers who find units occupying an LTA or training facility without having scheduled the use will be directed to schedule the use immediately. If, however, another unit has already scheduled use of the area during the same time, the unit without having scheduled the use will be directed to leave the area. TSCs may apply restrictions on units that display a pattern of occupying LTAs or other training facilities without scheduling the use.

d. TADSS.

(1) Overview. TADSS are assets and facilities that further enhance the USAREUR training environment. TADDS include simulated weapons systems, vehicles, and additional enhancements such as opposing force (OPFOR) clothing and moulage kits.

(2) Assets.

(a) Every TSC in USAREUR stocks a large variety of TADSS for use by local units. If necessary, other RTSDs and TSCs may fill a request that exceeds the on-hand capabilities of the local TSC. The local TSC can provide a list of available TADSS.

1. Small TADSS assets consist of training weapons, inert munitions, cards or posters, and casualty assessment systems.

2. Large TADSS assets consist of the following:

a. Aviation Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (AVCATT).

b. Call-for-Fire Trainer (CFFT).

c. Conduct-of-Fire Trainer (COFT).

d. Dismounted Soldier Training System (DSTS).

e. Engagement Skills Trainer (EST).

f. HEAT.

g. Improved Target Acquisition System (for the tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided missile).

h. Javelin Trainer.

i. Mine Resistant Ambush Protected [vehicle] Egress Trainer (MET).

j. Mobile Close Combat Tactical Trainer (M-CCTT).

k. Mobile Gun System Advanced Gunnery Training System (MGS-AGTS).

l. Reconfigurable Vehicle Tactical Trainer (RVTT).

m. Virtual Clearance Training System (VCTS).

(b) Although Department of the Army (DA) graphic training aids are available online, units may also contact their local TSC for bulk orders. The local TSC can provide a list of graphic training aids available in the European theater.

(3) Scheduling. Units—

(a) May schedule the use of any TADSS by contacting the local TSC (app B).

(b) Should coordinate their training requirements at least 30 days before the training. This will ensure the TSC has all the required TADSS ready for issue when the unit arrives.

(c) May also schedule some simulators (for example, M-CCTT, RVTT, Virtual Combat Convoy Trainer (VCCT)) by using the RFMSS.

(4) Use of TADSS by Allied and Other Foreign Military Personnel. The use of TADSS by allied and other foreign military personnel requires JMTC G3 approval and a legal review by the Office of the Judge Advocate, HQ USAREUR.

(a) According to U.S. law, foreign nations must pay for their units to use U.S.-owned equipment and the DOD must have the authority to conduct the foreign training.

(b) On receipt of requests from foreign militaries to use TADDS, the JMTC G3 will coordinate and verify authority for each request before sending it through the Operations Section, TSAE, to the appropriate RTSD and TSC.

(c) If it can support the request, the RTSD or TSC will notify the foreign unit and advise it to coordinate directly with the supporting RTSD and TSC for the requested equipment.

e. DISE.

(1) Overview. DISE is a mobile instrumentation TS package available for unit training events at HS or deployed training locations. DISE provides a realistic, "train as you fight" capability, instrumented exercise control, and AAR capability for live force-on-force training exercises. DISE—

(a) Provides instrumentation for dismounted forces, armored and wheeled vehicles, OPFOR, and civilians on the battlefield. It also provides situational awareness; simulated artillery, minefields, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs); and simulates the effects of operating in a nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) environment.

(b) Captures, records, and displays three-dimensional graphic modeling of all events at any location in the exercise area and the effects of those events on personnel and vehicles in a high resolution playback (for example, pairing lines indicating direct-fire engagements; visual graphics depicting an artillery barrage, IED event, or RPG firing).

(c) Provides three-dimensional models of buildings in an urban environment and captures actions inside each room. For a training event on military operations in urbanized terrain (MOUT), DISE can separate building floors and make buildings transparent to provide a better view of actions by floor and by room.

(d) Provides easy-to-use graphics with objective data such as rounds fired, target hits and misses, distance of engagements, and wounded and killed status by individual and vehicle.

(2) Scheduling. Units may schedule DISE by contacting the local TSC (app B) and completing a DISE request form (available from the local TSCs).

(3) Coordination Requirements. If the DISE request is approved, DISE personnel will coordinate directly with the requesting unit to ensure effective integration of DISE capabilities. The unit must provide the tactical scenario, training objectives, any operational graphics, and a timeline or daily schedule. The DISE team will coordinate equipment issue and turn-in, DISE system and equipment orientation, AARs, and an AAR facility if the training unit does not identify one.

(4) Scenarios. DISE can support a wide variety of tactical scenarios from squad- to company-size elements for almost every type of unit.

(5) Assets. DISE can instrument 28 armored vehicles (240 with Mobile Independent Target System kits or MILES kits), 220 wheeled vehicles, and 850 Soldiers. The DISE support element consists of a commercial utility cargo vehicle with a 21-meter antenna, an AAR facility (either a 5-ton expandable van or a medium-size tent with seating) if a hard-site building is not available, as well as an on-site support team of 2 to 5 personnel.

f. Deployable Range Packages (DRPs).

(1) Overview. The DRP warehouse can provide USAREUR units with targetry and range support equipment to support live-fire training exercises at HS or deployed locations to augment local range assets.

(2) Assets. DRPs consist of deployable targetry designed to be quickly configured for shipment and easily installed at remote locations or LTAs where targetry is limited or nonexistent. The DRP warehouse currently has sufficient targetry assets to support multiple DRP deployments.

(a) A typical DRP is configured to fit the requesting unit's training requirements and consists of the following, as necessary:

1. Moving targets.

2. Radio control units.

3. Range-support equipment needed to support the live fire training requirements for the planned exercise or training event.

4. Stationary armor targets.

5. Stationary infantry targets.

(b) DRPs are designed and capable of supporting numerous small-arms ranges including all of the following:

1. Combat Pistol Qualification Course (CPQC).

2. Modified Record Fire Range.

3. Sniper field-fire or multipurpose-machinegun ranges.

4. Other ranges up to and including Tank and Bradley Tank - Table VIII.

(c) DRPs will be configured to support the training event and will arrive on site with all necessary equipment needed to support, set up, and operate the range. Equipment includes battery chargers, generators, pioneer tools, plywood, lumber, nails, hand tools, and plastic targets (E-silhouettes).

(3) Requesting a DRP. At least 120 days before the training event, the requesting unit must send a memorandum signed by at least the battalion commander or equivalent (some missions may require brigade commander or equivalent approval) through the local TSC to the TSAE RTLP coordinator for approval. The memorandum must include at least the following information:

(a) Type of training or exercise event.

(b) Justification.

(c) The training concept (operation and organization).

(d) Support requirements (for example, numbers and types of targetry, specific range-support equipment).

(e) Starting and ending dates of the exercise.

(f) Unit POCs for coordinating property transfer, property accountability responsibility, and training management.

g. CTCs.

(1) Overview. The Commander, JMTC, operates two MTAs (that is, GTA and HTA) for maneuver and live fire above the individual, squad, and crew level. Both the GTA and HTA provide tough, realistic, and challenging joint and combined arms training designed to improve readiness by developing Soldiers, their leaders, and units for success on current and future battlefields. AE Regulation 350-10 and GTA Operations SOP 1 describe the capabilities and requirements for use of both areas. Subparagraphs (2) and (3) below summarize these capabilities and requirements:

(2) GTA. The GTA is capable of supporting live-fire exercises and provides multiple maneuver ranges. Units must conduct near-term scheduling (that is, requests made after 180 days before the event) through GTA Range Operations at DSN 475-6258/8387/8324.

(3) HTA. The JMRC uses the HTA to provide simulated combat training exercises for task-organized heavy brigade combat teams, Stryker brigade combat teams, airborne brigade combat teams, and the full spectrum of functional brigades. At the HTC, the JMRC plans, coordinates, and executes CTC and exportable training-capability rotations as well as mission rehearsal exercises (MREs) to prepare units for unified land operations.

12. VIRTUAL TRAINING

a. Overview. Virtual training is training executed using computer-generated battlefield simulators and approximate characteristics of tactical weapon systems and vehicles. Virtual training is used to exercise motor control, decision-making, and communications skills. It involves real people operating simulated systems. Virtual systems can be used for training in command and control, gunnery, fire support, maneuvers, marksmanship, and vehicle operation. Virtual training is intended for use in areas that have limited resources and is not considered a replacement for live training.

b. Assets. Appendix B provides a list of virtual training assets by TSC. Assets available to support virtual training include but are not limited to the following:

(1) AVCATT.

(2) CFFT.

(3) COFT (all versions).

(4) Common Driver Trainer (CDT).

(5) Conduct of Fire Trainer Advanced Gunnery Training System (C-AGTS).

(6) DSVT.

(7) EST.

(8) Fire Support Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (FSCATT).

(9) M-CCTT.

(10) MET.

(11) MGS-AGTS.

(12) RVTT.

(13) Stryker Mobile Gun System (MGS) C-AGTS.

(14) VCCT.

(15) VCTS.

c. Scheduling. Users may schedule virtual training assets by contacting the local TSC POC (app B) or by using the RFMSS.

13. CONSTRUCTIVE TRAINING

a. Overview. Constructive training uses computer models and simulated people operating simulated systems to exercise command and staff functions. Units from platoon- through joint-task-force level may conduct constructive training. A command post exercise is an example of constructive training.

b. Assets. The JMSC in Grafenwöhr schedules and runs constructive and gaming TS in USAREUR. JMSC operates an MTC "hub" at Grafenwöhr and MTC "spoke" sites in Baumholder, Hohenfels, Kaiserslautern, Schweinfurt, and Vicenza. JMTC can shift constructive TS assets to support the commander's training objectives.

c. Scheduling. Information about scheduling and coordinating use of constructive-training systems is available by contacting the local TSC POC (app B). JMSC assets are normally scheduled through the Training Resource Management System (TRMS). The TRMS is a web-based application (app A) that provides information about the support available to units in Europe. Users may also contact the local TSC for help in contacting and scheduling constructive training.

14. GAMING

a. Overview. Gaming is the use of technology employing commercial or Government off-the-shelf, multigenre games in a realistic, semi-immersive environment to support education and training.

b. Assets. The only gaming system currently available in USAREUR is Virtual Battlespace 2 (VBS2) Army, which is a fully interactive, three-dimensional training system that provide a synthetic environment suitable for a wide range of military training and experimentation. VBS2 Army is tailored to train Soldiers at company level and below.

(1) VBS2 Army serves as a mission-rehearsal tool that enables Soldiers and leaders to develop and practice unit TTP in a game environment before executing live training in preparation for combat operations.

(2) USAREUR has four VBS2 Army suites. Three are in Grafenwöhr, and one is in Vicenza. All components of a suite can be packed and deployed with a unit.

(3) Two OC-Ts are required to operate the system for a company-level exercise.

c. Scheduling. Information about scheduling and coordinating use of VBS2 Army is available by contacting the local TSC (app B). JMSC assets are normally scheduled through the TRMS.

15. TASK-ORGANIZED ACTIVITIES

a. Overview. To simplify unit coordination and provide the Commander, JMTC, a single line of communication, USAREUR task-organized a number of activities under the TSAE. These activities are the MTC hub, the MTC spokes, and the CATC DTF. In this structure, the TSAE exercises operational mission supervision (tactical control) of these assets and provides supported units with information about their capabilities and use. The local TSC is the single point of entry for determining requirements and coordinating with these activities. Figure 3 provides the location of MTC spoke sites and DTFs outside the GTA and HTA military communities. Appendix C list activities by location.

b. Assets.

(1) MTC. USAREUR has six MTCs: one hub site at the GTA and five spoke sites in Baumholder, Hohenfels, Kaiserslautern, Schweinfurt, and Vicenza. MTCs—

(a) Prepare leaders and staffs for participation in training events leading up to and including MREs.

(b) Provide realistic training environments through the integration of LVC-G tools.

(2) DTFs. Located in several different locations throughout USAREUR (fig 3), DTFs are available for Soldiers to conduct distributed learning (DL) (also known as "distance learning") at HS. Each DTF facility is equipped with the necessary hardware, software, and communications infrastructure to support DL.

c. Scheduling. Information about the capabilities, use, and scheduling of DTFs is available from local TSCs, which are the information and scheduling POCs for the MTCs and DTFs in their areas.

16. OUT-OF-SECTOR TRAINING AND DEPLOYED TRAINING

a. Overview. The mission of the Regional Training Support Division Expeditionary (RTSD-E) is to provide TS requirements to USAREUR Soldiers who are deployed or deploying out of sector (that is, away from HS, but within the USAREUR AOR) according to the unit commander's training objectives. The RTSD-E offers training aids that provide a cause-and-effect training environment. The RTSD-E also maintains scalable, tailored TS packages; provides subject-matter experts to deployed units; and integrates the use of a real-world training environment with available TS assets and state-of-the-art virtual simulations.

(1) Locations. RTSD-E has deployed TSCs in Bulgaria, Kosovo, and Romania. Through prior coordination, the TSC can make other unit required TADSS available at other deployed locations.

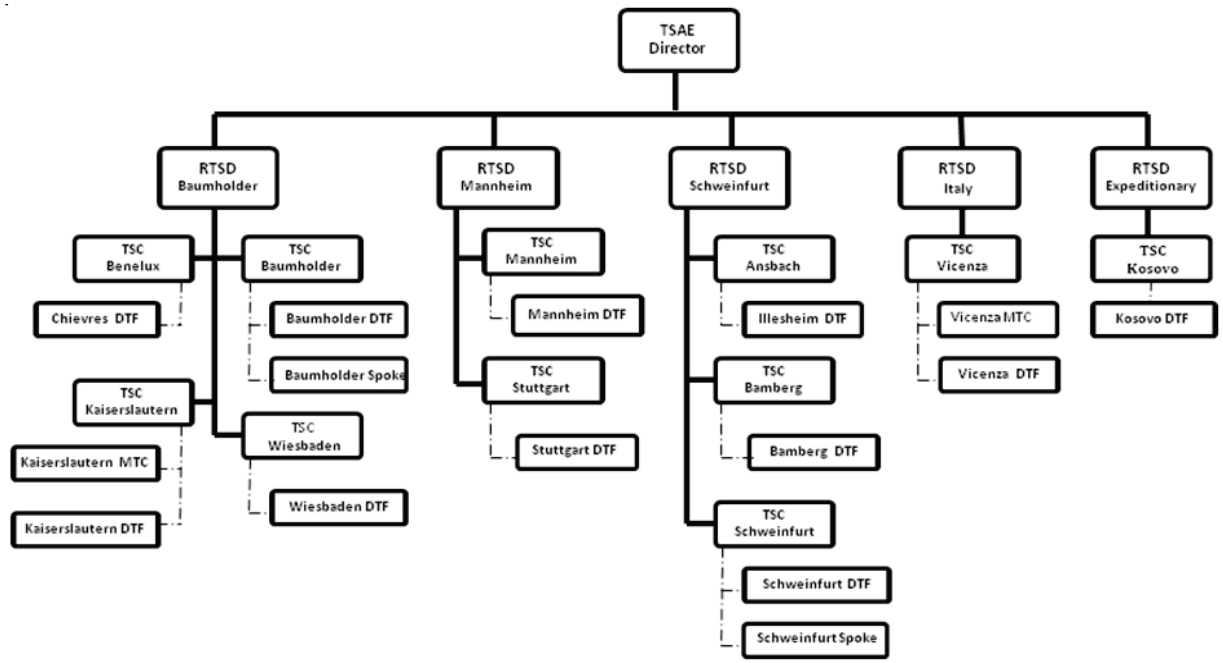

Figure 3. TSAE Task-Organized Activities

(2) Assets. The following TSCs provide TADSS in Bulgaria, Kosovo, and Romania:

(a) TSC Bulgaria. Assets at this TSC consist of the following:

1. CFFT.

2. Collective live-fire capability (squad or section through platoon level).

3. EST 2000 (5 lanes).

4. Four small-arms ranges.

3. HEAT.

6. MOUT.

5. Qualification training range capability (from 5.56 mm through .50 caliber).

(b) TSC Kosovo. Assets at this TSC consist of the following:

1. DL facility (324 students).

2. Graphic training aids.

3. Mobile Conduct-of-Fire Trainer (MCOFT).

4. One maneuver range with 2 vehicle battle positions and a short course road.

5. Small-Arms Virtual Trainer (108 lanes).

6. TADSS.

7. Two small-arms ranges.

8. VI equipment.

(c) TSC Romania. Assets at this TSC consist of the following:

1. CFFT.

2. Collective fire capability (squad or section through platoon level).

3. CPQC.

4. EST 2000 (10 lanes).

5. Four small-arms ranges.

6. HEAT.

7. Mobile MOUT site.

(3) Scheduling. For Kosovo, users will send scheduling requests through the unit S3 (Training) to the Chief, TSC Kosovo. For Romania and Bulgaria and Romania, users will send scheduling requests through the unit S3 or operations section to the applicable TSC.

b. Units Deploying to USAREUR.

(1) Overview. USAREUR may receive Active Army or Reserve Component (Army) units from CONUS or other locations that deploy to USAREUR in support of directed missions, exercises, or OCO. When they arrive, these units will need access to TS assets and facilities during their USAREUR rotation.

(2) Support Requirements. Deployed units usually receive support from the supporting USAG at the assigned (deployed) location. Ordinarily these units are assigned to part of the USAG for a support mission. The TSAE will support these units as HS units for the purpose of providing TS.

(3) Coordination Requirements. Deploying units must comply with the same requirements as permanently assigned units.

c. Units Deploying Outside USAREUR.

(1) Overview. USAREUR units deploy outside of USAREUR to take part in directed missions, exercises, or OCO. Depending on the deployment location and duration, units may need access to TS assets during their deployment.

(2) Support Requirements. The availability of TS assets depends on the deployed location. In most locations, TS assets will not be available at the deployed location. To get support at these locations, the unit must coordinate with the USAREUR G3, the JMTC G3, and the TSAE at least180 days before the deployment as soon as the unit identifies a TS requirement.

(3) Coordination Requirements. The deploying unit must comply with the same requirements as permanently assigned units. Early coordination with the JMTC G3 and TSAE will greatly contribute to the success of the deployment exercise.

17. OTHER

a. TSAE Training Aids Production Center (TAPC). The TAPC creates nonstandard ((1) below), professional, unique training aids in a wide array of materials that include, but are not limited to, metal, plastic, polyurethane foam, and wood. The TAPC partners with units to make their training plans more effective.

(1) Nonstandard training devices are those that are not found in the Army TADSS inventory, but may be required by a unit commander for training. The TAPC will not create training aids that are already in the Army TADSS inventory and will not produce products that are not training-related.

(2) The TAPC is located in Camp Normandy in the GTA. TSAE Operations at DSN 475-8424 can provide more information about nonstandard TS.

(3) Users may request TAPC support through the Visual Information Ordering System (VIOS) website at *www.vios.army.mil*. The local TSC will validate the request and forward it to the TAPC. Local TSCs can provide additional information about the VIOS. When the product is finished, the TAPC will send it to the servicing TSC for pick-up by the requesting unit.

(4) Capabilities. Capabilities include three-dimensional raised relief maps, scale models, and other printed training aids.

(a) The three-dimensional raised relief map may be up to 20-by-20 feet of virtually any terrain using Digital Terrain Elevation Data (for example, Afghanistan, Novo Selo).

(b) The TAPC can produce scale models of any military or civilian location or object from miniature to full size from vehicles to towns or animals.

(c) The TAPC can print wide-format maps and other requirements on waterproof vinyl for easy transport. The TAPC maintains a full graphic studio that designs training aids and printed materials and that prints graphics up to 56 inches wide on wide-format printers.

(d) If an item cannot be produced in house, the TAPC will find another source to produce the training aid.

(e) The TAPC will not produce training aids that are already in the Army TADSS inventory or that are not directly training-related.

(f) According to the TSAE Operations Policy Memo, subject: TAPC Work Order Funding, units are responsible for funding all workorders that cost more than $500.

b. VI Support

(1) VI Products and Services. TSCs will provide authorized customers with the design, creation, and preparation of digital photo, graphic, and video products. All requests must be for official use only. Support for nonappropriated fund and morale, welfare, and recreation activities is generally prohibited. TSCs may support other military services on a reimbursable basis.

(2) Graphic Services. Design and production of multimedia and graphics products up to 36 inches wide are available (for example, brochures, camera-ready art, desktop layouts, illustrations). Camera-ready art for photographic reproduction and digital video-production services are also available.

(3) Photo Services. Still-photo services include but are not limited to the following:

(a) AARs at the baseline level (according to AR 25-1 and DA Pam 25-91).

(b) Chain-of-command photos (commanders, command sergeants major, and first sergeants down to company level).

(c) DA promotion-board photos.

(d) Digital video and photo documentation in support of training and for historical documentation.

(e) Geneva Convention photos.

(f) Memorials for official nondenominational services.

(g) Passport photos.

(h) Photos for international drivers licenses.

(i) "*Soggiorno*" pictures (an Italian legal requirement), which are available in Livorno and Vicenza. Requests for *soggiorno* photos require an application and a memorandum from the local passport office.

(j) Soldier-of-the-Month and Soldier-of-the-Year photos.

(k) Visa and citizenship photos.

(4) Obtaining VI Support. The primary means to request and schedule VI support from the TSCs is through the VIOS at *www.vios.army.mil*.

(a) Support that users can schedule through VIOS includes official DA-photo appointments, workorder requests for photographic services, video or graphic production, media or equipment loan, and presentation-support services.

(b) Users who do not have a common-access card, which is required in order to use the VIOS, may contact the local TSC to request support.

(c) TSCs that cannot support a specific requirement will help arrange to get the support from another source.

c. Maneuver Rights Areas (MRAs). MRAs are public or private tracts of land used on a temporary basis to conduct training or a military maneuver in conjunction with approved maneuver rights. According to the German Supplementary Agreement to the NATO SOFA (Art 45), with the approval of the German Federal Ministry of Defense, U.S. Forces have the right to conduct maneuvers and exercises on non-U.S.-controlled land (that is, MRAs in Germany). When a unit is considering training that may involve a request for an MRA, the unit must notify and coordinate with the United States Army Claims Service (USACSEUR) as soon as possible during the planning process ((4)(a) below).

(1) AE Regulation 350-22 provides complete information about off-post maneuvers in Germany. Units must review this regulation to ensure compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements before maneuvering in a German MRA. MRAs may be used instead of LTAs and MTAs when none are available or they do not meet mission training requirements. MRAs should, however, be used judiciously because of the potential costs involved.

(2) Germany is divided into four maneuver area coordination centers (MACCs), and each MACC has a maneuver affairs officer (MAO). The servicing MAO for a given MACC receives and reviews all unit maneuver rights requests (MRRs) for land in the MACC region. The MAO will send MRRs to the Security Cooperation Division, G33 Operations Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR, for coordination with the German liaison authority.

(3) Units must submit their MRRs by no later than 8 weeks (for unit exercises that are brigade size or larger, by no later than 17 weeks) before the exercise start date. The deadline for submitting an MRR will depend on the size of the unit. AE Regulation 350-22, table 3, prescribes MRR submission dates. Requests may be sent by e-mail, fax, or mail to the appropriate MACC MAO. AE Regulation 350-22 provides information about procedures for requesting the use of MRAs; pre-maneuver coordination requirements; policy, procedures, and requirements when using MRAs; and requirements for following up on damage claims and maneuver-impact procedures. Units that are unsure of the procedures for requesting an MRA should contact the supporting MAO. Units may also contact the JMTC Maneuver Coordination Officer (app B).

(4) Training in an MRA is different from training in an LTA or MTA. Units must be aware of the consequences of their operations and how they affect the local population. In particular, units must be knowledgeable about environmental consequence management and have the appropriate resources (for example, spill kits, secondary containment) on hand before the exercise starts.

(a) To ensure the U. S. Government is not held liable for damages in the MRA that were not caused by the U.S. Forces, units must conduct a pre-maneuver reconnaissance of the MRA to document existing damage. Units should use AE Form 350-22A for this purpose. Units must contact USACSEUR before conducting any pre-maneuver reconnaissance.

(b) Using the guidance in AE Regulation 350-22, commanders must thoroughly brief their units before entering the MRA. These briefings will define the conditions and restrictions for operations within the MRA.

(c) Units should track damage as it occurs while maneuvering in the MRA. Units must use AE Form 350-22A to document this damage. Units will send properly completed forms through the unit chain of command to the appropriate MACC.

d. Training in Italy.

(1) Overview. The Italian Government owns all ranges and training facilities in Italy. Two categories of ranges and facilities exist: those on bases where U.S. Forces are stationed and those outside bases where U.S. Forces are stationed.

(2) LTAs and Ranges on U.S. Bases. The local TSC controls scheduling and use of LTAs and ranges on bases where U.S. Forces are stationed, according to the technical agreement in place for the particular base.

(3) LTAs and Ranges Outside U.S. Bases. Scheduling and use of all land, other Italian ranges, and all training facilities are coordinated with the Italian General Defense Staff through the USAREUR Mission Support Element (MSE) in Vicenza. Figure 4 provides the request timelines for the most frequently used Italian facilities.

(a) U.S. units must comply with Italian Army SOPs for each range and be under the supervision of a U.S. OIC. Liaison personnel assigned to USARAF/SETAF will serve as liaisons to U.S. units and monitor their use of ranges to ensure compliance with Italian Army SOPs.

(b) Under existing international agreements, Italian Army units provide range guards for U.S. units during U.S. training events.

(c) Commanders interested in scheduling Italian ranges, training land, and training facilities should contact the USAREUR MSE in Vicenza at DSN 634-8884.

(4) TADSS and VI Support. The TSCs at Vicenza and Livorno have a full range of TADSS and VI products and services for use by supported units. Requirements for requesting TADSS and VI support in Italy are the same as anywhere else in USAREUR. The RTSD Italy (app B) can provide more information.

e. Non-U.S. Training Areas Outside Italy.

(1) Allied MTAs. Allied MTAs offer many levels of training, ranging from small-arms firing to full-scale, large-caliber weapons firing and maneuver training. Some facilities require reimbursement for costs or time exchanges at USAREUR MTAs. Units should contact the USAREUR Allied Scheduler (JMTC (AETT-GS-P), Unit 28130, APO AE 09114-8130; DSN 475-6730) for information about scheduling allied MTAs. AE Regulation 350-10, appendix C, provides a detailed list of available allied training areas and procedures for scheduling use of allied MTAs.

Training Areas (location)	Submit request by:	Plan due by:	Receive MSE briefing by:	Notes:
Major Training Areas	**(for the next CY)**		**(MSE Training Officer)**	**Cancellation Memo (if Needed) Due by:**
Capo Teulada (1)	15 April of current CY.	70 days before start of exercise.	2 weeks before start of exercise.	70 days before start of exercise.
Foce Del Reno (2)				
Monte Carpegna (3)				
Monte Romano (4)				
Santa Severa (4)				

Local Training Areas	(Trimester Cycles)			Best Used for:
Artegna MOUT (2)	31 Oct for: Jan–Apr (next CY). 28 Feb for: May –Aug. 31 May for: Sep–Dec.	NA	2 weeks before start of exercise.	Sqd–Plt level MOUT tasks
Cellina-Meduna (5)				Co: Sqd-FTX or Sqd-STX
Maniago Area C (2)				Plt: Sqd-FTX
San Giorgio MOUT (2)				Sqd–Co level MOUT tasks
T-Series (5)				Mounted CIED, FTX, STX

Local Ranges	(Trimester Cycles)			Type / Best Used for:
Cao Malnisio (5)	31 Oct for: Jan–Apr (next CY). 28 Feb for: May –Aug. 31 May for: Sep–Dec.	NA	2 weeks before start of exercise.	STRAC qual. / Weapons qual. up to 7.62mm.
Dal Molin (6)				Indoor only / Weapons qual. alternate course.
Rivoli Bianchi Tolmezzo (2)				400m KD / Weapons fam., CQM.
Rivoli Bianchi Venzone (2)				25m and LFX /SQD LFX, sniper fam.
Foce Fume Serchio (7)				25m only / Weapons qual. alternate course.
Dobbiaco (3 2)				200m KD / Weapons fam., CQM.
NOTES: (1) Sardegna, (2) Northern Italy, (3) Central Italy, (4) Near Rome, (5) Near Aviano, (6) Near Vicenza, (7) Near Livorno				
The glossary defines abbreviations used in this figure.				

Figure 4. Timeline for Requesting Italian Facilities

(2) The Baumholder Major Training Area (BMTA). The BMTA is under the control of the German Federal Armed Forces, which enforces training policy for U.S. Forces through the Baumholder TSC. The BMTA is the third-largest training area under German control and consists of more than 31,000 acres. About 50 percent of the land is forested.

(a) BMTA training facilities are constructed according to NATO specifications, which are compatible with many U.S. training requirements.

(b) In addition to German units, units from Canada, Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, and other NATO countries take part in maneuvers and live-fire exercises at the BMTA.

(c) The JMTC maintains a U.S. range-control liaison detachment at the BMTA to manage scheduling and use by U.S. units. Units interested in training at the BMTA should contact the Baumholder TSC (app B).

SECTION IV
SCHEDULING

18. ONE-STOP SUPPORT

a. Definition. The one-stop-support concept provides a single point of entry and a single POC for information about or access to USAREUR training assets, facilities, and opportunities. All LVC-G and DL assets, training facilities, and training opportunities are covered under the one-stop concept.

b. Single Point of Entry for One-Stop Support. The single point of entry for one-stop-support is the local TSC chief. The local TSC maintains a consolidated list of all USAREUR LVC-G and DL opportunities, assets, and contact information. The unit may contact the local TSC POC (app B) for information about the scheduling process and location of any TS asset in USAREUR.

19. RFMSS

a. Overview. The RFMSS is a web-based system and database that provides information about ranges, training facilities, and major simulators located throughout USAREUR. Using the RFMSS, users can determine the availability of and schedule or reserve TS assets online. Appendix A provides the web address, but a user-id is required (b below). The RFMSS enables TSCs to manage and operate TS assets efficiently by eliminating the need for recurring scheduling conferences.

b. Operation. Units can obtain information about the RFMSS by contacting their local TSC. Units that need access to the RFMSS must request a user-id and password from the local TSC. Users may then access the RFMSS to review available ranges and LTAs and schedule requests. The RFMSS—

(1) Enables units to schedule ranges and training assets.

(2) Collects, stores, and tracks range-specific information, including utilization, ammunition fired, Soldiers trained, and other pertinent information.

(3) Streamlines range operations by allowing range personnel to approve, disapprove, reschedule, and deconflict scheduling requests without lengthy meetings, conferences, or telephone conversations. This allows more time for managing, operating, and supporting HST.

c. Requirements for Use. Authorized personnel (that is, those to whom the USAREUR RFMSS Administrator has issued a user-id and password) are the only members of the unit with access to the RFMSS.

(1) Users are usually assigned to a battalion S3 (training and operations office) or assigned as company-level training officers or training noncommissioned officers.

(2) Unit registration is limited to five individuals per battalion and three individuals per separate company or detachment.

(3) If required, members of the local TSC range staff can provide users with RFMSS training.

d. RFMSS Scheduling by Allied and Other Foreign Military or Government Units. TSC range personnel may schedule allied and other foreign military or government units and agencies in the RFMSS only if the unit or agency has a current co-use agreement with the TSC.

20. SCHEDULING OTHER USAREUR TS ASSETS

a. Overview. Other TS assets in USAREUR are available besides those at local TSCs. AE Regulation 350-1 provides information about these assets.

b. TSCs as One-Stop-Support Entry Points. Units with problems finding TS assets of any type should contact their servicing TSC to request assistance.

c. Available Assets and Scheduling.

(1) Digital University. The Digital University trains units and individual operators on a wide variety of battle command systems to support Army operational readiness. Users may schedule the Digital University through JMSC or the TRMS at *https://trms.eur.army.mil/trms5/default.aspx* (para 21).

(2) DL Program. DL is the delivery of individual, collective, and self-developmental standardized training to Soldiers and units at the right place and the right time, using multiple means and technologies with synchronous and asynchronous student-instructor interaction.

(a) USAREUR has 12 DTFs. Each is equipped with at least 16 multimedia computer workstations, Internet access, and video-teletraining capability.

(b) Local TSCs can help users schedule use of DTFs.

(3) Flight Simulators (FS). Users may schedule FS (that is, AH-64 Combat Mission Simulator, CH-47 FS, UH-60 FS, and the UH-1 Synthetic Flight Training System) by contacting the United States Army Europe Aviation Safety and Standardization Detachment (UASSD). The UASSD POCs for FS facilities are available at *http://www.uassd.army.mil/sim.htm*.

(4) Unit Crew Simulators. Units may schedule use of unit crew simulators (that is, C-AGTS, COFT, and FSCATT) by contacting the controlling unit.

(5) Virtual Training Program. Units may schedule use of virtual training program assets (that is, AVCATT, Close Combat Tactical Trainer (CCTT), and M-CCTT) through the RFMSS at *https://rfmss.usareur.army.mil/lta/pages/login.aspx.*

21. TRMS

a. Overview. TRMS provides—

(1) A single point of access for training-resource information and management for commanders, operations officers, master gunners, trainers, planners, schedulers, PMs, and other personnel in support of the training mission.

(2) Information about devices, land, ranges, TSCs, JMSC, and CATC. The system can also be personalized to meet individual user needs.

b. How to Use TRMS. Users may access the TRMS or establish a TRMS account at *https://trms.eur.army.mil/trms5/default.aspx.* Users will need an AKO username and password for an initial log-in and to establish an account, after which they can log in using a common access card.

SECTION V
PROGRAMS

22. SRP

a. Overview. In order to help the Army meet its training and readiness requirements, the TSAE must ensure that USAREUR training facilities are available to and meet the training needs of the tactical community. The TSAE SRP has two subprograms to manage and meet these requirements: the RTLP and the ITAM. The participation of USAG and senior tactical commanders is critical to the success of both programs.

b. RTLP. The RTLP is an Army-enabling program that has the goal of maximizing the capability, availability, and accessibility of ranges supporting unit-level doctrinal live-fire training and pre-deployment training. The RTLP provides standardized operation and modernization to USAREUR ranges and training lands to ensure they meet operational and readiness requirements. The RTLP provides the central management, programming, and policy for modernization of USAREUR ranges and supervising day-to-day operations.

(1) USAREUR RTLP Manager. As the proponent for all range operations and range modernization throughout USAREUR, the JMTC-assigned RTLP Manager is responsible for advising HQ USAREUR on establishing range policy and procedures.

(2) RDPs. According to AR 350-19, USAREUR must send a new RDP or an update to the last RDP once a year for each of the 5 out-years of the 6-year programming cycle. This plan must be all-inclusive by providing information about all projects needed to modernize or upgrade range facilities, operations, or infrastructure.

(a) Projects are developed in coordination with tactical units as well as with elements of USAGs (for example, DPWs, environmental offices, master planners, safety offices).

(b) After all stakeholders (that is, tactical units and applicable USAGs) review and provide input to the RDP, the RTSD RTLP and ITAM coordinator will send the RDP to the senior mission commander for concurrence. If approved, the RTSD RTLP and ITAM coordinator will send the RDP to the RTLP Manager to review, validate, and prioritize projects for funding.

(3) Requests for Current FY Projects. If a requirement emerges during the current FY, the RTSD RTLP and ITAM coordinator will prepare and send the project requirement to the RTLP Manager for consideration and validation. These projects will compete for funding as unfunded requirements. If USAREUR validates the project, USAREUR will prioritize it among all year-end unfunded requirements and execute it according to the availability of funds.

(4) Project Coordination. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and the local DPW are the two primary organizations that execute funded projects for USAREUR. The complexity of the project will determine which organization will execute the project.

(a) The RTLP Manager will generally assign large, complex projects to the COE for development, design, and execution.

(b) The RTLP Manager will assign simple, uncomplicated projects to the DPW.

(c) The RTSD RTLP and ITAM coordinator is responsible for providing oversight and technical guidance for projects being executed within his or her region.

(d) The TSC range staff is responsible for providing access to the facility and for helping the RTSD RTLP and ITAM coordinator oversee the project.

(e) The USAREUR RTLP also assists with oversight as well as funding matters during the execution of the project.

(f) When the project is complete, the RTLP Manager will coordinate and conduct a final inspection and acceptance of the range. During this part of the process, the JMTC Safety Office will conduct a safety certification of the project to ensure training units can safely use the new facility or range and the facility or range is in compliance with AR 385-63 and DA Pamphlet 385-63.

c. ITAM.

(1) Overview. The USAREUR ITAM program is a management and decision-making process that integrates training and other mission requirements for land use with sound natural resource management practices. The primary mission of ITAM is to support training. The subordinate mission is to protect the environment and natural resources while training. ITAM—

(a) Develops methods to create natural environments that are resilient and resistant to military use.

(b) Provides capabilities for monitoring the condition of training land through range and training-land assessments.

(c) Establishes a sustainable range-awareness program for land users.

(d) Provides means to apply training loads to land capabilities (that is, training requirements integration) resulting in land management that avoids noncompliance with environmental law, which would otherwise stop training.

(e) Sustains Army live training capability through land repair and maintenance.

(f) Relies on Geospatial Information System (GIS) technology in the development, management, and distribution of authoritative spatial information critical to managing USAREUR training areas.

(2) Project Planning and Execution. ITAM coordinators at the MTAs and SRP coordinators at the RTSD send annual requirements and 5-year workplans using the web-based workplan analysis module to the TSAE. The TSAE will normally develop and refine projects into a validated workplan in coordination with tactical units and USAG DPWs and environmental offices.

(a) Validated workplans are presented for JMTC approval in the Program Board Advisory Council (PBAC) process. The Director, TSAE, chairs the PBAC, which includes a representative from each USAREUR major subordinate and specialized command. After the PBAC approves the workplan, the TSAE Director sends it to the Commander, JMTC, for final approval to send to HQDA.

(b) The Army G-3 is the final validation authority for workplans.

(3) Geospatial Support. USAREUR ITAM provides direct support to the Grafenwöhr SRP Regional Support Center (RSC). The SRP RSC serves as the portal for GIS support and provides a line of standard maps and geospatial products to units. These include installation maps, ITAM Viewer DVDs, and the online Army Range Mapper. The Army Range Mapper and the map-and-product request forms are available at the USAREUR SRP website at *https://srp.usareur.army.mil*.

23. STSP

a. Overview. The STSP is an Army program designed to get the best and latest TADSS into the hands of the Soldiers as quickly as possible. The TSAE is the USAREUR proponent for the STSP, is responsible for theater management of TADSS, and is the interface with all elements of HQDA involved in TADSS fielding and maintenance. The STSP reviews, validates, and influences HQDA and USAREUR policy, fielding plans, sustainment plans, and contractor support. The STSP is also used for developing, managing, and executing the TS budget for USAREUR.

b. Types. The two types of field TADSS are system TADSS and non-system TADSS.

(1) System TADSS. These devices and simulators are directly connected to a fielded combat system and are for training only on that system. An example of a system TADSS is the Bradley COFT. The system TADSS PM provides funding for all upgrades, support, and maintenance for the particular system TADSS.

(2) Non-System TADSS. These devices are not directly connected to an Army system or associated with a specific military occupational specialty group. Devices such as MILES, the CFFT, and medical casualty simulators are non-system TADSS. Upgrades, maintenance, and support for non-system TADSS are drawn from a number of different sources including USAREUR funding.

c. Acquisition and Fielding. New training devices arrive in USAREUR by one of three methods: the mission-essential requirements (MER) plan, internally generated requirements, or unit fielding.

(1) MER Plan. DA PMs who are responsible for fielding systems throughout the Army determine which training aids are required to support a certain system. These training aids reach

USAREUR through a basis-of-issue plan, which is based on the MER. PMs determine the MER numbers based on the type of unit and number of systems at each location.

(2) Internally Generated Requirements. The TSAE conducts STSP surveys of existing TSC inventories and analyzes these items against emerging technology, training requirements, and unit TTP. When HQDA does not sponsor devices that support these training requirements, the TSAE STSP determines the best option for internal purchase of these devices. Purchase of devices is limited to the availability of TSAE funding or JMTC sponsorship (for example, SimMan Medical Manikins, L-CCATS, pugilstick sets).

(3) Unit Fielding. In some cases a PM will field a training device directly to a unit, bypassing the TSAE. An example is the Paladin Desktop Trainer, which the Army fielded directly to M109A6 units, but counted against USAREUR's MER quantities. Units may also buy their own training devices in a manner similar to TSAE procurements. Often units purchase devices without realizing the long-term adverse effects of this method on maintaining the device. Units should always consult with their TSC before buying or renting any training device or system.

d. TADSS Availability. As the U.S. Army fields new equipment and weapons systems, the TSAE STSP works closely with HQDA PMs to ensure fielding of the TADSS that support these new systems.

(1) Funding Limitations. Because of Army-wide funding limitations, distribution and availability of new TADSS varies throughout the Army. TSAE STSP personnel strive, however, to provide the best TS possible, regardless of whether the source is local, regional, theater-based, or external to USAREUR. Accordingly, informing local TSCs of requirements for TADSS as early as possible is key to ensuring availability of the TS.

(2) Inventory. With the help of TSAE STSP personnel, TSCs make every attempt to ensure that their on-hand inventory is applicable to the training requirements of supported units and that these devices are locally available. Units can help ensure that TSCs have required items by keeping their TSCs informed of unit training requirements, changes in TDAs or TTP, and future fieldings or system modifications that will affect TS requirements.

SECTION VI
SUPPORT PROVIDED BY IMCOM-EUROPE

24. SUPPORT OVERVIEW

a. RTSDs and TSCs are tenant units of IMCOM-Europe USAGs. The USAG provides a similar level of support to the RTSDs and TSCs as the USAG provides to all other tenant units. Area support teams provide similar support to the TSCs in Kosovo and the Bulgaria-Romania region.

b. In 2001, USAREUR centralized HS TS responsibilities and resources under JMTC. USAREUR placed RTSDs under the JMTC to place all USAREUR TS (that is, LTAs, MTAs, and deployed locations) under one command to provide prioritized, flexible, and responsive support for the execution of the USAREUR training strategy. The USAGs receive direct funding for real property, including property that is used for training, and the USAGs remain accountable for real property for routine maintenance, repair, and support; JMTC, however, through the RTSDs, is responsible for day-to-day management and control of the training facilities.

25. SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS
As tenant organizations, RTSDs and TSCs receive services and support as outlined in ISR standards and as prescribed by AE regulations and supplements. The support USAGs provide to the RTSDs and TSCs is critically important to the training and readiness posture of Army units. Interruption or lack of USAG-provided support can adversely affect both the TS mission and mission readiness of USAREUR units.

26. ISR
The annual ISR provides the Army visibility of the maintenance status of all installation real property worldwide, including TS facilities. USAGs receive SRM funds based on the results of this report to use for maintenance and sustainment of real property assets. To properly complete the ISR and ensure adequate funding, USAGs must provide the RTSD and TSC real property hand-receipt holders with the following support:

a. Timely notification of ISR submission requirements.

b. All references required to successfully complete the ISR.

c. Coordination of ISR results and the final product before approval by IMCOM-Europe.

d. Results of ISR evaluations and funding requirements that pertain to TSC assets.

e. Requests for quarterly updating of assets and facilities.

f. Priority in receiving SRM funding for maintenance and sustainment projects.

g. Coordination of SRM-funding execution decisions to prevent neglect of critical TS facilities.

27. FUNDING SOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS
TSAE TSC range personnel generate requests for SRM support by sending DA Form 4283 to the local USAG DPW. Once identified, the TSC will send these services and requirements to the USAG commander or IMCOM-Europe for consideration of funding and resource availability. IMCOM-Europe is responsible for distributing base operations resources based on the guidance, priorities, and procedures of the Army Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management.

28. SRP SUPPORT
The SRP includes both the RTLP and the ITAM program.

a. USAG DPWs are responsible for providing routine maintenance and repair of USAG real property to include all RTSD and TSC assets (for example, ranges, range and TS facilities, structures, training lands) located on their installations or within their AOR. In addition, the DPW receives SRM funds for maintaining and sustaining all installation land and facilities.

b. TSCs are responsible for properly sending required SRM projects at or on their respective ranges, facilities, and training lands to the USAG DPW on DA Form 4283.

c. USAG DPWs are responsible for adding projects to the installation work plan and prioritizing projects to ensure that TS facilities or assets do not fail to provide the required mission support to units. DPWs may also execute RTLP and ITAM program projects through the regional contracting office or

through the German local, State, or Federal building administration or other appropriate HN government agencies in other European countries.

29. MAINTENANCE, UPKEEP, AND REPAIR OF FACILITIES
IMCOM-Europe uses SRM funds to take care of normal day-to-day maintenance and sustainment activities needed to keep the ranges and training facilities available to the training community. USAGs also provide custodial services to RTSD and TSC offices and facilities. The ISR process generates these funds. Support funded by SRM funds includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

a. Grass cutting.

b. Minor structural repair to range support facilities.

c. New range support facilities (for example, classrooms, office space, storage facilities).

d. Painting.

e. Road and grounds maintenance.

30. INSTALLATION PLANNING BOARD AND PLANNING MEETINGS
Since RTSDs and TSCs are major tenants of their garrisons and require a large share of the overall assets of their garrisons, RTSD and TSC chiefs or their representatives must be involved in all aspects of community development and master planning. RTSD or TSC chiefs must be—

a. Voting members of the Installation Planning Board and Real Property Planning Board.

b. Involved in all planning and recommendations for changes in garrison requirements that involve training assets and facilities. USAG DPWs will not plan or allow use of land within LTAs or TS facilities (including projects affecting use of an LTA or a TS facility) without prior coordination with the local RTSD and TSC and approval from JMTC.

31. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (HAZMAT) REQUIREMENTS
Through USAGs, IMCOM-Europe will provide information about HAZMAT procedures and assistance in implementing the HAZMAT program to tenant TS assets as required. This assistance should include all of the following:

a. Funding and procedures for movement, storage, and disposal of HAZMAT used or generated by training facilities.

b. Providing transportation for disposal shipments of HAZMAT.

32. ENCROACHMENT
When requested, USAGs will provide support and assistance to RTSDs and TSCs to help prevent, control, and report encroachment of LTAs and other training land to local HN authorities. This support includes providing patrols by the military police and HN police of LTAs and ranges.

a. Land in LTAs will not be used for construction of new facilities without the expressed written approval of the Commander, JMTC.

b. Any training land required for uses other than training will require the USAG, with the approval of JMTC, to obtain land-in-kind, which will be designated as “training land.”

33. BOUNDARY AND WARNING SIGNS

a. Normally, USAGs will provide and maintain boundary and warning signs for all U.S. live-fire ranges and LTAs.

(1) Appendix E provides the sign templates for Germany and the Benelux.

(2) Signs provided by the U.S. Army at locations in other nations, except Italy, should use the templates in appendix E, but be translated into the local language in place of French or German.

(3) In Italy, the Italian Government designs, constructs, and places the signs where needed.

b. LTA boundary and warning signs will be placed at 200-meter intervals or closer if terrain and foliage obstruct the view. The signs must be placed in a way that ensures no one can enter the LTA without being able see and easily read at least one of the signs.

c. Boundary and warning signs for live-fire range will be placed at 50-meter intervals or closer if terrain and foliage obstruct the view. The signs must be placed in a way that ensures no one can enter the range without being able see and easily read at least one of the signs.

34. FORESTRY OFFICIALS AND POLICE

The USAG will—

a. Coordinate to arrange for providing HN police support to TSCs by working with German police liaison teams.

b. Support a cooperative working relationship between the TSC LTA coordinator and HN forestry officials.

c. Provide or arrange for providing translation and interpreting support, as needed, for documents and meetings between the TSC and local HN police or forestry officials.

APPENDIX A
REFERENCES

SECTION I
PUBLICATIONS

Revised Supplementary Agreement to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) (NATO SOFA Supplementary Agreement), 29 March 1998

Bilateral Administrative Agreement to the NATO SOFA Supplementary Agreement, 18 March 1993

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Italy and the Department of Defense of the United States of America Concerning Use of Installations/Infrastructure by U.S. Forces in Italy, 2 February 1995

AR 25-1, Army Knowledge Management and Information Technology

AR 350-1, Army Training and Leader Development

AR 350-19, The Army Sustainable Range Program

AR 350-38, Training Device Policies and Management

DA Pamphlet 385-63, Range Safety

ADP 7-0, Training Units and Developing Leaders

ADRP 7-0, Training Units and Developing Leaders

AE Regulation 1-3, International and Other Agreements

AE Regulation 5-13, Training Ammunition Management

AE Regulation 350-1, Training in the Army in Europe

AE Regulation 350-10, Allied and USAREUR Major Training Areas

AE Regulation 350-22, Off-Installation Maneuver and Field Training Exercise Coordination in Germany

Grafenwöhr Training Area Standing Operating Procedure 1, Training Operations

United States Army Training Support Activity, Europe, Information Handbook

SECTION II
FORMS

DA Form 1687, Notice of Delegation of Authority - Receipt for Supplies

DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 2062, Hand Receipt/Annex Number

DA Form 3161, Request for Issue or Turn-in

DA Form 4283, Facilities Engineering Work Request

AE Form 1-3A, Standardization Agreement 3381, Annex B, NATO Standard Form for Request, Receipt, and Return or Invoice

AE Form 350-22A, Maneuver Environmental Damage Incident Report

SECTION III
ARMY IN EUROPE WEBSITES AND SHAREPOINT PORTALS

Seventh United States Army Joint Multinational Training Command
https://portal.eur.army.mil/sites/7a-jmtc/pages/default.aspx

Range Facility Management Support System
https://rfmss.usareur.army.mil/lta/pages/login.aspx

Training and Resources Management System (requires a common access card to access)
https://trms.eur.army.mil/trms5/default.aspx

United States Army Joint Multinational Readiness Center
http://www.eur.army.mil/jmtc/organization/jmrc/jmrc.html

APPENDIX B
ONE-STOP SUPPORT CONTACT INFORMATION

B-1. REGIONAL TRAINING SUPPORT DIVISIONS (RTSDs) AND TRAINING SUPPORT CENTERS (TSCs)

RTSDs and TSCs:	Phone Numbers:
RTSD Baumholder	485-1397/6030
TSC Baumholder	485-1398/7488
TSC Benelux	361-1398/5238
TSC Kaiserslautern	483-1398/7490
TSC Wiesbaden	337-1398/5370
RTSD-Expeditionary	474-2461
TSC Kosovo	781-6059
TSC Romania	770-8374
RTSD Grafenwöhr	476-1397/2058
TSC Grafenwöhr	475-1398/8194
TSC Hohenfels	466-1398/4914
Rose Barracks (Satellite)	476-1398/2814
RTSD Italy	634-7891
TSC Vicenza	634-7603
Livorno (Satellite)	633-7771
RTSD Mannheim	382-1397/5673
TSC Heidelberg	373-1398/5154
TSC Mannheim	382-1398/4319
TSC Stuttgart	431-1398/2474
RTSD Schweinfurt	353-1397/8185/8182
TSC Ansbach	467-1398/2487/2878
TSC Bamberg	469-1398/8437/8196
TSC Schweinfurt	354-1398/6399/6316

B-2. SEVENTH UNITED STATES ARMY JOINT MULTINATIONAL TRAINING COMMAND-LEVEL TRAINING SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

United States Army Training Support Activity, Europe (TSAE): 475-8424/7719/8959

Training Support Systems Division (TSSD): 475-6444/8339/6731/6497

APPENDIX C
UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING SUPPORT ACTIVITY, EUROPE (TSAE), TRAINING SUPPORT ASSETS AND FACILITIES

C-1. GENERAL
TSAE training support (TS) assets and facilities in USAREUR, which include ranges, training lands, and simulators, are distributed and available at various locations (paras C-2 thru C-18). To request and schedule use of these TS assets, units will use the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS). The TSAE Information Handbook provides more information about the RFMSS and about scheduling TS.

C-2. ANSBACH
TS assets available in Ansbach include all of the following:

25-meter known distance (KD) range (four)
50-meter KD range (two)
300-meter KD range
Aviation Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (AVCATT)
Call for Fire Trainer (CFFT) (1:12)
CH-47F Transportable Flight Proficiency Simulator
Combat Pistol Qualification Course (CPQC)
Convoy reaction course
Drivers course
EST
Forward arming and refueling point
High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) Egress Assistance Trainer (HEAT)
Leadership Reaction Course
Local training areas (mounted and dismounted)
Longbow Crew Trainer
Military operations in urbanized terrain (MOUT) site
Obstacle course
Personnel nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) chamber
Practice hand grenade course (non-firing)
Rough terrain course (dismounted)
UH-1 Flight Simulator (FS)
UH-60 FS

C-3. BAMBERG
TS assets available in Bamberg include all of the following:

25-meter zero and alternate qualification course (seven)
AN/PS-14 mine sweeping course
Bayonet course
Bivouac site
C130, CH47 mock-ups, 1:1 scale
CFFT
CPQC
Confidence and obstacle course
Demolition and flame bunker

Engineer training area
EST
Hand-grenade qualification course (non-firing)
HEAT
M203 target practice tracer (TPT) range
Land navigation course
Local training areas (mounted and dismounted)
MOUT site
Personnel and vehicle NBC chamber
Parachute landing fall (PLF) platforms
Virtual Clearance Training System (VCTS)

C-4. BAUMHOLDER
TS assets available in Baumholder include all of the following:

25-meter alternate course range (two)
25-meter indoor range
300-meter KD range
Artillery and mortar positions
CFFT (1:12)
Counter-improvised explosive device (CIED) live-fire lane
CPQC
Defensive engagement course
EST
HEAT
Live-fire shoot house
Local training areas (mounted and dismounted)
MOUT site
Mobile Close Combat Tactical Trainer (M-CCTT) (platoon level)
Mobile Conduct-of-Fire Trainer (MCOFT)
Mine Resistant Ambush Protected [vehicle] Egress Trainer (MET)
Personnel NBC chamber
Practice hand-grenade course (non-firing)
Rappelling tower
Sniper and machinegun range
Tactical vehicle swim site
Tank and Bradley Crew Proficiency Courses (TCPC/BCPC)

C-5. BENELUX (CHIEVRES, BELGIUM, AND SCHINNEN, THE NETHERLANDS)
TS assets available in the Benelux include all of the following:

25-meter indoor range (Chievres)
Containerized and fixed MOUT sites (Chievres)
EST
Local training areas (mounted and dismounted) (Chievres)
Personnel NBC chamber (Chievres and Schinnen)

C-6. GRAFENWÖHR
TS assets available in Grafenwöhr include all of the following:

Dismounted Soldier Training System (DSTS)
EST
HEAT
M-CCTT
MCOFT
Mobile Conduct-of-Fire Trainer Advanced Gunnery Training System (MCAGTS)
MET
Multicultural Mobile Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Trainer
Reconfigurable Vehicle Tactical Trainer
VCTS

C-7. HEIDELBERG
TS assets available in Heidelberg include all of the following:

10- to 25-meter zero range (two)
50-meter KD range
100-meter KD range
EST
Land navigation course
Local training areas (mounted and dismounted)
Personnel NBC chamber

C-8. HOHENFELS
TS assets available in Hohenfels include all of the following:

25-meter range
100-meter range
Aviation Simulated Engagement Trainer IV
CFFT (1:12)
Conduct-of-Fire Trainer Advanced Gunnery Training System (C-AGTS)
Convoy reaction lane (static targets)
CPQC
EST
HEAT
MOUT site
MET
Small-arms range (M240B and below)

C-9. KAISERSLAUTERN
TS assets available in Kaiserslautern include all of the following:

25-meter alternate course range
300-meter KD range
Common Driver Trainer (CDT)
EST
Expert Field Medical Badge and Litter Obstacle Course HEAT
Local training areas (mounted (only wheeled vehicles) and dismounted)
Land navigation course
Personnel NBC chamber

C-10. KOSOVO
TS assets available in Kosovo include all of the following:

10- to 25-meter zero and alternate qualification course range
EOD Site (up to 205lbs or 93kg net explosive weight)
Land navigation course
Small Arms Virtual Trainer

C-11. LIVORNO (ITALY)
TS assets available in Livorno include all of the following:

25-meter outdoor range (at Foce Fume Serchio)
100-meter indoor range (at Lustrisimi)
Airborne Refresher Training facilities (at Lustrisimi)
MOUT site
Nella Drop Zone

C-12. MANNHEIM
TS assets available in Mannheim include all of the following:

10- to 25-meter zero and alternate qualification course range
Bivouac site
CFFT (1:12)
Containerized MOUT site
EST
Hand Grenade Qualification Course (non-firing)
Land navigation course (two)
Landing zone
Local training areas (mounted and dismounted)
M203 TPT range
Personnel NBC chamber
Pole orchard

C-13. ROMANIA

TS assets available in Romania include all of the following:

10- to 25-meter zero and alternate qualification course range
CFFT (1:12)
Conduct-of-Fire Trainer (COFT)
Containerized MOUT site
CPQC
Drop zone
EST
HEAT
Indirect-fire impact area
Land navigation course
Machinegun qualification range (two lanes)
Modified Record Fire Range (M16) (eight lanes)
Sniper field-fire range (one lane)
Tank driving range
Training area-maneuver range for squad or section through platoon live fire exercises
UAV landing strip

C-14. SCHWEINFURT

TS assets available in Schweinfurt include all of the following:

25-meter pistol or rifle zero and alternate qualification course range (two)
25-meter zero range (pistol) (two)
300-meter KD range
Bridge site
CFFT (1:12)
CH47, UH60, C130 (1:1 scale mock-ups)
Confidence course
CPQC
Demolition pit
Dig site
Drop zone
EST
Ground/vehicular laser locator designator range
HEAT
Improvised explosive device (IED) defeat lane
Land navigation course
Litter obstacle course
Local training areas (mounted and dismounted)
PLF Pits
M203 TPT range
MET
MOUT site
Mortar range (two)
Observation tower and bunker (four)
Personnel NBC chamber
Practice hand-grenade course (non-firing)

Rappelling tower (two)
Refueling point
Runways for rotary wing aircraft (one)
TCPC/BCPC
Volcano range

C-15. STUTTGART
TS assets available in Stuttgart include all of the following:

10- to 25-meter zero range (two)
25-meter indoor range
300-meter KD range (two)
Advanced mobility course
Breach facility
CFFT
Climbing wall
CPQC
Demolition range
EST
Hand-grenade qualification course (non-firing)
Local training areas (dismounted)
M203 TPT range
MOUT assault course and shoot house
MOUT site
Personnel NBC chamber
Rappelling tower

C-16. VICENZA (ITALY)
TS assets available in Vicenza include all of the following:

25-meter indoor range
300-meter record-fire range (at Cao Malnisio)
CFFT (1:12)
CH47 (1:1 scale mock-up)
Drop zones (2)
EST
Fixed wing (1:1 scale mock-up) (two)
HEAT
Italian major training areas (at Monte Carpegna and Monte Romano)
Italian Defense Language School (at Perugia)
Italian NBC School (at Rieti)
Jump and rappelling tower
Local training areas (Italian)
MET
MOUT training facility with virtual target package
PLF pits (two)
UH-60 1:1 scale mock- up
Urban Assault Course (at San Giorgio di Brunico)

C-17. VILSECK (ROSE BARRACKS)
TS assets available at Rose Barracks include all of the following:

CFFT (1:12)
CDT
EST
HEAT
Stryker Mobile Gun System (MGS) C-AGTS

C-18. WIESBADEN
TS assets available in Wiesbaden include all of the following:

10-meter machinegun range (three)
10- to 25-meter zero range (three)
25-meter alternate course range (three)
300-meter KD range
AT-4 (9mm) subcaliber qualification range
CFFT (1:12)
Combat outpost
Convoy reaction lane
CPQC
Drivers training course
EST
Hand-grenade qualification course (non-firing)
HEAT
Land navigation course
Local training areas
M203 TPT range
MOUT site
Personnel NBC chamber
Rappelling tower

APPENDIX D
TASK-ORGANIZED ACTIVITIES

United States Army Training Support Activity, Europe (TSAE), training support centers (TSCs) represent the Seventh United States Army Joint Multinational Training Command (JMTC) in each community. The TSCs are the primary POCs for all JMTC assets in each community. The following is a list of digital training facilities (DTFs), mission training complexes (MTCs), and their respective TSCs with DSN telephone numbers for each:

DTFs:

Bamberg	469-8188	TSC Bamberg	469-1398/8437/8196
Baumholder	485-8290/8389	TSC Baumholder	485-1398/7488
Chievres	361-6155	TSC Benelux	361-1398/5238
Grafenwöhr	474-2381	TSC Grafenwöhr	475-1398/8194
Illesheim	467-4373	TSC Ansbach	467-1398/2487/2878
Kaiserslautern	493-4327	TSC Kaiserslautern	483-1398/7490
Kosovo	781-6059	TSC Kosovo	781-6059
Mannheim	382-4384	TSC Mannheim	382-1398/4319
Schweinfurt	353-8564	TSC Schweinfurt	354-1398/6399/6316
Stuttgart	431-2329	TSC Stuttgart	431-1398/2474
Vicenza	634-7989	TSC Vicenza	634-7603
Vilseck	476-3758	TSC Grafenwöhr	475-1398/8194
Wiesbaden	337-5074	TSC Wiesbaden	337-1398/5370

MTC Hub:

Grafenwöhr	TSC Grafenwöhr	475-1398/8194

MTC Spokes:

Baumholder	TSC Baumholder	485-1398/7488
Hohenfels	TSC Hohenfels	466-4914
Kaiserslautern	TSC Kaiserslautern	483-1398/7490
Schweinfurt	TSC Schweinfurt	354-1398/6399/6316
Vicenza	TSC Vicenza	634-7603

APPENDIX E
BOUNDARY AND WARNING SIGNS

E-1. GERMANY
Figures E-1 and E-2 prescribe the sign and wording for all local training area (LTA) and firing-range warning and boundary signs in Germany. Existing mounted signs and on-hand supplies of previously approved formats should be left in place and used until exhausted.

Figure E-1. Boundary Warning Sign for LTAs in Germany

Figure E-2. Boundary Warning Sign for Firing Ranges in Germany

E-2. BENELUX

Figures E-3 and E-4 prescribe the sign and wording requirements for all LTA and firing range warning and boundary signs in Benelux.

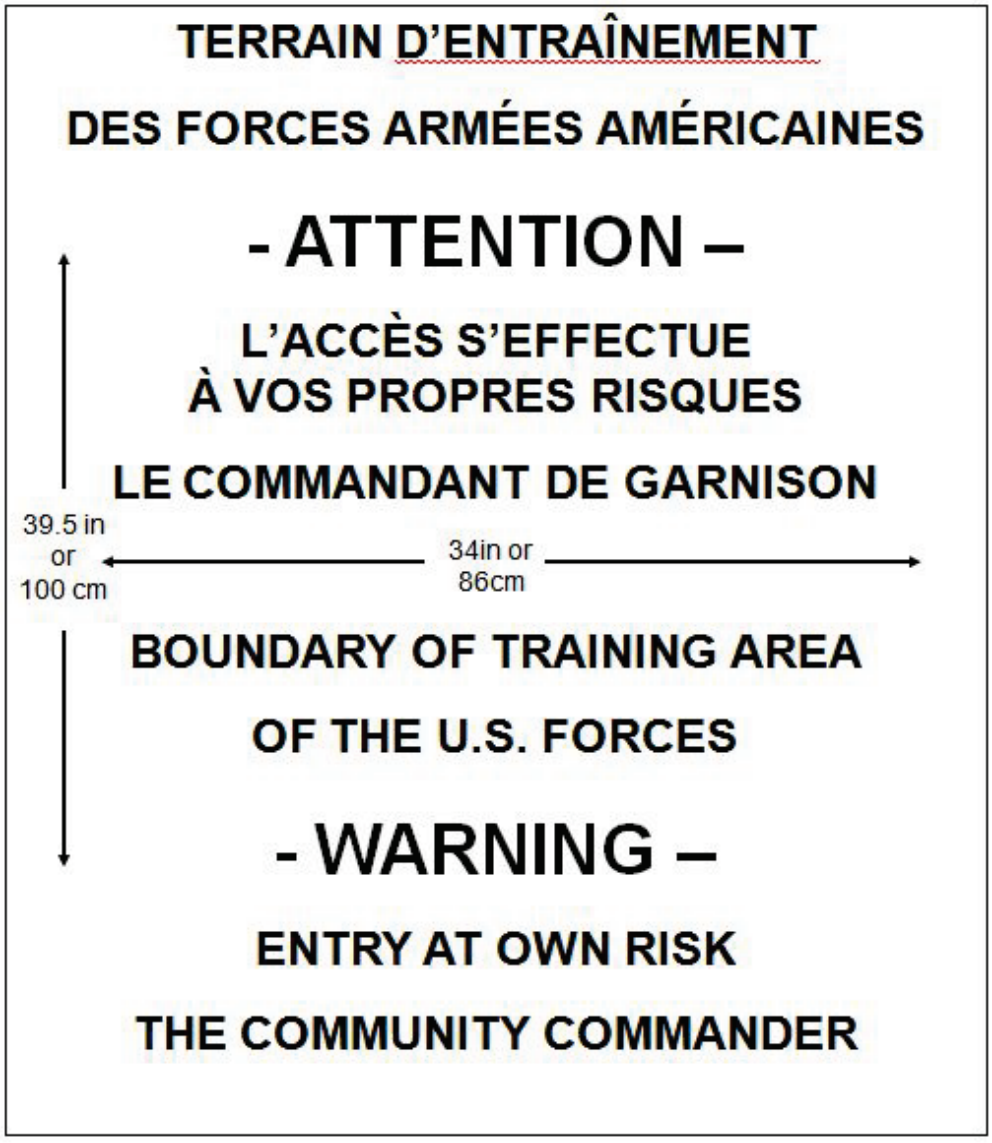

Figure E-3. Boundary Warning Sign for LTAs in the Benelux

Figure E-4. Boundary Warning Sign for Firing Ranges in the Benelux

E-3. OTHER COUNTRIES

If the U.S. Forces require boundary and warning signs in any other country, the format shown in figures E-1 through E-4 will be used with text in English and the language of the applicable country. The translation into the local language must be provided by a certified translator.

GLOSSARY

SECTION I
ABBREVIATIONS

AAR	after-action review
AE	Army in Europe
AOR	area of responsibility
AVCATT	Aviation Combined Arms Tactical Trainer
BCT	brigade combat team
BENELUX	Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg
BMTA	Baumholder Major Training Area
C-AGTS	Conduct-of-Fire Trainer Advanced Gunnery Training System
CATC	Combined Arms Training Center
CCMCK	Close Combat Mission Capabilities Kit
CCTT	Close Combat Tactical Trainer
CDT	Common Driver Trainer
CFFT	Call for Fire Trainer
CG	commanding general
CIED	counter-improvised explosive device
co	company
COE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
COFT	Conduct-of-Fire Trainer
CONUS	continental United States
CPQC	Combat Pistol Qualification Course
CQM	close quarters marksmanship
CTC	combat training center
CY	calendar year
DA	Department of the Army
DATE	Decisive Action Training Event
DES	director of emergency services
DISE	Deployable Instrumentation System Europe
DL	distributed learning (distance learning)
DPTMS	director of plans, training mobilization and security
DPW	directorate of public works
DRP	deployable range package
DSN	Defense Switched Network
DSTS	Dismounted Soldier Training System
DTF	digital training facility
EST	Engagement Skills Trainer
fam	familiarization
FS	flight simulator
FSCATT	Fire Support Combined Arms Tactical Trainer
FTX	field training exercise
G3	deputy chief of staff, G3 [operations]
G6	deputy chief of staff, G6 [information management]
G8	deputy chief of staff, G8 [resource management]
GIS	Geospatial Information System
GTA	Grafenwöhr Training Area

HAZMAT	hazardous material
HEAT	High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle Egress Assistance Trainer
HQ	headquarters
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HQ USAREUR	Headquarters, United States Army Europe
HMMWV	High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle
HN	host nation
HS	home station
HST	home-station training
HTA	Hohenfels Training Area
IMCOM-Europe	United States Army Installation Management Command, Europe Region
IED	improvised explosive device
ISR	Installation Status Report
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
JMRC	United States Army Joint Multinational Readiness Center
JMSC	Joint Multinational Simulation Center
JMTC	Seventh United States Army Joint Multinational Training Command
KD	known distance
KFOR	Kosovo Force
LTA	local training area
LFX	live-fire exercise
LVC-G	live, virtual, constructive, and gaming
MACC	maneuver area coordination center
MAO	maneuver affairs officer
MCAGTS	Mobile Conduct-of-Fire Trainer Advanced Gunnery Training System
M-CCTT	Mobile Close Combat Tactical Trainer
MCOFT	Mobile Conduct of Fire Trainer
MER	mission-essential requirements
MET	Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (vehicle) Egress Trainer
METL	mission-essential task list
MGS	Mobile Gun System
MGS-AGTS	Mobile Gun System Advanced Gunnery Training System
MILES	Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System
mm	millimeter
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MOUT	military operations in urbanized terrain
MRA	maneuver rights area
MRE	mission rehearsal exercise
MRR	maneuver rights request
MSE	mission support element
MTA	major training area
MTC	mission training complex
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
OCO	overseas contingency operations
OC-T	observer/controller and trainer
OIC	officer in charge
OPFOR	opposing force

PBAC	Program Budget Advisory Council
PfP	Partnership for Peace
PLF	parachute landing fall
plt	platoon
PM	program manager
PN	partner nation
POC	point of contact
POMLT	police operational mentoring and liaison team
qual	qualification
RDP	range development plan
RFMSS	Range Facility Management Support System
RPG	rocket-propelled grenade
RSC	regional support center
RSO	range safety officer
RTLP	Range and Training Land Program
RTSD	regional training support division
RTSD-E	Regional Training Support Division Expeditionary
RVTT	Reconfigurable Vehicle Tactical Trainer
S3	unit operations and training office
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SOP	standing operating procedure
sqd	squad
SRM	sustainment, restoration, and maintenance
SRP	Sustainable Range Program
STRAC	Standards in Training Commission
STSP	Soldier Training Support Program
STX	situational training exercise
TADSS	training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations
TAPC	Training Aids Production Center
TCPC/BCPC	Tank and Bradley Crew Proficiency Courses
TPT	target practice tracer
TRMS	Training and Resources Management System
TS	training support
TSAE	United States Army Training Support Activity, Europe
TSC	training support center
TSSD	Training Support Systems Division
TTP	tactics, technics, and procedures
UASSD	United States Army Europe Aviation Safety and Standardization Detachment
USAG	United States Army garrison
USARAF/SETAF	United States Army Africa/Southern European Task Force
USAREUR	United States Army Europe
USEUCOM	United States European Command
VBS2	Virtual Battlespace 2
VCCT	Virtual Combat Convoy Trainer
VCTS	Virtual Clearance Training System
VI	visual information
VIOS	Visual Information Ordering System

SECTION II
TERMS

home station
The location where a unit is permanently stationed and where the unit receives administrative, logistic, and other support.

training support
The products, personnel, services, facilities, and other assets needed to implement and conduct training according to AE Regulation 350-1, unit mission-essential task lists, and other requirements. This includes assistance in contacting and scheduling assets that are not in the local area.