Military Intelligence

THREAT MANAGEMENT

Summary. This regulation assigns responsibilities and establishes policy and procedures for the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) threat management system. It provides guidance on the development of threat support programs, the use of approved intelligence and threat products, the functions of the TRADOC Senior Intelligence Officer (SIO) and the major subordinate command (MSC)/center/school threat managers (TM).

Applicability. This regulation applies to all TRADOC centers, schools, and activities involved in doctrine, training, organization, leadership, and materiel development.

Contents

Chapter 1
Introduction

1-1. Purpose. This regulation prescribes the policy and responsibilities necessary to ensure the application of accurate, comprehensive, and consistent intelligence and threat data in all TRADOC activities. It focuses on support to the Enhanced Concept Based Requirements System (ECBRS), Life-Cycle System Management Model, and other TRADOC doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiel, and soldier (DTLOMS) activities.

1-2. References. Appendix A contains the required and related publications.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms. The glossary contains abbreviations and explanations of special terms used in this regulation.

Chapter 2
Threat Management Responsibilities

2-1. General. The goal of the TRADOC Threat Management System is the timely provision and accurate portrayal of the threat in TRADOC DTLOMS activities. Achieving this goal requires a system that is proactive, requirements driven, mutually supportive, and flexible. Above all, the system must have clearly stated missions, roles, and responsibilities at all levels.

2-2. DCSDOC, DI, HQ TRADOC.
The DCSDOC, DI, HQ TRADOC will—

a. Serve as the TRADOC SIO and advisor to the commanding general (CG) and principal staff on intelligence and threat related matters.

b. Provide command interface with the Department of the Army (DA) staff, other major Army commands (MACOMs), and national intelligence agencies, to assure timely and effective intelligence and threat support to TRADOC.

c. Establish and promulgate TRADOC policy and guidance for intelligence and threat support.

d. Provide threat support for quick-reaction studies/projects conducted by HQ TRADOC staff.

e. Assess changes in worldwide threat for impact on TRADOC, and inform CG and principal staff.

f. Provide TRADOC input to Army Regulation (AR) 381-11.

g. Provide intelligence and threat support policy input to TRADOC regulations and pamphlets.

h. Provide intelligence input to TRADOC planning processes.

i. Provide threat support to HQ TRADOC concept and doctrine developers having responsibility for operational level concepts and doctrine (e.g. Echelons Above Corps/Joint/Combined).

j. Provide HQ TRADOC staff review of combat development (CD) documentation and Army Doctrine and Training Literature Program (ADTLP) products from an intelligence/threat perspective.

k. Provide intelligence representative on Requirements Review Committee and TRADOC Materiel Evaluation Committee.

l. Provide threat support to the ECBRS analytical support process.

m. Provide threat support to the Early Entry Lethality & Survivability Battle Lab.

n. Advise Program 2 resource manager on MSC and center/school TM workload and resource requirements.

2-3. Commander, CAC. Commander, CAC will appoint a TM to serve as the TM for TRADOC, and the CAC focal point and principal authority on threat and threat support matters. As currently organized, this is the Director, CAC Threats Directorate. The CAC TM will—

a. Establish and maintain a Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Intelligence Dissemination Customer Account.

b. Establish and maintain intelligence and threat databases (reference files).

c. Review and approve for CG, TRADOC threat documentation, prepared by TRADOC centers and schools, that requires Commander, TRADOC approval in accordance with (IAW) the provisions of AR 381-11.

d. Forward threat documentation for acquisition category (ACAT) I and II systems to Department of the Army (DA), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ODCSINT) (DAMI-FIT), for approval.

e. Consolidate cost and operational effectiveness analysis (COEA) threat and prepare threat chapter for COEA reports.

f. Prepare intelligence report for ACAT III and IV systems milestone decision review (MDR) I.

g. Represent TRADOC on DA-sponsored TCGs and Program Manager (PM)-Sponsored Test Integration Working Groups (TIWGs), and coordinate participation by other TRADOC elements, as appropriate.

h. Establish and chair TRADOC TCGs, as appropriate.

i. Provide threat support to international bilateral/multi-national exchange programs; to include staff talks for which TRADOC is the proponent, or provides representation.

j. Serve as intelligence requirements manager and requirements validation authority for TRADOC.

k. Validate TRADOC center/school/activity statements of intelligence interest (SII) and forward to DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIP) IAW the provisions of AR 381-19.

l. Review and approve threat data and portrayal in Army Models Improvement Program (AMIP) models,

functional area models, and training models and simulations used by more than one TRADOC activity.

m. Validate for TRADOC the training readiness of opposing forces (OPFOR) used in "force-on-force" phase of operational tests (OT) when a validated threat is required.

n. Validate for TRADOC the threat portrayal in the "force-on-force" phase of OT when a validated threat is required.

o. Develop, in coordination with TRADOC Analysis Command (TRAC), threat for TRADOC standard theater resolution scenarios (TRS), low-resolution scenarios (LRS), and excursion scenarios.

p. Review and approve, in coordination with TRAC, the threat portrayed in TRADOC standard high-resolution scenarios (HRS).

q. Conduct the Threat Military Orientation Course (TMOC) semiannually.

r. Serve as TRADOC focal point for center/school and CTC foreign materiel for training (FMT) requirements.

s. Provide intelligence and threat support to the Battle Command Battle Lab.

t. Produce and update unclassified threat documents on foreign armed forces, as primary threat references for training development and training.

u. Review, for technical and doctrinal accuracy, the threat materials used by the four CTCs and their portrayal of threat doctrine and tactics.

v. Provide threat support to centers/schools listed in paragraph 2-4b(1) as required.

w. Perform other TM functions as outlined in paragraph 2-4a(2) below, in support of CAC activities.

2-4. Commanders/Commandants of TRADOC Centers and Schools.

a. Commanders/Commandants listed in paragraph (1) below, will appoint a TM to be the focal point and principal authority on threat and threat support matters, responsible for functions listed in paragraph (2) below:

(1) Centers/schools.

    (a) U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery School.

    (b) U.S. Army Aviation School.

    (c) U.S. Army Armor School.

    (d) U.S. Army Chemical School.

    (e) U.S. Army Engineer School.

    (f) U.S. Army Field Artillery School.

    (g) U.S. Army Infantry Center and Fort Benning.

    (h) U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School.

    (i) U.S. Army Military Police School.

    (j) U.S. Army Signal School.

    (k) U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School.*

*IAW formal agreements between U.S. Army Health Services Command, Office of The Surgeon General, and U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command, the U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School is treated as a TRADOC school for the purpose of threat management.

(2) TM responsibilities

(a) Establish and maintain a DIA Intelligence Dissemination Customer Account.

(b) Develop and update the center/school SII and forward to CAC Threats for validation.

(c) Maintain intelligence and threat database (reference files).

(d) Develop and maintain expert knowledge of current and projected foreign weapon systems, equipment, organization, doctrine, and tactics with emphasis on threat to center/school functional mission area.

(e) Develop and produce-

    - Threat sections of mission need statements (MNSs) and operational requirements documents (ORDs).

    - STARs.

    - STAs.

    - TTSPs (supporting operational testing).

    - Threat input for COEAs.

    - Other threat statements/documents required to support the center/school combat development mission.

    - Intelligence and threat required by resident Battle Labs (Armor, Infantry, and Field Artillery Schools) and proponent cells that provide input to Battle Labs.

(f) Forward STARs, STAs, and TTSPs to the CAC TM for TRADOC approval.

(g) Develop IPRs and NIPRs, as appropriate, and submit to the CAC TM for validation. Develop QRRs and submit to appropriate production agency, with information copies to the CAC TM and DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIP).

(h) Provide school representative(s) on appropriate TCGs, Threat Accreditation Working Groups (TAWGs), and TIWGs.

(i) Assist training developers/instructors in obtaining threat reference materials.

(j) Review training products, and validate for accuracy of threat content.

(k) Monitor threat related classroom instruction, to ensure adequacy and validity of threat.

(l) Serve as center/school point of contact (POC) for FMT requirements.

(m) Ensure threat used in school modeling, wargaming, and simulations is accurate and consistent.

(n) Review operations concepts and emerging doctrine, for which the center/school is proponent, for accuracy of threat.

(o) Provide threat support to operational testing for which center/school is proponent.

(p) Provide threat SME for CTC validations, as requested by CAC Threats.

b. Commanders/Commandants listed in paragraph (1) below, will as a minimum designate a point of contact (POC) for intelligence and threat related matters. A full-time TM maybe appointed if necessary to satisfy mission requirements.

(1) Commands/Centers/Schools.

(a) U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command.

(b) U.S. Army Aviation Logistics School.

(c) U.S. Army Chaplain Center and School.

(d) U.S. Army Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School.

(e) U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School.

(f) U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School.

(g) U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy.

(h) U.S. Army Soldier Support Center.

(i) U.S. Army Transportation School.

(2) POC Functions.

(a) Respond to queries from TRADOC DI and CAC TM regarding center/school requirements for intelligence and threat support.

(b) Ensure center/school SII is updated annually or as required by the CAC TM.

(c) Ensure intelligence and threat reference materiel is maintained in a centralized file for use by combat developers, doctrine writers, and instructors.

Chapter 3
Threat Support To Concept and Doctrine Development

3-1. General. The threat is a key consideration in the development of concepts and doctrine. The TM at each center/school assists proponent concept developers and SME in the formulation of concepts and doctrine.

3-2. Responsibilities.

a. The DI, HQ TRADOC, provides intelligence and threat support to HQ TRADOC concept and doctrine developers. The DI, HQ TRADOC reviews all umbrella concepts and operational level doctrine (echelon above Corps (EAC), joint and combined) for sufficiency and accuracy of threat as part of routine HQ staffing.

b. The TM at each level reviews the threat in concepts and doctrinal literature through normal coordination channels, as specified in TRADOC Reg 11-16, TRADOC Reg 25-30, and TRADOC Reg 25-31.

c. Each proponent center/school TM ensures that center/school concepts and doctrinal literature are based on finished intelligence products. To accomplish this—

(1) The proponent TM disseminates appropriate finished intelligence and threat projections to concept developers and doctrinal literature writers.

(2) SME and concept developers include the TM in the formal coordination and review channel for all concepts and doctrinal literature produced by the proponent, or received for review and coordination.

(3) The proponent TM assists in drafting the threat paragraph for TRADOC 525-series pamphlets originated within the proponent's area of responsibility.

(4) The proponent TM provides changes in the threat, as they occur, to concept and doctrine writers.

d. Appendix B outlines doctrinal, training, and training development threat preparation and approval responsibilities.

Chapter 4
Threat Support To Combat Developments

4-1. General. Threat support is essential throughout the combat development process. As the single POC for threat support, the center/school TM must be brought into combat development planning as early as possible. The TM, using DIA validated threat data sources, provides the necessary threat data and documentation to support center/school combat development activities; to include testing and evaluation.

4-2. System studies.

a. Requirements documents. The proponent center/school TM prepares the threat sections of MNS and ORD. The MNS threat statement is based on applicable, DIA-produced or validated documents, and reviewed and approved by the CAC TM and DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIT) during the formal staffing of the MNS. The ORD threat section is based on the DA ODCSINT approved STAR, or other finished intelligence products, and approved by the CAC TM and DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIT) during the formal staffing of the ORD.

b. Special task force (STF) and special study group (SSG). Upon approval of an ACAT I or II MNS, DA, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (ODCSOPS) determines if the system warrants establishing an STF or SSG. An STF is normally chartered under the general staff supervision of the DA

ODCSOPS, and threat support personnel are identified and included as part of the STF. An SSG is normally chartered under the supervision of TRADOC and threat support is the responsibility of the proponent center/ school TM.

c. STAR.

(1) General. The STAR is the authoritative, tailored threat assessment, prepared for each ACAT I and II program. Use the STAR as the primary threat reference for the ORD, the TTSP, the COEA, and other threat documentation, prepared to support a specific acquisition program.

(2) Responsibility. The proponent TRADOC center/ school TM prepares the initial STAR and annual updates through Milestone Decision Review (MDR) I. After MDR I, AMC will assume responsibility for STAR updates through MDR IV. The CAC TM assigns center/ school responsibility for the preparation of umbrella STARs which cross functional boundaries.

(3) Format. The format for the STAR is contained in AR 381-11. For additional guidance, see TRADOC Pam 381-3.

(4) Timing. For ACAT I and II programs, the proponent TM prepares the initial STAR and submits it to the CAC TM not later than (NLT) 90 days after Milestone (MS) O. The CAC TM will:

(a) Review and approve the STAR for TRADOC.

(b) Coordinate it with the AMC DCSINT.

(c) Forward it to DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIT) NLT 150 days after MS O, with a copy to the DI, HQ TRADOC.

Thereafter, the proponent TM updates the STAR annually IAW AR 381-11, and submits the update/ change through the CAC TM, to DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIT) for approval.

(5) Coordination. When preparing the STAR, the proponent TM maintains close coordination with the proponent AMC foreign intelligence officer (FIO) to ensure consideration of AMC and PM requirements, and the smooth transition of the STAR update/production requirement to the materiel developer's supporting FIO. The proponent TM also coordinates with the combat developer and the TRADOC System Manager (TSM) throughout the STAR development process. The CAC TM ensures ACAT I and II STARs are fully coordinated with the system PM, TSM, and the AMC DCSINT before forwarding to DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIT) for approval.

(6) Publication. DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIT) returns approved STARs to the TRADOC proponent TM for publication. The proponent TM coordinates STAR distribution with the DA ODCSINT Threat Integration Staff Officer (TISO) and the CAC TM. Distribution includes two copies of each STAR for the DI, HQ TRADOC.

d. STA. The proponent TM prepares the STA in the STAR format for ACAT III and IV programs. STA preparation responsibilities and timing are the same as for the ACAT I and II STARs. The CAC TM is the TRADOC approval authority for the STA. Approval is coordinated with the AMC DCSINT. For ACAT III and IV systems, not threat driven or subject to targeting by the threat, the CAC TM, in coordination with the AMC DCSINT, may waive the STA requirement. The CAC TM forwards an information copy of the approved STA (or waiver) to the TRADOC SIO and DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIT).

e. TTSP.

(1) General. Base the TTSP on the STAR, but focus on the operational testing of a specific system. Prepare a TTSP for each ACAT I and II system and those ACAT III and IV systems selected for oversight by the Office of the Secretary of Defense Test and Evaluation (OSD T&E). Prepare a TTSP for all other ACAT 111 and IV systems that require an operationally realistic threat for testing.

(2) Responsibility. The proponent TM prepares the initial TTSP and all subsequent iterations that support operational tests. The proponent AMC FIO assists the proponent TM in the preparation of the initial TTSP, and prepares all subsequent TTSP iterations that support developmental tests.

(3) Format. AR 381-11 and TRADOC Pam 381-3 outline the format for the TTSP.

(4) Timing. The proponent TM prepares the TTSP to support operational testing milestones set by the TIWG. The TM reviews and updates the TTSP annually and/or as required, to meet testing milestones. The TISO, as a member of the TIWG, provides TTSP milestone requirements directly to the proponent TM or through the TCG. The proponent TM attends the TIWG, whenever possible, in order to gain a better understanding of test threat requirements.

4-3. TCG. The TCG is a threat integrating body made up of representatives from AMC, TRADOC, PM Office, and the intelligence community, to coordinate the provision of timely, consistent, and approved threat support to a specific system, mission area, or study. For ACAT I and II programs, and other DA-level programs, the TCG is normally established and chaired by the TISO. TRADOC participation includes representatives from the proponent TM office, combat developer, TSM, and CAC TM. When necessary, the CAC TM, in coordination with the AMC DCSINT, may establish a MACOM-level TCG for an ACAT III or IV program or other studies. The CAC TM provides the TRADOC chairperson for TRADOC-level TCGs.

4-4. TRADOC standard scenarios.

a. TRS and LRS. The CAC TM is the proponent for the threat aspects of standard scenarios and develops the threat for TRADOC standard TRS and LRS, based on guidance from DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIT). Once the

threat is developed, the CAC TM presents the threat section to DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIT) for coordination, approval, and submission to DIA (DTI-AS) for validation. The CAC TM works with TRAC to develop the Red/Blue Operational Scenario and the Dynamic Scenario for each TRS and LRS.

b. HRS. The CAC TM develops the HRS threat guidance package to include the threat operational concept. This package is provided to a designated center/school for development of the HRS tactical concept. The proponent center/school TM provides direct threat support during the development of a HRS. The CAC TM assists TRAC in supervising interactive gaming and dynamic scenario development. The CAC TM is the designated threat approval authority for HRS.

c. Excursion scenarios. The CAC TM is the threat approval authority for excursion scenarios developed by TRAC or TRADOC centers and schools. The CAC TM presents significant excursion LRS threat changes to DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIT) for approval.

4-5. Models and simulations.

a. General. Threats portrayed in TRAC models and simulations are derived from DA approved intelligence products and TRADOC standard scenarios.

b. TRAC models. The CAC TM is the TRADOC approval authority for threat portrayed in TRAC models and battlefield simulations. DA ODCSINT (DAMI-FIT) reviews and approves threat portrayal for selected studies. When models are updated or significantly modified (changes to threat, new scenario, etc.), the CAC TM must again approve the threat portrayal.

c. Center/school specific models. Center/school TMs approve the threats portrayed in center/school specific models and battlefield simulations. The CAC TM reviews and approves threat portrayal for selected studies. Center/school TMs must work closely with modelers (including TRAC) to ensure study specific scenario threat is accurately portrayed in models and simulations.

d. Validation, verification and accreditation. The CAC TM participates in model validation, verification, and accreditation, as required by TRADOC regulations.

4-6. AMC coordination. Center/school TMs must establish and maintain frequent coordination with their AMC counterpart FIOs when developing threat documentation in support of materiel system studies. Close coordination and cooperation in the development and updating of STARS is particularly critical, because the STAR supports both TRADOC and PM development activities. PMs receive threat support from the appropriate AMC FIO. In those cases where the Space and Strategic Defense Command (SSDC), or some other U.S Army command/agency, is the materiel developer for a system, the same coordination requirements, required in this regulation for AMC, apply.

Chapter 5
Threat Support To Training and Training Development

5-1. General. The threats used in training must be accurate and consistent throughout TRADOC. The CAC TM produces the primary threat source documents used for training, and identifies other specific documents as approved references for threat training. Other finished intelligence products may be used, when necessary, to supplement primary source documents.

5-2. Review and approval.

a. Proponent school training developers, in coordination with the proponent TM, integrate threats into training and training development products. The proponent TM provides intelligence products for training developers to use in analysis, and for subsequent development of training and doctrinal publications.

b. The proponent TM assists training developers/ instructors in obtaining threat reference materials, and reviews their products for accurate threat portrayal. Include the TM in the document production system early in the cycle to ensure the threat is accurately portrayed. The TM monitors all non-integrated threat classroom instruction twice a year for accuracy and consistency. The TM spot checks integrated threat instruction for accuracy and consistency. Records of classes monitored will be maintained for a period of 2 years.

c. The proponent TM approves the threat content of ADTLP products for which the commandant has approval authority. The CAC TM reviews and approves the threat content of ADTLP products as part of the CAC review process.

d. TRADOC MSC TMs review and approve the threats in ADTLP publications that require MSC approval IAW TRADOC Reg 25-31.

e. The DI, HQ TRADOC provides staff review and coordination of ADTLP publications requiring CG, TRADOC approval IAW TRADOC Reg 25-30 and TRADOC Reg 25-31.

5-3. Common core threat documentation. The CAC TM provides the approved common core threat documentation for training within TRADOC.

a. The CAC TM develops, validates, and produces the unclassified threats for use in TRADOC common teaching scenarios, and for use by the CTCs.

b. The CAC TM develops, validates, and maintains a series of common core threat training support packages for use in TRADOC Officer Military Qualification Standards I, II, and III common training IAW TRADOC Reg 351-12.

c. Proponent TMs ensures threat common core learning objectives are being met in resident officer instruction.

5-4. Training aids and devices. The proponent center/school TM reviews the development of all non-system training devices (such as simulators, graphic training aids, films, television tapes), to ensure threat content is accurately portrayed. The requirement for threat input is addressed in the training device needs statement (TDNS) and the training operational requirement document (TORD). Due consideration of the threat is required before the procurement process or development process begins. The verification of the threat in the TDNS and TORD confirms that the threat was considered.

5-5. Reference materials. Proponent center/school TMs maintain threat reference files to support training and training development personnel. Training products are based on baseline intelligence products or other current finished intelligence. If TMs use material from other sources, it must be noted as being from an unapproved source and bibliographic footnote data provided.

5-6. CTC. The CAC TM, as the TRADOC executive agent for OPFOR, validates the threat materials used by the CTC OPFOR and the CTC OPFOR portrayal of threat doctrine and tactics. The threats portrayed at the CTCs must meet training requirements, as articulated by the CTC's controlling MACOM.

a. The CAC TM conducts CTC validations quarterly, to ensure all OPFOR Functional Areas are reviewed annually at each CTC. Include representatives from TRADOC centers and schools on the validation teams, as appropriate. A written report will be provided to the CAC Deputy Commanding General for Training (DCGT) and a copy furnished to the DI, HQ TRADOC.

b. The CAC TM produces and maintains the OPFOR Annex to the CTC Master Plan. This document serves as the roadmap for OPFOR portrayal at the CTCs and lists, in priority, OPFOR materiel deficiencies at the CTCs.

c. The CAC TM provides threat support to the CAC DCGT, in the development of CTC-unique training devices and reviews threat data contained in training devices and graphic training aids submitted to Deputy Commanding General (DCG), CAC Training for review.

5-7. TMOC. The CAC TM will conduct the TMOC semiannually to update TMs, their staffs, threat wargamers, and threat instructors on threat military doctrine, operations, and tactics. Threat personnel, instructors and threat wargamers are encouraged to attend the TMOC during the first year of their assignment. Attendance by personnel from other staffs or agencies is allowed on a space-available basis.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

DoD Manual 5000.2M
Defense Acquisition Management Documentation and Reports

DIA Regulation 55-3
Threat Support for Major Defense Acquisition Programs

AR 381-11
Threat Support to U.S. Army Force, Combat, and Materiel Development

AR 381-19
Intelligence Dissemination and Production Support

TRADOC Regulation 11-16
Development and Management of Operational Concepts

TRADOC Regulation 25-30
Preparation, Production and processing of Armywide Doctrinal and Training Literature

TRADOC Regulation 25-31
TRADOC Armywide Doctrinal and Training Literature Program

TRADOC Regulation 351-12
Military Qualification Standards System Products, Policy, and Procedures

TRADOC Pamphlet 381-3
Threat Support Handbook for Materiel Acquisition

Section II
Related Publications

DoD Instruction 5000.2
Defense Acquisition Management Policies and Procedures

AR 71-9
Materiel Objectives and Requirements

AR 380-5
Department of the Army Information Security program

TRADOC Regulation 5-3
The TRADOC AR 5-5 Study Program

TRADOC Regulation 5-11
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Models and Simulations (MSS)

TRADOC Regulation 11-15
Concept Based Requirements System

Appendix B
Doctrinal, Training, and Training Development Threat Preparation and Approval

DOCTRINAL AND TRAINING PRODUCT	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY
1. ADTLP (Field Manual(FM), Training Circular (TC), Technical Manual (TM), etc. with threat content)	Proponent School	Commandant*
2. Integrated threat instruction (lesson plans and supporting materials)	Proponent School	Commandant
3. Nonintegrated threat instruction (lesson plans and supporting materials)	Proponent School	Commandant
4. Audiovisual materials with threat content	Proponent School	Commandant
5. Training aids/devices with threat content	Proponent School	Commandant
6. Common Core Threat Instruction	CAC	Commander, CAC

* The CAC TM will approve the threat in publication requiring higher HQ approval IAW TRADOC Reg 25-30 and TRADOC Reg 25-31.

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

ACT — aquisition category

ADTLP — Army Doctrine and Training Literature Program

AMC — Army Materiel Command

AMP — Army Models Improvement Program

CAC — Combined Arms Command

CASCOM — Combined Arms Support Command

CD — combat development

CG — commanding general

COEA — cost and operational effectiveness analysis

CPC — combat training centers

DA — Department of the Army

DIG — deputy commanding general

DCGT — Deputy Commanding General for Training

DCSDOC — Deputy Chief of Staff for Doctrine

DCSINT — Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence

DCSOPS — Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DI — Director of Intelligence

DIA — Defense Intelligence Agency

DTLOMS — doctrine, training, leader development, organizations, materiel, and soldier

EAC — echelon above corps

ECBRS — Enhanced Concept Based Requirements System

FIO — foreign intelligence officer

FM — field manual

FMT — foreign materiel for training

HQ — headquarters

HQDA — Headquarters, Department of the Army

HRS — high-resolution scenario

IAW — in accordance with

IPR — intelligence production requirement

LRS — low-resolution scenario

MACOM — major Army command

MDR — milestone decision review

MNS — mission need statement

MS — milestone

MSC — major subordinate command

NIPR — nonrecurring intelligence production requirement

NLT — not later than

ODCSINT — Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence

OPFOR — opposing forces

ORD — operational requirements document

OSD — T&E Office of the Secretary of Defense Test and Evaluation

OT — operational tests

PAM — pamphlet

PM — program manager

POC — point of contact

QRR — quick reaction requirement

SII — statement of intelligence interest

SIO — Senior Intelligence Officer

SME — subject matter expert

SSDC — Space and Strategic Defense Command

SSG   special study group

STA   system threat assessment

STAR   system threat assessment report

STF   special task force

TAWG   Threat Accreditation Working Group

TC   training circular

TCG   Threat Coordinating Group

TDNS   training device needs statement

TISO   Threat Integration Staff Officer

TIWG   Test Integration Working Group

TM   threat manager

TMOC   Threat Military Orientation Course

TORD   training operational requirement document

TRAC   TRADOC Analysis Command

TRADOC   U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TRS   theater resolution scenarios

TSM   TRADOC System Manager

TTSP   threat test support package

Section II
Terms

Combat developer
Command or agency that formulates doctrine, concepts, organization, materiel requirements, and objectives. Represents the user community in the materiel acquisition process.

Coordinate
The process of seeking concurrence from one or more organizations or agencies, on the adequacy of a specific draft assessment, estimate or report. It is intended to increase a product's factual accuracy, clarify its judgments, and resolve disagreements on threat issues.

Cost and operational effectiveness analysis
An analysis of the estimated costs and operational effectiveness of alternative materiel systems to meet a mission need, and the associated program for acquiring each alternative.

Critical intelligence parameters
A threat capability or threshold established by the program, to which changes could critically impact on the effectiveness and survivability of the proposed system.

Critical intelligence parameters (CIP) threat status
The status of threat programs, technologies, and research efforts relative to the CIP. It will include a projection of threat capabilities and potential for breaching CIP thresholds.

Initial operational capability
The first attainment of the capability to employ effectively a weapon, item of equipment, or system of

approved specific characteristics, which is manned or operated by a trained, equipped, and supported military unit or force.

In-process review
Review of a project or program at critical points, to evaluate status, and make recommendations to the decision authority. Conducted by the materiel developer.

Intelligence
The product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of all information concerning one or more aspects of foreign countries or areas, which is immediately or potentially significant to the development of plans, policies and operations. Intelligence information evaluated in the development process is referred to as threat.

Materiel developer
Command or agency responsible for research, development, and production of a system in response to approved requirements.

Mission need statement
A nonsystem-specific statement of operational capability required to perform an assigned mission, or to correct a deficiency in existing capability to perform the mission. It supports a Milestone O decision.

Operational requirements document
A formatted statement containing performance (operational effectiveness and suitability) and related operational parameters for the proposed concept or system. Required for MDRs I-IV.

Production
Conversion of information or intelligence information into finished intelligence through integration, analysis, evaluation, and/or interpretation of all available data, and the preparation of intelligence products in support of known or anticipated user requirements.

Reactive threat
Changes which might reasonably be expected to occur in hostile doctrine, strategy, tactics, force levels, and weapon systems as a result of the development and deployment of the U.S. system.

Simulator
A generic term used to describe a family of equipment used to represent threat weapon systems in development testing, operational testing, and training. A threat simulator has one or more characteristics which, when detected by human sense or man-made sensors, provide the appearance of an actual threat weapon system with a prescribed degree of fidelity.

System threat assessment
Describes the threat to be countered, and the projected threat environment. The threat information should reference DIA, service, or intelligence community approved documents. Prepared in the format of the STAR, it supports ACAT III and IV systems.

System threat assessment report
The STAR is a threat assessment tailored to, and

focused on a particular ACAT I or II system. It contains an integrated assessment, or projected enemy capabilities (doctrine, tactics, hardware, organization and forces) to limit, neutralize, or destroy the system. The STAR will serve as a basic threat document supporting system development. It is a dynamic document that will be continually updated and refined as the program develops. The STAR is required for MDRs I-IV. It will be approved/validated in support of the ASARC/DAB review.

Test and evaluation master plan
The overall planning document used to depict the structure and objectives of the test program. It provides a framework within which to generate detailed test and evaluation plans, and to determine schedule and resource implications associated with the test and evaluation program.

Threat
 a. The ability of an enemy or potential enemy to limit, neutralize or destroy the effectiveness of a current or projected mission, organization, or item of equipment. The statement of that threat is prepared in sufficient detail to support Army planning and development of concepts, doctrine, training and materiel.

 b. A statement of a capability prepared in necessary detail, in the context of its relationship to a specific

program or project, to provide support for Army planning and development or operations concepts, doctrine and materiel.

Threat Accreditation Working Group
A group formed to approve the specific test application of threat simulators, targets, and target arrays.

Threat assessment
An evaluation of an enemy's or potential enemy's current or projected capability to limit, neutralize, or destroy the effectiveness of a mission, organization, or item of equipment. It involves the application of threat analysis to a specific mission, organization, or item of equipment within the context of a military operation. Threat assessments consider the product of threat analysis vis-a-vis a U.S. force, and include the perceived military judgments of the evaluated threat force.

Threat Coordinating Group
A group formed to manage threat support to the combat and materiel development process throughout the entire life cycle of the system.

Threat test support package
A document, or group of documents, that provide a comprehensive description of the threat to a U.S. system that is being tested and the targets that the system will engage.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

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