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Techniques and Practices in the Training of Digital Operator Skills
Research Report
A Rand Note
Field Manual Fm 3-09.12 (Fm 6-121) Mcrp 3-16.1a Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Field Artillery Target Acquisition June 2002
Commander's handbook for joint timesensitive targeting
Department of Defense Appropriations for 1991
Department of Defense Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1999 and the Future Years Defense Program: Airland forces
Hearings on National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1990 - H.R. 2461 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs
Before the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress, First Session
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Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services
Weapon Systems 2012
DA Pam
Concepts and Issues
Military Intelligence Research Product - U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences
Army Training Analysis and Feedback Aids (TAAF Aids) Study for Live Training Support
Professional Journal of the United States Army
Military Review
Parameters
Research, development, test and evaluation
Technical Reports
Awareness Circular : TRAC.
Department of Defense Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2005
Signals
Weapon Systems
Department of Defense Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1992
Military Intelligence Professional Bulletin
Department of Defense Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1992: Research, development, test and evaluation
The Army Communicator
Army Modernization Information Memorandum (AMIM)
Manuals Combined: TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR FIELD ARTILLERY METEOROLOGY & FIELD ARTILLERY TARGET ACQUISITION
Crusader Battle Lab Warfighting Experiment (BLWE) 1: Assessing Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs) for Crusader Units Within a Synthetic Environment
Field Artillery
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A Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services
Field Manual No.1-111: Aviation Brigades
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Cognitive Requirements for Information Operations Training (CRIOT)
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Army Modernization Information Memorandum (AMIM): Standard form

Techniques and Practices in the Training of Digital Operator Skills

Research Report

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Field Manual Fm 3-09.12 (Fm 6-121) Mcrp 3-16.1a Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Field Artillery Target Acquisition June 2002

Commander's handbook for joint timesensitive targeting

Department of Defense Appropriations for 1991

This publication contains the doctrine, organization, tactics, techniques, and procedures required to manage field artillery target acquisition (TA) organizations, systems, personnel and equipment. It updates information formerly contained in FM 6-121 and incorporates emerging doctrine and information about targeting, the military decision making process (MDMP), new equipment, and Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) considerations as they apply to the functions performed by the targeting officer and the radar section leader. The material contained in this manual applies to all personnel involved in the targeting and target acquisition process. These personnel include:

- Maneuver commanders and their staffs.
- Field artillery commanders and their staffs.
- Fire support element (FSE personnel).
- Members of division artillery and FA brigade tactical operations centers.
- Personnel assigned to target acquisition batteries, target acquisition detachments, and radar platoons.
- Other personnel involved in the targeting or intelligence processes.

This manual describes current and emerging TA organizations. These organizations include target acquisition batteries and radar platoons of active and reserve components, the corps target acquisition detachment (CTAD), radar platoons of the interim brigade combat team (IBCT) and interim division artillery (IDIVARTY), and the STRIKER platoon. Technical and tactical considerations for employing weapons locating radars are discussed in detail. This includes the AN/TPQ-47 that is currently being developed. New information contained in this manual includes duties and responsibilities for key TA personnel, rehearsals, stability operations and support operations, rotary and fixed wing radar movement procedures, and automated target data processing. The methodology used by weapons locating radars to acquire, track and locate threat weapon systems is also discussed. Users at different echelons will focus on different chapters and appendices based on their specific mission requirements and operational focus. Chapter 1 discusses targeting, MDMP, and rehearsals from a target acquisition viewpoint. Chapters 2 and 3 provide information about TA organizations and TA personnel duties and responsibilities. Chapter 4 is focused on the technical aspects of employing weapons locating radars and the associated requirements. Chapter 5 discusses tactical employment and management of radar systems. This chapter provides information required for commanders and their staff to effectively employ radars in support of military operations. Finally, Chapter 6 discusses stability operations and support operations and associated radar employment considerations.

*Department of Defense Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1999 and the Future Years
Defense Program: Airland forces*

*Hearings on National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1990 - H.R. 2461 and Oversight of
Previously Authorized Programs Before the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives,
One Hundred First Congress, First Session*

Commerce Business Daily

The U.S. Army Research Laboratory and the Depth and Simultaneous Attack Battle Lab have performed the first Battle Lab Warfighting Experiment that evaluated operational concepts for the Crusader system. The experiment was conducted during June and July of 1996 in the Janus Battle Simulation Center at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma. The research addressed critical operation issues focused on the employment of the Crusader system on the 21st century digitized battlefield. Command and control, and ammunition logistics and resupply systems used by a direct support field artillery battalion when employing the simulated Crusader system were evaluated to identify innovative tactics, techniques, and procedures that could be introduced in conjunction with the fielding of the Crusader system. This research was conducted using a synthetic battlefield environment that placed field artillerymen into distributed interactive simulation technologies where they used actual tactical data processing equipment to perform fire support functions. There were four major outcomes of this research: (1) A preliminary set of tactics, techniques, and procedures that addressed command and control functions, situation awareness, fire order consistency, and sustainment was identified. This information will be evaluated further by the system developer and field artillery community and will be considered for additional testing during later experiments or closed loop studies. (2) Major findings were: (a) The Crusader system as currently specified, will deliver effective fires to defeat the projected threat and provide timely support to maneuver forces. (b) The pooled resupply concept was successfully demonstrated and shown to be a robust technique in the face of losses of individual resupply vehicles.

Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services

Weapon Systems 2012

DA Pam

Concepts and Issues

Military Intelligence

Research Product - U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences

This publication provides the United States Army and United States Marine Corps (USMC) commanders, artillerymen, and meteorology (MET) crew members with tactics, techniques, and procedures for the employment of MET sections. This publication describes the equipment and tasks required to develop MET data from the selection of the MET station location to the dissemination of the MET data. This manual describes current and emerging TA organizations. These organizations include target acquisition batteries and radar platoons of active and reserve components, the corps target acquisition detachment (CTAD), radar platoons of the interim brigade combat team (IBCT) and interim division artillery (IDIVARTY), and the STRIKER platoon. Technical and tactical considerations for employing weapons locating radars are discussed in detail. This includes the AN/TPQ-47 that is currently being developed. New information contained in this manual includes duties and responsibilities for key TA personnel, rehearsals, stability operations and support operations, rotary and fixed wing radar movement procedures, and automated target data processing. The methodology used by weapons locating radars to acquire, track and locate threat weapon systems is also discussed.

Army

Training Analysis and Feedback Aids (TAAF Aids) Study for Live Training Support

Professional Journal of the United States Army

Military Review

Parameters

Research, development, test and evaluation

Technical Reports Awareness Circular : TRAC.

Department of Defense Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2005

Signals

Weapon Systems

Department of Defense Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1992

Military Intelligence Professional Bulletin

"The advent of battlefield digitization increases the work trainers for live force-on-force exercises must do to control exercises and provide feedback to units, and it will pull trainers at platoon and company level out of the tactical information loop. The goal of this study was to describe instrumentation capabilities with the potential for reducing workloads and pulling trainers back into the information loop for exercises at the Army's maneuver combat training centers (CTCs) and at home stations. This study documents the experiences of approximately seventy of the National Training Center (NTC) observer/controllers (OCs) and analysts that participated in the training of the Army's first digitized brigade during the Force XXI Army warfighting Experiment (AWE). To gain a better understanding of what is required to support digital training, the study team reviewed emerging tactical doctrine from platoon through battalion task force level to develop a sample of potential digital training points and then designed displays that would help a trainer monitor unit performance with respect to these points. The team then defined the capabilities a workstation would need to create these displays. This report describes, defends and illustrates twenty workstation capabilities that support exercise control and feedback for digitized units."--DTIC.

Department of Defense Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1992: Research, development, test and evaluation

The Army Communicator

Army Modernization Information Memorandum (AMIM)

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Crusader Battle Lab Warfighting Experiment (BLWE) 1: Assessing Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs) for Crusader Units Within a Synthetic Environment

Field Artillery

Armor

A Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services

Field Manual No.1-111: Aviation Brigades

"Maneuver Combat Training Center (CTC) and home station requirements for exercise control and training feedback are intensive. With the advent of battlefield digitization; tactical decision aids; smart, intelligent, and brilliant munitions; advances in non-lethal weapons, and new reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition (RSTA) systems, the workload for trainers continues to spiral. Force modernization is creating new control and feedback tasks that have the potential to rob trainers of time they would otherwise spend observing, coaching, and facilitating the learning of exercise players. This study: (1) Identifies the impact of force modernization on future exercise control and training feedback functions. (2) Identifies tasks involved in after-action review (AAR) preparation, observer/controller (OC) coordination and mentoring, and take-home package construction. (3) Provides strategies to reduce OC and Training Analysis Facility (TAF) workload. (4) Identifies payoffs in task reduction achieved by each strategy. (5) Does not provide technical solutions or analysis of task criticality, complexity, duration, or frequency for trainer tasks."--DTIC.

Infantry

"This report presents research on classroom training practices in Army Battle Command System courses. The investigation examined a sample of institutional courses using observation and classification techniques. Three learning theories--behaviorist, cognitive, and constructivist--guided the collection and analysis of data. Cognitive and behaviorist training techniques were observed somewhat more frequently than constructivist techniques. The frequency of training techniques depended on the type of course (operator vs. leader orientation), instructor style, and progression across days. The discussion offers potential improvements in the areas of training techniques, program of instruction, training environment, and instructional innovation. The report is intended for use by training designers and developers, digital trainers, and training managers working in institutional settings"--P. i.

Cognitive Requirements for Information Operations Training (CRIOT)

Government Reports Announcements & Index

Army Modernization Information Memorandum (AMIM): Standard form

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