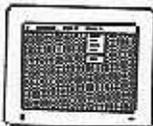


MANPRINT Quarterly

Vol. III, No. 1 Winter 1995

For All MANPRINT Practitioners



In the last issue, we presented information concerning the potential for the establishment of a MANPRINT "E-Mail" mailbox or bulletin board. This capability is available for us to use on the HQDA

Decision Support System (DSS). What we need to demonstrate to establish this mailbox/bulletin board is interest from MANPRINT Practitioners. Our request for comments and suggestions elicited a rousing response from "four" practitioners who might be interested in this resource. Apparently, there is not as much interest as noted during the Practitioners Conference. However, we will continue to hold the electronic media question open for additional input until next month. Comments and suggestions should be sent to HQDA, ODCSPER, ATTN: DAPE-MR, Washington DC 20310-0300. For those wishing to respond electronically, send E-Mail to: "commerfo@pentagon.hqdadss.army.mil" or fax your comments to DAPE-MR (703) 697-1283. We look forward to receiving your comments.

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Meetings of Interest

31 January - 3 February 1995
Test & Evaluation Symposium
Stouffer Hotel, Austin, TX
(703) 522-1820

16-21 February 1995
1995 AAAS Annual Meeting &
Science Innovation Exposition
Atlanta, GA (202) 326-6450

MANPRINT Quarterly

The MANPRINT Quarterly is always looking for input from the MANPRINT community. The Quarterly serves as a communication channel for the MANPRINT Directorate to disseminate guidance and to allow the MANPRINT community the opportunity to exchange information.

Subject matter may include but not necessarily be limited to technical programs, procedures, processes, advances and accomplishments, personnel shifts, etc. Articles can be as short as you like but not more than 2-3 double-spaced typed pages. Include any photographs or illustrations which complement the article. All articles should be cleared by your office or agency prior to submission. Authors should include their office address and phone number.

Mail your articles to:
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
for Personnel
ATTN: DAPE-MR
300 Army Pentagon
Washington, DC 20310-0300
FAX: 703-697-1283

1994 MANPRINT Practitioners Conference Feedback

As a follow-up to the Practitioners Conference and the Fall edition of the MANPRINT Quarterly, the following answers are provided to questions received during the Conference's feedback session.

Q: AFAS/FARV soldier-information interface is maturing rapidly. How will AFAS/FARV share requirements/constraints with battlefield digitization?

A: The Army Digitization Office (ADO) has already identified the AFAS/FARV program as one of those which must be integrated with the overall digitization initiative. To establish a baseline for the digitization program, the ADO has identified resources associated with the digitization aspects of multiple weapon system programs. A procedure has been established for tracking and coordinating the resources devoted to digitization within each of these programs. This process ensures that the ADO will have visibility into digitization efforts throughout the Army. A portion of the funding for AFAS/FARV has been identified through this process. The ADO will therefore be tracking the progress of AFAS/FARV and examining ways for ensuring commonality with the digitization program.

To achieve the goal of commonality, one approach being pursued is the development of a common software package to support a core set of critical command and control functions. For those systems with the requisite computational and interface capabilities, this software will be made available to the relevant Program Manager (PM) for integration into the host weapon system. These functions will then be treated as embedded capabilities. When it is not possible to host these functions on embedded information systems within the platform, an applique will be integrated with the weapon system to provide the required computational, interface, and/or communications capability.

The determination of how the AFAS/FARV program will be integrated into the overall digitization effort, i.e., either through embedded software or some form of applique, will be made as the digitization functions evolve. Planned experimentation will lead to the selection of a baseline set of functions and identification of the associated hardware and software requirements. This functionality is expected to evolve and be

improved as a result of experimentation and technology evolution. As the digitization process proceeds, synchronization with the individual weapon system programs will occur and the necessary hardware and/or software will be integrated with these platforms. The key will be close cooperation between the PMs and the ADO to ensure a common understanding of the objectives and technical challenges involved in digitizing the force.

Q: There appears to be a major conflict between the HSI and MANPRINT programs. How do we eliminate these conflicts to minimize confusion and produce the most effective joint process?

A: There are no major conflicts between the Human Systems Integration (HSI) and the Manpower and Personnel Integration (MANPRINT) programs. Conceptually, both programs seek the same influence upon the acquisition process. Both programs include assessment for Manpower, Personnel, Training, Human Engineering, Health Hazards, and System Safety. The Army's plan is the System MANPRINT Management Plan (SMMP), and DoD's is the HSI Plan. Both MANPRINT and HSI require management plans.

There are, of course, some differences which can create confusion. First of all, the MANPRINT program is much more developed than the HSI program. The MANPRINT program also includes a new domain called *Soldier Survivability*. Another difference is that MANPRINT uses a systematic approach to analyzing issues and has developed more detailed methods for evaluating soldier-machine interface concerns.

Periodically, some actual conflicts do arise. Some of the reasons for these conflicts include lack of coordination between Army and DoD agencies, programs being redesignated joint after previous component administration, and a general lack of communication between the interested parties. We have found that the best way to eliminate both perceived and actual conflicts is to communicate very early in the acquisition process. For example, if your program has even a slight possibility of becoming joint, then you should solicit DoD input to your MANPRINT Joint Working Group (MJWG) and SMMP. If and when the program does become joint, the transition process is much easier because all

concerned have provided input. This prevents resentment and prevents the "push down the throat" feelings and future conflicts.

Q: Who performs the MANPRINT assessment on ACAT III and IV systems?

A: According to HQ AMC, HRED has been earmarked to perform the MANPRINT assessment on most ACAT III & IV systems. They are currently delineating responsibilities and defining methodologies to determine which systems require assessments. It appears that all ACAT III & IV systems may not require assessments in the future. More guidance will follow on this issue.

Q: What is the difference, if any, between ACAT I/II and ACAT III/IV MANPRINT assessments?

A: The only major difference between ACAT I/II and ACAT III/IV MANPRINT assessments is the degree to which the program is evaluated and the amount of resources expended to accomplish same. It is not feasible to conduct an analysis that has no value added for a very inexpensive system. The developer should be cautioned, however, because the sheer number of systems proposed for purchase and the degree to which the force may be affected can require the developer to perform analyses that may otherwise be deemed unnecessary.

Q: Why is there little or no MANPRINT input in the development of training devices and where does the (MANPRINT) expertise come from?

A: See "Training Devices" on page 4.

Q: How can we improve communication between MANPRINT organizations and contractors on new and evolving issues and initiatives (the MANPRINT Quarterly is not enough)?

A: We think that we can improve communications between MANPRINT organizations and contractors through use of an electronic bulletin board. We requested input in the last quarterly but have received little feedback. We are currently evaluating options and will keep practitioners informed on our progress. The MANPRINT Quarterly will not be expanded to a monthly document. To do so will degrade the high quality of the existing publication.

Q: What modeling and simulation tools are available or under development to analyze

or assess MANPRINT application to weapon and automated information system programs?

A: During the Practitioners Conference in August 1994, one of the Workshops presented some automated tools for the MANPRINT user. One of these tools, the Automated Information System (AIS) MANPRINT Management tool was updated to version 2.0 in October 1994. The software allows the user to build on examples and use resource estimation methodologies to develop products for the System MANPRINT Management Plan (SMMP). This tool is available from the U.S. Total Army Personnel Command, ATTN: TAPC-PLM, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-1345. Planning continues for version 3.0.

The "FOOTPRINT" program, a Manpower, Personnel and Training Summary which was also demonstrated at the August Conference, is undergoing improvement. The FOOTPRINT program is in the process of being updated to include Reserve Component information. The exact date for availability for this capability has not yet been determined as development work is still ongoing. For the future, both a DOS and WINDOWS version of PC-FOOTPRINT are being planned.

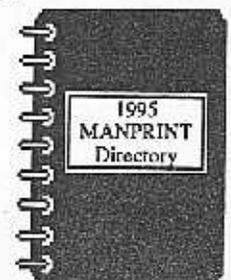
Look for future updates to provide information on development of MANPRINT tools and simulations.

* * * * *

MANPRINT Directory

Plans are underway to update the current MANPRINT Directory. Please mail or fax any updates to:

MANPRINT Directory
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
for Personnel
ATTN: DAPE-MR
300 Army Pentagon
Washington, DC 20310-0300
FAX: 703-697-1283



MANPRINT for Training Devices

David G. Antolick

US Army Training Support Center

"Why is there little or no MANPRINT in the development of training devices and where does the (MANPRINT) expertise come from?" is a question which arose during the 9-11 August 1994 MANPRINT Practitioners Conference held in Arlington, Virginia. To properly answer the question, it would be helpful to know the source. We should determine why the question was asked (evidently, there must be a problem).

In order to appreciate the situation and possibly eliminate the problem, one must be cognizant of the Materiel Acquisition Process, and the responsibilities of those agencies involved in materiel acquisition. The US Army Training Support Center (USATSC), located at Fort Eustis, Virginia, "provides for centralized management of all training aids, devices, simulators and simulations (TADSS) requirements between the proponent, user, and Army acquisition community." Planning and programming for the acquisition of system TADSS are responsibilities of the system PEO/PM per DoD Directive 1430.13. The TRADOC proponent for the materiel system is responsible for documenting requirements for system TADSS within the constraints paragraph of the mission needs statement (MNS) and within the training support requirements (TSR) annex to the operational requirements document (ORD) for the materiel system. Nonsystem TADSS are processed as end items of equipment. Requirements documentation and procedures for the acquisition of TADSS (system or nonsystem) are outlined in Army Regulations 70-1 and 350-38, and are identical to those used for materiel. These regulations address the Army's acquisition policy, assign responsibilities to Army organizations, and implement Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 5000.1 and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 5000.2.

During the pre-MANPRINT era, all too often the concentration was strictly on a developing system (end item piece of equipment). Most of the MANPRINT domains, as we now know them, were omitted. Also omitted was the requirement for training devices. These omissions created many problems. With the advent of MANPRINT, many problems began to disappear, especially when development of a new system (piece of equipment) became the acquisition alternative.

Call it lessons learned or early comparability analysis, it is working quite well. Today, some may think that we only address MANPRINT with new system development; however, this is not the case. We are able to address it more readily in the requirements documentation, and that is the starting point.

In the case of Nondevelopmental Items (NDI), two possibilities exist: (1) Items are acquired "off the shelf," which means no development is involved. To the observer, this might indicate there is little or no apparent MANPRINT input. However, MANPRINT aspects would have been addressed during the "market survey" portion of the acquisition process. (2) Items are acquired "off the shelf," but require some modifications to meet the requirements of the user. Again, in this case the modifications might be the result of MANPRINT considerations addressed during the "market survey." In either case, one must return to the "source" Materiel Requirements Documents (MRDs) which are the MNS, ORD, and their supporting documents. The MRDs do address MANPRINT during their evolution, although this may not always be apparent to the observer.

As technology advances, so does business and competition. More often than not, industry addresses our MANPRINT concerns during its product development. The reason for this is industry has to compete for business, and most companies consider MANPRINT in the manufacture of materiel. (The term may not be used, but the attributes are there.) They produce products on a competitive basis, and those items go "on the shelf" if they aren't made for a particular customer. Some of these items are later procured "off the shelf" by the government.

During the "market survey" the shelf is observed, and several items may be selected as candidates that meet the materiel requirements of the Army, completely or in part.

MANPRINT requirements for training devices, therefore, are the same as for materiel systems. MANPRINT expertise comes from the same sources, regardless of the end item. Normally a training device may duplicate a portion of

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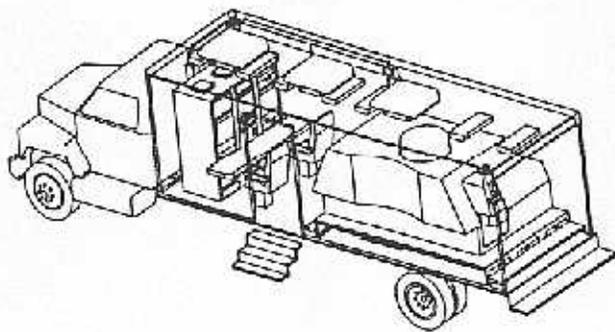
MANPRINT and The Advanced Field Artillery System (AFAS) Advanced Technology Demonstrator (ATD)

Mr. Martin Scanlan
United Defense, Limited Partnership

The AFAS ATD MANPRINT program is a testament to comprehensive and detailed analyses in the MANPRINT domains with deliberate focus on integration with design.

AFAS is a new start program to develop the next generation of self-propelled howitzers for the US Army. By capitalizing on the latest armament, mobility, survivability, and command and control technologies, AFAS will become a leap ahead system, surpassing the capabilities of all modern howitzers available on the World market today.

Along with this leap in capability come many MANPRINT concerns. The AFAS ATD program invested great resources (*perhaps unprecedented in concept exploration phase*) in solving the MANPRINT issues early in AFAS development. The AFAS ATD program is split into two major components. One is to develop the critical weapons technologies required to make AFAS feasible, while the other is dedicated to addressing the MANPRINT concerns associated with the technologies envisioned for AFAS. The latter component manifests itself in the form of a "Crew Truck Module" which allows early demonstrations of target audience performance with the developing soldier-machine interface. Two years of intensive MANPRINT analyses preceded the development of the crew module to identify areas of MANPRINT risk and stabilize baseline soldier-machine interface requirements.



ATD Crew Module

Because the AFAS is a new start system, design solutions are not constrained by existing features on predecessor systems. New start programs provide a rare opportunity for the development community to apply the latest and best technologies and processes to optimize a system for performance and cost.

Recognizing this opportunity, the AFAS MANPRINT community embarked upon rigorous requirements analysis activities under the direction of the TRADOC System Manager - Cannon Office and the Office of the Program Manager - AFAS. The AFAS ATD MANPRINT program is built on a preference for comprehensive and conclusive analyses over abbreviated techniques that deliver rapid but arguably inconclusive results.

Product focus and MANPRINT emphasis enabled the birth of an effective MANPRINT program for the US Army's next self-propelled howitzer system. AFAS program objectives in the System MANPRINT Management Plan (SMMP) were deliberately spelled out in the Statement of Work (SOW) for the AFAS ATD prime contractor. Specifically, the SOW required the prime contractor to investigate and explore technology applications, and demonstrate and assess design approaches to resolve several MANPRINT issues. These issues included crew size requirements, task loading requirements, decentralized operational requirements, emergency operational requirements (crew attrition), skill level requirements, and user interface requirements. Although boiler plate MANPRINT language also appeared in the SOW, the focus provided was clearly the result of a responsible effort on the part of the field artillery community to identify MANPRINT issues and concerns for AFAS.

Coupled with this field artillery product focus was the MANPRINT emphasis provided by the office of program management for AFAS. MANPRINT was awarded evaluation importance equal to cost, and second only to technical approach in the request for proposal. This evalua-

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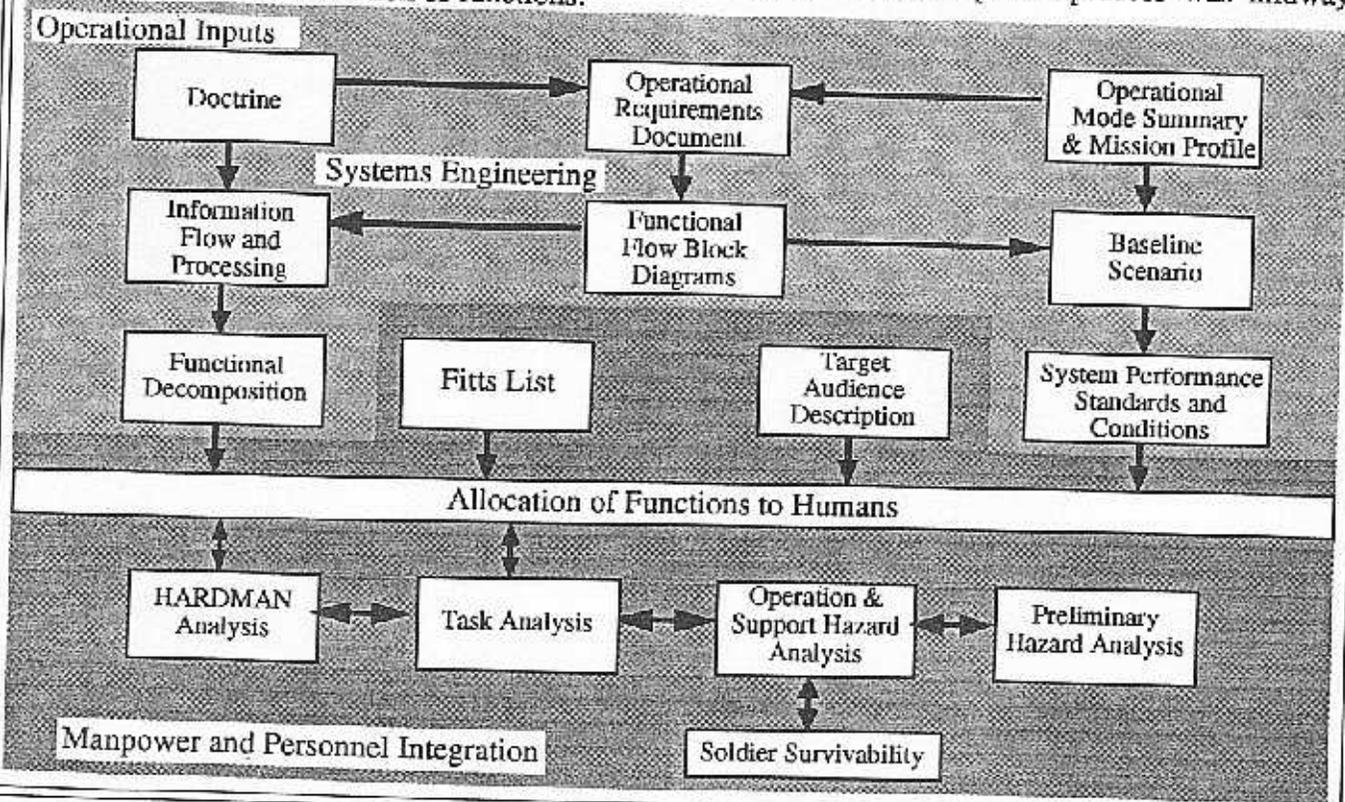
tion of MANPRINT in the source selection process ensured that the prime contractor would share the government's commitment to MANPRINT in AFAS.

The initial phase of the AFAS ATD contract was the requirements analysis phase. Government representatives were invited to the prime contractor's facility to perform a Quality Function Deployment (QFD). During this process the government affirmed its commitment to MANPRINT by emphasizing its importance relative to other features. It is important to note that MANPRINT was viewed as a set of design features for the purposes of the QFD. Although the programmatic of MANPRINT are required to get the job done, it is critical to keep early MANPRINT focus on design influence. The QFD working group embedded the government's MANPRINT interests into the QFD which continued to influence trade studies throughout the development process.

The prime contractor executed an untailed MIL-H-46855 human factors engineering program to provide a basis in comprehensive functional and task analyses for development of a "MANPRINT preferred" design approach. The figure below illustrates the influence of MANPRINT on the allocation of functions.

Human factors task analyses became the vehicle for integration of the MANPRINT domains. HARDMAN III modeling used the operational sequence diagrams from human engineering critical task analyses to establish manpower and personnel performance indicators. The results of the HARDMAN III models provided responsive feedback to iterative human factors task analyses early in the requirements definition phase. The human factors task analyses were used as the basis for the Operation and Support Hazard Analysis (O&SHA). This relationship ensured that iterations of the human engineering task analyses were directly accountable to findings in the O&SHA. In this way, human factors, manpower, personnel, system safety, and health hazards integrated their processes to define a "MANPRINT preferred" allocation of functions to soldiers vs. hardware/software.

MANPRINT acquired the lead role in analyzing and decomposing AFAS functionality for allocation of functions to humans vs. machines. This was due to the timeliness and completeness of the integrated task, workload, and hazard analyses. The first iterations of task analysis, workload analysis, preliminary hazard analysis, and operation and support hazard analysis were completed before the development process was midway



through the requirements analysis phase. This gave MANPRINT the advantage of having the best information available while the initial allocation of functions was being made.

The initial allocation of functions to humans, hardware, or software was made by a working group which included the prime contractor's lead engineers from mechanical, electrical, software, systems, and MANPRINT. The meeting progressed with the lead MANPRINT engineer presenting the functions one at a time, with the recommended allocation to human or machine with rationale. The recommended allocation was discussed in view of the cost and feasibility of using software or hardware to perform the function. Being based upon sound, documented logic, and being available at the right time, the

MANPRINT preferred allocation of functions to humans was adopted as the baseline for development of AFAS.

MANPRINT emphasis in AFAS acquisition documents enabled a rigorous MANPRINT activity. Quality results and synchronization with the AFAS development process established the MANPRINT effort as a valued contributor to the success of the AFAS program. MANPRINT on the AFAS program has proven to be a catalyst for enhancement of the entire development process. By avoiding the path of design influence through criticism (*frequently viewed as unreasonable criticism by design engineers*) in favor of influence through quality and timeliness of results, and a focus on solutions, MANPRINT is off to a strong start in the development of AFAS.

MANPRINT for Training Devices

(continued from Page 4)

a materiel system (it follows the same requirements as the parent system). Whenever the parent system receives a modification, the PM is responsible for modifying the training device as well.

DoDI 5000.2 establishes "a rigorous, event-oriented management process for acquiring quality products that emphasizes effective acquisition planning, improved communications with users, and aggressive risk management by both government and industry." Using the management process for acquisition planning answers the original question because MANPRINT will have been addressed early in the development (MRD stage) of a product, whether that product is a materiel system or a separate training device.

Please refer additional questions regarding MANPRINT and training devices to the USATSC MANPRINT point of contact for training devices (Mr. David Antolick, DSN 927-4911/3841).

"Response from Industry"

(Henry P. Lenzycki, Dunlap & Assoc., Inc.)

One of the basic tools in the MANPRINT Program is the Task Description. During system development, whether it be an add-on or a new,

emergent system, detailed task descriptions (for controller, operator and maintainer) are prepared following mission and function analyses and allocations. These task descriptions are analyzed in the context of the environments under which the tasks will be done and the expected system performance criteria. Detailed task analysis will identify information, communication and control requirements; decision making and interactive tasks; workloads, need for job aids; safety issues; potential performance errors; health hazards; and personnel quantitative and qualitative requirements.

Task descriptions also provide data for front end training analysis. A methodology for this analysis is provided in "How to Determine Training Device Requirements and Characteristics: A Handbook for Training Developers," U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, May 1980. The handbook describes a methodology for performing the front-end analysis needed to determine what tasks have to be trained (training requirements); the need for a training device(s) as a medium for developing required task skills (training device requirements); and the characteristics that the device should possess in order to promote effective learning (training device characteristics). Following the decision to provide a training device, human engineering should provide inputs to the design of student/instructor and/or controller interfaces.

MANPRINT Notes

From the MANPRINT Directorate



- Work has started on an AIS MANPRINT How-To-Guide. This guide is to aid MANPRINT action officers in the incorporation of MANPRINT considerations throughout the life cycle of Automated Information Systems (AIS). Projected completion is April 1995.
- A policy memorandum on System Manpower and Personnel Integration (MANPRINT) Management Plan (SMMP) Requirement for Soldier Enhancement Programs (SEP) was distributed on 24 Oct 1994. The memo provides definitive guidance on waiving SMMP requirements for ACAT III & IV SEPs.
- Soldier Survivability (SSv) briefings on implementation of the seventh domain of MANPRINT have been given to the Commandants at the Armor School, Ft. Knox; the Infantry School, Ft. Benning; the Army Engineer Center, Ft. Leonard Wood; the Fire Support Center, Ft. Sill; and to TACOM.
- The update of AR 602-2, Manpower and Personnel Integration (MANPRINT) in the System Acquisition Process, dated 7 October 1994, is now in publication distribution centers.
- LTC Mitch Howell, Chief, MANPRINT Policy & Training Division, will be attending the Program Manager's class at DSMC January - June 1995.
- Meeting to be scheduled with AMC to determine guidance as to how we will assess MANPRINT for ACAT III & IV programs.

The MANPRINT Training Steering Committee Meeting

On 17 November 1994, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Force Integration and Analysis (DCSPLANS), U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM), hosted the semi-annual MANPRINT Training Steering Committee Meeting. Committee members included representatives from the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (ODCSPER); the Director of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications and Computers (DISC4); the U.S. Army Materiel Command; the U.S. Army Research Laboratory; the U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Command (OPTEC); the U.S. Army Logistics Management College (ALMC); and PERSCOM.

Key discussion topics at this session focused on planned improvements and projected revamping of the existing MANPRINT training courses, the tailored courses in FY95, and potential new markets for future MANPRINT training. Each domain representative also had an opportunity to comment on changes and innovations within his/her area of expertise.

PERSCOM noted that a second course focusing on Major Automated Information Systems Review Council (MAISRC) level automated information systems (AIS) was given during FY94 and three more are planned for FY95. Two on-site MANPRINT courses for industry have been scheduled in FY95. On 15-16 November, a pilot workshop on MANPRINT/HSI was given by ALMC for the Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) in Crystal City, Arlington, VA.

As major changes have occurred within both the Department of Defense and the Army during the past year, the Steering Committee members realize that MANPRINT training must also change to accommodate the needs of its customers. In today's environment, training must be flexible and meet training time constraints a down-sized workforce can live with. MANPRINT training strives continuously to ensure qualified, well-trained, and motivated MANPRINT practitioners are available as we move toward the 21st Century and MANPRINT's second decade as a major acquisition consideration.

FY 95 MANPRINT Training Schedule

The proponent for MANPRINT training is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Force Integration and Analysis (DCSPLANS), U.S. Total Army Personnel Command. The training is conducted by the U.S. Army Logistics Management College, FT Lee, VA. We offer two courses: The MANPRINT for Managers Course (2 days) and MANPRINT Action Officers Course (8 days). New in FY 95 is a MANPRINT Workshop (a tailorable course from 1 to 5 days). Three of these workshops will focus on Major Automated Information Systems Review Council (MAISRC) systems.

The purpose of the MANPRINT Action Officers Course (MAOC) is to train officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and civilian personnel responsible for integrating MANPRINT considerations into the system development and acquisition process. An officer skill identifier 6S is awarded to CPTs, MAJs and LTCs upon successful completion of the course. DOD contractor personnel are welcome.

MANPRINT Action Officer Courses

<u>Class</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Location</u>
95-703	31 Jan - 09 Feb	FT Bragg, NC
95-704	04 Apr - 13 Apr	FT Sill, OK
95-705	06 Jun - 15 Jun	FT Hood, TX
95-706	01 Aug - 10 Aug	FT Lrnd Wood, MO
95-(X)2	14 Aug - 24 Aug	FT Lee, VA

The MANPRINT For Managers Course (MFMC) is designed to provide training to mid-level managers in Army organizations with MANPRINT missions and functions "in order to facilitate the accomplishment of MANPRINT program goals." The course provides highly interactive instruction on MANPRINT and its background, philosophy, purpose and domains in two days. DOD contractor personnel are welcome.

MANPRINT for Managers Courses

<u>Class</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Location</u>
95-704	10 - 11 Jan	FT Bragg, NC
95-705	14 - 15 Feb	FT Hood, TX
95-706	25 - 26 Apr	FT Sill, OK
95-707	16 - 17 May	FT Bliss, TX
95-708	20 - 21 Jun	FT Monmouth, NJ
95-709	22 - 23 Aug	Rock Island Ars, IL
95-710	19 - 20 Sep	FT Lrnd Wood, MO

MANPRINT Workshops are tailored courses from 1 to 5 days in length with a focus on customer needs. These courses are given by special request.

MANPRINT Workshop

<u>Class</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Location</u>
95-701	24 - 27 Jan	FT Rucker, AL

Three MANPRINT for Major Automated Information Systems Review Council (MAISRC) courses will be offered for FY 95. These courses are primarily designed for those DOD and contractor personnel who are responsible for the acquisition of Army MAISRC level systems. This course will focus on how MANPRINT applies during the life cycle of these systems and how the MANPRINT process can influence hardware/software design and development. For more information contact: Mr. Len Girling, Course Director, FT Lee, VA DSN 539-4339/4322 or (804) 765-4339/4322.

MANPRINT MAISRC Courses

<u>Class</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Location</u>
95-702	28 Feb - 03 Mar	FT Belvoir, VA
95-001	13 Mar - 16 Mar	FT Lee, VA
95-704	26 Sep - 29 Sep	FT Huachuca, AZ

For information and other assistance contact: Mr. Jan Dykhuis DSN 221-2098; (703) 325-2098.