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| VA Seal-Color  ***Initial Entry and Skill Level Training***  ***Lesson Plan***  VA Seal-Color  October 2016 – Version 1.0 |

Initial Entry and Skill Level Training 2.0 hours

Lesson Overview

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| Purpose of the Lesson: | The purpose of this lesson, as part of Education Service Continuing Education, is to provide the trainees with a clear understanding of those periods of service which are considered ‘initial entry level or skill training’ under the Post-9/11 GI Bill for the purpose of properly establishing eligibility. |
| Prerequisite Training Requirements: | Basic knowledge of the Post-9/11 GI Bill, the Long Term Solution (LTS), the Veterans Information Solution (VIS), Defense Personnel Records Information Retrieval System (DPRIS), service documents and local development procedures. |
| Target Audience: | This lesson is designed for the following audiences:   * Veterans Claims Examiners * Case Managers |
| Lesson References: | The following references support the lesson content:  [38 USC 3301](http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:38%20section:3301%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title38-section3301)&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true) – Definitions  [RPO Letter 22-09-59](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/letters/rpoletters/rpo2009/rpo220959.doc)  - Officer Training  [PA - Changes in Training Dates on the Veterans Information System (VIS) Screen, May 13, 2011](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/advisories/33/VIS%20Data.html)  Revised Training Reminder:  Processing Deductible Service Under the Post-9/11 GI Bill (Chapter 33) in the Long Term Solution (LTS) [dated April 25, 2013](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/advisories/33/Revised%20Training%20Reminder-Processing%20Deductible%20Service%20Under%20the%20Post-911%20GI.html)  [Policy Advisory--Training Questions and Scenarios, June 5, 2009](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/advisories/33/PolicyAdvisoryTrainingscenarios.htm) |
| Lesson Objectives: | At the conclusion of this lesson, trainees will be able to:   * Identify what is defined as ‘Initial Entry and Skill Level’ Training under the Post-9/11 GI Bill (Chapter 33) * Differentiate training service periods that are considered “Initial Entry and Skill Level” Training and other training that is not to be identified as training under the Post-9/11 GI Bill * Identify when additional development is necessary to obtain ‘Initial Entry and Skill Level’ Training periods and review how to develop for that information |

Instructor Notes

This lesson defines the purpose of Initial Entry and Skill Level Training under the Post-9/11 GI Bill. It provides trainees with an in depth understanding of exactly who may have identifiable service that may require development to properly verify. It also provides a breakdown of types of ‘initial entry level or skill training’ by service department, identifies training that should not be identified and reviews military ranks for the purpose of excluding officers and to reduce unnecessary development.

| **PowerPoint Slides** | **Instructor Activities** |
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| ***Initial Entry and Skill Level Training***  Under the Post-9/11 GI Bill | **DISPLAY** slide **1** “Initial Entry and Skill Level Training”  **INTRODUCE** yourself as the instructor and introduce any fellow instructors.  **INTRODUCE** the lesson. |
| **Initial Entry and Skill Level Training**  Under the Post-9/11 GI Bill  Training Overview   * Define Initial Entry and Skill Level Training * Discuss variations of Initial Active Duty Training (IADT) by service components * Identify training periods that should not be considered Initial Entry and Skill Level Training * Review military ranks to properly identify if an individual is an Enlisted or an Officer * Review when development is necessary and how to develop when development is needed * Review how to handle changes to service information * Questions and Answers | **DISPLAY** slide **2** “Training Overview”  **PROVIDE** an overviewof the day’s schedule.  **EXPLAIN** that trainees will be learning about Initial Entry and Skill Level Training Under the Post-9/11 GI Bill today.  **DISCUSS** how the subject fits into the lesson purpose, goals, and importance. |
| **Icebreaker** **Activity**  Answer this question:   1. What does the term “IADT” mean? 2. What does the term “Initial Entry and Skill Level” Training mean? | **DISPLAY** slide **3** “Icebreaker Activity”  **ASK** the question(s):  *What does the term “IADT” mean?”*  *What does the term “Initial Entry and Skill Level” Training mean?*  **ENCOURAGE** trainees to think about their responses.  **RECORD** trainees responses for review at the end of the lesson.  **TRANSITION** to the next slide and, when appropriate, tie the responses to the lesson objectives. |
| **Lesson Objectives**  At the conclusion of this lesson, trainees will be able to:   * Identify what is defined as ‘Initial Entry and Skill Level’ Training under the Post-9/11 GI Bill (Chapter 33) * Differentiate training service periods that are considered “Initial Entry and Skill Level” Training and other training that is not to be identified as training under the Post-9/11 GI Bill * Identify when additional development is necessary to obtain ‘Initial Entry and Skill Level’ Training periods and review how to develop for that information | **DISPLAY** slide **4** “Lesson Objectives”  **REVIEW** the lesson objectives.  **EMPHASIZE** that the post-lesson assessment will align with the content and these objectives. |
| **Initial Entry or Skill Training**  The term “Entry Level and Skill Training” means the following :   * Army: Basic Combat Training and Advanced Individual Training or One Station Unit Training * Navy: Recruit Training (or Boot Camp) and Skill Training (or so-called "A" School) * Air Force: Basic Military Training and Technical Training * Marine Corps: Recruit Training and Marine Corps Training (or School of Infantry Training) * Coast Guard: Basic Training and Skill Training (or so-called "A" School) * [Reference: 38 USC 3301(2)](http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:38%20section:3301%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title38-section3301)&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true) | **DISPLAY** slide **5** “Initial Entry or Skill Training”  **EXPLAIN** what is considered'entry level and skill training' under the Post-9/11 GI Bill is very specifically defined in title 38 section 3301(2).  **EMPHASIZE** that we only consider these specific initial training courses as “training” under the Post-9/11 GI Bill and should not identify other courses not identified in the law as “training.” |
| **Army  Initial Entry or Skill Level Training**  **Army**: Enlisted Soldiers attend Basic Training (BCT):   * Either combined with Advanced Individual Training (AIT) also known as One Station Unit Training (OSUT) or AIT occurs at another location to earn a military occupational skill (MOS) * Additional skill identifier or other training should not be identified as training. (i.e., Airborne School, Defense Language Institute, Ranger or Special Forces Training…). This time is fully creditable under Chapter 33 unless performed by a member of the National Guard and may or may not be creditable service | **DISPLAY** slide **6** “Army  Initial Entry or Skill Level Training”  **EXPLAIN** what courses are included under Army Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT)  **EMPHASIZE** that additional training after Military Occupational Skill (MOS), or job training although may be considered part of IADT, should not be identified as “training” under the Post-9/11 GI Bill. This training when performed as a member a regular component or in the case of reservist or guardsmen under title 10 is fully creditable service for chapter 33.  NOTE: National Guard members often attend additional training (after initial training) under title 32 orders. This training nor this service is not to be included as service under the Post-9/11 GI Bill. |
| **Navy  Initial Entry or Skill Level Training**  Navy: Enlisted Sailors attend Recruit Training or Boot Camp (RTC):   * Many attend advanced skill training (apprenticeship) or “A” School to earn a “rating” * Others go directly into the fleet without additional training serving as an airmen, fireman or seaman | **DISPLAY** slide **7** “Navy  Initial Entry or Skill Level Training”  **EXPLAIN** what courses are included under Navy Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT)  **EMPHASIZE** that not all sailors will have additional “A” School job training.  [Navy uses a combination of basic ratings. example: HM (Hospitalman) combined with classifications based upon advanced or specialized training that supplements the enlisted rating by using a system known as the Navy Enlisted Classification (NEC) system to arrange it’s jobs (ratings) examples: HM-8483 is a surgical technologist, HM-8451 or HM-8452 is an x-ray technician] |
| **Marine  Initial Entry or Skill Level Training**  **Marine**: United States Marine Corps (USMC) enlistees enter Boot Camp:   * Individual will attend either School of Infantry (SOI) or Marine Combat Training (MCT) * Subsequent on job skill training or MOS training should not be identified as training. This time is fully creditable under Chapter 33 | **DISPLAY** slide **8** “Marine  Initial Entry or Skill Level Training”  **EXPLAIN** what courses are included under Marine Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT)  **EMPHASIZE** that MOS school should NOT be identified as training. |
| **Marine IADT (Example) Initial Entry or Skill Level Training**  **DD214 example of USMC IADT where there is a total of 7 months and 7 days of service under block 12c and only 4 months and 5 days of initial entry training during this period from block 12h. This illustrates that the MOS portion of the IADT should not be identified under chapter 33 as initial training. Leaving this Marine with 3 months and 2 days of qualifying service, payable at the 40% benefit level** | **DISPLAY** slide **9** “Marine IADT (Example) Initial Entry or Skill Training”  **EXPLAIN** that this is a typical DD214 for a Reserve Marine Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT). NOTE: Block 12c denotes the total time of active duty training service, 7 months and 7 days. Now look down at block 12h, this section identifies the length of time to be identified as initial entry training, 4 months and 5 days. This leaves 3 months and 2 days of creditable service, entitling chapter 33 eligibility at the 40% benefit level.   * **EMPHASIZE** that USMC MOS school should NOT be identified as training. |
| **Air Force Initial Entry or Skill Level Training**  **Air Force**: Enlisted Airmen attend Basic Military Training (BMT):   * Attend Technical Training to earn their Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) which is similar to a Navy “Rating” or the Army and Marines MOS job identification | **DISPLAY** slide **10** “Air Force  Initial Entry or Skill Level Training”  **EXPLAIN** what courses are included under Air Force Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT)  **EMPHASIZE** that Technical Training is often referred to as Tech School. |
| **Coast Guard  Initial Entry or Skill Level Training**  **Coast Guard**: Enlisted Guardians attend Basic Training:   * Similar to the Navy, attend “A” School to earn a rating   **NOTE**: Only Basic Training should be identified for those entering service prior to January 4, 2011. PL 111-377 added “A” School to the definition of entry level and skill training for Coast Guard. | **DISPLAY** slide **11** “Coast Guard  Initial Entry or Skill Level Training”  **EXPLAIN** what courses are included under Coast Guard Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT)  **EMPHASIZE** that “A” School should not be identified if the member entered service before January 4, 2011. [Use Entered on Duty (EOD) date for active component; use Entered Selected Reserves (ESR) date for reservist.] |
| **Initial Training of Officers**  Acronyms for some *initial training* performed by Officers:   * BOLC – Basic Officer Leaders Course (Army) * DCOs – Direct Commission Officers * OBC – Officer Basic Course * OCS – Officer Candidate School * ROTC – Reserve Officer Training Corps * SMCs – Senior Military Colleges * TBS – The Basic School (USMC) * USAFA – United States Air Force Academy * USCGA – United States Coast Guard Academy * USNA – United States Naval Academy * USMA – United States Military Academy * WOBC – Warrant Officer Basic Course | **DISPLAY** slide **12** “Initial Training of Officers”  **MENTION** these are some acronyms of training trainees may come across when reviewing the claim of an officer.  **EMPHASIZE** this is not an all-inclusive list. |
| **Initial Training of Officers**  **Question**: Should we identify or develop for initial training for an officer?  **Answer**: Do not identify or develop for any initial training for officers. Officers complete their training [or are considered trained] before commissioning. VA does not reduce an officer’s qualifying active duty for entry level or skill training performed while on qualifying active duty.    *Reference:* [*RPO Letter 22-09-59*](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/letters/rpoletters/rpo2009/rpo220959.doc) | **DISPLAY** slide **13** “Initial Training of Officers”  **INFORM** trainees that we do not identify any training an officer does while on active duty as training under the Post-9/11 GI Bill. Officers complete their training [or are considered trained] before commissioning.  **DISCUSS** examples of courses; refer back to previous slide if necessary.  **EMPHASIZE** that the training officers undertake upon entry into service was not identified in the law as ‘initial entry and skill training.’ |
| **Military Ranks and Pay-Grades**  The handout provides the pay-grades for Military Ranks.   * “E” pay-grades represent Enlisted members who’s initial training should be identified * “O” and “W” or “WO” pay-grades represent Officers who’s initial training does not have to be identified. | **DISPLAY** slide **14** “Military Ranks and Pay-Grades”  **DISCUSS** to the trainees that members of the military will be identified either by the formal rank, such as sergeant or chief petty officer, by abbreviations of those ranks, such as SGT or CPO and also by their respective pay grades, such as E-5 or E-7. Both examples just mentioned are examples of enlisted servicemembers. Trainees need to be able to differentiate enlisted members from officers, including warrant officers.  **EMPHASIZE** that officer paygrades begin with an ‘O’ a ‘W’ or ‘WO” depending on the system or document being reviewed.  **EMPHASIZE** that even though a claimant is an officer now, they may still have entry level and skills training from a previous enlistment which needs to be considered and accounted for.  **REVIEW** handout with Military Ranks and Pay-grades with trainees. |
| **When its needed to Identify  Initial Entry and Initial Skill Level Training**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Scenario** | **ID** | **Reason** | | 30 continuous days of creditable service, separated for a service connected disability | **O** | Enter Initial Entry and Initial Skills Training into the Long Term Solution (LTS) if known, and remove if system does not calculate correct benefit level. Known issue: In certain instances LTS will not indicate 100% benefit level. | | No honorable or creditable service | **O** | Enter Initial Entry and Initial Skills Training into LTS if known, do not develop. Eligibility will not change. | | 30 months or more of creditable service | **O** | Enter Initial Entry and Initial Skills Training into LTS if known, do not develop. Benefit level will not change. | | Less than 30 months of creditable service with more than one year of service prior to 9/11/01 | **O** | Enter Initial Entry and Initial Skills Training into LTS if known, do not develop. Presumed to have been completed prior to 9/11/01. | | Any length of service and excluding first 3 years for LRP | **O** | Enter Initial Entry and Initial Skills Training into LTS if known, do not develop. Benefit level will not change. | | Less than 30 months of creditable service as an officer | **N** | Do not identify officer training, this is fully creditable. | | Less than 30 months of creditable service as an enlisted member | **Y** | Identify initial entry and skill level training and enter this data into LTS. Develop when not in block 12h of a DD214, not listed in the Veterans Information Solution (VIS) system or whenever uncertain. | | ID Key: O = Optional, N = Do not Identify as Training, Y = Required entry | | | | **DISPLAY** slide **15** “When its needed to Identify Initial Entry and Initial Skill Level Training”  **INFORM** trainees that this is a chart that breaks down when it is necessary to Identify initial entry and skill level training.  **EXPLAIN** each scenario and the reason for identifying or not identifying as training.  **EMPHASIZE** that “optional” does not mean to not identify when the information is readily available (that falls under data integrity) but ratherto always identify training if provided, but do not develop whenever it is unknown but unnecessary or development would not alter eligibility.  **EMPHASIZE AND STRESS** (the last scenario)that trainees must properly verify and identify initial entry and skill level training for enlisted members with less than 30 months of creditable service. NOTE: Members with more than 30 months of service but less than 30 months of “creditable service” such as a case where a person reenlisted after 22 months on duty but final discharge was not honorable would also need to have training verified and identified. |
| **Tips for Identifying Initial Entry or Skill Training**  Identify   * When indicated in VIS, Block 12h of a DD214 or when provided by DoD:   + Enter dates identified as Entry Level and Skills Training into LTS as Training   + If not indicated, the VCE must develop and verify period of initial entry or skill level training when:     - Claimant is at or below the 80% benefit level with all Chapter 33 service included   **Note**: No need to develop when:   * 1 year of active duty is before 9-11-01 * Claimant is an officer | **DISPLAY** slide **16** “Tips for Identifying Initial Entry or Skill Training”  **INFORM** trainees that the VIS or the DD214 may contain all the verification information necessary to process. DD214’s are obtained expeditiously through DPRIS generally in less than an hour. Using DPRIS reduces the number of requests to the service departments.  **SHOW** trainees where this information can be found (identify open cases prior to presenting training so trainees can see live case examples of how to read and interpret these documents).  **DISCUSS** how this slide provides us another way to expeditiously identify those members that may need to Identify initial entry and skill level training.  **EMPHASIZE** that at 80% benefit level or below once all service is entered is a great way to check if you may still need to verify initial entry or skill level training. Also restate the exceptions. |
| **May 13, 2011 Procedural Advisory**  [Changes in Training Dates on the Veterans Information System (VIS) Screen](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/advisories/33/VIS%20Data.html)  **Background**:  Dates for Entry Level and Skill Training must be entered on the Service Data screen of the Long Term Solution (LTS) when processing claims for Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits.   * Those periods of service may be deducted or included in eligibility determinations depending upon the aggregate amount of qualifying active duty service. | **DISPLAY** slide **17** “May 13, 2011 Procedural Advisory”  **DISCUSS** how service information may have changed in VIS or was never identified correctly when initially processed. This advisory speaks to how trainees should handle updating these changes. |
| **May 13, 2011 Procedural Advisory**  [**Changes in Training Dates on the Veterans Information System (VIS) Screen**](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/advisories/33/VIS%20Data.html)  **Issue:** Discrepancies have been discovered with respect to training information reported by the Department of Defense that is displayed on the Training Exclusion Periods screen in VIS.   * + Changes to the End Date of an Entry Level and Skill Training period   + Removal (disappearance) of an entire Entry Level and Skill Training period | 1. **DISPLAY** slide **18** “May 13, 2011 Procedural Advisory”   **DISCUSS** discrepant information that may exist either in VIS or no is longer in VIS or was never in VIS and should be verified now that the trainee has learned more about the requirements for when to identify initial entry or skill level training. |
| **May 13, 2011 Procedural Advisory**  [**Changes in Training Dates on the Veterans Information System (VIS) Screen**](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/advisories/33/VIS%20Data.html)  **Issue** (Continued)**:** These changes affect the claimant’s Eligibility Date and/or Benefit Level, and may generate proceeds or debts when education awards are recalculated by the LTS Lifetime Awards functionality. | **DISPLAY** slide **19** “May 13, 2011 Procedural Advisory”  **DISCUSS** how making changes could result in proceeds or debts. |
| **May 13, 2011 Procedural Advisory**  [**Changes in Training Dates on the Veterans Information System (VIS) Screen**](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/advisories/33/VIS%20Data.html)   * **Procedures:** Regional Processing Office (RPO) personnel should do the following:   + Where the training dates have either changed or disappeared, VCEs should develop and suspend the claim.   + Once verified, process without any other changes.  If no changes to payments or only proceeds are generated by the change to service dates, add any required additions and pay normally.   + Any debt(s) generated due to the change in training dates should be recorded prior to the entry of any additional information, treated as an Administrative Error, and should not be transmitted to the Benefits Delivery Network (BDN).   + Notify the claimant of the result of the change in his/her service dates. | **DISPLAY** slide **20** “May 13, 2011 Procedural Advisory”  **DISCUSS** that any changes that result in debts should be treated as an Admin Error. As with all Admin Errors an adjustment should be made so that no debts are created. Admin Errors are two signature awards. Follow your local procedures for Admin Errors which must include notifying the claimant about the change in his/her service dates resulting in changes to benefit eligibility percentage. |
| **Developing for Initial Entry and Skill Level Training**  A VCE should develop to the claimant’s service branch when Initial Entry and Skill Level Training information   * + Can not be found   + Is found but there are discrepancies in the data, or   + If data has changed or disappeared   VCEs should follow normal RPO development procedures to obtain this information  When developing for Initial Entry and Skill Level Training information, the request should list exactly the information needed.  **For example**: When requesting Initial Entry and Skill Level Training information for a claimant who was in the Army, the VCE would request the following:   * + Service periods that the claimant was in Basic Combat Training   + Advanced Individual Training and,   + One Station Unit Training   The “Initial Entry and Initial Skill Level Training” handout supplies what information needs to be requested to identify Initial Entry and Skill Level Training periods. | **DISPLAY** slide **21** “Developing for Initial Entry and Skill Level Training”  **REVIEW** local procedures on how trainees should develop for needed information.  **REMIND** trainees of their duty to assist when developing to a Federal Agency. ([M22-4, Part III, Chapter 3, Subchapter 6](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/m22-4/Part%20III/ch03.htm)).  **REVIEW** handout with trainees, showing them where the information they need to request is located. |
| **Capture VIS**  **Capturing VIS Screen**  **Purpose:** To prevent errors which may occur due to changes in VIS, VCE’s should capture the **VIS EDU and Military History** screen every time a **Chapter 33** claim is processed and has not been partially automated.  **Non-Chapter 33 Processing:** While processing Non-Chapter 33 claims, if information on the VIS is relevant to processing the claim then the VIS screen should be captured in The Imaging Management System (TIMS).  **NOTE:** TOE indicates relinquishment and a Chapter 33 election. | **DISPLAY** slide **22** “Capture VIS”  **SPECIFY** the purpose of capturing VIS screens into TIMS is to prevent errors and maintain a record of service information available at the time of processing. Recapturing of VIS is necessary each time a chapter 33 claim is reprocessed without the benefit of automation or partial automation informing us that no changes to VADIR have occurred since the claim was previously processed. |
| **Important Related Information**   * All Reserve and National Guard required IADT is ordered under title 10 USC 12301(d), and is creditable service * Some portions of IADT may not need to be identified, only those courses codified in 38 USC 3301 are to be identified as training under Chapter 33 * Title 10 Active Duty for Training (ADT), Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS), and Active Duty for Special Work (ADSW) is performed under 12301(d) and is creditable service, therefore verification with DoD is not necessary * Title 32 - National Guard Only: ADT, ADOS and ADSW is not creditable service unless it is in support of a National Emergency and supported by federal funds   + This is a rare occurrence   + Do not enter non-creditable service into the LTS | **DISPLAY** slide **23** “Important Related Information”  **DISCUSS** how IADT for the Reserve and National Guard is ordered under 10 USC 12301(d) – “qualifying service” and that some portions, usually additional training, may not need to be identified as training under Chapter 33.  **REMIND** trainees about the USMC example and explain that very often there may be qualifying service in addition to “identified initial training” when the Marine goes to an MOS school.  **DISCUSS** the differences between title 10 ADT, ADOS and ADSW and those same types of duty under title 32. According to DoD sources the only operation where members of the National Guard were mobilized under title 32 and supported by Federal funds was Operation Noble Eagle to perform airport security, effective by Executive Order on September 14, 2001. The federal funding ending on May 31, 2002. Since June 2002, there currently is no other known Federally funded National Emergency under title 32 authority.  **REMIND** trainees that “non-creditable service” that is non-creditable because it does not meet the definition of active duty under chapter 33, should not be entered into the LTS. |
| **Comprehension Check**  Questions:   * 1. What types of training are considered “Initial Entry and Skill Level” Training under Chapter 33?   2. When would a VCE not identify or need to develop for “Initial Entry and Skill Level” Training? | **DISPLAY** slide **24** “Comprehension Check”  **Question 1:**  What types of training are considered ‘initial entry and skill level’ training under Chapter 33?  **Answer 1:** Those specific courses defined in 38 USC 3301.  **Question 2:**  When would we not identify or need to develop for ‘initial entry and skill level’ training?  **Answer 2:**  When the claimant was at 90% or greater, when an officer or with more than 1 year of service prior to 9/11/01. |
| **Lesson References**   * [38 USC 3301](http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:38%20section:3301%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title38-section3301)&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true) – Definitions * [RPO Letter 22-09-59](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/letters/rpoletters/rpo2009/rpo220959.doc)  - Officer Training * [PA - Changes in Training Dates on the Veterans Information System (VIS) Screen, May 13, 2011](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/advisories/33/VIS%20Data.html) * Revised Training Reminder:  Processing Deductible Service Under the Post-9/11 GI Bill (Chapter 33) in the Long Term Solution (LTS) [dated April 25, 2013](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/advisories/33/Revised%20Training%20Reminder-Processing%20Deductible%20Service%20Under%20the%20Post-911%20GI.html) * [Policy Advisory--Training Questions and Scenarios, June 5, 2009](http://vbaw.vba.va.gov/bl/22/ref/advisories/33/PolicyAdvisoryTrainingscenarios.htm) | **DISPLAY** slide **25** “Lesson References” |
| **Summary**  You have completed the Post-9/11 Initial Entry and Skill Level Training lesson. You should be able to:  Using available references, identify what is defined as ‘Initial Entry and Skill Level’ Training under the Post-9/11 GI Bill  Using the available resources, differentiate training service periods that are considered ‘Initial Entry and Skill Level’ Training and *other training* that is not to be identified as training under the Post-9/11 GI Bill  Using available resources, identify when additional development is necessary to obtain ‘Initial Entry and Skill Level’ Training periods | **DISPLAY** slide **26** “Summary”.  **REVIEW** the information in the day’s lesson.  **REVIEW** trainees responses to the icebreaker. |
| **Questions?** | **DISPLAY** slide **27** “Questions?”  **ASK** trainees if they have any questions about the Initial Entry and Skill Level Training lesson.  **RESPOND** to all questions before tasking trainees to complete the assessment. |
| **Talent Management System (TMS)  Assessment and Survey**   * The assessment and survey have been assigned to you in TMS * The assessment is comprised of multiple choice questions * The questions are based on the information you learned today * The assessment should take approximately 30 minutes * Be sure to complete both the assessment and the survey in TMS to receive credit for this training | **DISPLAY** slide **28** “Talent Management System (TMS) Assessment and Survey”.  Conclude the training by doing the following:   * **CONFIRM** thetrainees know how to access the assessment and survey in TMS * **EXPLAIN** that the assessment will cover what they learned in class today * **REMIND** trainees that they must complete both the assessment and the survey in order to receive 2.0 hours of credit in TMS   **TELL** trainees that the survey provides them an opportunity to improve the training and that their feedback is welcome |