

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

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Task Number: 71-9-3250

Task Title: Conduct Joint Interdiction (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Fort Leavenworth, KS foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	JP 3-03	Joint Interdiction	Yes	Yes
	JP 3-60	Joint Targeting	Yes	No

Conditions: The command is conducting operations as a Joint Task Force (JTF) or as a Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) headquarters. The command's headquarters receives liaison, unit, and individual augmentees. The command receives an operations order from higher headquarters. The commander issues guidance on interdicting adversary forces and targets. The command establishes communications with subordinate and adjacent units and higher headquarters. The mission command system is operational and processing information. This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standards: The staff conducts joint interdiction operations to divert, disrupt, delay, destroy or neutralize threat forces, nodes, lines of communications, networks and infrastructures in accordance with the commander's intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures.

Live Fire Required: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare		Execute						Assess	
Operational Environment	Training Environment (L/V/C)	Training/Authorized	% of Leaders Present at	% of Soldiers Present at	External Eval	% Performance Measures 'GO'	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'	% Leader Performance Measures 'GO'	Task Assessment
BDE & Above									
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night	IAW unit CATS statement.	>=85%	>=80%	Yes	>=91%	All	>=90%	T
			75-84%			80-90%		80-89%	T-
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	Day		65-74%	75-79%	No	65-79%	<All	<=79%	P
			60-64%	60-74%		51-64%			P-
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)			<=59%	<=59%	<=50%	U			

Remarks: None

Notes: None.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct Risk Management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

WARNING

Risk Management is the Army's primary decision-making process to identify hazards, reduce risk, and prevent both accidental and tactical loss. All Soldiers have the responsibility to learn and understand the risks associated with this task.

CAUTION

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.

Performance Steps and Measures

NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

NOTE: Asterisks (*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

STEP/MEASURE	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. The staff plans to conduct interdiction operations to prevent adversaries from employing assets at the time and place of their choosing by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
a. Forcing the enemy to divert forces or assets from areas where operational requirements exist for them in a way that is advantageous to friendly operations.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Disrupting enemy forces, capabilities, or systems to interrupt or impede command and control systems, intelligence collection, operational tempo, transportation systems, lines of communication, and the industrial base.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Delaying the time of arrival of enemy forces or capabilities to alter the capability of an adversary to project forces.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Destroying the structure, function, or condition of a target so that it can neither perform as intended nor restored to a usable condition.	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Directing effects against the enemy capability to command and control, mass, maneuver, reinforce, and supply forces to:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Disrupt enemy command and control capability.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Attrit massed forces.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Channel enemy movement and maneuver.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Constrict the enemy logistic system.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(5) Force urgent movement upon the enemy.	N/A	N/A	N/A
f. Synchronizing interdiction and maneuver to create dilemmas for the enemy.	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. The staff plans joint interdiction operations as an integral part of a joint campaign or major operation by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
a. Establishing planning objectives and guidance for interdiction of enemy forces.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Soliciting subordinate commanders' recommendations on employing their combat power to enable:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Developing interdiction priorities.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Providing targeting guidance.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Making apportionment decisions for forces and weapon systems.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Designating where to apply the main effort of the joint interdiction.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Integrating planned operations with joint interdiction objectives to include:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Deception operations.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Withdrawals.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Lateral repositioning.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Flanking movements to cause the enemy to maneuver forces that will make them vulnerable to interdiction.	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Directing subordinate commands to conduct interdiction operations as part of their specified mission by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Recommending air interdiction targeting priorities in coordination with other component commanders' interdiction priorities.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Designating the lead agency for maritime operational threat response execution.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Integrating and synchronizing land and maritime maneuver, fires, and interdiction.	N/A	N/A	N/A
f. Facilitating a coherent interdiction effort to reduce the potential for fratricide.	N/A	N/A	N/A
3. The staff conducts the targeting process by establishing objectives, coordinating and deconflicting effects, and assessing operations to:	N/A	N/A	N/A
a. Eliminate duplicative efforts.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Prevent fratricide.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Ensure compliance with the law of armed conflict.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Perform collateral damage estimation.	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Synchronize and integrate the interdiction of those targets with other activities of the joint force.	N/A	N/A	N/A
4. The staff positions interdiction forces within operational reach of enemy decisive points to support the concept of operations, to exploit unforeseen opportunities, and to attack enemy vulnerabilities.	N/A	N/A	N/A
5. The staff employs control and coordinating measures to facilitate joint operations by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
a. Establishing permissive fire support coordination measures that include:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Coordinated fire lines.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Free-fire areas.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Fire support coordination line.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Kill boxes.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Establishing restrictive fire support coordination measures that include:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) No-fire areas.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
OP 3.2.5	Interdict Operational Forces/Targets

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
71-20	Common Hardware Platform (CHP)	DVC	1
71-30	Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability (JLCCTC) Objective System	DVC	1

Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

Materiel Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified			

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. .

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination.