

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

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Task Number: 63-BN-4019

Task Title: Direct Establishment of Subordinate Units and Headquarters Elements

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Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the CASCOM/Fort Lee, VA 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 | Source Information |
|-------------|--------------|--|----------|---------|--------------------|
| | ADP 5-0 | The Operations Process | Yes | No | |
| | ATP 3-21.20 | Infantry Battalion | Yes | No | |
| | ATP 4-90 | Brigade Support Battalion | Yes | Yes | |
| | ATP 4-93.1 | Combat Sustainment Support Battalion (CSSB) | Yes | No | |
| | FM 4-0 | Sustainment Operations | Yes | No | |
| | FM 6-0 | COMMANDER AND STAFF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS (THIS ITEM IS PUBLISHED W/ BASIC INCL C1 AND C2) | Yes | No | |

Conditions: The support battalion directs the establishment of subordinate units and headquarters elements while conducting sustainment operations independently or in support of a brigade or larger force. The support battalion receives an OPORD to employ sustainment forces in support of future combat operations. The higher headquarters S-3 designates the general location of the support area. The commander and staff initiate the operations process to plan, prepare, execute and assess the employment of sustainment forces. The battalion has communications with higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting elements. All communications systems are subject to disruption due to a number of factors, including enemy activity, weather, equipment failure, and interruptions or damage to the civil and military infrastructure. The support battalion is conducting operations in a dynamic and complex operational environment against a hybrid threat. These forces may infiltrate the area of operations in squad or platoon-sized elements, with the objectives of intelligence gathering, harassment, disruption, or complete destruction of friendly forces. Primary means of engagement is that of ambush using light infantry weapons, and often initiated by mines or improvised explosive devices (IED). Threats may use cyberspace attack capabilities, electronic warfare, and space capabilities to disrupt communications; positioning, navigation and timing; synchronization; and freedom of maneuver. This task is performed under all terrain and weather conditions. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The OPORD states the time available to direct the establishment of subordinate units and headquarters elements. The population in the operational environment may be friendly, hostile, apathetic, or a combination of all three. This variable is subject to change on a day-to-day basis, and the commander must be continually cognizant of the latest intelligence. Cultural issues and language barriers may frustrate the ability to communicate with local nationals. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The support battalion directs the establishment of subordinate units and headquarters elements in accordance with ATP 4-90/4-93.1, the unit TACSOP, the OPORD, and the commander's guidance. The battalion task organizes subordinate and tenant units for occupation of the new support area; quartering party, advance party, main body and trail party. The quartering party conducts reconnaissance, establishes local security, organizes the support area by marking terrain for tenant units and then guides the advance party and main body into their respective company areas. The support area layout is configured in a manner that provides survivability, trafficability and effective sustainment support to the supported force.

To obtain a T, this task must be conducted during an external evaluation, in a dynamic and complex environment with four or more Operational Environment (OE) variables and a hybrid threat at night with 75% or more leaders present and 80% or more Soldiers present. The unit must receive a GO on 80% of the performance measures, ALL of the critical performance measures, and at least 85% GO on the leader performance measures.

The leaders for evaluation of the support battalion are the following positions; BN CDR, BN CSM, XO, S1, S2, S3, S4, SPO, CO CDR, CO XO and 1SG. These are the likely leadership positions to perform leadership tasks associated with the establishment of the support area. Any leader identified in this leader statement would receive a GO for performing a leadership step regardless of the leadership position specified by the leadership performance step.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

| Plan and Prepare | | Execute | | | | | Assess | | | |
|---|---------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Operational Environment | CO & BN | Training Environment (L/V/C) | Leaders Present at Training/Required | Present at Training/Required | External Eval | Performance Measures | Critical Performance Measures | Leader Performance Measures | Evaluator's Observed Task Proficiency Rating | Commander's Assessment |
| Dynamic and Complex (4+ OE Variables and Hybrid Threat) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dynamic (Single Threat) | Day | 60-74% | 60-79% | No | 65-79% | <All | 75-84% | T- | T- | |
| | | | | | | | | P | P | |
| Static (Single Threat) | | <=59% | <=59% | | <=64% | | <=74% | P- | P- | |
| | | | | | | | | | U | U |

Remarks: Task steps and performance measures are arranged in a logical order in the Training & Evaluation Outline (TE&O). However, this should not be interpreted as a "required order" for performance. Various task steps are often performed simultaneously. Further, every task step and/or performance measure is not necessarily applicable to every unit. It is the commander's prerogative to add, delete, or reassign the order of task steps and performance measures in order to better fit the unit or the situation.

Prior to evaluation, the commander should coordinate these changes between the unit, the evaluator, and the unit's higher headquarters (if required). However, when evaluating this task, only the critical performance steps and measures will be used to calculate the overall percentage total in the training evaluation criteria matrix.

Training begins with receipt of the operations order (OPORD). Training ends when designated training objectives for the particular training event or exercise are performed to Army standard. Upon completion of training, the unit commander should conduct an After Action Report (AAR) to determine

future training requirements for the unit.

Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix Operational Environment (OE) Definitions:

Static: a static training environment has aspects of operational variables needed to stimulate mission variables that are fixed throughout the units' execution of the task.

Dynamic: a dynamic training environment has operational variables (PMESII-PT), mission variables (METT-TC) and threat Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP) for assigned counter-tasks that change in response to the execution of friendly force tasks.

Complex: a complex training environment requires a minimum of four or more operational variables (PMESII-PT) impact the chosen friendly course of action / mission.

Single threat: a single threat in a training environment is a conventional force, irregular force, criminal element, or terrorist force.

Hybrid threat: a hybrid threat in a training environment uses a diverse and dynamic combination of conventional forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces, and criminal elements unified to achieve mutually benefitting effects.

Task steps and measures were developed using the Plan, Prepare, Execute and Assess (PPEA) construct to reinforce the operations process and is implied throughout the T&EO.

Notes: 1. **DISRUPTED COMMUNICATION NETWORKS:** Leaders need to be able to command their formations when communication networks are disrupted, while on the move, and without perfect situational awareness. Training to become proficient in the use of analog data tracking systems, voice communications, and unaided navigation techniques requires significant amounts of repetition, particularly when integrating all of the elements of combat power. Habitual relationships, practiced standard operating procedures, and the use of battle drills can mitigate some of the risk and friction inherent in lost situational awareness.

2. **REPORTING ERRORS AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS:** Feedback is welcome to help improve this collective task. If errors are found, or if someone would like to recommend improvements to the performance steps and procedures in this collective task, please let us know. The preferred method is to submit a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) with recommended changes via email to usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@army.mil. Recommended changes will be reviewed, validated to ensure approved Army or joint doctrine supports recommendation(s), and implemented as appropriate.

Safety Risk: Low

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|------------------------|
| Task Statements |
|------------------------|

Cue: The support battalion receives an OPORD or FRAGORD to employ sustainment forces in support of future combat operations.

DANGER

Soldiers must constantly be alert for and avoid situations that may result in injury or death. At the training site, leaders must establish and provide training safety procedures.

WARNING

Tactical operations conducted in a local training area, Combat Training Center, and in a theater of operations are inherently hazardous to Soldiers. All tactical operations involve placing individuals in and around large equipment, weapons systems, and difficult terrain; coupled with numerous operational factors, which impact task difficulty. When you have steel, flesh, and difficult terrain, you have a recipe for severe injuries or loss of lives.

The key to unit safety is command emphasis, the strict adherence to unit standards, and the application of sound risk management principles. Commanders must integrate deliberate risk management into the planning process to identify, assess, and control risks associated with operational factors during training and operations.

CAUTION

Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the equipment and vehicles they use during training exercises. Following the proper safety procedures during training preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents.

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

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| GO | NO-GO | N/A |
|----|-------|-----|

Plan

+* 1. The commander and staff initiates the mission command operations process upon receipt or in anticipation of a mission.

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- a. The BN S3 alerts the staff and other Key participants of the pending planning requirement.
- b. The BN staff begins updating running estimates.
- c. The commander and staff conduct initial assessment of time and resources available to plan, prepare and execute sustainment operations.
- d. The BN CDR issues Commander's Initial Guidance.
- e. The BN S3 issues the initial warning order.

+ 2. The staff conducts thorough mission analysis of the higher headquarters order to determine how the receiving unit contributes to the higher headquarter's mission, commander's intent, and concept of operation.

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- a. Analyze the higher headquarters' plan or order.
- b. Perform initial Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB).
- c. Determine specified, implied, and essential tasks.
 - (1) Plan and coordinate fire support to cover the movement to and occupation of the new support area.
 - (2) Plan and coordinate engineer support for survivability operations at the new support area.
 - (3) Plan and coordinate intelligence support for ISR assets to conduct aerial R&S along the route and at the new support area.
 - (4) Plan and coordinate military police support to provide route security, area clearance, and security at the new support area.
 - (5) Request Tactical Combat Force (TCF) support to respond to level III threats, if required.
 - (6) Plan tactical movement and synchronize the order of march to enable the rapid occupation of the new support area.
- d. Determine Requirements, Capabilities, and Shortfalls.
 - (1) Determine when the new support area needs to achieve initial operational capacity and full operational capacity ISO of the maneuver concept of operation.
 - (2) Determine when essential sustainment capabilities must move and occupy the new support area to provide timely and effective support for the maneuver concept of operation.
 - (3) Estimate the size of the support area based on the enemy situation and associated dispersion requirements.
 - (4) Determine the proximity to the supported unit and how it impacts sustainment operations based on the following operational and mission variables and their impact on time distance planning factors.
 - (a) Enemy situation.
 - (b) Weather.
 - (c) Route trafficability.
 - (d) Frequency of support missions.
 - (e) Fuel consumption and in transit refuel capability if required for line hauls.
 - (f) Route clearance support.

- e. Determine constraints.
- f. Identify critical facts and develop assumptions.
- g. Begin composite risk management (CRM).
- h. Conduct mission analysis brief to the BN CDR.

+ i. The BN S3 conducts a map reconnaissance and selects tentative support area locations.

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- (1) The support area is located no closer than 15 kilometers from the forward line of troops and no farther than 30 kilometers from the forward line of troops.
- (2) Is out of range of enemy medium range artillery fires.
- (3) Area will provide good radio communications.
- (4) Terrain masking of electromagnetic signatures
- (5) Avoids prominent terrain features.
- (6) Is near or in close proximity to a main supply route.

+ j. The BN S3 issues a warning order.

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+* 3. The commander and staff conduct Course of Action development to determine how to employ sustainment capabilities in support of the warfighter's concept of operation.

- a. Conduct Course of Action analysis.
- b. Conduct Course of Action comparison.
- c. Conduct Course of Action brief.

+* 4. The commander issues the operations order to direct, coordinate and synchronize actions.

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Prepare

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* 5. The BN S3 conducts a leader's reconnaissance of tentative support area locations.

- a. Provides concealment from air and ground observation.
- b. Provides cover from direct fire.
- c. Provides terrain that is defensible and allows for observation of ground and air avenues of approach.
- d. Provides sufficient area for the dispersion of tenant units and their equipment.
- e. Determine trafficability of routes into and within the new support area.
- f. Provides good drainage and soil conditions to support heavy vehicle movement.
- g. Provides access to main and alternate supply routes.
- h. Provides sufficient space to establish sustainment operations.

+* 6. The BN S3 task organizes the battalion, subordinate units and tenant units for occupation of the new support area.

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a. The quartering party is led by the BN S3 or XO and consists of;

- (1) Security element consisting of three convoy protection platforms (CPP) with crew served weapons and M8 alarms mounted on the vehicles.
- (2) Each security element vehicle has a CBRN specialist with a M256 test kit, M9 paper, and a chemical agent monitor.
- (3) Each security element vehicle has a mine detector.
- (4) Each subordinate and tenant unit will provide a team consisting of the CO XO and one unit representative from each of its platoons and headquarters section.

b. The advance party (ADVON) is led by the BN SPO and consists of the critical nodes for mission command and support operations.

- (1) Battalion and company command posts.
- (2) One third of the battalion's logistics capabilities.
 - (a) A small support package of all classes of supply.
 - (b) The maintenance control section (MCS).
 - (c) Role II medical.

c. The main body is led by subordinate unit CO CDRs and consists of the remainder of the logistics assets and tenant units.

- d. The trail party is led by the BN S3 NCOIC and consists of the following;
 - (1) Mobile tactical command post to provide C2 while the main body prepares to move.
 - (2) Security element.
 - (3) Recovery assets.

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+ 7. Conduct other preparation activities associated with establishing the support area.

- a. Conduct back briefs.
- b. Conduct training on tasks required to occupy and establish the support area.
- c. Conduct pre-combat checks and inspections.
- d. Conduct rehearsals and drill to synchronize actions related to the occupation and establishment of the support area.

Execute

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+ 8. The battalion deploys sustainment forces to establish the support area at the new site.

- a. The quartering party conducts reconnaissance along the route to the new support area.
 - (1) Observe for signs of enemy activity and obstacles.
 - (2) Monitor CBRN equipment to detect CBRN hazards along route.
 - (3) Mark and report CBRN hazards if detected.
 - (4) Validate status of routes and bridge classifications.
 - (5) Place route markers at appropriate points if necessary.
 - (6) Execute and report time distance checks of the designated route to the tactical command post.

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+ b. The quartering party conducts reconnaissance of the new support area.

(1) Conduct a sweep of the entire area of operations using the zig-zag, cloverleaf, star or similar technique to clear the area.

- (2) Observe for signs of enemy activity and obstacles.
- (3) Monitor CBRN equipment to detect CBRN hazards.
- (4) Mark and report CBRN hazards if detected.
- (5) Check for improvised explosive devices, unexploded ordnance and mines.

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+ c. The quartering party establishes local security.

(1) The BN S3 or XO positions convoy protection platforms with crew served weapons to form hasty strong points or along likely enemy avenues of approach.

(2) The security element provides security until the main body arrives and establishes security.

+ d. The quartering party organizes the support area.

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(1) The BN S3 or XO confirms suitability of the area and makes limited preparations for receiving the units that will occupy the support area.

(2) The BN S3 or XO establishes the entry control point (ECP) which serves as the reference point for occupation of the support area for the ADVON and main body.

(3) The BN S3 or XO assigns terrain to subordinate and tenant units based on their relative combat strength.

(4) The BN S3 or XO identifies unit left and right limits of fire.

(5) The BN S3 or XO determines the location of the BN command post.

(6) The BN S3 or XO establishes and marks the initial internal road network with one way traffic that the arriving units will use to occupy their unit areas.

(7) The BN S3 or XO marks or removes obstacles if required.

(8) Unit representatives identify and mark their company command posts, firing positions, and vehicles positions using pickets, stakes, cones, signs and chemical lights (during low visibility) as described in the unit TACSOP.

+ e. The quartering party guides arriving units to their assigned areas.

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(1) Units occupy the support area using the clock method to facilitate the tying in of unit left and right limits and establishing perimeter security.

(a) Each unit enters the support area at the ECP, located at the 6 o'clock and occupies in a counter clockwise manner, from the 6 o'clock to the 3 o'clock, to the 12 o'clock and 9 o'clock.

(b) Units should occupy the same location within the support area relative to other units, every time the support area moves, when possible.

(2) Unit guides link up with their units at the ECP and without stopping the unit, direct their unit into position.

(3) Each march unit moves to its company area, Soldiers dismount, immediately establish hasty fighting positions and begins to form its sector of the perimeter.

(4) Units emplace crew served weapons.

(5) Units establish communications with higher headquarters and adjacent units.

(6) The BN S3 or XO verifies unit locations and sectors of fire.

+ 9. The battalion establishes the support area.

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a. General support area requirements and considerations.

(1) Establish the support area layout based on METT-TC; using the iron triangle or circle method.

(2) Establish a one way road network and traffic patterns that will support heavy vehicles and equipment.

(3) Establish a helicopter landing zone (HLZ) near the rear of the support area, in close proximity to the medical treatment facility, but not on the perimeter.

(4) Position forward support companies close to their supported battalion field trains and near supply points.

(5) Execute vehicle and facility dispersion as dictated by the tactical situation.

(a) Use a minimum dispersion as determined by the commander, when the possibility of enemy action is remote.

(b) Use an average dispersion of 50 feet, when the possibility of enemy action is not likely, but possible.

(c) Use a maximum dispersion of 150 feet, when the possibility of enemy action is likely.

(6) Establish separate entry and exit points at the ECP to control the flow of traffic if possible.

+ b. Establish the battalion and company command posts.

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(1) The battalion CP is centrally located within the perimeter for mission command and security.

(2) Establish communications.

(3) Emplace camouflage.

(4) Setup and install power generation.

(5) Setup internal equipment.

(6) Install networking and data equipment.

(7) Install mission command and sustainment information systems.

+ c. Establish the Supply Company Area.

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(1) The supply company area should be located near the ECP, from the 6 o'clock to the 9 o'clock, for ease of access by incoming LOGPACs.

(2) Establish a control point for LOGPAC to check in at, when entering the supply company area to validate the commodities and quantities to be picked up or dropped off, according to the LOGSYNC matrix and to alert commodity managers of customer arrival.

(3) Establish a one way traffic pattern that takes LOGPACs past every commodity area (Fuel point, Water point, ATHP, CL I break bulk, and SSA).

(4) Mark each commodity area with signs.

(5) Establish a temporary parking area at each commodity area to load and unload supplies.

(6) Establish a convoy staging area that can accommodate up to 20 vehicles.

(7) Establish a flat rack exchange point.

(8) The supply company area is large enough for vehicle dispersion.

(9) Establish the CL III (B) point.

(a) The fuel point is located near the primary entrance to the company area or in the convoy staging area to facilitate refueling of returning and departing vehicles.

(b) There is approximately 100 feet between fuel tankers.

(c) Construct a berm around each fuel tanker.

(d) Establish a walkway between each fuel tank and berm that is wide enough to conduct maintenance and resupply.

(10) Establish the Supply Support Activity (SSA).

(a) Establish a guarded entrance and exit point to control traffic inside the SSA receiving, issuing and storage locations.

(b) Establish a secure perimeter with triple strand concertina around the SSA to prevent pilferage.

(c) Establish the SSA stock control section near the entrance to the SSA to assist and direct customers.

(d) Establish the SSA issue section with adequate space for customer bins and bulk supply storage lanes.

(e) Customer bins are clearly marked to annotate customer DODAAC.

(f) Establish the SSA receiving section to receive and unpack all inbound materiel.

(g) Establish the SSA storage section in a standard configuration, such as horseshoe, that provides security and facilitates short travel distances for receipt, storage, and issue of class II, IV and IX.

(h) Establish a turn-in section for the turn-in of serviceable and un-serviceable supplies with a dedicated cleaning, de-greasing, drainage and palletization area.

(i) Establish a shipping section to pack and crate supplies and load CSSB vehicles for outbound shipments.

(11) Establish the Ammunition Transfer Holding Point (ATHP).

(a) Position the ATHP at a minimum of 180 meters from other units within the support area for explosive safety concerns.

(b) Position the ATHP at a minimum of 100 feet from bulk fuel storage sites.

(c) Construct the ATHP to be large enough to store the expected volume and capacity of munitions and provide sufficient area for trans-loading of ammunition with materiel handling equipment (MHE).

(d) Provides easy access for vehicles and recovery of pallets, trailers and flatracks.

(e) Construct berms, barricades and overhead protection to provide protection against indirect fire, fire and explosions.

(f) Establish the ATHP receipt section to unload, inventory, and inspect ammunition.

(g) Establish the ATHP issue section to issue ammunition to supported units to include basic and combat loads and resupply.

(h) Storage locations within each section are separated according to the Explosive Safety Quantity Distance (ESQD) requirements in DA PAM 385-64 and METT-TC permitting.

(i) Establish a vehicle holding area for inbound AE shipments, vehicle assembly area for outbound AE vehicles, and a parking area for customers and ordnance company vehicles.

(12) Establish the Class I break and issue point.

(13) Establish the Class I (w) water point.

+ d. Establish the maintenance company area.

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(1) Position the maintenance company near the ECP, from the 6 o'clock to the 3 o'clock, or along the most likely avenue of approach to utilize its heavy firepower.

(2) Mark each maintenance section with signs.

(3) Establish the maintenance control section near the entrance to the maintenance area to accept maintenance requests and direct customers.

(4) Establish the field maintenance section.

(5) Establish the ground support equipment section.

(6) Establish the communications and electronics repair section.

(7) Establish the armament repair section.

+ e. Establish the truck company area, if applicable.

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(1) Position the truck company near an ECP, from the 12 o'clock to the 9 o'clock, or along a likely enemy avenue of approach to utilize its heavy firepower and provide ease of access for heavy equipment and trailers.

(2) Establish the transportation operations section.

(3) Establish the truck platoon area.

(4) Establish the maintenance platoon area.

+ f. Establish the Role II Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) Area, if applicable.

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(1) Position the Role II MTF toward the center of the support area, opposite of enemy avenues of approach, in close proximity to a helicopter landing zone to facilitate reception and evacuation of casualties.

(2) Establish the MTF on a visible, trafficable road network that is not utilized for routine traffic such as LOGPACs.

(3) Establish an emergency ECP for ambulance traffic to facilitate quick entry and exit during medical evacuation operations, if feasible.

(4) Establish the treatment area with a clearly defined triage area with immediate, delayed, minimal and expectant areas.

(5) Establish the evacuation area for holding patients requiring immediate further evacuation to a Role III MTF by evacuation precedence category.

(6) Establish a patient holding area that is not within the flow of patients from treatment to evacuation and is separate and distinct from the evacuation area.

(7) Establish the dental section area.

(8) Establish the laboratory and radiology section area.

(9) Establish the behavioral health section area.

(10) Establish the brigade medical supply office area.

Assess

+* 10. The commander and staff assess sustainment operations to determine if they are occurring as planned and if desired results are being achieved.

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a. The commander establishes priorities for assessment.

b. The commander balances time and resources for assessment.

c. The commander does not overburden the staff and subordinates with overly detailed assessment and collection tasks.

d. The commander and staff monitor the current situation to collect relevant information.

(1) Determine if facts are still relevant, if assumptions are still valid, and if new conditions emerged that affect operations.

(2) The staff collects relevant information about the current situation that can be compared to the forecasted situation described in the commander's intent and concept of operation.

(3) The staff monitor the commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) that support anticipated decisions.

(4) The staff use running estimates to look for indicators of variances that effect their area of expertise as the basis for evaluation.

e. The staff makes recommendation to the commander on how to adjust operations more effectively based on the significance of variances.

(1) Update, change, add, or remove critical assumptions.

(2) Transition between phases.

(3) Execute branches or sequels.

(4) Change resource allocation.

(5) Adjust objectives or end state conditions.

(6) Change or add tasks to subordinate units.

(7) Change priorities of effort.

(8) Change command relationships.

(9) Change task organization.

(10) Adjust decision points.

f. The commander directs actions for improvement.

g. The BN S3 issues a warning order to alert subordinate units to a pending change to the operation.

+ 11. The staff apply information management and knowledge management to facilitate disseminating information to the right people at the right time and develop historical operational data.

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+* 12. The commander leads an after action review to learn from experience and improve performance during future operations.

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| Task Performance Summary Block | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| Training Unit | | | ITERATION | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | |
| Date of Training per Iteration: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Day or Night Training: | | | Day / Night | | Day / Night | | Day / Night | | Day / Night | |
| | | | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Total Leaders Authorized | | % Leaders Present | | | | | | | | |
| Total Soldiers Authorized | | % Soldiers Present | | | | | | | | |
| Total Number of Performance Measures | | % Performance Measures 'GO' | | | | | | | | |
| Total Number of Critical Performance Measures | | % Critical Performance Measures 'GO' | | | | | | | | |
| Live Fire, Total Number of Critical Performance Measures | | % Critical Performance Measures 'GO' | | | | | | | | |
| Total Number of Leader Performance Measures | | % Leader Performance Measures 'GO' | | | | | | | | |
| MOPP LEVEL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evaluated Rating per Iteration T, T-, P, P-, U | | | | | | | | | | |

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Sometimes

MOPP 4 Statement: Some iterations of this task should be performed in Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Level 1-4 as directed by the commander and/or leaders. At MOPP4, performance degradation factors increases planning completion times. Ensure to comply with commanders guidance and unit TSOP when conducting operations in MOPP gear.

Chemical protective clothing ensemble and field protective mask restrict movement and activities. Wear appropriate MOPP gear only when threat forces have used Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) weapons or as command directed. MOPP gear should be worn during CBRN training exercises.

During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat and cold weather injuries. Command policies, Army regulation, and unit TSOP 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 in accordance with CBRN and Army regulations.

NVG: Sometimes

NVG Statement: Night vision goggles are not required to conduct this task. However, they may be required when conducting sustainment unit operations, during movement, or Soldier duties as assigned.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

| Step Number | Task Number | Title | Proponent | Status |
|-------------|-------------|---|---|----------|
| 1. | 71-BN-5100 | Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2) | 71 - Mission Command (Collective) | Approved |
| 3. | 63-BN-4051 | Coordinate Forward Logistics Element (FLE) Operations | 63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective) | Approved |
| 8. | 71-BN-5201 | Displace the Command Post | 71 - Mission Command (Collective) | Approved |
| 9. | 63-BN-4016 | Establish Command Post (Forward) | 63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective) | Approved |
| 10. | 71-BN-5130 | Assess the Tactical Situation and Operation | 71 - Mission Command (Collective) | Approved |

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

| Step Number | Task Number | Title | Proponent | Status |
|-------------|---------------|---|------------------------------------|----------|
| 2. | 551-88A-1209 | Plan Convoy Operations | 551 - Transportation (Individual) | Approved |
| 5. | 071-410-0010 | Conduct a Leader's Reconnaissance | 071 - Infantry (Individual) | Approved |
| 8. | 150-C2-5201 | Displace the Command Post | 150 - Mission Command (Individual) | Approved |
| 8. | 171-121-4042 | Supervise Quartering Party Activities | 171 - Armor (Individual) | Approved |
| 8. | 171-121-4038 | Supervise Local Security | 171 - Armor (Individual) | Approved |
| 8. | 191-405-0193 | Conduct an Area Reconnaissance | 191 - Military Police (Individual) | Approved |
| 8. | 171-121-4058 | Conduct Quartering Party Activities | 171 - Armor (Individual) | Approved |
| 8. | 031-74D-1016 | Detect Chemical Agent Vapors Using the Improved Chemical-Agent Monitor (ICAM) | 031 - CBRN (Individual) | Approved |
| 8. | 031-74D-1017 | Emplace a Chemical Agent Alarm | 031 - CBRN (Individual) | Approved |
| 8. | 031-74D-1021 | Report Chemical Reconnaissance Data With A CBRN 4 Chemical Report | 031 - CBRN (Individual) | Approved |
| 8. | 171-133-5017 | Establish Local Security | 171 - Armor (Individual) | Approved |
| 8. | 052-192-3050 | Direct a Mine-Sweeping Party | 052 - Engineer (Individual) | Approved |
| 9. | 150-MC-5202 | Develop the Command Post Layout | 150 - Mission Command (Individual) | Approved |
| 9. | 011-60Z-1054 | Select Landing Zone-Pickup Zone-Holding Area | 011 - Aviation (Individual) | Approved |
| 9. | 150-C2-5314 | Establish a Command Post in an Operational Environment | 150 - Mission Command (Individual) | Approved |
| 9. | 091-89B-3606 | Establish an Ammunition Support Activity (ASA) | 091 - Ordnance (Individual) | Approved |
| 9. | 091-91AO-1004 | Prepare Field Maintenance Site | 091 - Ordnance (Individual) | Approved |
| 9. | 101-920B-6025 | Establish a Supply Support Activity (SSA) | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

| Task ID | Title |
|-------------|---|
| ART 1.0 | The Movement and Maneuver Warfighting Function |
| ART 1.5 | Occupy an Area |
| ART 1.5.3 | Occupy and Establish a Battle or Defensive Position |
| ART 5.2.2.3 | Occupy the New Command Post Location |

TADSS

| TADSS ID | Title | Product Type | Quantity |
|---------------|---|--------------|----------|
| 71-27 | Virtual Convoy Combat Trainer - Raydon (VCCT-R) | DVC | 1 |
| GTA 09-12-002 | Initial Downwind Hazard Area Template | GTA | 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. It is the responsibility of all Soldiers and Department of the Army civilians to protect the environment from damage. Army personnel must take care of the environment; that is, practice environmental stewardship. All operations conducted on Army installations will comply with federal, state, local and host nation environmental requirements and Army regulations. Army personnel will sustain compliance at all sites in the U.S. and abroad, establishing good relationships with communities and regulators.

Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

- a. Identify Hazards. Identify potential sources for environmental degradation during analysis of METT-TC factors. This requires identification of environmental hazards. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential for polluting air, soil, or water and or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.
- b. Assess the Hazard. Analyze potential severity of environmental degradation using the Environmental Risk Assessment. Severity of environmental degradation is considered when determining the potential effect an operation will have on the environment. The risk impact value is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. Quantify the risk to the environment resulting from the operation as extremely high, medium, or low, using the environmental risk assessment matrixes.
- c. Make Environmental Risk Decisions. Make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.
- d. Brief Chain of Command. Brief chain of command (to include installation environmental office, if applicable), on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrixes. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.

Reference: GTA 05-08-002, Environmental-Related Risk Assessment

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. 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 current CBRN doctrine. Leaders must verify the structural soundness of all training and evaluation plans from a safety viewpoint. Leaders must conduct training at levels consistent with the abilities of the Soldiers being trained. They must instill an awareness of individual safety in all subordinate leaders and Soldiers. All Soldiers must constantly be alert for and avoid situations that may result in injury or death.

Be aware of the following:

- a. At the training site, leaders must establish training safety overview procedures. Safety procedures should emphasize the adherence to standards, consideration of environmental factors (for example, wet bulb), risk assessment, and factors contributing to and aiding in the prevention of accidents. Responsible individuals must know how to balance the risks against the training requirements and monitor conditions for safety and health hazards (to eliminate or control them). Leaders must ensure the welfare of their Soldiers in all situations.
- b. Leaders must establish a buddy system for safety measures. Soldiers should maintain a safety watch on each other, with emphasis on individual safety training, and first aid responsibilities. All unsafe conditions and unsafe acts must be recognized and reported. Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the equipment and vehicles they use. Following the proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents.