Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Number: 71-DIV-5009

Task Title: Develop a Decision Support Template

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	Source Information
	ATP 2-01.3 Chg 2	Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment	Yes	No	
	FM 5-0, C1	Planning and Orders Production	Yes	Yes	
	FM 6-0	Commander and Staff Organization and Operations	Yes	No	
	UNIT SOP	Unit / Unit's Standard Operating Procedure SOP	Yes	No	

Conditions: The unit receives an order from higher headquarters (HHQ) or the commander derives a mission requiring the unit to develop a decision support template (DST). The commander issues guidance on developing a DST in a dynamic and complex operational environment (OE) throughout operations to shape, counter aggression, and prevail in large scale combat operations (LSCO); consolidate gains; and achieve mission objectives. Regular, irregular, criminal, and/or terrorist threats contest the unit's objectives in all five domains (land, maritime, air, space, and cyberspace). Additionally, the threat maintains the ability to sustain all nine forms of contact (direct; indirect; non-hostile; obstacle; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN); aerial; visual; electromagnetic; and influence) with the unit. All eight operational variables (political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time [PMESII-PT]) are present and dynamic. The order from HHQ includes all applicable overlays and/or graphics, area of operations (AO) boundaries, control measures, and criteria for subsequent tactical actions. All necessary personnel and equipment on the unit's modified table of organization and equipment (MTO&E) are available. The unit is task-organized with necessary units and reinforced with assets from higher to accomplish assigned tasks. The command has communications with subordinate units, adjacent units, and HHQ. The commander has organized the four components of the command and control (C2) system to support decision making, facilitate communication, and conduct operations.

Note 1: The conditions statement for this task determines the highest training conditions, reflected in the objective task evaluation criteria matrix, required for the evaluated unit to receive a trained (T) rating. However, a unit can only receive a T rating if the task is executed under these conditions during an external evaluation.

Note 2: Conduct the task using Secreti/Releasable (S//REL) classified mission partner network (MPN) to enable C2, decision making, and shared understanding with mission partners (collaboration and the display and sharing of relevant information), which realistically portrays a mission partner environment (MPE). The Army will likely conduct operations on an MPN, within an MPE in a combined theater. Produce orders, estimates, and other staff products on the MPN using secret internet protocol router (SIPR) not releasable to foreign nationals (NOFORN) by exception only.

Note 3: The unit may execute some iterations of this task with a multinational component to the force. Exercise planners should coordinate for a multinational partner to participate in the exercise as a component of the multinational task force (MNTF) or should resource training support to role play and replicate a multinational force (MNF) in simulation. When the unit is executing this task in a scenario without a multinational component, evaluators should rate steps in this task that only apply to multinational operations scenarios as "N/A."

Environment: Some iterations of this task should be performed with degraded C2 networks, degraded conditions in the EMS, and/or with a degraded, denied, and disrupted space operations environment (D3SOE). Also, enemies and/or adversaries have taken actions to create anti-access or areadenial (A2/AD) conditions. This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standards: The unit develops a DST to provide the commander with specific points in time and space where decisions will be required to successfully execute the plan. The unit develops a DST in accordance with FM 5-0, the Army Ethic, established timelines, the commander's intent, orders from HHQ, and standard operating procedures (SOP).

The Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix (below) is the Army's standard evaluation criteria used by commanders to objectively assess their unit's

collective task training conducted during collective training events. Task assessment is determined by the environment, percentages of leaders and Soldiers present at training, task performance, and external task evaluation. For example, in order to receive a T rating, a unit must perform this task incorporating the identified training environment; with 75% of leaders and 80% of Soldiers present for training; attaining 80% on performance measures, 100% on critical performance measures, and 85% on leader performance measures; and with an external evaluation. Failure to meet any one of these criteria will result in a lower than T rating.

Note: Leader is the commander; deputy commander(s); chief of staff (COS); command sergeant major (CSM); G-1; G-2; G-3; G-4; G-5; G-6; G-9; deputy fire support coordinator (DFSCOORD); chief of protection; cyber electromagnetic warfare officer (CEWO); air and missile defense (AMD) officer; air liaison officer (ALO); aviation officer; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) officer; engineer; functional area (FA) 30 officer; knowledge management officer (KMO); space operations officer; foreign disclosure officer (FDO); command teams of assigned/attached units (brigades and separate battalions) and other leaders on the unit's table of organization and equipment (TO&E) that the commander deems essential to developing a DST.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan	Plan and Prepare Exec			ec	ute			Evaluate		
Operation Environme BDE & Above	al	Training Environment (L/V/C)	% Leaders present at training/authorized	% Present at training/authorized	External evaluation	Performance measures	Critical performance measures	Leader performance measures	Evaluator's observed task proficiency rating	Commander's assessment
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night		>=75%	>=80%	Yes	>=80% GO	All	>=85% GO	Т	Т
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	Day	Live / Constructive.	60-74%	60-79%	No	65- 79% GO	<ali< td=""><td>75- 84% GO</td><td>Р</td><td>Р</td></ali<>	75- 84% GO	Р	Р
Dynamic and Complex (<all oe<br="">Variables and Single Threat)</all>	ly		<=59%	<=59%		<65% GO	\All	<=74% GO	U	U

Remarks: For questions, concerns, or comments, please contact: usarmy.leavenworth.tradoc.list.mission-command-coe-dot-ted@army.mil.

Notes: This training and evaluation outline (T&EO) identifies responsible staff sections for each step; however, staff responsibilities in the unit SOP should take precedence.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The unit receives an order from HHQ or the commander derives a mission requiring the unit to develop a decision support template.

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

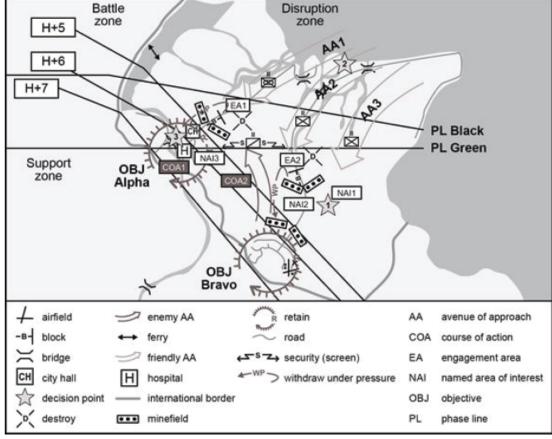
Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.

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
Plan			
+* 1. The commander fulfills command responsibilities for developing a decision support template (DST).			
Note: The DST is a combined intelligence and operations graphic based on the results of wargaming that depicts decision points (DP), timelines associated with movement of forces and the flow of the operation, and other key items of information required to execute a specific friendly course of action (COA).			
 * a. Enhancing decision support by making staff coordination routine to facilitate: • Planning. • Monitoring. • Assessing. 			
 +* b. Establishing well-conceived and deliberate interaction between: • Staff sections. • Working groups (WGs). • Operational planning teams (OPTs). • Decision boards. 			
c. Integrating the cross-functional staff of boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups (B2C2WGs) and OPTs with knowledge management (KM) processes.			
 + d. Leveraging the analytical capability of the entire staff and mission partners to support decision requirements for the DST including developing the: Modified combined obstacle overlay (MCOO)/avenues of approach (AA). Enemy threat template. Event template. Targeted area of interest (TAI). Friendly COAs. DPs with critical events. 			
+ 2. The staff, led by the G-2, supports the DST development during mission analysis with the development of:			
 + a. A modified combined obstacle overlay (MCOO) and the avenue of approach (AA) overlay to identify: • Friendly AA. • Enemy AA. • Terrain and obstacles that may impact maneuver. 			
 b. The enemy threat template that identifies enemy COAs that address: • Who? - What element. • What? - Type of operation. • When? - Time the action will begin. • Where? - Battlefield framework such as boundaries, routes, zone, or avenue of approach. • How? - Method the enemy will use to employ his assets. • Why? - Threat objective. 			
Note: Additionally, each COA should include a list of high-value targets (HVTs) that the staff uses in the wargaming and targeting process. The set of enemy COAs provides a basis for formulating friendly COAs.			
c. A list of high-value targets (HVTs) for wargaming and the targeting process during the military decision-making process (MDMP).			
 + d. The event template, which will: • Become a guide for follow-on development of the collection plan, and reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S) plan. • Build upon the AA from the MCOO. • Inform the enemy COAs identified within the threat template with: o Areas of interest (AI). o Near areas of interest (NAI). o TAI. 			
Note: The event template is the third product that supports DST development. An event template is a guide for collection planning that depicts the named areas of interest where activity, or its lack of activity, will indicate which COA the adversary has adopted.			
e. Friendly COAs: Based on the commander's guidance and facts and assumptions identified during mission analysis.			
Note: Friendly COAs are shaped by the MCOO, enemy threat template, event template, and identified NAIs and TAIs from previous steps.			



FM 5-0, Figure F-1.

Decision support template example

3. The staff, led by the G-3, plans to produce orders, estimates, and other staff products on the SECRET//RELEASABLE (S//REL) network while retaining non-releasable (NOFORN) information for the secret internet protocol router network (SIPRNET).

Note: Decision support products are found in Annex C, Appendix 3 of the Army operations order (OPORD) format. (See ATP 2-01.3 for more information on decision support tools.)

- + 4. The staff, led by the G-5, assists in developing the DST by:
 - + a. Evaluating the event template and matrix to ensure they contain the information necessary to:
 - Develop friendly COAs.
 - Conduct COA war-gaming analysis.
 - Develop targeting from the AI, NAI, and TAI.
 - Develop the DST.

Note: The event template and event matrix are the primary staff tools used to identify variances and alert the commander to situations that require a decision. These products are updated as changes occur (ATP 2-01.3).

- b. Supporting COA analysis (war-gaming) with each staff section to identify the strengths and weaknesses of each COA.
- c. Presenting friendly responses during the war-gaming "action—reaction—counteraction" drill to establish a recorded DP on the DST.

Note: The threat DP is the point where the commander or staff anticipates the threat having to make a key decision. Predicting threat DPs also facilitates developing COAs that allow friendly forces to drive when and where the threat has to make decisions, thus limiting the threat's COAs (ATP 2-01.3).

- d. Recording the rationale for actions during the war game and use it later with the commander's guidance to compare COAs.
 - e. Evaluating threat:
 - COAs to ensure they are valid from an operational perspective.
 - Situation templates.
 - COA statements.
 - HVT lists.
- Civil considerations overlays and assessments to ensure they contain the information necessary to support friendly COA development and analysis.
 - f. Identifying DPs that:
 - (1) Identify the person responsible for making the decision.
- (2) Include measures to be taken to provide the commander with additional time before making a decision.
 - (3) Highlight points (critical events) in time when options may no longer be viable.

+ 5. The staff, led by the G-5, frames the operations assessment approach during the Army design methodology (ADM) (or during the MDMP if the commander elects not to conduct ADM) by:		
a. Identifying objectives, the desired end state, and associated desired conditions.		
b. Identifying tasks the force will conduct.		
c. Determining how to organize the staff for assessing the operation (e.g., establishing an assessment cell and conducting assessment working groups).		
d. Evaluating the event template and matrix to ensure they contain the information necessary to support friendly COA analysis and the development of the DST.		
6. The staff, led by the G-5, develops the assessment plan during MDMP by:		
a. Developing indicators that will reflect changes in the area of operations over time and are pertinent to the operation.		
b. Identifying indicators that constitute the quantifiable metrics in both measures of performance (MOPs) and measures of effectiveness (MOEs) used to evaluate the unit's progress.		
c. Developing a feedback mechanism.		
d. Developing a collection plan.		

Task Performance Summary Block									
Training Unit					ITER	ATION			
		1		2		3			4
Date of Training per	r Iteration:								
Day or Night Tra	aining:	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, P, U									

Mission(s) supported: None

e. Assembling tools needed to gather assessment data.

 $f.\ Directing\ responsibilities\ for\ conducting\ analysis\ and\ generating\ recommendations.$

MOPP 4: Never

MOPP 4 Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-DIV-5113	Determine Commander's Critical Information Requirements	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number Title		Proponent	Status
1.	71-DIV-5330	Conduct Knowledge Management	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
2.	71-DIV-2300	Conduct Information Collection	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
2.	71-DIV-5111	Conduct the Military Decision-Making Process	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
5.	71-DIV-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
	150-C2-5110	Conduct Receipt of Mission	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-C2-5111	Conduct the Military Decision-Making Process	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
OP 5.3	Prepare Plans and Orders
OP 5.3.8	Issue Commanders Estimate

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
20-101	Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability - Multi-Resolution Federation - Standard Configuration	DVC	1
71-20	Common Hardware Platform (CHP)	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. Refer to 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. Refer to GTA 05-08-012 INDIVIDUAL SAFETY CARD.