Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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12 Jan 2023
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Task Number: 71-CMD-7300

Task Title: Conduct Force Projection

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Destruction Notice: None
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Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	ATP 3-35	Army Deployment and Redeployment	Yes	Yes	
	FM 3-0	OPERATIONS	Yes	No	
	FM 3-94	ARMIES, CORPS, AND DIVISION OPERATIONS	Yes	No	
	JP 3-35	Joint Deployment and Redeployment Operations	Yes	No	
	LOCAL SOP	LOCAL SOP	Yes	No	

Conditions: The unit receives an order from higher headquarters, or the commander derives a mission that requires the unit to project forces in a dynamic and complex operational environment. Hybrid threat(s) contest the unit objectives in all five domains (land, maritime, air, space, and cyberspace), all three dimensions (human, physical, and information), and the electromagnetic spectrum. Additionally, they maintain 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 of PMESII-PT are present and dynamic. The order from higher headquarters includes all applicable overlays and or graphics, area of operations (AO) boundaries, control measures, and criteria for subsequent tactical actions. The command has communications with subordinate units, adjacent units, and higher headquarters. The commander has organized the four components of the command and control system to support decision making, facilitate communication, and conduct operations.

Note 1: The conditions statement for this task reflects the training conditions 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 mission partner network (MPN) for foreign-partner information-sharing or conduct the operation as if foreign partners are on the network, realistically portraying an environment where the Army will likely conduct operations in a combined theater. Produce orders, estimates, and other staff products on the SECRET//RELEASABLE (S//REL) network while retaining non-releasable or not releasable to foreign nationals (NOFORN) information on the secret internet protocol router network (SIPRNET). Deployed units regularly operate mission-specific multinational information networks, and the Army will soon migrate most operations and training to the Releasable-Training Environment (R- TE).

Note 3: The unit may execute some iterations of this task with a multinational (MN) component to the force. When the unit is training this task with a MN partner, evaluate all MNI-related steps and measures in this T&EO. For the purpose of this requirement, the MN partner is a brigade or larger size force that reports directly to the unit and has interoperability focus area capabilities (fires, intelligence, sustainment, and mission command). When the TA 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.

Note 4: The following organizations are available (actual or replicated in exercise) to meet the planning team information requirements for this task:

National support:

-Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC).
-Military Sealift Command (MSC).

-Air Mobility Command (AMC).
-Strategic Command (STRATCOM).
-20th Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Command.
-Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).
-Department of State (DOS) (includes HN country-teams).
-Host nation (HN).
-Army Materiel Command (USAMC).
-Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

Theater Army elements:

-Theater sustainment command (TSC).
-Expeditionary sustainment command (ESC).
-Regional support group (RSG).
-Theater engineer command (TEC).
-Human resources sustainment center (HRSC).
-Contracting support brigade (CSB).
-Army field support brigade (AFSB).
-Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) group.
-Digital liaison detachment (DLD).
-Civil affairs (CA) command.
-Military police (MP) command.
-Medical command.
-Theater military intelligence brigade (TMIB).
-Theater signal command.
-Theater fires command.
-Other service components.

Environment: Some iterations of this task should be performed with degraded command and control networks, degraded conditions in the electromagnetic spectrum, and/or degraded, denied, and disrupted space operations environment (D3SOE). This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standards: The unit conducts force projection by executing mobilization, deployment and employment, sustainment, and redeployment, ensuring all unit personnel and equipment arrive at the port(s) of embarkation (POE) no later than (NLT) the ready to load date (RLD) and are able to meet all operation requirements found in the operation plan (OPLAN) or operation order (OPORD). The unit conducts force projection in accordance with (IAW) ATP 3-35, the Army Ethic, mission partner environment (MPE) information sharing restrictions, established timelines, the commander's intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures.

The Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix (below) is the Army standard evaluation criteria used by commanders to objectively assess their unit 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 fully trained (T) rating, a unit must perform this task incorporating the identified training environment, with 75% of leaders (see next paragraph) 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-8; G-9; deputy fire support coordinator (DFSCOORD); information operations (IO) officer; chief of protection; knowledge management officer (KMO); cyber electromagnetic warfare officer (CEWO); air and missile defense (AMD) officer; command teams of assigned/attached units; and other leaders on the unit table of organization and equipment (TO&E) that the commander deems essential to conducting force projection.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare			Execute						Evaluate	
Operational Environment		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
BDE & Above										
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night	Live / Constructive	>=75%	>=80%	Yes	>=80% GO	All	>=85% GO	T	T
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	Day		60-74%	60-79%	No	65-79% GO	<All	75-84% GO	P	P
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)			<=59%	<=59%		<65% GO		<=74% GO	U	U

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

Notes: None

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The unit receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission that requires the unit to conduct force projection.

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 conducting force projection.			
* a. Provides clear intent for how to achieve directed force projection requirements.			
* b. Provides guidance on the four phases of the deployment process: • Deployment planning. • Predeployment activities. • Movement. • Reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI).			
* c. Provides guidance on the steps used in planning and preparing during predeployment activities: • Analyze the mission. • Structure forces. • Refine deployment data. • Prepare the force. • Schedule movement.			
* d. Provides guidance on contingency planning and crisis action planning.			
+* e. The commander, assisted by the staff, issues guidance for a contested deployment, as required, to counter threat information warfare. This includes, but is not limited to: • Targeted threats through social media, email, or other means designed to frighten and distract deploying Soldiers and their families. • Cyberspace attacks against Soldier and family member banks and credit agencies, cutting off or disrupting access to personal funds. • Cyberspace attacks against civilian infrastructure (including transportation, supply, fuel, and navigation) used to support military operations. • Targeted strikes against defense communications infrastructure to disrupt communications between units, installations, and other unified action partners (UAPs) that assist in deployment. • Disinformation dissemination and misinformation support designed to: o Undermine the legitimacy of, or otherwise reduce support for, U.S. Government action. o Incite civil unrest in local communities and along rail and road lines of communications that deploying forces need or plan to use to reach ports of embarkation. o Reduce trust in future official communications, from government, law enforcement, or military officials, by releasing disinformation that appears genuine but contains incorrect or confusing information. Note 1: Threat forces will conduct information warfare operations to slow or otherwise degrade force projection. These campaigns can vary in scope and size, and may target local communities, Service members, Department of Defense (DOD) Civilians, contractors, and Soldiers' family members. Note 2: Leaders anticipate adversary activities in all domains while preparing for or conducting deployment operations. Disruptions may not be preventable. They can, however, be mitigated through training, preparation, and coordination with UAPs.			
+ 2. The staff, led by the chief of staff (COS), conducts the following tasks: • Builds and validates movement requirements. • Determines predeployment standards. • Balances, regulates, and manages the transportation flow.			
+ a. The staff, led by the COS, conducts the foremost predeployment activities: • Planning. • Document preparation. • Equipment readiness. • Training.			
+ b. The staff, led by the COS, identifies force requirements and force composition.			
+ c. Considers the following operational requirements when conducting deployment planning: • Simultaneous requirements. • Existing distribution plans. • Threat environment. • Communications systems supporting visibility of deployment operations. • Training. • Infrastructure assessment. • Host nation support (HNS). • Operational contract support (OCS). • Seabasing.			
d. The staff, led by the G-5, reviews the following planning considerations:			
(1) Develops assumptions on planning considerations ranging from the threat to the likelihood of host nation (HN) support.			
(2) Develops crisis action planning in response to a time-sensitive imminent threat that may result in an actual military operation.			
(3) Reviews deployment training status of subordinate units.			
(4) Plans and conducts periodic deployment exercises with the installation in order to validate subordinate unit movement plans.			
(5) Coordinates resource requirements between supported and supporting combatant commands and agencies.			
(6) Initiates deployment planning with the installation transportation officer (ITO).			

(a) Develops movement plans and schedules movement for deployment, which consists of five activities: • Receives strategic movement schedule. • Receives/assesses movement and lift schedule. • Receives port calls. • Confirms movement clearances. • Builds and publishes schedule of events. Note: To meet contingency support requirements, units develop movement plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs). An effective movement plan contains sufficient detail to prepare units to execute strategic deployments while the SOP outlines functions that should occur upon notification of a unit movement. In addition to movement plans and SOPs, units maintain movement binders containing movement information and instructions.			
(b) Identifies force requirements during mission analysis and course of action (COA) development.			
(c) Organizes selected forces and time-phases their deployment to support the concept of operations.			
(d) Develops time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) for every course of action (COA). Note: The supported combatant commander normally publishes a TPFDD letter of instruction with planning guidance, procedures, and coordinating instructions. The intent of the supported combatant commander's TPFDD letter of instruction (LOI) is to eliminate confusion, facilitate parallel planning, and expedite TPFDD refinement by supporting commands and agencies with a single set of instructions for input and management.			
(7) Plans redeployment to tentatively outline information about the support network, follow-on operations, security requirements, and movement limitations imposed by infrastructure and resources. Note: When planning for operations that may be enduring, consideration is given to force rotations. Units must rotate without interrupting operations. Planning should consider joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI), turnover time, relief-in-place and transfer of authority, and time it takes for the outbound unit to redeploy.			
+ e. For contested deployments, plans to combat adversarial disinformation operations through public communications both prior to and during deployment operations, coordination with relevant public affairs (PA) personnel, and Service member and family preparation. This preparation can include incorporating response strategies for disinformation dissemination into exercises and other training.			
+ f. For contested deployments, plans countermeasures for threat actions, including but not limited to: • Infrastructure sabotage by pre-positioned agents. • Cyber or information attacks (such as targeting an oil pipeline supplying a large region rather than only a specific port). • Long-range precision strikes using a variety of munitions. • Nonlethal and lethal actions of increasing intensity to improve stand-off and prevent power projection from the U.S. homeland and other basing and staging areas. • Strikes against transport vessels along sea lines of communication (LOCs) while these vessels are enroute to a seaport of debarkation. • Support to proxy forces or influence unwitting groups, including irregular forces, saboteurs, sympathetic civil organizations, and criminals. • Denying access to roads or facilities with crowds, protests, or looting. • Activities to affect the economy and global trade in addition to the political-military balance in the United States or overseas. Note: These attacks may be conducted within the United States or allied nations, in the theater into which Army forces are preparing to deploy, or in other, unrelated regions.			
+ g. Plans fort to port movement for contested deployments. Key planning and training considerations include, but are not limited to: • The local, state, and federal authorities able to mitigate deployment disruptions. • Coordination and relationship building with local, state, and federal civilian law enforcement agencies to ensure effective movement control from fort to port. • Understanding about critical infrastructure vulnerable to sabotage and unsuited for the movement of heavy equipment along surface LOCs, both road and rail. • Planning to use alternate railheads and marshalling yards and multiple lines of communication to reach ports of embarkation. • Developing alternate surface transportation options to deliver unit equipment to a sea port of embarkation when rail service is degraded or disrupted. • Establishment of fuel, maintenance, and rest locations along lines of communications. • Implementation of a communication plan that informs the public while maintaining operations security (OPSEC). • Establishing specific cyber defenses for systems and associated data used to support movement. Note: Having an understanding of the requirements and developing mitigation plans to move from the installation to the assigned port of embarkation can help overcome threat activities that could stop or hinder deployments.			

+ h. Plans for port to port movement for a contested deployment:
• Conducts early, frequent, and detailed coordination with port authorities. Installations and units incorporate port officials into deployment readiness exercises and other training events to improve mutual understanding and effectiveness.
• Spreads unit equipment across multiple transport ships to increase the likelihood that some will arrive and be available for employment.
• Balances protection requirements, both at the port and in-transit, against requirements to get as many critical capabilities to the required operational theater as quickly as possible and requirements to have combat-ready units arrive at ports of debarkation for employment by joint force commanders (JFCs).
• Coordinates for products that provide a general layout of the port and flow of port operations.
• Obtains an understanding of transport ship loading.
• Understands port authority structure and decision making.
• Understands reliance of the port on local infrastructure to conduct operations and identifying potential redundancies (for example, if power is lost can port gantry cranes load containers).
• Plans to train Soldiers on port equipment, such as material handling equipment (MHE).

Note: Ports of embarkation in the strategic support area, whether in the United States or overseas, are likely targets of cyberspace attack, space capability degradation or denial, and other impacts designed to reduce capabilities or capacity as U.S. forces conduct deployment operations into other theaters.

+ i. Plans for RSOI for a contested deployment:
Note: The theater army (TA) has primary responsibility for conducting RSOI for the entire joint land force.
• Establishes secure communications across the distributed footprint, which allows staff coordination for unit personnel to meet their equipment and facilitate ship offloading.
• Provides port support teams with the right personnel and capabilities to expedite port operations, such as licensed vehicle operators and communications.
• If ports are unavailable, are severely degraded, or do not have the draft required for deep draft strategic sealift vessels, the JFC may consider joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) operations.
• Disperses and conceals forces during staging.
• Executes movement and sustainment along multiple, dispersed routes during onward movement.
• Assesses and classifies road, rail, and other LOCs for use by arriving forces.
• To facilitate rapid onward movement and overcome the likely degradation of Global Positioning System (GPS) and other enabling transportation technology, units conduct convoy briefs, have paper maps, and conduct detailed route planning.
• During integration, ensures units quickly assess vulnerabilities and counter potential threats to forces, infrastructure, and information systems as they transfer capabilities to an operational commander's force.

+ j. Plans for homeland defense missions for contested deployments as directed by U.S. Northern Command or U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.
• Conducts protection operations during homeland defense that includes measures and activities not only conducted for use by the joint force, but also for commercial, law enforcement, and government partners.
• Includes deception, mobility, dispersion, systems resiliency and redundancy, protective construction, warning and surveillance, and OPSEC into homeland defense plans.
• Counters disinformation posted on social media and distributed through other means.
• Follows their supported command's PA guidance and acts in a supporting role to local, state, and federal agencies.

+ k. Plans for defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) for a contested deployment.
• Coordinates for DSCA responses by Army forces to include support provided by the Regular Army, activated Army Reserve, and the National Guard in Title 32 United States Code (USC) or Title 10 USC status.
• Accomplishes core DSCA activities to provide support for domestic disasters; provides support for domestic chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incidents; provides support for domestic civilian law enforcement; and provides other designated domestic support.

Prepare

+* 3. The command prepares for conducting force projection through mobilization and pre-deployment of forces.

+ a. The staff, led by the unit movement officer (UMO), employs information technology resources to attain in-transit visibility (ITV) to track the identity, status, and location of DOD units, nonunit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants), passengers, patients, and personal property from origin to consignee or destination across the range of military operations.

+ b. The staff, led by the UMO, accomplishes the following tasks:
• Prepares and maintains documentation for unit movement in Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movements System II (TC-AIMS II). This includes maintaining the unit movement data from which the organizational equipment list (OEL) is generated, and creating and processing the unit deployment list (UDL).
• Prepares the unit movement plan.
• Plans convoy movements.
• Requests commercial and military transportation.
• Coordinates with higher headquarters and support activities for unit movements.
• Coordinates logistical support for the move.
• Coordinates with the arrival/departure airfield control group (A/DACG) and contingency response element (CRE) at the aerial port of embarkation (APOE) and aerial port of debarkation (APOD).
• Coordinates with Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) representatives at the seaport of embarkation (SPOE) and seaport of debarkation (SPOD).
• Transports unit organic equipment and cargo.
• Establishes and trains unit loading teams.
• Obtains 463L pallets; containers; and blocking, bracing, packing, crating, and tie-down (BBPCT) materials.
• Ensures all cargo is properly labeled with military shipping labels (MSLs) and radio frequency (RF) tags when directed.
• Ensures unit personnel are authorized to certify hazardous material (HAZMAT).
• Ensures packing lists are prepared for containers.
• Maintains movement binders or continuity books that include appointment orders, training certificates, recall rosters, OEL, transportation requests, and BBPCT requirements.

+ c. The deploying unit, led by the COS, conducts the following tasks upon receipt of a formal warning order (WARNORD) to prepare for possible military response to a crisis situation:
- Updates the OEL and develops a UDL based on the WARNORD.
- Identifies equipment shortages.
- Reviews and updates training status.
- Reviews maintenance posture; performs scheduled services; begins expediting repairs; and calibrates equipment.
- Identifies and reports personnel shortfalls.
- Reviews leave and pass status of personnel.
- Reviews Soldier readiness processing (SRP).
- Submits updated unit status report (USR).
- Reviews and tests unit recall procedures.
- Reviews and updates vehicle load plans and container packing lists.
- Validates and submits requisitions.
- Requests additional containers.

+* d. The commander, assisted by the staff, assembles and marshals personnel, supplies, and equipment in preparation for final movement to the POE. Marshalling and assembling are comprised of four activities:
- Assemble personnel and cargo.
- Conduct unit inspection, load equipment, and prepare.
- Sequence loads.
- Establish support organization at the POE.

+ e. If not previously provided by the Army Command, the deploying unit activates derivative Department of Defense Activity Address Code and derivative unit identification code (UIC). The UMO finalizes lift and load plans, shipping documentation, and convoy clearances as secondary loads and pallets are built and containers are stuffed.

Execute

+* 4. The unit executes force projection.

+ a. Moves to the port(s) of embarkation (POE).

Note: The proximity of the port facilities to the installation determines the type of movement and the numbers and types of assets required to complete the movement to the port. In some cases, the distance to APOE and SPOE is short, allowing units to maximize the use of organic equipment and convoys. In other cases, the distance to the APOE or SPOE is longer, in which case, units may have to rely heavily on commercial road and/or rail transport to complete the move to the port. Or a unit can request approval for convoy operations that will exceed 100 miles from the installation to the POE.

+ b. Conducts activities at the POE:
- Re-organizes their equipment and cargo for the next mode of transport.
- Ensures that the equipment and cargo are properly configured, ordered, and prepared for the different mode.
- Coordinates with whatever organization is operating the port.

+ c. Deploys the force to the operational environment (OE) by one of the following modes of transport:
- Land.
- Air.
- Sea.

+ d. Sustains the force in accordance with (IAW) the principles of sustainment:
- Anticipation.
- Continuity.
- Responsiveness.
- Integration.
- Survivability.
- Improvisation.
- Simplicity.
- Economy.

+ e. Conducts RSOI:
- Reception. Unloading personnel and equipment from strategic transport assets; managing port marshalling areas; transporting personnel, equipment, and materiel to staging areas; and providing logistics support services to units transiting the PODs.
- Staging. Organizing personnel, equipment, and basic loads into movement units; preparing the units for onward movement; and providing logistics support for units transiting the staging area.
- Onward movement. Moving units from reception facilities and staging areas to the tactical assembly area or other theater destinations; moving non-unit personnel to gaining commands; and moving sustainment supplies to distribution sites.
- Integration. The synchronized transfer of capabilities into an operational commander's force prior to mission execution.

+ f. Conducts RSOI IAW the following principles:
- Unity of command. One commander should control and operate the RSOI process, adjusting resources based upon deployment flows, controlling movements in the area of operations (AO), and providing life support to arriving personnel.
- Synchronization. Synchronization occurs when the right units, equipment, supplies, and capabilities arrive in the correct order at the appropriate locations, and supporting activities are coordinated to operate with one another to ensure the tempo of deployment is uninterrupted.
- Unit integrity. Moving unit personnel and equipment on the same strategic lift platform provides distinct advantages for units and the force closure process. It leverages the strength of the chain of command, simplifies force tracking, and increases training opportunities. Maintaining unit integrity during strategic lift can simplify the RSOI challenge of incrementally building combat power.
- Balance. Defining the size of the required support structure is essential to effectiveness. The goal is to avoid burdening strategic lift, infrastructure, and the commander with more support than is necessary, yet deploy assets necessary to optimize throughput of units and materiel. Supporting assets must be deployed in a properly timed sequence to leverage their capabilities. Increasing the RSOI capability to clear backlogs in ports and staging areas can be a tool to reduce force vulnerability.

+ g. The unit integrates into the theater upon arrival at its designated AO.

Note: During integration, combat-ready units are transferred to the operational commander and merged into the tactical plan. The transfer may require interaction and familiarization among units and that arriving units meet certain standards before being completely integrated into the combat plan. Consequently, requirements for integration planning and coordination must occur early in the force projection process and modified according to mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops available, time, civil considerations, and information (METT-TC[I] until force closure is achieved.

Assess

+* 5. The commander and staff adapt the 6-step assessment process to the current operation to answer six general questions:

- How has the OE changed?
- Where are we?
- Why do we think the change happened?
- Is the current plan still suitable to achieve the objectives?
- Do changes in the OE impose additional risk or provide additional opportunities?
- What do we need to do?

a. Step 1: Develop the assessment approach during planning by identifying specific information needed to monitor and analyze conditions associated with attaining the operation's end state, achieving objectives, and accomplishing tasks.

b. Step 2: Develop the assessment plan to monitor and collect necessary information and intelligence to inform decision making.

c. Step 3: Collect relevant information through routine procedures and reporting, such as maintaining running estimates, through directed information collection, and through recognition of exceptional information.

+ d. Step 4: Analyze information and intelligence to identify positive or negative movement toward achieving objectives or attaining end state conditions, identify the causes for the changes, and to generate recommendations.

+ e. Step 5: Communicate feedback and recommendations to the commander.

* f. Step 6: The commander directs changes to operations according to visualization and recommendations to improve operations or take advantage of opportunities.

* 6. The staff, led by the COS, implements changes directed by the commander by issuing orders and coordinating with all UAPs.

Note: When time permits following the operation, the commander leads an after action review (AAR) to learn from the experience and improve future operations. Unit SOPs should be updated as applicable.

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, P, U										

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Never

MOPP 4 Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-CMD-5100	Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
2.	71-CMD-4100	Coordinate Sustainment Support for Unified Action Partners	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	150-C2-2300	Conduct Information Collection	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5004	Communicate the Commander's Intent	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
OP 5.3.9	Prepare Campaign or Major Operations and Related Plans and Orders

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
71-20	Common Hardware Platform (CHP)	DVC	1
20-101	Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability - Multi-Resolution Federation - Standard Configuration	DVC	1
71-ALOTT	Army Low Overhead Training Toolkit	SIM	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 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.