

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Number: 55-CO-4830

Task Title: Conduct Expeditionary Deployment Operations

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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	
	ATP 4-11	ARMY MOTOR TRANSPORT OPERATIONS	Yes	No	

Conditions: The unit receives a warning order from higher headquarters to deploy to a specified theater of operations. The unit is at or near full strength, and replacements are available to fill personnel and equipment shortages. All pertinent publications and standard operating procedures (SOP) are available, and all area and installation support agencies are prepared to provide assistance. 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. This task can be performed during daylight, limited visibility, or night conditions. However, inclement weather may have a detrimental effect on mission time lines.

NOTE: Due to the nature of this task, operational environment conditions are provided both for home/mobilization station, and the destination theater of operations.

Operational Environment variables (home or mobilization station):

- a. Military: United States military forces make up the sole military authority at the mobilization station and the surrounding area. Military forces are subject to civilian authority in accordance with Constitutional constraints. All movements outside the confines of the mobilization station must be coordinated with civil authorities. Threat activities in the area of operations are minimal, with the primary threat being delays caused by demonstrations, vandalism, and amateur attempts at sabotage.
- b. Terrain: Terrain in which operations may be conducted covers the entire geographic spectrum, including urban to rural, flat to mountainous, desert to swamp, and tropical to arctic environments.
- c. Time: Time constraints are as given in the warning/operations order. Extreme conditions, such as weather or CBRN contamination (highly unlikely), have a detrimental effect on all factors of the operational environment, especially time.
- d. Social: The population is generally friendly, albeit some elements may be apathetic or hostile. This variable is subject to change on a day-to-day basis, and the commander must be continually cognizant of the latest intelligence.

Operational Environment variables (destination theater):

- a. Military: Primary threat consists of both conventional and irregular forces. 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). In addition, terrorists, criminal elements, and enemy sympathizers may engage by means of ambush, kidnapping, or any type of IED attack, and may engage in efforts to turn the local population against friendly forces.
- b. Terrain: Terrain in which operations may be conducted covers the entire geographic spectrum, including urban to rural, flat to mountainous, desert to swamp, and tropical to arctic environments.
- c. Time: Time constraints are as given in the warning/operations order. Extreme conditions, such as weather or CBRN contamination, have a detrimental effect on all factors of the Operational Environment, especially time.

d. Social: 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. This task should not be trained in MOPP 4. This task should be trained under IED Threat conditions.

Standards: The unit completes deployment planning, preparations, and execution in accordance with ATP 3-35, the operations order, and the commander's guidance, deploying 100% of its personnel and equipment within the time constraints prescribed by the operations order. All equipment is properly marked, loaded, and accounted for, and all personnel have completed Soldier Readiness Processing (SRP).

For the purpose of this task, a leader is defined as a Soldier who is in an officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer (NCO), or civilian position designated by grade, paragraph, and title on the units Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). A leader may also be anyone assigned to the unit and designated as such by the unit commander, i.e., subject matter experts (SME) who possess the requisite knowledge and skill sets to perform a particular task (for example, conduct a specific operation, or operate technical equipment).

To obtain a T, this task must be conducted during an external evaluation, in a dynamic and complex operational 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.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare		Execute					Evaluate			
Operational Environment	CO & BN	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 (4+ OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)										
Dynamic (Single Threat)	Day	60-74%	60-79%	No	65-79% GO	<All	75-84% GO	P	P	
Static (Single Threat)		<=59%	<=59%		<65% GO		<=74% GO	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.

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The following definitions shall be used:

Static - A static training environment has aspects of operational variables needed to stimulate mission variables that are fixed throughout the unit's execution of the task.

Dynamic—A dynamic training environment has operational variables 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—terrain, time, military (threat), and social (population)—or more operational variables; brigade and higher units require all eight operational variables to be replicated in varying degrees based on the task being trained.

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 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: ATP 3-35, Army Deployment and Redeployment, does not break down deployment into home and mobilization station activities, which are usually applicable to Reserve Component (RC) units. Steps 1 through 8 of this task cover activities an RC unit generally completes at home station. Mobilization station tasks consist primarily of a continuation of individual and collective training, personnel processing, and equipment preparation that was not completed at home station. Therefore, in order to prevent redundancy, mobilization station activities are not specifically addressed in this task.

Disrupted Communications Networks: Leaders must 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.

All tasks are periodically revised; however, it is not uncommon for some prerequisite, supporting collective, and/or supporting individual tasks to become Superseded or Obsolete between revisions. When this collective task was published, all associated tasks were in an Approved Status. If a task is now in a Superseded Status, the current version may be found using the Army Training Network (ATN), Digital Training Management System (DTMS), or Central Army Registry (CAR) using the same task number and title. Tasks in an Obsolete Status should be disregarded.

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

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The unit receives a warning order from higher headquarters to deploy to a specified theater of operations.

DANGER

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not strictly observed, could result in personal injury, loss of life, and/or damage to or loss of equipment.

WARNING

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not correctly followed, could result in personal injury or loss of life.

CAUTION

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not strictly observed, could result in damage to or destruction of equipment.

Note: Reserve component units develop deployment movement plans from home station/installation to mobilization station to the POE.

- a. UMO submits the unit movement plan to higher headquarters and the ITO for review and validation.
- b. UMO and key company personnel attend deployment coordination planning meetings with the UMC.
- c. Receive port call and deployment timelines from the UMC.
- d. Schedule movement with the UMC in accordance with the unit deployment timeline.
- e. Assist the UMC in preparing the unit's passenger and cargo manifests.
- f. Coordinate lift assets with the UMC, including rail, highway, air, pallets, nets, and containers.
- g. Resolve transportation shortfalls with the UMC.
- h. Coordinate procedures for transport of classified, sensitive, and hazardous cargo.
- i. Request authorization for escort or supercargoes.
- j. Identify requirements for securing, protecting, and tracking equipment while staged at the installation, railheads, or enroute to the POE.
- k. Obtain convoy clearances and special hauling permits for highway movements.
- l. Coordinate marshalling area support with the Port Support Activity (PSA) through the UMC.
- m. Finalize lift and load plans, shipping documentation, and convoy clearances.
- n. Maintain liaison with the UMC throughout the movement process.

+ 8. The unit coordinates installation-level support through higher headquarters with Garrison and the Logistics Readiness Center (LRC).

- a. Coordinates supply, maintenance, unit basic load, and property transfer support.
- b. Coordinates storage of nonessential files.
- c. Coordinates storage and security of classified or cryptographic material to be left in garrison.
- d. Coordinates shipment and storage of personal property.
- e. Coordinates garrison physical security measures.
- f. Coordinates draw of operational rations.
- g. Coordinates life support at installation staging areas.
- h. Coordinates the receipt of shipping containers and 463L pallets with nets, military shipping labels (MSL), pallet IDs, and radio frequency identification (RFID) tags.
- i. Coordinates on-site material handling equipment (MHE).
- j. Receives issue of BBPCT from the LRC.
- k. Coordinates on-site maintenance support.
- l. Coordinates unit movement to the installation staging area.
- m. Coordinates route security.

Execute

+ 9. The unit deploys.

- a. Initiates alert procedures on order from higher headquarters.
- b. Conducts SRP.
- c. Prepares equipment for shipment.
 - (1) Palletizes loads.
 - (2) Stuffs containers.
 - (3) Configures vehicles for shipment.
 - (4) Loads nested cargo.
 - (5) Labels and documents all cargo.
 - (6) Stages vehicles and equipment for deployment.
 - (7) Carries out customs preparation and documentation if required.
- d. Arrives at the POE not later than the Latest Arrival Date (LAD).
 - (1) Equipment moves by convoy and/or military/commercial transportation support to a railhead or directly to the air/sea port of embarkation (APOE/SPOE).
 - (2) Personnel move by bus to the APOE.
 - (3) Advance parties, supercargoes, and other personnel outside the main body deploy in accordance with the operations order.
- e. Delivers all equipment for sea deployment to the SPOE marshalling/staging area.
 - (1) Selected teams configure cargo for shipment upon arrival at the SPOE.
 - (2) The UMO verifies that all cargo is properly documented and labeled.
 - (3) The unit commander submits all equipment to the custody of the port commander at the staging area.
 - (4) Designated supercargoes accompany unit equipment aboard ship.
- f. Arrives at the APOE.
 - (1) The unit establishes liaison with the Arrival/Departure Air Control Group (A/DACG).
 - (2) Selected teams configure vehicles and equipment for air movement.
 - (3) The UMO verifies that all cargo is properly documented and labeled.

- (4) The unit commander passes control of the unit to Air Mobility Command (AMC) at the loading ramp area.
- (5) The A-DACG processes passengers and equipment for air loading and movement.
- + 10. The unit arrives at the ports of debarkation (POD).
 - a. Unit coordinates deployment from the air port of debarkation (APOD) to the staging area with the A/DACG.
 - b. Selected teams assume control of equipment once it has been offloaded from the aircraft.
 - (1) Configure equipment for transport to the staging area.
 - (2) Coordinate transport of equipment to the staging area with the A/DACG.
 - (3) Report status to company headquarters.
 - c. Selected teams deploy to the sea port of debarkation (SPOD).
 - (1) Assume control of unit assets once they have been discharged from the vessel and released.
 - (2) Configure vehicles and cargo for movement to the staging area.
 - (3) Move vehicles and equipment from the port marshalling area to the staging area.
 - (4) Report status to company headquarters.
 - d. Unit personnel link with unit equipment at the staging area.
 - e. The unit configures vehicles and equipment for onward movement.
 - f. The UMO obtains movement clearance through the assigned movement control team (MCT).
 - g. The company commander forwards situational reports (SITREP) to the battalion S3 as required.
- + 11. The unit continues onward movement to its final destination in theater in accordance with the Combatant Commander's guidance.
- + 12. The unit links with battalion headquarters upon arrival at its designated area of operations and completes the integration process.
- +* 13. The company commander and the UMO initiate redeployment planning.

Note: Once the unit has established operations in Theater, the unit commander will initiate Collective Task #55-CO-4874, Plan Unit Redeployment.

Assess

- +* 14. The commander conducts assessment of the operation.
 - a. Conducts running estimates of all aspects of the operation.
 - b. Conducts an after-action review upon completion of the operation, and upon completion of various phases of the operation.
 - c. Conducts troop leading procedures.
 - d. Conducts risk assessments.
 - e. Monitors compliance with safety and environmental regulations and procedures.

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										

Missions(s) supported:

Mission ID	Mission Title	Frequency	Recommended Interval
Police Operations	Police Operations	0	Not Selected

MOPP 4: Never

MOPP 4 Statement: N/A.

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: N/A.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	55-CO-4803	Perform Pre-deployment Training Activities	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved
1.	55-CO-4801	Perform Deployment Alert Activities	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved
5.	55-CO-4803	Perform Pre-deployment Training Activities	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved
8.	43-CO-4805	Perform Predeployment Maintenance Activities	43 - Maintenance (except missile) (Collective)	Approved
8.	10-CO-4804	Perform Predeployment Supply Activities	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
9.	55-CO-4826	Conduct Staging Activities	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved
9.	55-CO-4806	Prepare Equipment for Deployment	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved
14.	71-CO-5100	Conduct Troop Leading Procedures	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	551-88A-1203	Define Roles and Responsibilities of Supporting Staff Elements During Movement Operations	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-1204	Develop Unit Movement Plan	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-1205	Conduct Unit Movement Operations	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-1207	Identify Movement Requirements for Hazardous, Classified, and Sensitive Cargo	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-1209	Plan Convoy Operations	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-1210	Conduct Convoy Operations	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-1211	Identify the Capabilities of Transportation Automation Information Systems	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-1219	Identify Rail Capabilities in Support of Department of Defense Operations	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-1222	Identify Air Terminal Operations	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-1223	Coordinate Movement of Personnel and Cargo by Air	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-9011	Manage Company Command Post Operations	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-9021	Plan Rail Head Operations	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-9042	Evaluate Unit Air Loading Plan	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-9043	Manage Preparation of Cargo, Equipment, and Personnel for Onward Movement by Aircraft	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-9050	Manage Movement of Personnel, Supplies, and Equipment	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-88A-9089	Direct Preparation of Unit Movement Data	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-COM-1204	Plan Unit Deployment	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 1.1.1	Conduct Mobilization of Tactical Units
ART 1.1.1.3	Conduct Mobilization Station Activities
ART 1.1.2	Conduct Tactical Deployment and Redeployment Activities
ART 1.1.2.1	Conduct Predeployment Activities
ART 1.1.2.2	Conduct Movement to the Port of Embarkation

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
No TADSS specified			

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 practice environmental stewardship. All operations conducted on Army installations must comply with federal, state, local, and host nation environmental requirements and applicable Army regulations. Army personnel will maintain compliance at all sites in the U.S. and abroad, which will in turn establish good relationships with environmental officials and local communities.

Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

- a. Identify Hazards. Leaders identify environmental hazards during METT-TC analysis. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential of polluting air, soil, or water, or damaging or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.
- b. Assess the Hazard. Leaders analyze potential severity of environmental degradation using the Environmental Risk Assessment. This assessment implements a risk impact value, which is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. This value is applied to an environmental risk assessment matrix and used to quantify environmental risk resulting from the operation as high, medium, or low.
- c. Make Environmental Risk Decisions. Leaders make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.
- d. Brief Chain of Command. Leaders brief the chain of command, to include the installation environmental office, if applicable, on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrices. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk. See GTA 05-08-002, Environmental-Related Risk Assessment, for detailed instructions.

Reference: ATP 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations.

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. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete a deliberate risk assessment worksheet in accordance with TRADOC safety policy during the planning and completion of each task. This is accomplished by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC) in terms of safety.

During MOPP training, leaders must adhere to local policies and procedures during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat-related injuries. Personnel must be observed at all times while in MOPP in order to detect heat injuries. Leaders implement MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement in accordance with guidelines under current CBRN doctrine.

Leaders must verify the validity of all training and evaluation plans from a safety viewpoint, and conduct training at levels consistent with the abilities of the Soldiers being trained. They must also 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 adherence to standards, consideration of environmental factors (i.e., wet bulb), risk assessment, and identification of factors contributing to and aiding in the prevention of accidents.
- b. Leaders must know how to balance risks against training requirements, and monitor conditions for safety and health hazards in order to control or eliminate them). The welfare of the Soldier is the primary factor in all situations.
- c. 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 vehicles and equipment they use. Establishment of proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel loss through accidents.

For further guidance, see ATP 5-19, Risk Management.