

# Training and Evaluation Outline Report

**Status: Approved**

**29 Sep 2022**

**Effective Date: 21 Apr 2025**

**Task Number:** 71-CORP-1130

**Task Title:** Coordinate Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration

**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
	(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) ADP 3-37	Protection	Yes	No	
	(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) ATP 3-35	Army Deployment and Redeployment	Yes	No	
	(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) ATP 3-93	THEATER ARMY OPERATIONS	Yes	No	
	(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) JP 3-35	Deployment and Redeployment Operations	Yes	Yes	
	FM 6-0	Commander and Staff Organization and Operations	Yes	No	
	JP 3-10	Joint Security Operations In Theater	Yes	No	
	UNIT SOP	Unit / Unit's Standard Operating Procedure SOP	Yes	No	
	USAREC FORM 350-1.4	Reception and Integration Checklist	Yes	No	

**Conditions:** The unit receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission to conduct reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI). The commander issues guidance on conducting RSOI in a dynamic and complex operational environment. Hybrid threat(s) contest unit objectives in all five domains (air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace), the information environment (IE), and the electromagnetic spectrum. Additionally, they maintain the ability to sustain all eight forms of contact (visual; direct; indirect; non-hostile; obstacles; aircraft; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN); and electronic) 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 operation (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 (C2) 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 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 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 or should resource training support to role play and replicate a multinational force 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 electromagnetic spectrum, and/or with a degraded, denied, and disrupted space operations environment (D3SOE). This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

**Standards:** The unit conducts RSOI to rapidly transition deploying or redeploying forces consisting of personnel, equipment, and materiel into forces capable of meeting the commander's requirements or returns them to their parent organization as required. The unit conducts RSOI in accordance with JP 3-35, established timelines, the Army Ethic, the commander's intent, orders from higher headquarters, 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 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, chief of staff (COS), command sergeant major, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, unit transportation officer, unit movement officer (UMO), command teams of subordinate commands, and other leaders on the modified table of organization and equipment that the commander deems essential to conducting RSOI.

**Live Fire:** No

**Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:**

Plan and Prepare			Execute						Evaluate		
Operational Environment			Training Environment (LV/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](mailto:usarmy.leavenworth.tradoc.list.mission-command-coe-dot-ted@army.mil).

**Notes:** None

**Safety Risk:** Low

<b>Task Statements</b>
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**Cue:** The unit receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission that requires the unit to coordinate RSOI.

## **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.



(3) 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.

(4) 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.

e. Considers the three RSOI essential elements:

(1) Communication systems: means by which the commander achieves unified action to balance and synchronize force activities and accomplish mission success.

(2) Force protection: critical to onward movement because it minimizes enemy opportunities to inflict serious losses and delays. Key elements of the protection plan should include:

- Tactical convoys
- Lines of communication (LOCs)
- Host nation (HN) resources and facilities.
- Combat operations

(3) Support organizations and structures: support activities vary but may include medical and personnel support facilities; supply and maintenance activities; and critical deployment nodes to include railheads, airfields, and seaports, as well as command and control (C2) support structures.

f. Considers support requirements, including:

- Supply (with theater sustainment units).
- Maintenance (with theater sustainment units).
- Transportation (with sustainment units and movement control teams).
- Security (with theater security forces and intelligence).
- Health services (with theater medical support).
- Personnel services (with theater G-1).
- Other services as required.

+\* g. Evaluates three enabling elements (JP 3-35 pg. VI-4).

(1) HN support: HN support may include civil and/or military assistance at reception facilities, air and naval operating bases, staging facilities, and support areas. Support may encompass a wide variety of commodities and services concerning supplies, medical, transportation, facilities, communications, petroleum, power and power generation, and civil labor.

(2) Multinational support: Historically, the United States has relied upon its allies to assist during major worldwide contingencies and smaller regional emergencies. Complementary and unique multinational capabilities should be considered during planning.

(3) Contract support: Contracted support is another force multiplier and, like HNS, should be planned and coordinated in advance of an actual deployment. Normally, HNS is considered first before a decision is made to contract for required support.

Note: For further information on contracted support, see JP 4-10, Operational Contract Support, and JP 4-0, Joint Logistics.

+ h. The G-3/G-5, with input from the staff, publishes an order that addresses responsibilities for troop movement, security, communications systems, and sustainment throughout the RSOI process.

3. Develop an assessment framework.

a. Measures of effectiveness (MOE) to assess throughput of deploying units as an indicator of needed improvement in RSOI operations.

b. Measures of Performance (MOP) to assess performance of assigned RSOI tasks by supporting units.

## Prepare

+\* 4. The unit, led by the COS, prepares the transition process for deploying personnel, equipment, and materiel to meet operational requirements.

+ a. Establishing liaison with higher headquarters (HQ), HN, and civilian officials to obtain required clearances and support.

b. Designating marshaling areas for subordinate units.

+ c. Establishing communications and automation information systems to interface between strategic and theater transportation systems and the staff.

d. Task organizing forces supporting RSOI.

e. Establishing procedures for deploying personnel, equipment, and materiel.

f. Coordinating the flow of personnel, equipment, and materiel to arrive nearly simultaneously.

g. Identifying the units that conduct reception, staging, and onward movement early.

h. Refining the plan for reception, staging, and onward movement to prevent bottlenecks.

i. Refining the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) flow and movement schedules.

j. Initiating countermeasures to protect information related to the movement of forces.

+ k. The G-4 coordinates capabilities of US forces, HN, MNF (when required) and contractors to expedite buildup of forces in the area of operations.

(1) Coordinating basic life support requirements.

(2) Coordinating support operations and functions.

(3) Coordinating staging facilities.

\* l. Subordinate units providing back briefs to commander or designated deputy.

## Execute

5. The unit, led by the COS, executes C2 functions for RSOI.
  - a. Maintaining unity of effort for all primary and secondary lines of communication nodes.
  - b. Coordinating, controlling, and monitoring US airlift and sealift operations into APODs and SPODs.
  - c. Coordinating marshalling areas.
  - d. Providing personnel and cargo clearance of arriving forces.
  - e. Providing for personnel, equipment, and materiel accountability.
  - f. Providing movement control of arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel.
  - g. Coordinating visibility over arriving and departing personnel and cargo by input of asset visibility source data into appropriate automated information systems as required.
  - h. Conducting civil-military operations and interorganizational coordination with HN military and civilian officials to obtain required clearances and support.
  - i. Coordinating and controlling loading and off-loading from aircraft and ships.
  - j. Coordinating and controlling personnel and cargo movements from PODs via surface and air to planned holding areas.
  - k. Monitoring and managing the TPFDD.
  - l. Coordinating and controlling movement of noncombatants.
  - m. Coordinating or requesting intratheater airlift cargo movements.
6. The unit, led by the COS, executes communications functions for RSOI.
  - a. Establishing and maintaining communications at all nodes and along the lines of communication LOCs.
  - b. Using automation technology. Communications should utilize advanced technologies that is both an enabler and force multiplier of the reception process.
  - c. Providing LNOs. Effective liaison among the Service components and with HN agencies is paramount for effective communication to occur during the entire reception operation.
7. The unit, led by the chief of protection, executes protection functions for RSOI.
  - a. Coordinating for protection assets as required.

Note: Deploying forces, as well as intertheater airlift and sealift assets, may be the most vulnerable during loading or discharge. The threat is considered in light of the concentration of forces within the limited confines of a POD. As personnel and equipment progress from PODs to stage for onward movement along LOCs, they remain vulnerable until fully integrated into a mission-capable force.

- b. Coordinating with higher HQs, leading the protection working groups (WGs) and serving as the unit representative/POC for protection functions, including:
  - Air defense.
  - Coastal, harbor, and inland waterway defense.
  - APOD and SPOD facility defense.
  - Military police support.
  - Joint security coordination center for security oversight.
  - Preparing for the effects of NEO on JRSOI operations.
  - Providing protection against CBRN threats.
  - Protecting LOCs.
  - Providing a personnel recovery capability.

Note: For further information on security operations, see JP 3-10, Joint Security Operations in Theater.

8. The unit, led by the transportation officer and unit movement officer (UMO), execute transportation functions for the RSOI.
  - a. Placing port-opening force packages at PODs providing hand-off of deploying personnel, equipment, and materiel.
  - b. Employing movement control principles: Movement control coordinates all aspects of transportation: modes, nodes, and terminals, which include service-organic capabilities, HNS, and supporting commands.
  - c. Coordinating with the support element for off-loading of arriving forces.
  - d. Monitoring and tracking intra-theater air and surface transportation assets.
  - e. Monitoring and updating the TPFDD.
  - f. Continuing to monitor physical transportation capacities and capabilities (ports, airfields, rail and road networks, littoral and inland waterways, and communications infrastructure).
9. The unit, led by the G-4, execute supply and services functions for the RSOI.
  - a. Monitoring maintenance and operator support for deploying equipment, vehicles, and aircraft.
  - b. Monitoring field and life support services such as food, water, lodging, and sanitation.
  - c. Monitoring munitions storage and handling.
  - d. Monitoring petroleum products storing and handling.
  - e. Monitoring power and power generation.
  - f. Monitoring medical support and evacuation.
  - g. Monitoring frustrated cargo storing, handling, and processing.
- + 10. The commander integrates forces: Combat-ready units are transferred to the operational commander and merged into the tactical plan.

Note: Integration is complete when the GCC establishes positive command over the arriving unit, usually in the tactical assembly area, and the unit is capable of performing its assigned mission.





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
	55-CORP-4800	Conduct Expeditionary Deployment Operations at Corps Level	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved
	55-CORP-4805	Conduct Predeployment Activities at the Corps Level	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved
	55-CORP-4853	Direct Deployment Activities at Corps Level	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved
	55-CORP-4858	Coordinate Deployment Training Support at the Corps Level	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved

**Supporting Collective Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
2.	71-CORP-6212	Establish Personnel Recovery Capability	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
2.	71-CORP-5703	Develop Airspace Coordinating Measures to Support Planned Operations (Brigade-Corps)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
2.	71-CORP-5104	Conduct Plans to Current Operations Transition	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
2.	71-CORP-5124	Revise the Plan	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
2.	55-CORP-4854	Validate Unit Movement Plans at Corps Level	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved
4.	63-BDE-1201	Conduct Staging and Marshalling Area (STAMA) Activities	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
4.	63-BDE-2477	Provide Life Support at Terminals and Reception Nodes	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
5.	71-CORP-5200	Conduct Command Post Operations	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
5.	71-CORP-6500	Conduct Area Security	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
5.	55-CORP-4800	Conduct Expeditionary Deployment Operations at Corps Level	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved
5.	71-CORP-5135	Conduct an Operations Synchronization Meeting	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
11.	71-CORP-6700	Assess Protection Measures	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
11.	71-CORP-7651	Perform Knowledge Management Assessment	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
11.	71-CORP-7654	Assess Organizational Use of the Knowledge Management Process	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
11.	71-CORP-5300	Assess the Operational Situation	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

**OPFOR Task(s):** None

**Supporting Individual Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	011-150A-0002	Manage the Preparation for Movement of Tactical Equipment	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	031-74D-6000	Plan for CBRN Defense Equipment in Support of a Deployment	031 - CBRN (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-7011	Provide Technical Assistance in the Movement of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92A-8013	Coordinate Unit Deployment Readiness Activities	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	150-C2-5133	Conduct a Formal After Action Review	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	171-133-5317	Plan Unit Movement at Company Level	171 - Armor (Individual)	Approved
	331C-AMH6-2001	Prepare an Aircraft for Deployment	331C - Special Operations Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	551-000-1332	Identify Reception, Staging, On-Ward Movement, and Integration (RSOI) Operations	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
	551-882-2102	Define the Phases of the Joint Deployment Process	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved

**Supporting Drill(s):** None

**Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):**

Task ID	Title
OP 1.1.3	Conduct Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)

## 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
71-ALOTT	Army Low Overhead Training Toolkit	SIM	1
GTA 90-01-011(V6)	Joint Forward Operations Base (JFOB) Protection Handbook	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. 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.