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	(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) ADP 3-37	Protection	Yes	No	
	(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) ATP 3-35	Army Deployment and Redeployment	Yes	No	
	(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) ATP 3-93	THEATER ARMY OPERATIONS	Yes	No	
	(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) JP 3-35	Deployment and Redeployment Operations	Yes	Yes	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			
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	\(\lambda_{\text{III}}\)	<=74% GO	U	U

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

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 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.

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 plans to coordinate RSOI.			
+* a. The commander decides what planning methodologies to employ during the planning process, which include army design methodology (ADM), military decision-making process (MDMP), and the rapid decision making and synchronization process (RDSP).			
+* b. The commander expresses intent and initial planning guidance for coordinating RSOI to the staff.			
* c. Identifies the movement, timing, and sequence of forces deploying and redeploying in the TPFDD.			
* d. Plans for the reception and integration of these forces and materiel arriving in theater; and providing assistance as required.			
* e. Compiles and reports personnel accounting and strength by location throughout the RSOI.			
* f. Plan to negotiate host nation (HN) diplomatic clearances and reception POD access, when required, for deploying forces.			
* g. Plans to ensure overflight and landing clearances at aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) are secured prior to the departure of forces from aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs) as required.			
* h. Establishes and publishes policies, procedures, and standards to maintain personnel visibility in their AOR.			
+* 2. The staff, led by the chief of staff (COS), plans to coordinate RSOI.			
 a. The staff, led by the G-3/G-5 publishes a warning order (WARNORD) (at least one after receipt of mission). 			
+ b. The staff, led by the COS, conducts mission analysis and intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).			
 Identifies requirements between aerial ports of debarkation (APOD), seaports of debarkation (SPOD), and bases/assembly areas. 			
Note: One of the essential requirements at the Aerial Port of Debarkation (APOD) is adequate parking and operational areas to sustain the required number of aircraft to meet the throughput requirements. RSOI support, whether provided by theater support contracts, external support contracts (primarily the Army Logistics Civil Augmentation Program), or regionally available commercial host nation support, and/or military assets, must be sufficient to immediately support the arrival of deploying units.			
(2) Identifies communication systems requirements. The communication system must link the supported combatant commander, the supporting combatant commands, the deploying units, the RSOI providers, and the tactical commanders who will integrate the deploying force into their structures.			
(3) Identifies force protection and security requirements.			
Note: To build combat power at an acceptable rate, the RSOI process must be protected from enemy threats. The arriving force is most vulnerable when it is closing on the POD and undergoing reception, staging, and onward movement. It is the responsibility of the GCC to protect the arriving force and his staff must coordinate with the inbound unit to mitigate any risk.			
(4) Identifies support organizations and structures to assist in the RSOI.			
(5) Identifies unique requirements for each segment of the RSOI process.			
(a) 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.			
(b) 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.			
(c) 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.			
(d) Integration: The synchronized transfer of capabilities into an operational commander's force prior to mission execution.			
(6) Conducts risk analysis, making recommendations to the commander.			
 c. Plans risk controls including operation security (OPSEC) measures during course of action (COA) development/orders production. 			
d. Considers the principles of RSOI.			
Note: ATP 3-35 lists four principles of RSOI, while JP 3-35 only lists three.			
(1) 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, and providing life support to arriving personnel.			
(2) 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.			

(3) Unit integrity: Moving unit personnel and equipment on the same strategic lift platform provides distinct advantages to units and the floor activate process. It bereages the strength of the channel 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, infristructure, and the commander with more support than it is marked property of an apprehity time of the required support structure is essential to effectiveness. The goal is to avoid burdening strategic lift, infristructure, and the commander with more support than it is marked property of an apprehity time descented to leverage their capabilities. Increasing the RSOI capability to doar backlogs in ports and staging areas can be a tool to reduce force volimetality. (a) Communication systems: meets by which the commander archives unified action to balance and the structure of the protection plan should include: (b) Communication systems: meets by which the commander archives unified action to balance and the structure of the protection plan should include: (c) Force protection: criticate local converse of the protection plan should include: 1 Taccidal commanders are structures assigned and structures are support activates and plants and the protection plants and the protection plants and the protection plants are structured. 1 Considers support requirements, including: 2 Support sold ballers, supply and maniferance administer and marked plants and the protection plants are structured. 2 Support sold ballers, supply and maniferance administer and marked plants are support activative. 3 Security (with theater security forces and intelligence): 4 Security (with theater security forces and intelligence): 5 Security (with theater security forces and intelligence): 6 Security (with theater security) forces and intelligence): 7 Security (with theater security) forces and intellige		
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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.		
 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.		
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.		

Assess

A33033		
+* 11. The commander and staff assess operations to determine progress and make adjustments to RSOI operations by executing assessment activities.		
Note: There is no single way to conduct an assessment. Every mission and OE has its own challenges, and every commander assimilates information differently, making every assessment plan unique. The following steps can help develop an assessment plan.		
a. Monitor indicators to observe conditions relevant to the current operation.		
b. Evaluate measures of performance (MOPs) and measures of effectiveness (MOEs) to judge progress toward desired conditions.		
c. Staff and subordinate commanders identify variances $\&$ recommend corrective actions specific to assigned tasks.		
+* 12. The commanders 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. Communicate feedback and recommendations to the commander.		
* f. The commander directs changes to operations according to visualization and recommendations to improve operations or take advantage of opportunities.		
* 13. When time permits and following the operation, the commander leads an after action review to learn from experience and improve future operations.		
14. The staff, led by the COS, implements changes directed by the commander by issuing orders and coordinating with all unified action partners.		

Task Performance Summary Block									
Training Ur	nit	ITERATION							
			1	2		3			4
Date of Training pe	r Iteration:								
Day or Night Tra	aining:	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 LEV	EL								
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.