

Summary Report for Individual Task
052-194-7135
Plan Engineer Support to Forcible Entry Operations
Status: Approved

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Destruction Notice: None

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Condition: You are an Engineer Staff Officer supporting a joint/coalition maneuver unit engaged in Unified Land Operations in the field. The maneuver element receives an OPORD or directive from higher, which mandates for forcible entry operations facilitating the military decisionmaking process (MDMP). You have access to all applicable references, the OPORD from higher, a map with operational overlay(s), Geospatial products, and the scheme of maneuver from the supported maneuver force.

Standard: Plan engineer support to the forcible entry operations supporting the joint/coalition maneuver units mission by preparing engineer running estimates, and an engineer Annex G in accordance with **FM 6-0 Commander and Staff Organization and Operations** . You have access to, the OPORD from higher, a map with operational overlay(s), Geospatial products, and the scheme of maneuver from the supported maneuver force. Complete the planning process under given mission time constraints in accordance with **JP 3-18 Forcible Entry Operations**.

Special Condition: None

Safety Risk: Low

MOPP 4:

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER
None

WARNING
None

CAUTION
None

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. Determine joint/coalition maneuver support related forcible entry capabilities:
 - a. U.S. Army Engineer.
 - b. United States Marine Corps.
 - c. United States Air Force Expeditionary Wing.
 - d. U.S Navy Construction Battalion.
 - e. U.S. Army Logistics (Joint Logistics Over the Shore).
 - f. Coalition capabilities (Given in theater).
 - g. Contracted capabilities (Given in theater).
2. Prepare Engineer Running Estimate.
3. Execute the MDMP focusing on joint forcible entry planning considerations with the staff:
 - a. Receipt of Mission:
 - (1) Receive higher headquarters plans, orders, and/or directives.
 - (2) Evaluate the commanders' intent and time constraints.
 - (3) Request geospatial information about the area of operations.
 - (4) Provide geospatial engineer products to the staff for use during the military decisionmaking process (MDMP).
 - (5) Establish and participate in engineer related boards.
 - (6) Issue Warning Order.
 - b. Mission Analysis:
 - (1) Evaluate higher mission and guidance.
 - (2) Perform JIPOE to include:
 - (a) Threat to joint forces enroute to, and operating in, the operational area.
 - (b) Geography of the operational area.
 - (c) Lodgment terrain and infrastructure, with a critical eye on the ability to support follow-on operations.
 - (d) An understanding of the information environment.
 - (3) Evaluate operational reach and approach.

- (4) Determine forces available including multinational and indigenous.
- (5) Determine time available (considering both enemy and friendly aspects of the mission).
- (6) Determine strategic and operational aims, including the military end state.
- (7) Determine command relationships and force composition.
- (8) Determine combat power required to achieve operational objectives.
- (9) Determine operational restrictions that may inhibit subordinate commanders.
- (10) Produce initial staff estimates.
- (11) Identify media and public perception.
- (12) Determine the political environment.
- (13) Issue Warning Order.

c. Course of Action (COA) Development:

Note: The Staff Officer will update the engineer running estimate throughout the entire step, and produce a COA presentation at the end which supports the mission.

(1) Phase I (Preparation and Deployment):

(a) Determine the forcible entry option(s) to be executed, how those operations will support campaign success, and the command relationships required.

(b) Determine deployment sequencing of forces that supports gaining access into the objective area, the initial assault, reinforcement, and the introduction of follow-on forces.

(c) Determine requirements for local air and maritime superiority to conduct the forcible entry operation.

(d) Determine forcible entry go/no-go criteria.

(e) Determine logistic factors and establishing airhead and beachhead resupply responsibilities.

(f) Determine feasibility of clandestine insertion of strategic surveillance assets prior to commencement of the assault.

(2) Phase II (Assault):

(a) Analyze objectives and potential lodgment with regard to:

1 The proposed ground tactical plan.

2 Potential capability for air and sea landing of personnel and equipment.

3 Space within the lodgment and maneuver space for future operations.

4 Vulnerability to interdiction and counterattacks.

- (b) Identify the operating facilities and/or infrastructure to support operations.
- (c) Identify forces securing airheads and/or beachheads (e.g., advance, pre-assault, and LFs(landing forces)).
- (d) Manage reception of reinforcing forces (if required) and follow-on forces for subsequent operations.

(3) Phase III (Stabilization of the Lodgment):

- (a) Identify the requirements for reinforcing forces and projected deployment flow, with attention to:

- _1_ Cross-loading among lift assets.
- _2_ Task-organized by arrival sequence.

- (b) Identify potential restrictions and/or limitations in force flow, and eliminating and/or reducing accordingly.
- (c) Establish redundancy of force capability in deployment flow for added flexibility.
- (d) Calculate throughput capability of ports of debarkation.
- (e) Calculate throughput capability of ports of debarkation.
- (f) Determine preparation requirements needed to reinforce forces for combat on arrival.
- (g) Determine requirements for expansion of the lodgment.
- (h) Establish force link-up procedures.

(4) Phase IV (Introduction of Follow-on Forces):

- (a) Identify tasks for follow-on forces.
- (b) Prepare for arrival of follow-on forces.
- (c) Coordinate arrival and/or disposition of any allocated maritime prepositioning force (MPF) and Army pre-positioned stocks (APS).
- (d) Manage throughput capacity of ports of debarkation.

(5) Phase V (Termination or Transition):

- (a) Continue planning and coordination actions initiated in early phases.
- (b) Plan for reconstitution and redeployment of the assault force.
- (c) Plan to terminate the forcible entry portion of the joint operation.
- (d) Plan for transition to follow-on operations or termination of the entire joint operation. Plan for follow-on operations may include the use of nonlethal weapons to limit casualties, collateral damage, and reconstruction requirements.

(e) Plan for hand over to civil authorities (if applicable).

d. Course of Action Analysis and Wargaming.

(1) War game the task organization of mobility and countermobility assets. Consider the attrition of assets resulting from maintenance problems or combat actions, and the efforts needed to repair and/or redistribute (cross-level) assets.

(2) War game changes in the terrain due to natural or human influence.

(3) War game (action/reaction) enemy use of mobility or countermobility assets (such as SCATMINES) that will impact the friendly scheme of movement and maneuver.

(4) Update the Engineer Running Estimate.

(5) Produce Course of Action (COA) Presentation.

e. Course of Action Comparison.

(1) Evaluate the ability (time-distance factors) to shift mobility assets between units beyond the line of departure.

(2) Evaluate the ability to reinforce mobility operations in response to enemy counterattacks (use of a reserve).

f. Course of Action Approval.

(1) Prepare a briefing addressing the commander's intent.

(2) Gain approval for any changes to the essential mobility support tasks.

(3) Gain approval for recommended priorities of effort and support.

(4) Gain approval for requests for mobility augmentation to be sent to higher headquarters.

g. Orders and SOEO Production:

(1) Produce an SOEO or Engineer Annex as applicable.

(2) Ensure that the task organization of mobility and countermobility assets is accurate and clear, to include the necessary instructions for effecting linkup.

(3) Ensure the quality and completeness of subunit instructions for performing mobility and countermobility operations.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier "GO" if all required steps are passed (P). Score the Soldier "NO-GO" if any required step is failed (F). If the Soldier fails any step, show the Soldier how to do it correctly.

Evaluation Preparation: Ensure the Soldier has all items listed in the conditions statement. Brief Soldier prior to performance of this task.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Determined joint/coalition maneuver support related forcible entry capabilities.			
2. Prepared Engineer Running Estimate.			
3. Executed the MDMP focusing on joint forcible entry planning considerations with the staff.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	ADRP 3-0	Unified Land Operations	No	Yes
	FM 3-34	Engineer Operations http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/fm3_34.pdf	No	Yes
	FM 6-0	COMMANDER AND STAFF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS	No	No
	JP 3-18	Joint Forcible Entry Operations	Yes	Yes
	JP 3-34	Joint Engineer Operations	Yes	No
3.	JP 3-18	Joint Forcible Entry Operations	Yes	Yes

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 FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. 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 FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks : None

Supported Individual Tasks : None

Supported Collective Tasks : None

ICTL Data :

ICTL Title	Personnel Type	MOS Data
ICTL for Engineer Officers (Lieutenants)	Officer	AOC: 12A, Rank: 2LT, Duty Pos: AAT