Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Number: 01-GRP-6132

Task Title: Conduct Theater Aviation Maintenance Support (TASMG)

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Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	ATP 3-04.7	Army Aviation Maintenance	Yes	Yes	
	ATP 4-33	Maintenance Operations	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-91	Division Sustainment Operations	Yes	No	
	ATP 5-19	Risk Management	Yes	No	
	FM 3-04	Army Aviation	Yes	No	

Conditions: The command is executing its assigned mission in a designated theater / area of operations (AO) and receives a mission order and the commander's guidance to conduct theater aviation maintenance support. The unit is operating in a dynamic and complex operational environment (OE) against a hybrid threat. The main command post is established, and the unit has the qualified personnel and operational equipment to conduct the mission. The commander issues guidance on equipment maintenance, supply functions, and aircraft maintenance focus and priorities, and is supported with required unit augmentation. The unit has established communications with subordinate and adjacent units and higher headquarters (HQ). All assigned logistics information system (LIS) equipment and software is functional. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The command conducts theater aviation maintenance support, establishing and implementing a maintenance strategy that fully supports in-theater units with field and limited sustainment aviation maintenance requirements. The command ensures all assigned maintenance sections perform maintenance that meets Department of the Army (DA) standards, and all work orders are completed within established timeframes according to unit standard operating procedures (SOP), ATP 3-04.7, applicable technical manuals (TMs), and other appropriate publications.

Leaders Note: Use the unit's authorized modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) to determine the key leaders required to conduct this task. Record the percentage of Leaders present at training/authorized on the Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix during task assessment. Examples of MTOE-authorized key leaders include Commanders, Executive Officers, Staff Section/Element/Team Officers, Platoon Leaders, Command SergeantsMajor, First Sergeants, Platoon Sergeants, Section Sergeants, and Team Leaders.

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	Commanders will determine if task training will be conducted under live, virtual, or constructive conditions using corresponding event types (e.g., class, situational training exercise [STX], field training exercise [FTX], etc.) to facilitate the crawl-walk-run method of training progression. External evaluations (EXEVAL) must be conducted in a live environment.	>=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)	Day		<=59%	<=59%		<65% GO		<=74% GO	U	U

Remarks: Prior to EXEVAL, coordination should be made between the evaluator and the evaluated unit's higher HQ to discuss the details of the Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix and assessment criteria for each performance step/measure (e.g., Operational Environment, leaders present/authorized, personnel present/authorized, etc.). See FM 7-0, Training, for more information. This task was updated on 25 March 2024.

YOUR FEEDBACK IS IMPORTANT TO US. For questions, reporting errors, or making recommendations for improvement, please contact usarmy.novosel.avncoe.mesg.dotd-collective@army.mil. When reporting errors/making recommendations for improvement, please provide supporting doctrinal and/or regulatory references.

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 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 via the Army Training Network (ATN), Digital Training Management System (DTMS), or Central Army Registry (CAR) using the same task number/title; tasks in an Obsolete Status should be disregarded.

Notes: The Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix will be used to determine task proficiency.

Scenarios: Creative use of scenario-based training allows commanders to challenge their leaders to improvise with the resources at hand to accomplish assigned missions under complicated conditions. Once task proficiency is achieved under base conditions, leaders can alter scenarios to replicate projected operational environments to enhance unit skills by offering conditions requiring leaders to adapt to degraded capabilities (e.g., position/navigation/timing denial or degraded/denied communications).

Operational Environment (OE): Army Aviation must train to fight in OEs that encompass a wide range of enemy types and combinations employing traditional, unconventional, and hybrid tactics. This includes training to counter threats such as small arms, man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), surface-to-air missiles (SAM), anti-helicopter mines, improvised explosive devices (IED), and enemy air defense (AD) systems that may be employed independently or as part of an integrated air defense system (IADS). See ATP 3-04.1, Aviation Tactical Employment, for additional threat information.

Use the following definitions for assessing the OE:

1. Static: Aspects of operational variables (political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time [PMESII-PT]) needed to stimulate mission variables (mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops, and support available, time available, civil considerations, and informational considerations [METT-TC(I)]) are fixed throughout the unit's execution of the task.

2. Dynamic: Operational variables and threat tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for assigned counter-tasks change in response to the execution of a blue forces (BLUFOR) task.

3. Complex: Requires a minimum of four or more operational variables (PMESII-PT); brigade and higher units require all eight operational variables to be replicated in varying degrees based on the task being trained.

4. Single Threat: Regular, irregular, criminal, or terrorist.

5. Hybrid Threat: The diverse and dynamic combination of regular forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces, and/or criminal elements unified to achieve mutually benefitting effects.

Note: An after-action review (AAR) should be conducted at appropriate times during and at the conclusion of a training event or operation with the objective of improving future performance. See FM 7-0, Training, for additional information.

Note: The term aircraft as used in the performance steps includes manned and unmanned aircraft.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: Upon receipt of a mission order.

DANGER

Leaders are inherently responsible for conducting Risk Management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

WARNING

Risk Management is the Army's primary decision-making process for identifying hazards, reducing risk, and preventing both accidental and tactical loss. All Soldiers are responsible for learning and understanding the risks associated with this task.

CAUTION

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army operations 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 and staff develop a maintenance strategy to support aircraft readiness by:			
a. Overseeing service execution of maintenance as a core logistics function.			
b. Employing field-level and sustainment-level maintenance to sustain the readiness and capabilities of supported units and improve freedom of action by:			
(1) Performing sustainment-level, materiel maintenance that requires major overhaul or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, subassemblies, and end-items, to include manufacture of parts, modifications, testing, and reclamation.			
(2) Conducting field-level maintenance to return ready systems to users, to include organizational and on-system maintenance and repairs for operations as well as off-system repair of weapon system components.			
c. Ensuring maintenance planning provides optimal availability of ready and reliable systems at best value.			
+* 2. The commander and staff ensure hazards are identified and mitigated according to risk management.			
Prepare			
+* 3. The commander and staff establish and monitor a quality assurance program to maintain equipment readiness that:			
a. Determines faults and verifies repairs or determines conditions by comparing characteristics to serviceability standards.			
b. Evaluates the operational condition of end items and subsystems against established performance parameters.			
c. Includes preventive maintenance checks and services, monitoring equipment health and conditions, and predictive maintenance to anticipate failures and diagnose faults.			
d. Restores items to serviceable status.			
e. Returns items to standards as close as possible to original conditions in appearance, performance, and life expectancy.			
f. Compares, adjusts, and validates systems of unknown accuracy to standards of known accuracy.			
Execute			
+ 4. The staff supports all assigned maintenance sections, programs, and operations that:			
a. Synchronize aircraft and component repair management and readiness reporting.			
b. Establish facilities to conduct field and limited-sustainment maintenance and repair requirements.			
c. Consider the use of inter-Service maintenance facilities, when practical.			
d. Synchronize the processes, resources, and efforts of supply chain management.			
e. Provide in-depth equipment maintenance to restore units to a desired level of combat capability for future missions by:			
(1) Reconstituting the combat capability of unit and prepositioned equipment destroyed, damaged, stressed, or worn out beyond economic repair due to operations.			
(2) Repairing or rebuilding equipment to specified standards or by inserting new technologies, restoring selected equipment to meet current or future operational demands, and/or procuring replacement equipment.			
(3) Performing major repairs, overhauls, and recapitalization of equipment.			
f. Exploit contractor logistic support capability to provide service and material solutions for sustained operations.			
Assess			
+ 5. Maintenance leaders conduct daily reviews of all maintenance activities and functions to ensure safe, effective, and efficient practices are being followed.			

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: Sometimes

MOPP 4 Statement: Commanders at all levels are responsible for integrating effective chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense measures into training and operations.

Commanders must recognize the significant increase in the time required for mission execution in MOPP 4 and anticipate the effects of that degradation on
subsequent missions. Leaders must also understand the requirement to increase water intake.

The use of MOPP involves risk; the better commanders are at analyzing their units' needs for protection, the lower their units' risks. MOPP analysis enables leaders to select the appropriate MOPP level.

During MOPP analysis, the commander considers factors such as mission, work rate and duration, probable warning time, terrain, weather, time of day, unit training, additional protection available, and alarm placement.

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: N/A

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-BDE-0050	Establish a Command Post	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	71-BDE-5100	Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
2.	71-BDE-5145	Integrate Risk Management into the Operations Process	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
3.	01-BDE-6133	Provide Maintenance Support (TASMG)	01 - Aviation/Aviation Logistics (Collective)	Approved
3.	01-GRP-6131	Coordinate Field and Sustainment Maintenance (TASMG)	01 - Aviation/Aviation Logistics (Collective)	Approved
4.	63-BDE-2467	Coordinate Retrograde of Supplies and Materiel	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
4.	011-AMO-0012	Manage Logistics Information Systems (LIS)	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
SN 4	Provide Sustainment

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
FTX MILES (GROUND)	FTX GROUND MILES (ALL UNIT VEHICLE, AREA WEAPONS and INDIVIDUAL and CREW SERVED WEAPONS TRANSMITTERS LASERS AND LASER DETECTORS) (Local TADSS	DVC	1
23-20	M2K Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System 2000 (MILES 2000) M16A1/M16A2 Rifle Kit	DVC	1
T 03-001	Chemical Grenade Kit	DVC	1
03-16	Chemical Agent Monitor Simulator, STS 701	DVC	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. .

2. FM 3-34.5 has been replaced by ATP 3-34.5. All aerial defensive and offensive tactical operations require an area in which to maneuver. Most training areas have environmental restrictions that a unit must follow during tactical operations. The flight-route parameters resulting from environmental and

noise complaint restrictions are unique to aviation. These restrictions must be considered when planning training aviation missions and during mission briefs.

3. Aviation units use large amounts of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) during routine maintenance. Commanders will be held responsible for the proper disposal of HAZMAT. The operation of forward arming and refueling points (FARPs) is especially challenging because of the potential for major environmental catastrophes. SOPs must specify the proper disposal of HAZMAT (such as oils and lubricants, used drip pans, and grease and oil washed off vehicles).

4. All gunnery ranges have environmental SOPs which Aviation units need to comply with. These restrictions include normal environmental guidance. They also include specific instructions for the disposal of casings and ammunition boxes and maneuvering weapon systems.

Note: Each U.S. installation is subject to local and state environmental regulations, as well as federal legislation. For information pertaining to a specific location, contact the installation environmental office. When overseas or on deployment, contact operations and plans, the training staff officer (S3), or the assistant chief of staff, operations (G3).

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. .

2. Risk Management (RM) identifies operational risks so hazards can be reduced or eliminated. RM allows units to operate in high-risk environments. Leaders at every level are responsible for identifying hazards, taking measures to reduce or eliminate hazards, and accepting risk only to the point that the benefits outweigh potential losses. The Army's doctrinal manuals articulate the risk management process as the principal risk reduction tool. RM is not an add-on feature to the decision-making process but, rather, a fully integrated element of planning and executing operations. The goal is to make RM a routine part of planning and executing operational and training missions.

3. RM is a continuous process for each assigned mission or training event. It must be integral to military decisions tied into each training plan and become a continuous part of preparation for training. Safety demands total chain of command involvement in planning, preparing, executing, and evaluating training.

4. Aviation operations are complex, incorporating many unique tactical and technical components into the operational/training environment. The initial safety risk assessment for this task does not account for unit-specific details, mission and operational variables, and other variables within the operational/training environment that may increase the risk to the units performing this training. Therefore, commanders must conduct and document a deliberate risk assessment to determine and mitigate risk. DD Form 2977, Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet, is the Army's standard form for deliberate risk assessment; however, due to the complexity of Aviation operations, units may be required to complete additional specialized documentation.