

# Training and Evaluation Outline Report

**Task Number:** 01-6-0016

**Task Title:** Integrate Aircraft Survivability Measures into Mission Planning

**Supporting Reference(s):**

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	FM 3-04.111	Aviation Brigades (This item is included on EM 0205)	Yes	Yes
	FM 5-19	COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT	Yes	No
	TC 3-04.72 (FM3-04.508)	Aviation Life Support System Management Program	Yes	No

**Condition:** The aviation element receives a warning order (WARNORD) to conduct a close combat attack with supporting ground elements and is conducting the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP). The unit has established communications and digital connectivity via the Army Battle Command System (ABCS), when equipped, with the supported ground units, subordinates, and higher headquarters. The unit is passing information IAW higher headquarters' and the unit's standing operating procedures (SOP). Enemy forces have medium to high intensity air defense artillery (ADA) and electronic warfare (EW) capability within the area of operations. Aircraft survivability equipment (ASE) is on hand and operational. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP.

**Standard:** Airspace utilization conflicts are resolved. The aviation assets are integrated into the scheme of maneuver and employed IAW the commander's intent. EW / Aircraft Survivability considerations are integrated into tactical planning. The air mission commander (AMC) performs the correct actions en route to the objective and during mission execution.

**Special Equipment:** None

**Safety Level:** Low

<b>Task Statements</b>
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**Cue:** N/A

DANGER
N/A

WARNING
N/A

# CAUTION

N/A

**Remarks:** N/A

**Notes:** This task is available through Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) downloadable from ATN and DTMS. All task steps and performance measures, prerequisite and supporting collective tasks, supporting individual tasks and supporting reference numbers were reviewed/updated on 31 January 2013.

## TASK STEPS

1. Tactical operations (TAC OPS) staff integrates EW / Aircraft Survivability considerations into tactical planning.
  - a. Develops the EW annex to the OPORD in conjunction with the S2.
    - (1) Estimates enemy EW capabilities, limitations, vulnerabilities and ability to interfere with friendly operations, detect friendly ASE and communications, interrogate friendly equipment, and conduct electronic attack against friendly forces.
    - (2) Identifies available friendly EW systems.
    - (3) Provides guidance on appropriate polices, doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures.
    - (4) Verifies threat parameters and optimum ASE settings.
  - b. Develops the tactical plan to avoid detection of friendly aircraft by enemy ADA.
    - c. Selects optimum flight routes using good terrain analysis with emphasis on primary flight routes, alternate flight routes, hazards, and control points for a complete mission.
- \* 2. TAC OPS staff, in conjunction with the S2 and S3, conducts an EW risk assessment.
  - a. Analyzes enemy advantages and disadvantages in EW.
  - b. Assesses threat system operating procedures and capabilities, assesses threat tactics, identified operating frequencies of radar threats, identified infrared, radio frequency, and threats, and countermeasures.
- \* 3. TAC OPS officer identifies and controls hazards IAW risk management procedures.
  - a. Develops the tactical plan to avoid detection of friendly aircraft by enemy ADA.
  - b. Selects optimum flight routes using good terrain analysis with emphasis on primary flight routes, alternate flight routes, hazards, and control points for a complete mission.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)



Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	011-141-1059	Operate the Aviation Mission Planning System (AMPS)	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-146-0022	Maintain Aviation Life Support Equipment in the Airframe	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	052-192-1271	Identify Visual Indicators of an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) (UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (U//FOUO))	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-192-3262	Prepare for an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Threat Prior to Movement (UNCLASSIFIED / FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY) (U//FOUO)	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Superseded
	052-703-9107	Plan for an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Threat in a COIN Environment (UNCLASSIFIED / FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY) (U//FOUO)	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-703-9113	Plan for the Integration of C-IED Assets in a COIN Environment	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5315	Establish the Common Operational Picture	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	171-300-0083	Enforce Rules of Engagement (ROE)	171 - Armor (Individual)	Approved
	301-192-6001	Apply Predictive Analysis to Support Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Analysis
	301-192-6001	Apply Predictive Analysis to Support Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved
	301-192-6002	Apply Pattern Analysis Products to Support Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved
	301-192-6002	Apply Pattern Analysis Products to Support Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Analysis
	301-192-6003	Conduct Information Collection in Support of Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Analysis
	301-192-6003	Prepare Request for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance in Support of Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved

**Supporting Drill Task(s):** None

**TADSS**

Step ID	TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
No TADSS specified				

## Equipment (LIN)

Step ID	LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified			

## Materiel Items (NSN)

Step ID	NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No equipment specified				

**Environment:** 1. 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

2. 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 during routine maintenance. Commanders will be held responsible for the proper disposal of hazardous materials (HAZMAT). The operation of FARPs is especially challenging because of the potential for major environmental catastrophes. The SOPs 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 to federal legislation. For information pertaining to a specific location, contact the installation environmental office. When overseas or on deployment, contact operations and plans, and 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 FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET 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, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination. 1. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET 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, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

2. Composite risk management identifies operational risks so hazards can be reduced or eliminated. Composite risk management 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 the potential losses. The Army's doctrinal manuals articulate the risk-management process as the principal risk-reduction tool. Composite risk management 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 composite risk management a routine part of planning and executing operational and training missions.

3. Composite risk management 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.