Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved 30 Aug 2024 Effective Date: 30 Aug 2024

Task Number: 07-BDE-1234

Task Title: Establish a Base of Operations - Brigade

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 MCOE G-2 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
	ATP 3-37.10	Base Camps	Yes	Yes	
	ATTP 3-06.11	Combined Arms Operations in Urban Terrain	Yes	No	
	FM 3-96	Brigade Combat Team	Yes	No	

Conditions: The brigade combat team (BCT) is conducting operations in live training environment independently or as part of a division or larger force. The BCT receives an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGORD) to establish a base of operation. The order includes environmental, construction, and restoration constraints. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The BCT has communications with required units at all echelons. The BCT has guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE).

Dynamic Operational Environment: Three or more operational and two or more mission variables change during the execution of the assessed task.

Complex Operational Environment: Changes to four or more operational variables impact the chosen friendly course of action (COA)/mission.

Hybrid Threat: Diverse and dynamic combination of regular forces, irregular forces, and criminal elementsunified to achieve mutually benefiting effects. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The BCT establishes a base camp according to ATP 3-37.10, the order, and the higher commander's guidance. The BCT organizes, plans, prepares, constructs, and restores base camp installations and facilities within environmental, fiscal, and legal constraints. The BCT determines security and assets needs. The BCT complies with the ROE.

The BCT has at least 21 of 28 (75%) of the leaders and 80% of Soldiers present at training against the BCT authorized strength. The BCT attains 80% on performance measures, 100% on critical performance measures, and 85% on leader performance measures achieving a T (fully trained).

Note: Leaders are the commander, command sergeant major, executive officer, S1, S2, S3, S4, S6, S9, operations sergeant major, fire support officer, brigade engineer officer, brigade judge advocate, brigade surgeon, medical operations officer, public affairs officer, information operation officer, aviation officer, air defense coordination management officer, provost marshal, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) officer, and BN commander (x7).

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare Execute						Eval	uate			
Operation Environme BDE & Above	al ent	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	A live training environment is require constructive training	>=75%	>=80%	Yes	>=80% GO	All	>=85% GO	т	т
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	Day	A live training environment is required for external evaluation of this task and to achieve a constructive training environment can be used to replicate non-available environment	60-74%	60-79%	No	65- 79% GO	<411	75- 84% GO	Ρ	Ρ
Dynamic and Complex (<all oe<br="">Variables and Single Threat)</all>	ιy	to achieve a T task assessment. The n-available enablers.	<=59%	<=59%	0	<65% GO		<=74% GO	U	U

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The BCT receives an OPORD or FRAGORD to establish a base of operations.

DANGER

WARNING

None

CAUTION

None

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 BDE gains and maintains situational awareness using the enemy portion of the Common Operational Picture (COP), intelligence running estimates, intelligence estimates and summaries, the situation map, other intelligence products, intelligence networks and databases, and analyzed information collection reporting. Sources of intelligence and/or information collection reporting may include reconnaissance units, scouts, unmanned aircraft systems, snipers, human intelligence (HUMINT) collection, signals intelligence (SIGINT) collection, and geospatial imagery intelligence (GEOINT) collection.			
Note: The commander and staff analyze data files on specific operational environments based on the information and intelligence related to operational variables. Upon receipt of a warning order (WARNORD) relevant information categorized by operational variables and filter it into the mission variables used during preparation of the battlefield (IPB), the staff focuses on the relevant aspects of the operational environment warfighting functions.	or OPORD, the mission analys	e commander ar is. During the ir	nd staff draw
+ 2. The commander and staff execute receipt of the mission to establish a base of operations within its area of operations by conducting an initial assessment, issuing the commander's initial guidance, and issuing WARNORD #1. The commander and staff initiate the following planning process as follows: (Refer to task 71-BDE-5100,Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control [C2]).			
a. Develop a base camp master plan using these five key components:			
(1) Site description of the BCT (or larger-scale) organization, including design principles that will shape the base camp growth.			
(2) Identification of funding sources and strategies necessary to build the base camp.			
(3) Development schedule identifying: priority of construction and priority of decisions.			
(4) Guidelines and standards for developing plans for the base camp structures and components.			
(5) Vision statement describing the current and future purpose of the base camp.			
b. Identify potential sources of data and information to include existing assessment products such as environmental baseline surveys (EBSs), occupational and environmental health site assessment (OEHSA), and infrastructure assessments.			
c. Request geospatial information and terrain visualization products to help understand terrain effects (if available).			
d. Request intelligence products on potential threats to the base camp (if available).			
 e. Gather information on the local population to determine its effect on possible base camp locations. 			
f. Understand the higher command's basing strategy.			
g. Identify available assets to perform base camp life cycle activities (contractors), obvious shortfalls, and prepare requests for augmentation for the commander's approval.			
h. Determine constraints to include:			
 (1) Allowable design and construction standards in theater specific guidelines. 			
(2) Higher headquarters policies, procedures, plans, orders, and directives; Joint and Army regulations			
(3) International, U.S. and Host Nation laws and regulations; include local customs and practices as applicable.			
i. Conducts IPOE (specific to the mission variables of enemy, terrain, weather, and civil considerations) as follows: [S2]			
(1) Evaluate terrain and weather effects on base camp activities.			
(2) Evaluate the effects of adversaries and neutrals on base camp activities.			
(3) Assess the availability of existing facilities and infrastructure within the operational area, and develop facts and assumptions to support assessments.			
(4) Identify potential base camp locations based on threat patterns and terrain.			
j. Integrate information requirements and engineer or other necessary specialized reconnaissance capabilities into the information collection plan.			
k. COA development. Recommend base camp locations based on the:			
(1) Availability of existing facilities and infrastructure.			
(2) Terrain, environmental, and civil considerations.			
(3) Threats to base camps.			
(4) Ability to sustain and secure base camps in a specific area.			
I. Allocate base camp capabilities based on identified requirements (troop-to-task analysis).			
m. Identify nodes and linkages of base camps, including the formation of base clusters.			

 n. Identify advantages and disadvantages of base camp design solutions using the following evaluation criteria developed before wargaming, such as:
 (1) Protect. The ability to employ response forces and first

responders in response to attacks and emergencies.

(2) Sustain. The ability to access base camps for services,

resupply, and casualty evacuation. (3) Maneuver. Mission support to maneuver units.

o. Wargame (action/reaction) enemy attacks and emergencies on base camps and the employ response forces and first responders.

p. COA comparison and decision. Analyze and evaluate advantages and disadvantages of each COA from a base camp perspective using the evaluation criteria developed before wargaming.

(1) Gain approval for any changes to the essential tasks for base camps.

(2) Gain approval for requests for base camp augmentation to be sent to higher headquarters.

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

(4) Initiate real estate acquisition actions once base camp locations have been approved.

(5) Provide commander with updates on base camp issues or

concerns within the COA decision briefing as appropriate.

q. Orders production. Integrate base camp tasks within the plan or order, and produce the base camp appendix.

+ 3. The commander and staff issues an OPORD.

* 4. The commander conducts confirmation briefs with subordinates immediately after the OPORD is issued to ensure subordinates understand the commander's intent, specific tasks, concept of the operation, and the relationship between their mission and the other units' missions in the operation.

Prepare

* 5. The commander and staff supervise units in preparing for the establishment of a basecamp. They take the following actions:

a. Observes subordinate troop leading procedures to ensure planning and preparations are consistent with the brigade commander's intent.

b. Conducts backbriefs with the division commander or staff representative prior to the rehearsal (if necessary).

c. Continuing to gather and generate base camp-related information, functional area information, and conduct planning refinement, as necessary.

d. Standing up base camp management centers, base cluster operations center (BCOC), and base operations center (BOC) as prescribed in the operation plan or OPORD.

e. Supporting subordinate unit base camp planning through collaboration and/or coordination for reachback and responding to request for information (RFI).

f. Planning refinement based upon situation changes and new information.

g. Coordinating the linkup of augmenting units/organizations, such as forward engineer support teams and engineer facilities detachments, with the supported unit.

h. Ordering supplies and materials, with a focus on those with long delivery dates.

i. Gaining project approval and programming (funding) construction.

Execute

+ 6. The BCT executes establish a base camp. The commander, staff, and base camp commander and their supporting staffs monitor the following:

a. Mission duration changes that affect anticipated base camp life spans and the designated levels of capabilities.

b. Task organization and the repositioning of forces changes that affect base camp populations.

c. Situations that may prompt base camp realignments, transfers, and closures and can affect the populations of other base camps.

d. Threat conditions changes that affect the use of contractors and their access to base camps, their access to local resources, and the overall sustainment and functioning of base camps.

e. The status of funding, project approvals, and contracting actions that affect the construction of base camps and operational timelines.

f. The status of critical facilities and infrastructure on the base camp.

Assess

* 7. The commander and staff assess the operation. The focus of assessing base camp activities varies during the operations process as follows:

a. During planning, assessment centers on developing SU/situational awareness, establishing measures of effectiveness and performance, and evaluating COAs for the commander's decision.

b. During preparation, assessment is focused on determining the friendly unit readiness to execute base camp activities and on implementing any refinements to orders based on changes in the threat situation or civil considerations.

c. During execution, assessment is aimed at identifying any variances between the current situation and forecasted outcomes. The lessons that units learn while conducting base camp activities are conveyed in TTP.

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d. The BOC, base camp working group, master planning working group meetings, and project approval and acquisition review boards play an important role in assessing the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the base camp.

8. The BCT reports status to higher HQs and continues operations as directed.

Task Performance Summary Block									
Training	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: None

NVG: Sometimes

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
2.		Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
6.	07-BDE-1272	Conduct Area Security - BCT	07 - Infantry (Collective)	Approved
6.	07-BDE-1012	Establish Lodgment - BCT	07 - Infantry (Collective)	Approved
6.	07-BDE-1028	Conduct an Area Defense - IBCT	07 - Infantry (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s):

Task Number	Title	Status	
71-CO-8510	OPFOR Disrupt	Approved	

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	nber Task Number Title		Proponent	Status
	150-C2-6111	Employ Operations Security Control Measures	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	171-133-5017	Establish Local Security	171 - Armor (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 6.4.1	Conduct Area and Base Security Operations
SN 4.2.5	Coordinate Base Operations Support (BOS)

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
20-101	Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability - Multi-Resolution Federation - Standard Configuration	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.

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.