Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved 13 Oct 2023 Effective Date: 13 Oct 2023

Task Number: 07-BDE-1252

Task Title: Conduct a Combined Arms Breach of an Obstacle - IBCT

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
	(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) FM 3-90-1	OFFENSE AND DEFENSE VOLUME 1	Yes	No	
	ATP 3-90.4	Combined Arms Mobility	Yes	Yes	
	FM 3-96	Brigade Combat Team	Yes	No	

Conditions: The Infantry brigade combat team (IBCT) is conducting operations in a live training environment, independently or as part of a division or larger force. The IBCT receives an operations order (OPORD) to conduct a deliberate attack, and as part of the operation encounters an obstacle that cannot be bypassed. The IBCT is conducting operations at night in a dynamic and complex operational environment against a hybrid threat. The IBCT has communications with higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting elements. The IBCT has guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE).

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

Complex Operational Environment: Requires a minimum of four or more operational variables impact the chosen friendly course of action (COA)/mission; brigades and higher units require all eight operational variables to be replicated in varying degrees based on the task being trained.

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

Standards: The IBCT conducts a combined arms breach of an obstacle according to ATP 3-90.4, the order, and the higher commander's guidance. The IBCT breaches obstacles using the fundamentals of suppress, obscure, secure, reduce, and assault (SOSRA). The IBCT conducts all communication and reporting activities according to the applicable standard operating procedures. The IBCT complies with the ROE.

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

Note: Leaders are the commander, CSM, XO, S1, S2, S3, operations SGM, S4, S6, S9, fire support officer (FSO), brigade engineer officer (ENG), brigade judge advocate (SJA), brigade surgeon, medical operations officer, brigade public affairs officer (PAO), information operations officer, aviation officer, air defense coordination management officer (ADCMO), provost marshall (PMO), chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) officer, and BN commander (x7).

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan	an	d Prepare	Execute					Evaluate		
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	All 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	All Live training environment is required for external evaluation of this task and to achieve a T task assessment. The constructive training environment can be used to replicate non available enablers.	60-74%	60-79%	No	65- 79% GO	All	75- 84% GO	Р	Р
Dynamic and Complex (<all oe<br="">Variables and Single Threat)</all>	ly Vi	l to achieve a T task assessment. The n available enablers.	<=59%	<=59%	0	<65% GO	<aii< td=""><td><=74% GO</td><td>U</td><td>U</td></aii<>	<=74% GO	U	U

Remarks: None

Notes: The proponent for this task is the United States Army Maneuver Center of Excellence. The preparing agency is the Doctrine and Collective Training Division, United States Army Maneuver Center of Excellence. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, Maneuver Center of Excellence, Doctrine and Collective Training Division, ATTN: ATZK-TDD, 1 Karker Street, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5410; by email: usarmy.benning.mcoe.mbx.doctrine@army.mil; or submit an electronic DA Form 2028.

Safety Risk: High

Task Statements

Cue: The BCT receives a OPORD or FRAGORD to immediately breach an obstacle that cannot be bypassed.

	DANGER	
None		
	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 IBCT 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 are is. During the in	nd staff draw Itelligence
+ 2. The commander and staff execute receipt of the mission to conduct a combined arms breach: conducts initial assessment, issues commander's initial guidance, and issues WARNORD #1. The commander and staff initiate the planning process: (Refer to task 71-BDE-5100, Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control [C2]).			
 a. Continues coordination with higher headquarters (HQ) and subordinate units to support a collaborative and parallel planning process. [S3] 			
b. Continues to analyze operational and mission variables in order to provide increased situational understanding during the planning process and to provide timely and accurate information for IPB. [S3/S2]			
 c. Conducts IPB (specific to the mission variables of enemy, terrain, weather, and civil considerations). [S2] 			
(1) Defines the operational environment. [S2]			
(2) Describes the environmental effects on the operation. [S2]			
(3) Evaluates the threat. [S2]			
(4) Determines threat courses of action (COAs). [S2]			
Note: The desired end state of the IPB process is the development of graphic overlays (enemy statements) for each possible enemy COA that has been identified. The BCT staff uses these production friendly COA analysis steps of military decision-making process.	situation templa ts during the fri	tes) and narrati endly COA deve	ves (enemy elopment and
d. Produce a modified combined obstacle overlay (MCOO). [ENG]			
e. Conduct risk analysis and determine initial commander's critical information requirements (CCIR). [S3]			
f. Develop the initial information collection plan, which includes integrating and synchronizing all information collection assets to confirm or deny the priority intelligence requirements (PIR). [S2/S3]			
g. Integrate information requirements (IR) and engineering or other necessary specialized reconnaissance capabilities into the information collection plan.			
h. Conduct reconnaissance. Reconnaissance can include but is not limited to the following:			
(1) Determine the width, depth, and composition of the obstacle system.			
(2) Locate the following during reconnaissance of the obstacle:			
(a) Overwatch and or support-by-fire (SBF) positions to support the breach.			
(b) Antiarmor weapons and enemy positions covering the obstacles.			
(c) Reinforcing and existing obstacles.			
(d) Covered and concealed routes to overwatch or SBF positions.			
(e) Covered and concealed routes to the initial breach points.			
(3) Integrate unmanned aircraft system (UAS) into collection efforts to cue ground collectors, mix collection capabilities, and achieve redundancy.		<u> </u>	
(4) Conduct surveillance to prevent disclosure of time, location, or plan for the breach by using UAS if available.			
(5) Provide early warning of changes in the obstacle system through continuous surveillance of the obstacle system and supporting positions.			
(6) Determine the enemy's capability to employ air, ground, and artillery-delivered scatterable mines (SCATMINEs) to shape engagement areas (EAs) and reconstruct reduced obstacles.			
i. Identify specified and implied mobility (breaching) tasks, determine any obvious shortfalls in breaching assets (engineer forces and special equipment), and initiate requests for augmentation as early as possible.			
j. Develop a SITEMP depicting enemy direct-and indirect-fire and disseminate terrain products produced during mission analysis.			
k. Issues WARNORD #2.			
I. Plan a COA based on probable enemy actions. Incorporate graphics and orders for dissemination to subordinate units. [S3]			
(1) Support the higher commander's concept and intent.			

(2) Develop a scheme of maneuver emphasizing the capabilities of the formation that reduces or eliminates obstacles based on mission requirements as follows:		
(a) Maximizes movement techniques to position combat power in positions of advantage.		
(b) Maximizes use of restrictive terrain, infiltrates to positions of advantage, and approach in a unanticipated directions.		
(3) Determine organization of forces to give each subordinate unit the combat power to accomplish the breach. Organization normally includes the following:		
(a) Support force.		
(b) Breach Force.		
(c) Assault Force.		
(d) Reserve Force.		
(e) Sustainment.		
(4) Keep forces in formation within supporting distances of each other to facilitate a flexible response.		
(5) Maintain the ability to provide fire support effects that gain and maintain fire superiority at critical points during the breach and to maintain freedom of maneuver.		
(6) Plan to overwhelm a portion of the enemy force, and quickly transition to the next obstacle (if required), to maintain movement.		
m. Develop the plan for combined arms breach of an obstacle to address SOSRA:		
(1) Suppress, which:		
(a) Identifies the support force's axis of advance to SBF positions. The support force's mobility requirements must be identified based on the SITEMP, MCOO, and its axis of advance to SBF positions.		
(b) Establishes SBF positions for each element in the support force.		
(c) Establishes direct and indirect fire control measures to assist breaching operations.		
(d) Determine the location and size of critical friendly zones (CFZs) to protect the support force.		
(e) Deploys the support force into a position to fire simultaneously on the enemy from several directions if possible.		
(f) Attacks by fire before or during obstacle reduction to suppress any overwatching enemy.		
(g) Uses fires to suppress enemy elements capable of placing direct fires on the point of breach		
to protect the breach force.		
(h) Develops a plan for shift and cease direct and indirect fires.		
(2) Obscure to:		
(a) Identify available natural cover and concealment or terrain features that mask the point of breach and limit the number of enemy forces that could effectively observe and fire on the breach force.		
(b) Consider conducting the breach during limited visibility conditions.		
(c) Determine the location of smoke targets and requirements to include quantity, location, and type of obscurant required (artillery, mortars, and so forth.) to screen breach and assault forces and obscure enemy fires.		
(3) Secure by:		
(a) Planning local security at the breach site to suppress overwatching enemy forces that are close to the obstacle.		
(b) Using terrain and the positioning of near side and far side security SBF near the point of breach to facilitate survivability of the breach force.		
(c) Planning CFZ and air defense artillery (ADA) coverage around the reduction area for survivability and security of the breach force.		
(d) Planning direct fire control measures (as necessary) preventing enemy direct fire from interfering with follow-on forces.		
(4) Reduce by:		
(a) Positioning the breach force and identifying positions and routes that the breach force will use to maneuver toward the obstacle to minimize the impact on hindering the support force's suppressive fires.		
(b) Determining tentative locations of lane(s) and the separation between the lanes if applicable.		
(c) Identifying primary and alternate reduction techniques such as explosive, mechanical, electronic, and/or manual.		
(d) Creating, proofing, marking, and reporting lanes through, and over an obstacle.		
(e) Planning for and adjusting indirect fires including obscuration.		
(5) Assault, which requires the following:		
(a) Identify all mobility requirements for the breach, including whether the assault force requires engineer support for reducing protective obstacles and fortifications within the enemy's defensive		
position. (b) Develop objectives for the assault force.		
(c) Develop SBF positions that the assault force will occupy after passing through the breach to		
facilitate passage or battle handover with follow-on forces. (d) Plan direct and indirect fire control measures that support securing the far-side an obstacle.		
(e) Plan to pass the assault force through lanes created in the obstacle.		
(f) Plan to counterattack (if necessary).		
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n. Integrate and synchronize the warfighting functions (listed below) based on the mission variables of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations, and informational considerations (METT-TC(I) as follows:		
(1) Establish decision points, branches, and sequels based upon the CCIR to ensure flexibility and to allow the commander to concentrate combat power rapidly at the decisive point.		
(2) Plan command and control requirements as follows:		
(a) Plan and synchronize functions and tasks for each command post (main and tactical). [XO]		
(b) Plan and synchronize the sequence, timing of deployment or movement, locations and organization of the command posts. [XO]		
(c) Synchronize integrating cells (current operations and plans) and functional cells (movement and maneuver, intelligence, fire support, protection, sustainment). [XO/S3]		
(d) Assign planning priorities to focus integrating and functional cells. [S3/XO]		
(e) Plan and synchronize cyberspace activities in the area of operations. [EWO]		
(f) Plan and synchronize electronic warfare (EW) support. [EWO]		
(g) Plan and synchronize knowledge management efforts. [KMO]		
(h) Plan and synchronize information management procedures and systems. [S6]		
(i) Plan and synchronize military information support operations. [MISO]		
(3) Plan movement and maneuver requirements as follows:		
(a) Task organize engineer forces to support breaching operations. [ENG]		
(b) Develop plans for the hand off of marked obstacles and lanes. [ENG]		
(c) Identify required mobility tasks throughout the depth of the unit axis. [ENG]		
(d) Plan obscuration operations. [S3/ FSO]		
(e) Determine the breach site location and required number of breach lanes based on the scheme of maneuver, actions on the objective, size of the assault force, and potential follow-on operations.		
(f) Maintain command and control to rapidly shift priority of effort and/or support to reinforce success or to respond to a changing situation.		
(g) Develop graphic control measures to facilitate maneuver. [S3]		
(4) Plan intelligence requirements as follows: [S2]		
(a) Use intelligence assets to identify indications and warnings of the enemy's intended course of action.		
(b) Confirm terrain visualization products from the higher HQ terrain section's Digital Topographic Support System are available and distributed for planned breach sites, defending enemy positions and key weapons, and friendly SBF positions.		
(5) Plan fires requirements as follows: [FSO]		
(a) Plan direct and indirect fires on the breach site to suppress, neutralize, and destroy critical enemy forces.		
(b) Plan suppression and obscuration fires in support of breaching operations.		
(c) Plan deception fires to deceive the enemy as to the location of the breach.		
(d) Plan fire support to support the reconnaissance effort.		
(e) Plan indirect fires and close air support (CAS) to delay or neutralize repositioning enemy forces and reserves.		
(f) Plan locations of critical friendly zones (CFZ) to prevent fratricide.		
(6) Plan protection requirements as follows:		
(a) Plan and coordinate air defense (AD) support as listed below: [AMDCO]		
1 Coordinate communications process to disseminate early warning to all units.		
2 Shift and reposition ADA assets (if available) based on the unit's movement and changes in the enemy air situation.		
3 Plan adequate air defense of the BCT during movements through breach lanes.		
(b) Develop detainee processing and security plan. [PM]		
(c) Plan chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) operations and asset allocation. [CHEMO]		
(d) Plan SCATMINE systems for flank security and hasty defense as required.		
(7) Plan sustainment requirements as follows: [S4]		
(a) Coordinate and synchronize sustainment activities that support the BCT concept.		
(b) Coordinate and synchronize medical support activities that support the BCT concept.		
(c) Coordinate and synchronize personnel support activities that support the BCT's ability to maintain combat effectiveness.		
(d) Plan immediate support to breach by forward positioning of support assets.		
(e) Coordinate casualty evacuation.		
+ 3. The commander and staff issues the OPORD and graphics to subordinate units.		
* 4. The commander and staff 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.		
Propara		

* 5. The IBCT leaders prepare to conduct the breach and takes the following actions:		
 a. Observe subordinate troop leading procedures to ensure planning and preparations are consistent with the commander's intent. 		
 b. Conduct backbriefs with the division commander or deputy commanding general (DCG) prior to the rehearsal (if required.) 		
c. Conduct the following rehearsals as required:		
(1) Actions on contact.		
(2) Making contact with an obstacle not identified and reported.		
(3) Conducting the breach.		
(4) Occupying support-by-fire positions.		
(5) Fire support.		
(6) Sustainment.		
d. Revises the task organization and scheme of maneuver as needed.		
e. Conducts precombat checks and inspections.		
f. Manages information collection efforts (current operations [CUOP]) throughout preparations for the breach).		
g. Revises the SITEMP and reconnaissance plan as needed.		
h. Issues FRAGORDs (commander and staff), as necessary, to address changes to the plan		
identified during the rehearsal.		
i. Position subordinate elements to conduct a combined arms breach. [S3]		
Execute		
+ 6. The IBCT and subordinate elements accomplish the assigned tasks as the unit conducts breaching operations and takes the following actions:		
a. The IBCT command group is positioned where it can best control and synchronize the operation and react to changes in METT-TC(I).		
b. The support force moves to and occupies assigned overwatch or SBF positions. The support force does the following:		
(1) Uses available cover and concealment during movement.		
(2) Suppresses enemy elements capable of placing direct fires on the point of breach to protect the		
breach force.		
(3) Suppresses enemy elements capable of placing direct fires on the assault element.		
(4) Adjusts SBF positions as necessary to continue to provide effective supporting fires.		
(5) Calls for and adjusts indirect fires, including obscuration.		
(6) Maintains all-around security.		
(7) Denies the enemy the ability to reposition forces.		
c. The breach force moves to a breach site and reduces obstacles. The breach force takes the following actions:		
(1) Provides local security (area in vicinity of the breach) if personnel are available.		
(2) Creates and proofs (if required) lanes in the obstacle.		
(3) Provides additional suppression of enemy forces overwatching the obstacle (if required).		
(4) Marks and reports the location of created lanes.		
(5) Assists the passage of the assault force through created lanes.		
d. The assault force passes through cleared lanes and assaults the objective by:		
(1) Securing the far side objective.		
(2) Reducing protective obstacles.		
(3) Assaulting the enemy's position.		
(4) Preventing enemy direct fire from interfering with follow-on forces.		
(5) Providing clear routes to the battle handover line for follow-on forces by securing terrain that is essential to the passage of the follow-on force.		
(6) Conducting battle handover with follow-on forces.		
(7) Counterattacking (if necessary).		
e. The reserve force is prepared to conduct the following:		
(1) Exploit success.		
(2) Defeat enemy counterattacks.		
(3) Restore momentum to a stalled attack.		
Assess		
* 7. The commander and staff assess breaching operations by:		
a. Continuously monitoring the situation and effectiveness of breaching operations.		
b. Directing adjustments, as necessary, to ensure breaching efforts remain aligned with the commander's intent.		
c. Directing the creation of more lanes as necessary to speed the passage of follow-on forces.		
8. The IBCT repositions sustainment assets, as required. (Refer to task 63-BDE-4021, Provide Internal Sustainment). [S4]		

9. Consolidate and reorganize. The IBCT consolidates (Refer to task 07-BDE-5037, Conduct Consolidation) and reorganizes (Refer to task 07-BDE-5082, Conduct Reorganization) as necessary. The commander continues the MDMP to prepare for any on-order missions the higher HQ may assign. [S3]	
10. The IBCT reports the status to the higher HQ and continues operations as directed.	

Task Performance Summary Block									
Training Ur	nit				ITER/	ATION			
		1		2		3		4	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 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.	71-BDE-5100	Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
5.	71-BDE-5122	Perform a Rehearsal	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
8.	63-BDE-4021	Coordinate Internal Sustainment	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s):

Task Number	Title	Status
71-CO-8507	OPFOR Execute Defense of a Complex Battle Position	Approved

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	061-C01-1047	Synchronize a Close Air Support (CAS) Request	061 - Field Artillery (Individual)	Approved
	101-92Y-4300	Plan Sustainment Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	171-194-0051	Breach an Obstacle	171 - Armor (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s):

Step Number	Drill Number	Drill Title	Drill Type	Proponent	Status
	07-BDE-D5203	React to a Fragmentary Order (FRAGORD) - Brigade	Staff	07 - Infantry (Collective)	Approved

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
OP 1.3.1	Neutralize Obstacles/Impediments to Maneuver

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.