Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved 25 Apr 2022 Effective Date: 10 May 2024

Task Number: 71-BDE-5120

Task Title: Prepare for Tactical Operations

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 Fort Leavenworth, KS, 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
	ADP 5-0	The Operations Process	Yes	No	
	FM 5-0	Planning and Orders Production	Yes	Yes	
	FM 6-0	Commander and Staff Organization and Operations	Yes	No	

Conditions: The brigade receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission requiring the unit to prepare for tactical operations in a dynamic and complex operational environment. Hybrid threat(s) contest the brigade's objectives in all five domains (air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace), the information environment (IE), and the electromagnetic spectrum. All eight operational variables of PMESII-PT are present and dynamic. The order from higher headquarters includes all applicable overlays and or graphics, area of operation (AO) boundaries, control measures, and criteria for subsequent tactical actions. The command has communications with subordinate units, adjacent units, and higher headquarters. The commander has organized the four components of the command and control system to support decision making, facilitate communication, and conduct operations.

Note 1: The conditions statement for this task reflects the training conditions required for the evaluated unit to receive a trained (T) rating. However, a unit can only receive a T rating if the task is executed under these conditions during an external evaluation.

Note 2: Conduct and evaluate this task in conjunction with another tactical task, such as conduct an attack. The brigade will not prepare for tactical operations absent an overarching mission requiring support.

Note 3: Conduct the task using mission partner network (MPN) for foreign-partner information-sharing, or conduct the operation as if foreign partners are on the network, realistically portraying an environment where the Army will likely conduct operations in a combined theater. Produce orders, estimates, and other staff products on the SECRET//RELEASABLE (S//REL) network while retaining non-releasable or not releasable to foreign nationals (NOFORN) information on the secret internet protocol router network (SIPRNET). Deployed units regularly operate mission-specific multinational information networks, and the Army will soon migrate most operations and training to the Releasable-Training Environment (R-TE).

Note 4: The brigade may execute some iterations of this task with a multinational component to the force. Exercise planners should coordinate for a multinational partner to participate in the exercise as a component of the multinational task force or should resource training support to role play and replicate a multinational force in simulation. When the brigade is executing this task in a scenario without a multinational component, evaluators should rate steps in this task that only apply to multinational operations scenarios as "N/A."

Environment: Some iterations of this task should be performed with degraded command and control networks, degraded conditions in the electromagnetic spectrum, and/or degraded, denied, and disrupted space operations environment (D3SOE). This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standards: The brigade prepares for tactical operations to improve its ability to execute the operation. The brigade plans and organizes personnel, equipment, and supplies to ensure the unit is prepared to meet the commander's intent. The brigade prepares for tactical operations in accordance with FM5-0, the Army Ethic, established timelines, the commander's intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures (SOPs).

The Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix (below) is the Army's standard evaluation criteria used by commanders to objectively assess their unit's collective task training conducted during collective training events. Task assessment is determined by the environment, percentages of leaders and Soldiers present at training, task performance, and external task evaluation. For example, in order to receive a fully trained (T) rating, a unit must perform this task incorporating the identified training environment; with 75% of leaders (see next paragraph) and 80% of Soldiers present for training, attaining 80% on performance measures, 100% on critical performance measures, and 85% on leader performance measures, and with an external evaluation. Failure to meet any one of these criteria will result in a lower than (T) rating.

Note: Leader is the commander, executive officer (XO), S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4, S-6, S-9, fire support officer (FSO), information operations (IO) coordinator, chief of protection, knowledge management coordinator, cyber electromagnetic warfare officer (CEWO), air liaison officer (ALO), engineer, foreign disclosure representative (FDR), liaison officers (LNOs), command teams of assigned/attached units (battalions and separate companies), and other leaders on the brigade's table of organization and equipment (TO&E) that the commander deems essential to preparing for tactical operations.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan	an	d Prepare		Ex	ec	ute			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		>=75%	>=80%	Yes	>=80% GO	All	>=85% GO	т	т
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	Day	Live / Constructive.	60-74%	60-79%	No	65- 79% GO		75- 84% GO	Ρ	Ρ
Dynamic and Complex (<all oe<br="">Variables and Single Threat)</all>	1y		<=59%	<=59%	0	<65% GO	<all< td=""><td><=74% GO</td><td>U</td><td>U</td></all<>	<=74% GO	U	U

Remarks: For questions, concerns, or comments, please contact: usarmy.leavenworth.tradoc.list.mission-command-coe-dot-ted@army.mil.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The brigade receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission requiring the brigade to prepare for tactical operations.

DANGER

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct risk management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

WARNING

Risk management is the Army's primary decision making process to identify hazards, reduce risk, and prevent both accidental and tactical loss. All Soldiers have the responsibility to learn and understand the risks associated with this task.

CAUTION

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities 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

STEP/MEASURE	GO	NO-GO	N/A
+* 1. The commander fulfills command responsibilities for preparing for tactical operations by:			
* a. Providing understanding while visualizing, describing, directing, leading, and assessing			
operations.			
* b. Providing guidance to the staff and subordinate commanders.			
* c. Updating critical information requirements as understanding improves.		-	
* d. Initiating security operations to protect the force while preparation activities occur.		-	
* e. Engaging in continuous dialogue and collaboration with higher, lower, adjacent, supporting, and supported commanders, and unified action partners (UAPs).			
* f. Receiving confirmation briefs from subordinate commanders.			
* g. Validating preparation of subordinate and supporting units for the mission.			
* h. Assessing current conditions to determine how preparation activities are progressing.			
* i. Enforcing rehearsals to ensure thorough understanding of the plan.			
* j. Identifying changes to conditions and assessing the effect on the upcoming operation.			
* k. Directing revisions to the plan.			
+ 2. The staff, led by the executive officer (XO), prepares the unit for tactical operations by:			
Note: When conducting multinational operations provide linguist and translator support at rehearsals.			
a. Integrating new Soldiers and units.			
(1) Receives new units to the force and the area of operations.			
(2) Conducts briefings and rehearsals.			
(3) Integrates the command and control system.			
b. Building partnerships and teams.			
c. Conducting plans-to-operations transition.			
(1) The plans cell ensures the current operations cell fully understands the plan before execution.			
(2) The current operations cell manages the execution of the operation.			
(a) Responds to requests for information concerning the order.			
(b) Maintains the order through subsequent fragmentary orders.			
(3) The plans cell focuses its efforts on branches, sequels, and other planning requirements directed by the commander.			
d. Ensuring all staff sections are updating running estimates.			
(1) Monitoring the commander's critical information requirements.			
(2) Determining whether decision points have been reached prior to execution.			
 Establishing liaison with higher, adjacent, supporting, and supported units, and civilian organizations. 			
(1) Exchanges SOPs.			
(2) Integrates security operations to prevent breaks in coverage.			
(3) Facilitates civil-military coordination.			
f. Performing pre-operations checks and inspections.			
 g. Coordinating rehearsals to: Practice essential tasks. 			
 Identify friction points within the plan and develop solutions. 			
 Coordinate unit actions. Improve understanding of the concept of the operations. Foster confidence. 			
h. Updating the assessment plan to evaluate the current readiness of the unit in relationship to its upcoming operation.			
(1) Monitoring indicators informing measures of performance to ensure the brigade is prepared to execute its tasks.			
(2) Monitoring and updating risks to the operation.			
(3) Ensuring the commander is updated on all current assessments.			
i. Supervising preparations to ensure the unit is ready for operations.			
+ 3. The staff, led by the S-3, prepares to conduct operations by:			
+ a. Leading brigade rehearsals per unit SOP.			
+ b. Ensuring the functions of preparation are being performed.			
(1) Improve situational understanding.			
(2) Develop a common understanding of the plan.			
(3) Train and become proficient on critical tasks.			
(4) Task organize and integrate the force.			
(5) Ensure forces and resources are positioned.			

c. Managing terrain.		
(1) Establishes the area of operations.		
(2) Designates assembly areas.		
(3) Confirms locations of units and deconflicts activities.		
(4) Monitors units as they reposition and stage prior to execution.		
d. Preparing terrain in conjunction with the S-2 and the engineer officer.		
(1) Directs reconnaissance to confirm/deny terrain analysis.		
(2) Prepares terrain to gain tactical and operational advantage.		
(3) Coordinates mobility and counter-mobility operations to support the initial positioning of forces.		
(4) Monitors priorities of work.		
e. Monitoring the security operations of subordinate commands.		
+ f. Controlling troop movements.		
 (1) Ensures units are in the correct starting place to transition to the execution phase. (2) Our formable to the correct starting for the ensuremann of the execution phase. 		
(2) Confirms the task organization of forces for the upcoming operation.		
(3) Integrates security measures to prevent revealing intentions to the enemy.		
g. Monitoring any planned military deception operation.		
h. Conducting the operation update and assessment briefings.		
i. Disseminating the common operational picture (COP).		
+ 4. The staff, led by the S-4, initiates sustainment preparation by:		
a. Monitoring resupply, maintenance, and issuing supplies or equipment.		
b. Organizing available sustainment forces and resources to support the operation by:		
(1) Evaluating host nation infrastructure capabilities.		
(2) Coordinating contract support requirements.		
(3) Coordinating security for lines of communication.		
c. Developing usage and resupply forecasts.		
d. Identifying endemic health and environmental factors.		
+ 5. The staff, led by the S-6, configures the information network to meet the specific requirements of the operation by:		
a. Implementing the primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency (PACE) communications plan.		
b. Identifying communications assets.		
c. Implementing the command guidance on how information moves and how leaders and units		
should access information.		
d. Determining how the network supports the plan:		
(1) Conducts bandwidth management throughout the unit.		
(2) Calculates availability and location of data and information.		
(3) Establishes network asset structure and positioning.		
(4) Identifies key network systems and tracks statuses.		
(5) Identifies locations of command and control systems.		
(6) Identifies redundancy.		
(7) Leads communications rehearsal.		
6. The staff, led by the S-2, continues to update the intelligence products in preparation for operations by:		
a. Performing information collection.		
 (1) Tasks and employs collection assets continuously. (2) Only of the standard example is formation to activity for a formation and the standard example. 		
(2) Collects timely and accurate information to satisfy information requirements.		
(3) Distributes information, as required, to subordinate units and UAPs IAW information security and foreign disclosure policy.		
b. Updating the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).		
(1) Collecting new information about the current situation.		
(2) Revising the IPB to assess the current situation.(2) Revising the new estimates of an environment of a set o		
(3) Disseminating the new estimates of enemy formations and maneuver.		
(4) Adjusting information collection assets to confirm commander's critical information requirements.		
7. The staff, led by the S-1, provides administrative support by:		
a. Providing personnel services to the brigade.		
(1) Readiness management.		
(2) Personnel accountability.		
(3) Strength reporting.		
b. Providing administrative support to include:		
(1) Personnel information management.		
(2) Legal support.		

(3) Postal operations.			
(4) Religious support.			
(5) Mortuary affairs.			
8. The staff, led by the S-3 air/air liaison officer, prepare for planned aviation operations by:			
a. Performing the airspace coordination to ensure all air routes are clear.			
 Adding air graphics to the COP's combined graphics. 			
c. Coordinating with the air defense section to deconflict airspace according to the course of action.			
d. Coordinating with the fire support element to ensure suppression of enemy air defense is planned in support of aviation operations.			
+* 9. On order, the brigade's tactical operations support multinational (MN) operations including:			
Note: Evaluate this step only when the brigade is part of a multinational force. See collective task 71-E for additional requirements for interoperability.	0IV-5725, Cond	uct Multinationa	l Operations,
+* a. The commander directs the staff on which multinational forces (MNFs) to integrate.			
(1) Providing clear intent for integrating MNFs.			
(2) Meeting with command teams from each MNF.			
b. The XO coordinates with MNFs establishing interoperability.			
(1) Prioritizing integration activities for the staff sections.			
(2) Preparing additional services needed for MNFs.			
(3) Establishing liaisons with MNF headquarters.			
(4) Determining changes to the plans/orders to ensure success.			
c. The S-3 establishes normal operations including monitoring, reporting, and analysis procedures.			
(1) Integrating MNFs into current operations.			
(2) Incorporating MNFs into the COP and other current operations monitoring, reporting, and analysis procedures.			
(3) Updating the COP for subordinate and higher headquarters.			
(4) Updating plans/orders to reflect the capabilities the MNFs provide.			
d. The S-2 establishes intelligence fusion procedures including multinational capabilities.			
e. The S-4 synchronizes logistics with HN and MN partners.			
(1) Providing equipment for MNFs.			
(2) Establishing logistics systems based on supply rates.			
f. The S-6 establishes network for command and control with MNFs.			
g. The S-1 determines administrative needs for on order missions.			
(1) Providing manpower needed for on order missions.			
(2) Updating personnel strength available to the commander.			
(3) Integrating postal services for MNFs.			
h. The S-3 integrates the formations and capabilities of MNFs into the plan/order.			
(1) Builds the multinational task force into a team that operates as an effective, mutually supporting force that offsets one national contingent's weaknesses with the strengths of another.			
(2) Task organizes MNFs within national constraints and according to their capabilities.			
i. The chief of protection coordinates security and protection with HN and multinational partners.			
j. The knowledge management coordinator incorporates multinational information requirements into the knowledge management plan.			
k. The foreign disclosure representative (FDR) and knowledge management coordinator incorporate foreign disclosure procedures into the knowledge management plan.			
I. The staff coordinates linguist, interpreter, and translator support.			
+* 10. The commander, supported by the staff and subordinate commands, directs revisions or refinement to the plan by:			
* a. Ensuring continuous assessment.			
+* b. Verifying the commander's situational understanding over the course of preparing for the operation.			
* c. Updating intelligence analyses.			
* d. Updating the status of friendly or UAP forces.			
* e. Identifying false assumptions.			

Task Performance Summary Block									
Training U	nit				ITER	ATION			
			1		2	:	3		4
Date of Training pe	r Iteration:								
Day or Night Tr	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							_		

Missions(s) supported:

Mission ID	Mission Title	Frequency	Recommended Interval
CONDUCT WMD ELIM OPS	Conduct WMD Elimination Operations	0	Not Selected
COOR CBRN PROTECTION	Coordinate CBRN Protection	0	Not Selected
COOR CBRN RESPONSE OPS	Coordinate CBRN Response Operations	0	Not Selected
FACILITATE WMD INTERDICTION OPERATIONS	Facilitate WMD Interdiction Operations	0	Not Selected
CONDUCT WMD OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS	Conduct WMD Offensive Operations	0	Not Selected

MOPP 4: Never

MOPP 4 Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step mber	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-BDE-5119	Prepare an Operation Order	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-5121	Establish Coordination and Liaison	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
2.	71-BDE-5104	Conduct Plans to Current Operations Transition	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
2.	71-BDE-5122	Perform a Rehearsal	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
3.	71-BDE-5123	Task Organize for Operations	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
9.	71-DIV-5725	Conduct Multinational Operations	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	150-C2-2300	Conduct Information Collection	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-C2-5111	Conduct the Military Decision-Making Process	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-C2-5130	Assess the Tactical Situation	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 5.1.2	Prepare for Tactical Operations
OP 1.2.1	Coordinate the Transition of Joint Forces to and from Tactical Battle Formations

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
71-20	Common Hardware Platform (CHP)	DVC	1
71-ALOTT	Army Low Overhead Training Toolkit	SIM	1
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. Refer to GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

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. Refer to GTA 05-08-012 INDIVIDUAL SAFETY CARD.