

# Training and Evaluation Outline Report

**Task Number:** 71-8-1119

**Task Title:** Plan for Information Operations in the Operational Environment (Division - Echelons above (Operational))

**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 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
	FM 3-13	Inform and Influence Activities	Yes	Yes
	FM 6-0	COMMANDER AND STAFF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS	Yes	No

**Condition:** The command receives a mission order from higher headquarters and the commander issues guidance on planning for information operations in the operational environment. The command establishes communications with subordinate and adjacent units, and higher headquarters. The mission command systems are operational and processing information. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

**Standard:** The staff plans operations using the military decision making process and incorporates information operations into course of action development in accordance with the commanders intent, operational requirements, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures.

**Safety Risk:** Low

<b>Task Statements</b>
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**Cue:** None

<b>DANGER</b> Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct Composite Risk Management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.
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<b>WARNING</b> Composite 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.
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## **CAUTION**

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.

**Remarks:** None

**Notes:**

## TASK STEPS

1. The command receives the mission and begins the Military Decision Making Process.
  - a. Provide information operation (IO) input to the initial Warning Order.
  - b. Notify Information Related Capabilities (IRCs) of the new planning requirement.
  - c. Conduct an initial assessment of unit and IRCs mission, tasks, capabilities and requirements.
  - d. Collect mission analysis input, worksheets, and templates.
  - e. Provide input to the commander's initial assessment and the initial time allocation plan.
  - f. Develop the IO estimate.
  - g. Receive the commander's initial guidance.
  - h. Provide input for intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).
  - i. Develop initial commanders critical information requirements (CCIR) and Essential Elements of Friendly Information (EEFI).
  - j. Provide input to initial reconnaissance tasks.
2. Conduct Mission Analysis.
  - a. Analyze the order from an IO perspective.
    - (1) Identify input, worksheets, and templates needed for IO planning.
    - (2) Develop initial IO concept of support.
    - (3) Extract relevant IO and strategic communications from higher headquarters' order.
  - b. Identify the information environment (IE) for the unit's area of operation (AO).
    - (1) Identify key friendly, and adversary leaders and decisionmakers, supporting decisionmaking processes, information, and mission command systems.
    - (2) Identify adversary IO capabilities and vulnerabilities.
    - (3) Identify higher headquarters and subordinate IRCs capabilities and vulnerabilities.
    - (4) Identify gaps in current intelligence on adversary IO.
    - (5) Assess how the adversary may support its IO.
    - (6) Assess the potential IO effect on adversary operations.
    - (7) Provide adversary IO capabilities and vulnerabilities to IPB.
    - (8) Recommend nominations to high value target list (HVTL) and high priority target list (HPTL).

- (9) Coordinate IO requirements with information collection manager.
- c. Determine Specified, Implied, and Essential Tasks.
- d. Review Available Assets.
  - (1) Determine if available IRC's can perform all specified, implied, and essential tasks.
  - (2) Identify additional IRCs as required.
- e. Identify constraints on information operations.
- f. Identify facts and assumptions.
- g. Conduct Risk Assessment.
  - (1) Identify and assess hazards associated with the mission.
  - (2) Identify hazards to the mission.
  - (3) Provide input to risk assessment.
- h. Refine initial commander's critical information requirements (CCIR).
  - (1) Refine IO requirements to recommend as CCIR.
    - (a) Submit IO related essential elements of friendly information (EEFI).
    - (b) Submit IO related friendly forces information requirements (FFIR).
  - (2) Develop and submit IO related priority intelligence requirements/specific information requirements.
- i. Develop and submit request for information (RFI).
- j. Refine initial time allocation plan and synchronize with battle rhythm.
- k. Provide input to the Restated Mission.
  - (1) Recommend possible IO tasks for inclusion in the restated mission.
  - (2) Develop proposed IO concept of support and objectives for commander's approval.
  - (3) Develop recommended IO input to the commander's guidance.
- l. Conduct Mission Analysis Briefing.
  - (1) Brief IO portion of mission analysis and provide additional input as necessary.
  - (2) Prepare updated IO estimate.

m. Receive restated mission and refined commander's guidance.

n. Issue Warning Order.

(1) Prepare IO input to the Warning Order.

(2) Recommend initial IO tasks for IRCs.

(3) Confirm that EEFI facilitate defensive IO.

o. Review IO relevant facts and assumptions.

3. Conduct Courses of Action (COA) development.

a. Analyze each COA to:

(1) Develop different ways for IO to support each COA.

(2) Direct IO efforts on the decisive point in each COA.

(3) Develop IO concept of support for each COA.

b. Position Information Related Capabilities (IRCs).

(1) Identify IO assets and resources for each COA.

(2) Identify initial IRC asset locations.

(3) Identify requirements for additional resources.

(4) Provide IO resource requirements.

c. Develop Concept of Operations (for each COA).

(1) Identify effects of maneuver and fire support activities on IO.

(2) Provide IO concept of support.

(3) Coordinate IRC actions.

(4) Determine initial IO task execution time line.

(5) Identify and prioritize offensive and defensive IO tasks.

(6) Identify IO objectives and tasks in support of each COA.

(7) Develop IO input to critical asset list and HVTL.

(8) Refine IO execution timeline.

(9) Develop IO portion of combat assessment plan.

d. Prepare COA Statements and Sketches.

(1) Prepare IO concept of support for maneuver COA statement.

(2) Prepare IO concept of support sketches for each COA.

4. Conduct the COA Analysis (War-gaming).

a. Compare friendly IRCs against adversary command and control.

b. Compare adversary command and control capabilities against friendly IRC vulnerabilities.

c. Compare IRC actions directed towards selected friendly and neutral audiences.

d. Refine IO input to HVTL.

e. Refine targeting guidance and HPTL.

f. Refine IO input to information requirement.

g. Provide IO input to attack guidance matrix and target synchronization matrix.

h. Develop and submit RFIs as a result of war-gaming.

i. Provide input to OPSEC considerations and tasks.

j. Coordinate electronic attack targeting.

5. Conduct COA comparison.

a. Provide input to COA comparison.

b. Provide input to the development of the decision matrix.

c. Compare COAs to determine the information advantages and disadvantages.

d. Provide IO input for evaluation criteria.

6. Provide IO input to COAs for approval.

a. Provide IO input to COA decision brief to commander.

b. Evaluate IO input to the commander's intent.

c. Refine IO synchronization matrix.

d. Provide input to the final warning order.

e. Provide input to COA decision briefing.



Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-8-5110	Plan Operations Using the Military Decision Making Process (Battalion - Corps)	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

**Supporting Collective Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-8-5111	Conduct the Military Decisionmaking Process (Battalion - Corps)	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

**Supporting Individual Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	071-331-0820	Analyze Terrain	071 - Infantry (Individual)	Approved

**Supporting Drill Task(s):**

Step Number	Drill Number	Drill Title	Drill Type	Proponent	Status
	71-8-D7176	React to Jamming or Suspected Communications Compromise (Battalion through Division)	Staff	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

**Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):**

Task ID	Title
ART 5.7 - INVALID	INVALID - Integrate Inform and Influence Activities DO NOT USE

**TADSS**

Step ID	TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
No TADSS specified				

**Equipment (LIN)**

Step ID	LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified			

**Material Items (NSN)**

Step ID	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 FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT. .

**Safety:** In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. 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 FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination. .