Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved
08 Dec 2020
Effective Date: 17 Apr 2023

Task Number: 71-CORP-1200
Task Title: Conduct Tactical Maneuver for Corps

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Fort Leavenworth, Kansas foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step Number</th>
<th>Reference ID</th>
<th>Reference Name</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Source Information</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADRP 1-03</td>
<td>The Army Universal Task List</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>AR 350-1</td>
<td>ARMY TRAINING AND LEADER DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>FM 3-90-1</td>
<td>OFFENSE AND DEFENSE VOLUME 1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TC 4-11.46</td>
<td>SUSTAINMENT UNIT GUNNERY AND LIVE FIRE EXERCISE STRATEGY</td>
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Conditions: The corps receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission that requires the unit to conduct a tactical maneuver. The commander issues guidance on conducting a maneuver in a dynamic and complex operational environment (OE), against a hybrid threat, contesting the corps' objectives in all five domains (land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace), the information environment, the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), and throughout operations to achieve mission objectives. The threat maintains contact with the corps in multiple domains. All eight operational variables of PMESII-PT are present. 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. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The corps is task organized with necessary units and reinforced with assets from higher to accomplish assigned tasks. The corps has communications with subordinate units, adjacent units, and higher headquarters. The commander organizes the four components of the command and control (C2) system to support decision making, facilitate communication, and conduct operations.

Note 1: The conditions statement for this task determines the highest training conditions reflected in the Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix required for the evaluated unit to receive a fully trained (T) or trained (T-) rating. However, a unit can only receive a T/T- rating if the task is executed under these conditions and during an external evaluation.

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

Note 3: Conduct the task using mission partner environment (MPE) foreign-partner information-sharing procedures, or conduct as if foreign partners are on the network, realistically portraying an environment where the Army will likely conduct large scale combat operations in a combined theater. Produce orders, estimates, and other staff products on the SECRET/RELEASABLE (S/REL) network while retaining 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 will soon migrate most operations and training to the MPE.

Environment: Some iterations of this task should be performed with degraded C2 networks, degraded conditions in the EMS, and/or with a degraded, denied, and disrupted space operations environment. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4. This task should be trained under IED Threat conditions. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The corps conducts a tactical maneuver to employ forces in the operational area through movement, in combination with fires, to achieve a position of advantage with respect to the enemy, taking full advantage of terrain and combat formations. The tactical maneuver is conducted in accordance with (IAW) FM 3-90-1, the Army Ethic, MPE information sharing restrictions, established timelines, the commander's intent, orders from higher headquarters, command post survivability considerations, 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 T rating, a unit must perform this task incorporating the identified training environment; with 85% of unit leaders and 80% of Soldiers present for training; attaining 90% on performance.
measures, 100% on critical performance measures, and 90% 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 1: Leader is defined as commander, deputy commander, chief of staff (COS), command sergeant major (CSM), command teams of assigned/attached units, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, G-9, chief of protection, chief of fires, corps engineer, aviation officer, information operations officer, military information support officer (MISO), air and missile defense officer, knowledge management officer (KMO), chemical-biological-radiological-nuclear (CBRN) officer, operations research and systems analyst (ORSA) officer, security manager, foreign disclosure representative, and any other leaders on the corps’ modified table of organization and equipment that the commander deems essential to conducting a tactical maneuver.

Note 2: There is no standard configuration for the corps, almost every type of Army unit may be task-organized under the corps headquarters based on METT-TC and assigned task.

1) Possible organizations include:
(a) Combat divisions.
(b) Multinational units.
(c) Brigades or smaller units with which it can directly affect the outcome of division operations.
(d) Corps reserve (size and composition of the reserve depends upon METT-TC).
(e) Field artillery units.
(f) Military intelligence units.
(g) Maneuver enhancement brigade.
(h) Military police units.
(i) Air and missile defense units.
(j) Tactical signal brigade.

2) Organizations attached, or under operational control of the corps include:
(a) CBRN units.
(b) Military police units.
(c) Civil affairs units.
(d) Psychological operations units.
(e) Maneuver enhancement units.
(f) Military intelligence units.
(g) Engineer units.
(h) Aviation units.
(i) Field artillery units.

3) Organizations that provide direct or general support to the corps include:
(a) Air defense units.
(b) Medical units.
(c) Medical aviation units.
(e) Signal units.
(f) Sustainment units.
(g) Expeditionary sustainment command elements.

Live Fire: Yes
### Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operational Environment</th>
<th>Plan and Prepare</th>
<th>Execute</th>
<th>Evaluate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BDE &amp; Above</td>
<td>Training Environment (L/V/C)</td>
<td>% Leaders present authorized</td>
<td>% Present at training authorized</td>
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<td>&gt;=75%</td>
<td>&gt;=80%</td>
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<td>&lt;=59%</td>
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</table>

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

**Notes:** None

**Safety Risk:** Low

### Task Statements

**Cue:** The corps receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission to conduct a tactical maneuver.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP/MEASURE</th>
<th>GO</th>
<th>NO-GO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Plan

**1.** The commander fulfills commander responsibilities to conduct a tactical maneuver by:

- **a.** Exercising command of subordinate forces.
- **b.** Controlling operations through:
  - Continuity.
  - Planning.
  - Coordination and synchronization of the warfighting functions.
- **c.** Providing guidance to the staff and subordinate units, including:
  1. Clear commander’s intent and risk acceptance guidance to enable subordinate unit disciplined initiative in the event the commander or command post(s) becomes unable to provide direction.
  2. Emission, or signature awareness.
- **d.** Conducting the tactical maneuver in accordance to the higher commander’s intent, orders from higher headquarters, and with standard operating procedures.
- **e.** Rapidly disseminating new tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) developed to counter or take advantage of new circumstances regardless of the source of the solution.
- **f.** Focusing Army core competencies of employing combined arms in lethal combat operations across the range of military operations.
- **g.** Tempering the application of decisive action by the obligation to protect the civilian population within the operational environment (OE).

**2.** The command plans to conduct tactical maneuver by:

- **a.** Employing a planning methodology during the planning process: Army design methodology (ADM), military decision-making process (MDMP), or the rapid decision-making and synchronization process (RDSP).
- **b.** Conducting mission analysis (MA) and intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) or joint intelligence preparation of the environment (JIPOE) for joint tasks.
- **c.** Receiving the commander's expressed intent.
- **d.** Publishing a warning order (WARNORD) (at least one after receipt of mission).
- **e.** Conducting the targeting process to ensure the collective and coordinated use of:
  1. Field artillery.
  2. Air and missile defense.
  3. Combat aviation.
  5. Joint fires.
- **f.** Conducting risk assessments to identify possible hazards to the command during operations.
- **g.** Developing control measures to minimize hazards to the command.
- **h.** Publishing the order including concept of the operation.

### Prepare

**3.** The command prepares for tactical maneuvering.

- **a.** Establish control measures to provide essential coordination and deconfliction between units.
- **b.** Protect the force while the force prepares for action.
- **c.** Conduct task organization to delineate command and supporting relationships.
- **d.** Establish a main command post with the capabilities to:
  1. Control all corps operations.
  2. Serve as the primary location for plans, analysis, and sustainment coordination.
  3. Monitor and assess operations for impact on future operations.
  4. Plan operations.
  5. Produce operation and contingency plans.
  6. Integrate intelligence operations into both current and future operations.
  7. Produce all-source intelligence products.
  8. Produce terrain products.
  9. Conduct information management and knowledge management.
  10. Coordinate and manage force structure to include requests for forces and equipment.
  11. Synchronize the corps’ targeting process.
  12. Control corps-assigned airspace.
  13. Coordinate simultaneous operations.
  14. Provide defense support of civil authorities as part of a joint task force.
  15. Prepare and maintain corps running estimates, plans, and orders to support future operations.
(16) Plan and synchronize corps sustaining operations.
(17) Prepare all reports required by higher headquarters.

e. Prepare to establish a tactical command post with the capabilities to:
(1) Control units and activities conducting the decisive operation or shaping operations.
(2) Maintain the current operations estimate.
(3) Maintain and disseminate the common operational picture (COP) throughout the corps.
(4) Populate the COP to meet the commander’s requirements.
(5) Monitor corps-level sustaining operations.
(6) Prepare a forward location for issuing orders and conducting rehearsals.
(7) Prepare a forward short-term planning facility when the main command post displaces.
(8) Provide the majority of the personnel and equipment to form an early entry command post.
(9) Provide personnel with specific skills sets to support the mobile command group.

f. Perform reconnaissance to obtain information about the activities and resources of the enemy, or the OE using:
(1) Military intelligence units.
(2) Brigade combat teams.
(3) Maneuver battalions and companies that have their own reconnaissance capabilities.
(4) Non-maneuver battalions and companies that can conduct reconnaissance patrols as necessary.

g. Coordinate fires.
(1) Field artillery.
   (a) Preparatory fires.
   (b) Direct supporting.
   (c) Reinforcing fires.
   (d) General supporting fires.
   (e) General support reinforcing fires.
(2) Combat aviation.
(3) Air and missile defense.
(4) Cyber electronic activities.

h. Subordinates conduct brief backs to higher headquarters.
+i. Conduct rehearsals including:
   (1) Integration of maneuver enhancement units.
   (2) Movement and placement of explosive ordnance disposal units.
   (3) Movement and placement of sustainment units.
   (4) Integration of CBRN units.

j. Refine the plan with consideration of the most current situational updates and deficiencies discovered during rehearsals.

k. Coordinate the insertion of special operations forces (SOF) when available.
l. Conduct information collection to answer commander’s critical information requirements.
m. Coordinate information operations.
n. Initiate or continue the movement as required.

Execute

4. The commander directs the execution of a tactical maneuver to gain an advantage over an enemy force by forms of maneuver, combat formations, types of tactical maneuver, and rates of movement by:
   a. Controlling the tactical maneuver of units, using one or a combination of the six forms of maneuver:
      (1) Envelopment.
      (2) Turning movement.
      (3) Infiltration.
      (4) Penetration.
      (5) Frontal attack.
      (6) Flank attack.
   b. Employing a combat formation based on the mission variables of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations (METT-TC) to allow a unit to move on the battlefield in a posture suited to the senior commander’s intent and mission:
      (1) Traveling movement technique.
      (2) Traveling overwatch movement technique.
      (3) Bounding overwatch movement technique.
      (4) Actions on contact.
   c. Considering other types of tactical maneuver to employ in the operational area to achieve a position of advantage with respect to the enemy including:
      (1) Combat patrols.
(2) Counter ambush actions.
(3) Terrain exploitation to expedite tactical movements.
(4) Crossing a danger area.
(5) Linking up with other tactical forces.
(6) Conducting passage of lines.
   (a) Forward passage of lines.
   (b) Rearward passage of lines.
(7) Conducting a relief in place.
(8) Navigating from one point to another.
(9) Conducting a survivability move.
(10) Conducting sniper active countermeasures.
(11) Conducting sniper passive countermeasures.
d. Maintaining the rate of movement based on mission variables to constantly keep pressure on the enemy.
e. Protecting noncombatants and property consistent with the mission, rules of engagement (ROE),
   rules of force (ROF), and laws of land warfare.
f. Receiving reports from subordinate elements conducting movement under live fire conditions
   including:
   (1) Operating a command post to integrate and synchronize warfighting functions.
   (2) Providing support to subordinate commander(s) including:
      (a) Integrating direct fires and indirect fires.
      (b) Synchronizing information collection assets to detect and direct attack to enemy targets.
      (c) Coordinating medical evacuation (MEDEVAC).
      (d) Integrating external assets as required.
   (3) Receiving reports and updates from subordinate units.
   (4) Submitting reports to higher headquarters.
   (5) Updating running estimates and the COP.
5. The command controls electronic emissions by:
a. Identifying signature electromagnetic emitters.
b. Identifying emission control status and measures.
c. Reducing frequency and length of transmissions.
d. Operating radios at reduced power.
e. Employing data-burst technologies.
f. Using brevity codes and pro-words from execution matrices.
g. Employing directional antennas.
h. Employing line of sight transmissions parallel to the forward line of own troops (FLOT).
i. Using airborne ultra-high frequency relays.
j. Using secure phones, landlines, and couriers.
k. Electronically masking emitters using terrain/structures.
l. Changing frequencies in accordance with signals operating instructions (SOI).
m. Rehearsing the established PACE (primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency) plan for communications.
n. Avoiding patterns of communications.
o. Employing radio silence.
p. Inspecting equipment for proper grounding, installation, cable shielding, cable connections.
q. Restricting the use of personal electronic devices (PED) and social media to reduce the
   possibility of detection.
r. Maintaining the joint spectrum interference report (when available).
6. The corps receives combat reports from the headquarters battalion while its companies conduct
covoy live fire IAW TC 4-11.46.

Note: This step fulfills HQDA-directed live fire requirement for corps.

Assess
7. The commander and staff assess tactical maneuver throughout the operations process by:
a. Monitoring the current situation to collect relevant information.
b. Evaluating how the operation complies with the rules of engagement.
c. Consolidating or reorganizing as necessary.
d. Continuing operations as directed.
- 8. The commander and staff adapt the 6-step assessment process to the current operation to answer six general questions:
  - How has the OE changed?
  - Where are we?
  - Why do we think the change happened?
  - Is the current plan still suitable to achieve the objectives?
  - Do changes in the OE impose additional risk or provide additional opportunities?
  - What do we need to do?

  a. Step 1: Develop the assessment approach during planning by identifying specific information needed to monitor and analyze conditions associated with attaining the operation’s end state, achieving objectives, and accomplishing tasks.
  b. Step 2: Develop the assessment plan to monitor and collect necessary information and intelligence to inform decision making.
  c. Step 3: Collect relevant information through routine procedures and reporting, such as maintaining running estimates, through directed information collection, and through recognition of exceptional information.
  d. Step 4: Analyze information and intelligence to identify positive or negative movement toward achieving objectives or attaining end state conditions, identify the causes for the changes, and to generate recommendations.
  e. Step 5: Communicate feedback and recommendations to the commander.
  f. Step 6: The commander directs changes to operations according to visualization and recommendations to improve operations or take advantage of opportunities.

  * 9. When time permits and following the operation, the commander leads an after action review to learn from experience and improve future operations.

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**Task Performance Summary Block**

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<th>Training Unit</th>
<th>ITERATION</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Total Leaders Authorized</th>
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**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):

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<td>1.</td>
<td>71-CORP-5123</td>
<td>Task Organize for Operations</td>
<td>71 - Mission Command (Collective)</td>
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<td>Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)</td>
<td>71 - Mission Command (Collective)</td>
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OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

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<td>Conduct Information Collection</td>
<td>150 - Mission Command (Individual)</td>
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<td>150-C2-5130</td>
<td>Assess the Tactical Situation</td>
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Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

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TADSS

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<td>Common Hardware Platform (CHP)</td>
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<td>20-101</td>
<td>Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability - Multi-Resolution Federation - Standard Configuration</td>
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<td>71-ALOTT</td>
<td>Army Low Overhead Training Toolkit</td>
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Equipment (LIN)

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</table>

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.