

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Task Number: 71-9-3250

Task Title: Interdict Operational Forces/Targets (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	ADP 3-0	Unified Land Operations	Yes	No
	FM 2-01.3	INTELLIGENCE PREPARATION OF THE BATTLEFIELD/BATTLESPACE	Yes	No
	FM 5-0	THE OPERATIONS PROCESS	Yes	No
	FM 6-0	MISSION COMMAND	Yes	No
	JOINT PUB 3-0	Joint Operations	Yes	No
	JOINT PUB 3-03	Joint Interdiction	Yes	Yes
	JOINT PUB 3-60	Joint Targeting	Yes	No

Condition: The command is conducting or preparing to conduct operations as a joint task force, joint force land component command, Army forces, or Army service component command headquarters. The command's headquarters may or may not have integrated joint staff augmentation, liaisons, unit, and individual attachments. The command has received an operations plan, or warning, operations, or fragmentary order from higher headquarters and is exercising mission command. The commander has issued guidance on interdicting operational forces and targets. The command is prepared to interface with joint, interagency, governmental authorities, nongovernmental organizations, and multinational forces. The command has established communications with subordinate and adjacent units, and higher headquarters. The mission command system is operational and processing information in accordance with standard operating procedures. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP.

Standard: The staff interdicts operational forces or targets to divert, disrupt, delay, destroy or neutralize the threats military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces in the joint operations area. The staff conducts interdiction missions at such distances that integration is not required with the fire and movement of friendly forces. The staff conducts interdiction missions in support of joint operations area-wide priorities.

Note: Task steps and performance measures may not apply to every staff, unit or echelon. Prior to evaluation, coordination should be made between evaluator and the evaluated staffs or units' higher headquarters to determine the performance measures that may not be evaluated.

Special Equipment: None

Safety Level: Low

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct Composite Risk Management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

WARNING

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.

CAUTION

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

Remarks: While Army doctrine has changed to mission command over command and control (C2 - which is now a component of mission command), and changed from using ISR (Intelligence, Reconnaissance and Surveillance) to information collection (comprised of reconnaissance and surveillance, security operations, and intelligence operations), joint doctrine still retains the primacy of C2 over mission command as well as the use of ISR. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as a joint task force, joint force land component command, Army forces, or Army service component command headquarters should refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine for the exercise and use of C2 and ISR.

Note: Task content last updated: 5 March 2012.

Notes: None

TASK STEPS

1. The staff, led by the intelligence cell, provides intelligence to support interdiction operations by:

a. Conducting intelligence preparation of the operational environment.

b. Providing intelligence support to develop targeting options and priorities for interdiction.

c. Providing accurate and timely intelligence about threat lines of communication, tactical dispositions, capabilities, and estimated intents.

2. The staff, led by the plans cell, conducts planning for interdiction operations by:

a. Tailoring interdiction operations to the situation and the commander's overall strategy.

b. Focusing operations plans on the commander's desired effects and objectives.

c. Structuring interdiction assets to ensure diverse component capabilities, operations, and forces achieve desired effects more effectively and efficiently.

d. Synchronizing interdiction with maneuver and other operations to ensure unity of effort.

e. Planning a connected series of interdiction missions to obtain objectives.

f. Conducting centralized planning and decentralized execution.

3. The staff, led by the fires cell, conducts interdiction targeting by:

a. Selecting targets by:

(1) Organizing a Joint Targeting Coordinating Board (JTCCB) to accomplish broad targeting oversight functions, if applicable.

(2) Including appropriate component representation at all levels on the JTCCB.

(3) Establishing a timely feedback process for component commanders to assist each other's target validation efforts.

(4) Communicating revisions about anticipated targeting for interdiction operations through liaison elements.

(5) Identifying interdiction targets and prioritizing them in relation to their importance in achieving unit objectives.

(6) Prioritizing and aggressively attacking high payoff target, high value target, and interdiction target sets.

(7) Verifying target selection satisfies interdiction objectives of divert, disrupt, delay and destroy threat surface potential.

(8) Verifying accurate and timely intelligence was used to aid in target selection.

(9) Establishing procedures for subordinate commanders to identify interdiction targets that could affect planned or ongoing maneuvers within their boundaries.

b. Determining means of attack by:

(1) Matching the correct weapons and systems to interdiction targets.

(2) Choosing the most effective means of attack given existing conditions.

c. Determining desired effects by:

(1) Coordinating the targeting process to link subordinate interdiction operations to campaign objectives.

(2) Executing a connected series of missions and attacks on targets to produce desired results over time.

(3) Verifying stated objectives include threat forces or materials to be diverted, disrupted, delayed, destroyed or neutralized.

d. Determining time and place of attacks by:

(1) Establishing procedures subordinate commanders can use to specifically identify interdiction targets that could affect planned or ongoing maneuver within their boundaries, and which they are unable to attack with organic assets.

(2) Coordinating the timing, sequencing and place of attack within relevant components to achieve unity of effort and support the overall maneuver plan.

4. The staff, led by the operations and fires cells, executed interdiction operations by:

a. Diverting the threat away from areas that are most useful to the threat, and toward areas that are to the advantageous to friendly forces.

b. Disrupting threat operations to reduce the threat's capability to achieve their goals.

c. Delaying threat forces from achieving their critical goals, providing advantages to friendly force options.

d. Destroying the threat forces, material, and warfighting capabilities.

e. Employing both permissive and restrictive fire support coordination measures to facilitate attacking targets, and to provide safe areas to protect people, materials, critical infrastructure, and special sites.

f. Using fire support coordination lines to address areas that might have different rules of engagement.

g. Maintaining sustained, persistent pressure on interdiction targets, sufficient to impede efforts to replace or repair affected assets.

h. Verifying interdiction execution was done in close coordination with appropriate elements of the force.

i. Re-attacking interdiction targets as necessary to achieve desired effects.

5. The staff assesses interdiction operations by:

a. Conducting both pre- and post-interdiction target reconnaissance to assess the effectiveness of interdiction operations, to permit timely re-targeting as appropriate, and to facilitate intelligence about threat actions in response to interdiction.

b. Conducting battle damage assessment, munitions effects assessment, and re-attack recommendations for each interdiction mission.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. The staff, led by the intelligence cell, provided intelligence to support interdiction operations:			
a. Conducted intelligence preparation of the operational environment.			
b. Provided intelligence support to develop targeting options and priorities for interdiction.			
c. Provided accurate and timely intelligence about threat lines of communication, tactical dispositions, capabilities, and estimated intents.			
2. The staff, led by the plans cell, conducted planning for interdiction operations:			
a. Tailored interdiction operations to the situation and the commander's overall strategy.			
b. Focused operations plans on the commander's desired effects and objectives.			
c. Structured interdiction assets to ensure diverse component capabilities, operations, and forces achieved desired effects more effectively and efficiently.			
d. Synchronized interdiction with maneuver and other operations to ensure unity of effort.			
e. Planned a connected series of interdiction missions to obtain objectives.			
f. Conducted centralized planning and decentralized execution.			
3. The staff, led by the fires cell, conducted interdiction targeting:			
a. Selected targets:			
(1) Organized a Joint Targeting Coordinating Board (JTCB) to accomplish broad targeting oversight functions, if applicable.			
(2) Included appropriate component representation at all levels on the JTCB.			
(3) Established a timely feedback process for component commanders to assist each other's target validation efforts.			
(4) Communicated revisions about anticipated targeting for interdiction operations through liaison elements.			
(5) Identified interdiction targets and prioritized them in relation to their importance in achieving unit objectives.			
(6) Prioritized and aggressively attacked high payoff target, high value target, and interdiction target sets.			
(7) Verified target selection satisfied interdiction objectives of divert, disrupt, delay and destroy threat surface potential.			
(8) Verified accurate and timely intelligence were used to aid in target selection.			
(9) Established procedures for subordinate commanders to identify interdiction targets that could affect planned or ongoing maneuvers within their boundaries.			
b. Determined means of attack:			
(1) Matched the correct weapons and systems to interdict targets.			
(2) Chose the most effective means of attack given existing conditions.			
c. Determined desired effects:			
(1) Coordinated the targeting process to link subordinate interdiction operations to campaign objectives.			
(2) Executed a connected series of missions and attacks on targets to produce desired results over time.			
(3) Verified stated objectives included threat forces or materials to be diverted, disrupted, delayed, destroyed or neutralized.			
d. Determined time and place of attacks:			
(1) Established procedures subordinate commanders could use to specifically identify interdiction targets that could affect planned or ongoing maneuver within their boundaries, and which they were unable to attack with organic assets.			

(2) Coordinated the timing, sequencing and place of attack within relevant components to achieved unity of effort and supported the overall maneuver plan.			
4. The staff, led by the operations and fires cells, executed interdiction operations:			
a. Diverted the threat away from areas that were most useful to him, and toward areas that advantageous to friendly forces.			
b. Disrupted threat operations to reduce their capability to achieve their goals.			
c. Delayed threat forces from achieving their critical goals, providing advantages to friendly force options.			
d. Destroyed the threat forces, material, and warfighting capabilities.			
e. Employed both permissive and restrictive fire support coordination measures to facilitate attacking targets, and provided safe areas to protect people, materials, critical infrastructure, and special sites.			
f. Used fire support coordination lines to address areas that might have different rules of engagement.			
g. Maintained sustained, persistent pressure on interdiction targets, sufficient to impede efforts to replace or repair affected assets.			
h. Verified interdiction execution were done in close coordination with appropriate elements of the force.			
i. Re-attacked interdiction targets as necessary to achieve desired effects.			
5. The staff assessed interdiction operations:			
a. Conducted both pre- and post-interdiction target reconnaissance to assess the effectiveness of interdiction operations, to permit timely re-targeting as appropriate, and to facilitate intelligence about threat actions in response to interdiction.			
b. Conducted battle damage assessment, munitions effects assessment, and re-attack recommendations for each interdiction mission.			

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES EVALUATED							
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES GO							
TRAINING STATUS GO/NO-GO							

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP: Sometimes

MOPP Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-9-5000	Execute the Operations Process (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5200	Assess Operational Situation (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5390	Prepare Campaign and Related Plans and Orders (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5570	Conduct Joint Force Staff Operations (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-9-2250	Collect Target Information (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-2424	Provide Target Information for the Joint Operational Area (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-3100	Conduct Joint Force Targeting (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-3200	Attack Operational Targets (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	150-718-5111	Participate in the Military Decision Making Process	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5112	Participate in Mission Analysis	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5130	Assess The Current Situation (Battalion - Corps)	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5131	Assist the Commander in Executing Tactical Operations	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5144	Prepare a Running Estimate	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill Task(s): None

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 equipment 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 FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET 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, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination. .