

551-88U-3435  
Identify Rail Requirements in a Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, and Multinational Environment (JIIM)  
Status: Approved

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**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 Transportation School, Fort Lee, VA foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

**Conditions:** Assigned as a Railway Specialist Advisor, given an operation order/plan, a completed risk assessment, and safety briefing, day or night, in all weather conditions, in an operational environment. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

**Standards:** Identify the participants, systems, processes and phases of the Joint Deployment Process with 100% accuracy IAW Joint Deployment Process regulatory guidance.

**Special Conditions:** None

**Safety Risk:** Low

**MOPP 4:** Sometimes

**Task Statements**

**Cue:** Your team is tasked with advising a COCOM/Local Nationals. You have been tasked with identifying the rail requirements in a JIIM environment.

**DANGER**

None

**WARNING**

None

**CAUTION**

None

**Remarks:** None

**Notes:** None

## Performance Steps

1. Identify the command relationships in the Joint Deployment Process.

a. President and Secretary of Defense have the ultimate authority and responsibility for our National Defense and the constitutional authority to employ military action of our Armed Forces.

b. The Chairman of the Joints Chief of Staff (CJCS) assigned explicit supervisory and joint operation planning responsibilities.

c. There are nine U.S. Combatant Commands that fall under the Unified Command Plan (UCP): The five Geographical and four Functional Combatant Commands operate in conjunction with other agencies, to shape the international security environment in ways favorable to US interests.

(1) Geographical Combatant Commands

(a) US Northern Command

(b) US Southern Command

(c) US Pacific Command

(d) US European Command

(e) US Central Command

(2) Functional Combatant Commands

(a) US Transportation Command

(b) US Special Operations Command

(c) US Strategic Command

(d) US Joint Forces Command

2. Identify the four (4) phases of the Joint Deployment Process (JDP)

a. Phase I - Predeployment Activities. Predeployment activities are those actions taken at home station or point of origin to prepare individuals, units, and materiel for deployment. The six functional areas in Phase I are: Analyze Mission, Structure Forces, Validate Deployment Data, Prepare the Force, Schedule Movement, and Assemble and Marshal Forces. 30 September 2003 JDS-M2 Joint Deployment Seminar Joint Deployment Process 2-4.

b. Phase II - Movement to and Activities at Port of Embarkation (POE). Under the single port management concept of operations, the United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) is responsible for management of common-user ports of embarkation and debarkation. There is one functional area of Phase II: Conduct POE Operations.

c. Phase III - Movement to Port of Debarkation (POD). Movement to PODs can be conducted using common-user and organic or assigned/attached lift assets. Movement to PODs on strategic lift is planned and executed by USTRANSCOM.

d. Phase IV - Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (JRSOI). JRSOI is the responsibility of the supported combatant commander. JRSOI is the critical link between the Joint Task Force's (JTF's) deployment and employment to execute the mission. JRSOI planning is focused on the rapid integration of deploying units to make them functioning and contributing members of JTF as quickly as possible. The six functional areas of Phase IV are: Conduct POD Operations, Prepare the Force, Assemble & Marshal Forces, Onward Movement, Conduct Tactical Assembly Area (TAA) Operations, Complete Force Integration.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

**Evaluation Guidance:** Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If any performance measure is failed, tell the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

**Evaluation Preparation:** Ensure that all materials required to perform the task are available. Tell the Soldier that he/she will be evaluated on identifying rail requirements in a joint, interagency, intergovernmental and multinational environment (JIIM).

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Identified the command relationships in the Joint Deployment Process.			
2. Identified the four (4) phases of the Joint Deployment Process (JDP).			

**Supporting Reference(s):**

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	ADP 3-0	Operations	Yes	No
	JP 3-0	Joint Operations	Yes	Yes
	JP 3-08	Interorganizational Cooperation	Yes	No
	JP 3-16	Multinational Operations	Yes	No
	JP 4-0	Joint Logistics	Yes	No
	JP 4-08	Logistic Support of Multinational Operations	Yes	No
	JP 5-0	Joint Planning	Yes	No

**TADSS :** None**Equipment Items (LIN):** None**Materiel Items (NSN) :**

Step ID	NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
	7025-01-248-4317		Computer Desktop: PC AT-99	1

**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.

AR 200-1 delineates TRADOC responsibilities to integrate environmental requirements across DTLOMPF and ensure all training procedures, training manuals, and training doctrine includes sound environmental practices and considerations. The Army's environmental vision is to be a national leader in environmental and natural resource stewardship for present and future generations as an integral part of all Army missions. Environmental protection is never completed. Continuously be alert to ways to protect our environment and reduce waste. This individual task meets this standard.

Leaders must ensure that their unit has an active and strong environmental program. They must understand the laws and know what actions to take. Leaders bring focus, direction, and commitment to environmental protection. Commanding officers should ensure the following environmental programs are in place and are being maintained:

- Hazardous materials program.
- Hazardous waste program.
- Hazardous communications program.
- Pollution prevention and hazardous waste minimization recycling program.
- Spill prevention and response plan program.

**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.

All operations will be performed to protect and preserve Army personnel and property against accidental loss. Procedures will provide for public safety incidental to Army operations and activities and safe and healthful workplaces, procedures, and equipment. Observe all safety and/or environment precautions regarding electricity, cable, and lines. Provide ventilation for exhaust fumes during equipment operation and use hearing protection when required IAW AR 385-10, the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the CAA amendments, and the OSHA Hazard Communication standard.

Accidents are an unacceptable impediment to Army missions, readiness, morale, and resources. Decision makers at every level will employ risk management approaches to effectively preclude unacceptable risk to the safety of personnel and property affiliated with this task.

- (a) Take personal responsibility.
- (b) Practice safe operations.
- (c) Recognize unsafe acts and conditions.
- (d) Take action to prevent accidents.
- (e) Report unsafe acts and conditions.
- (f) Work as a team.

**Prerequisite Individual Tasks :** None

**Supporting Individual Tasks** : None

**Supported Individual Tasks** : None

**Supported Collective Tasks** : None

**Knowledges** : None

**Skills** : None

**ICTL Data** : None