

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

14 May 2020

Effective Date: 17 Aug 2020

Task Number: 71-JNT-4100

Task Title: Coordinate Logistics Support

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Destruction Notice: None

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):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	CJCSM 3130.03	Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) Planning Formats and Guidance	Yes	No	
	FM 4-0	Sustainment Operations	Yes	No	
	JP 4-0	Joint Logistics	Yes	Yes	
	JP 4-09	Distribution Operations	Yes	No	
	JP 5-0	Joint Planning	Yes	No	

Conditions: The joint force receives an order while conducting operations in a joint operations area (JOA), or receives a prepare-to-deploy order that establishes it as a joint force headquarters. The commander issues guidance on coordinating logistics support in a dynamic and complex operational environment (OE), with hybrid threats, contesting joint force objectives in all five domains (air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace), the information environment (IE), the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), and throughout operations, to shape, prevent, and prevail in large scale combat operations, and consolidate gains to achieve mission objectives. All eight operational variables of PMESII-PT are present. The order from higher headquarters includes all applicable overlays, graphics, JOA boundaries, control measures, and criteria for subsequent operational actions. All necessary personnel from the forces joint manning document (JMD) and equipment from the joint mission essential equipment list (JMEEL) are available. 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 determines the highest training conditions reflected in the Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix are 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: The joint force staff requires access to the following products during the conduct of this task:

- Combatant command (CCMD) campaign plan.
- Guidance for employment of the force (GEF).
- Theater logistics analysis (TLA).
- Theater logistics overview (TLO).
- Joint strategic capabilities plan (JSCP).
- Other guidance issued regarding theater logistics support.

Note 3: For the purpose of this task, the unit may be assigned responsibilities as a joint task force (JTF), joint force land component command (JFLCC), a combined JTF (CJTf), a combined JFLCC (CJFLCC), or similar role.

Note 4: This task assumes the joint force commander (JFC) determines the establishment of a logistics coordination board (LCB) is the most efficient manner of coordinating supply of weapons, munitions, and equipment in the JOA. If the JFC sets up a different construct for managing logistics operations, assess steps for the joint logistics operations center JLOC against that organization/construct.

Environment: Some iterations of this task should be performed with degraded command and control networks, degraded conditions in the EMS, and/or with degraded, denied, and disrupted space operations environment. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The joint force coordinates for all required core logistics of deployment and distribution, supply, maintenance, logistics services, operational contract support (OCS), engineering, and joint health services to enable freedom of action and endurance, extend operational reach, and facilitate conducting decisive operations to seize, retain, or exploit initiative. The joint force coordinates logistics support in accordance with (IAW) JP 4-0

, 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 85% of unit leaders and 80% of military personnel 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: Leader is defined as, the JFC, deputy commander(s), chief of staff (COS), command senior enlisted leader (CSEL), command teams of subordinate general officer and colonel level subordinate commands, J-1, J-2, J-3, J-4, J-5, J-6, J-8, chief of fires, chief of protection, engineer officer, transportation officer, aviation officer, air liaison officer, chemical-biological-radiological-nuclear-and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) officer, personnel recovery officer, unit surgeon, operations research and systems analysis (ORSA), safety officer, and other leaders indicated on the JTF's approved JMD that the JFC deems essential to coordinate logistics.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare		Execute					Assess		
Operational Environment	Training Environment (L/V/C)	Leaders Present at Training/Required	Present at Training/Required	External Eval	Performance Measures	Critical Performance Measures	Leader Performance Measures	Evaluator's Observed Task Proficiency Rating	Commander's Assessment
BDE & Above									
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night	>=85%	>=80%	Yes	>=90%	All	>=90%	T	T
		75-84%							
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	Day	65-74%	75-79%	No	65-79%	<All	<=79%	P	P
		60-64%	60-74%		51-64%				
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)		<=59%	<=59%		<=50%			U	U

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 joint force receives a mission or derives a mission to coordinate logistics support.

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

GO	NO-GO	N/A
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Plan

- * 1. The commander establishes priorities for coordinating logistics by:
 - * a. Providing clear and concise planning guidance to develop logistics portion of sustainment concept of support.
 - * b. Ensuring logistics support is in accordance with existing legal authorities.
 - * c. Prioritizing limited resources to support the operation and accomplish the mission.
 - * d. Conducting risk assessment to identify possible hazards relating to coordinating logistics in the given OE and develops control measures to minimize the hazards.
 - * e. Establishing commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) including logistics and lines of communication (LOCs).
- 2. The staff, led by the COS, plans to coordinate logistics support.

Note: Logistics planning indirectly focuses on the enemy but more specifically on sustaining friendly forces to the degree the joint force as a whole accomplishes the desired end state.

- a. Conducts the operations planning process to determine logistics requirements.
- b. Determines which principles of sustainment have priority for the current operation which is essential to establish effective support.
- c. Establishes the schedule for the operation.
- d. Directs the establishment of a joint logistics operations center (JLOC) in order to monitor and control the execution of logistics in support of on-going operations.

- 3. The staff, led by the J-3, publishes a warning order.
- 4. The staff, led by the J-2:
 - a. Conducts intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) specific to coordinating logistics.
 - (1) Evaluate military aspects of terrain.
 - (2) Evaluate weather effects.
 - (3) Evaluate civil considerations.
 - (4) Develop threat capabilities including improvised explosive devices or enemy forces attacking the friendly rear areas.

- (5) Develop threat models.
- (6) Develop high value target list.
- (7) Develop an event template and matrix.
- b. Provides information on the OE to include:
 - (1) Threat incidents that affect force protection.
 - (2) Potential terrorist acts against U.S. forces, HN, and UAPs.
 - (3) Identification of weapons of mass destruction.
 - (4) Support to suppression of threat air defense operations.
 - (5) Changes to threat courses of action.
 - (6) Civil considerations.
- c. Develops the initial intelligence estimate.
- d. Identifies the enemy's center of gravity and how friendly logistics operations will affect the center.
- e. Coordinates with the J-3 to produce a synchronized and integrated information collection plan focused on answering CCIRs and other information requirements.

+ 5. The staff, led by the J-4, develops a logistics plan to support operations.
 Note: The supporting distribution management center (DMC) chief or support operations section (SPO) will be integral in logistics planning and execution.

- a. Plans based on the estimated supported mission logistics requirements.
 - (1) Sustainment planners build multiple task organizations from a preloaded list of units and equipment or from custom built units that are generated or imported.
 - (2) Uses the latest approved planning rates and force structures.
 - (3) Determines the logistics supply requirements which can be viewed by the entire operation, each phase of the operation, each task organization, each unit, or each unit's equipment.
 - (4) Establishes logistics information for the common operational picture (COP).
- + b. Develops logistics planning considerations depending on mission for:
 - (1) Conducting offensive tasks.
 - (a) Plans for increased requirements and demands on sustainment.
 - (b) Develops logistics estimates for quantity and types of support required.
 - (c) Coordinates throughput distribution and preplanned and preconfigured packages of essential items to help maintain offensive momentum and tempo.
 - (d) Evaluates the unit's basic load to determine its adequacy to support the operation.

- (e) Determines the supplies required for likely contingencies.
- (f) Determines cross-loading supplies required by the situation to prevent all of one type of supply from being destroyed by the loss of a single system.
- (g) Coordinates with the J-3 to recommend a priority of support.
- (h) Positions logistics units in close proximity to operations to reduce response times.

- (2) Conducting defensive tasks.
 - (a) Positions assets so they can support the forces in the defense and survive.
 - (b) Plans for increased quantities of ammunition and decreased quantities of fuel, which characterize most defensive operations.
 - (c) Closely coordinates and controls movement of supplies, replenishments, and troops within the JOA.
 - (d) Plans to pre-position supply stocks, particularly ammunition and barrier materials, in the battle positions of defending forces.
- (3) Conducting stability tasks.

- (UAPs) (a) Supports civil security by coordinating with host nation (HN) and unified action partners those services.
 - (b) Restores essential services by developing HN capacity to operate, maintain, and improve those services.
 - (c) Supports infrastructure development by:
 - Generating employment opportunities.
 - Infusing monetary resources into the local economy.
 - Stimulating market activity.
 - Fostering recovery through economic development.
 - Supporting the restoration of physical infrastructure.

- (4) Conducting defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) tasks.
 - (a) Provide support for natural or man-made disasters.
 - (b) Provide support for CBRNE incidents.
 - (c) Provide support for civilian law enforcement agencies.
 - (d) Provide other designated support.

+ c. Conducts, along with the J-2, sustainment preparation of the OE considering the following factors:

- (1) Determining infrastructure, environmental factors, or resources available to support operations.
- (2) Identifying information on climate, terrain, and other natural resources in the JOA to determine when and what types of logistics are needed.

Note: For example: hydrology information determines the need for such things as early deployment of well-digging assets and water production and distribution units.

- (3) Identifying availability of supplies and services in the JOA to include but not limited to:
 - Subsistence items.
 - Bulk petroleum.
 - Barrier materials.
 - Bath and laundry.
 - Sanitation services.
 - Water purification.
- (4) Determining, along with the engineer officer, facilities available within the JOA:
 - Warehousing.
 - Cold-storage facilities.
 - Production and manufacturing plants.
 - Reservoirs.
 - Administrative facilities.
 - Hospitals.
 - Sanitation capabilities.
 - Hotels.
- (5) Identifying, along with the transportation officer, transportation requirements and assets within the JOA:
 - Road and rail networks.
 - Inland waterways.
 - Airfields.
 - Truck availability.
 - Bridges.
 - Ports.
 - Cargo handlers.
 - Petroleum pipelines.
 - Materials handling equipment.
 - Traffic flow.
 - Choke points.
 - Control problems.
- (6) Identifying availability of HN and UAPs logistics capabilities.

- (7) Determining HN general skills such as:
 - Translators.
 - Truck drivers.
 - Mechanics.
 - Laborers.
- d. Reviews the principles of sustainment.
 - (1) Integrates all sustainment elements within operations to assure unity of command and effort.

- i. Develops critical asset list (CAL)/defended asset list (DAL).
 - j. Conducts critical site security.
 - k. Conducts rear area security.
 - l. Controls displaced civilians.
 - m. Provides protection portions of the order.
- + 10. The staff, led by the J-3, publishes an order containing:
- Paragraph 4 addressing administration and logistics.
 - Corresponding annex F the concept of sustainment covering all applicable classes of supply, creating distribution, transportation, OCS, and disposition plans.
 - Logistics running estimate.
 - Concept of support.

Prepare

11. The staff, led by the COS, prepares to coordinate logistics support.
- a. Establishes liaisons with HN and UAPs to maintain mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action.
 - b. Conducts rehearsals of the assigned tactical tasks and integrates the timing and contribution of each warfighting function.
 - (1) Rehearse the most important event first (and the logistical support needed).
 - (2) Rehearse movement and fires that place the unit in a position of advantage.
 - (3) Integrate road/route clearing operations.
 - (4) Rehearse reorganization of units and logistical support they will need to continue the operation.
 - (5) Rehearse medical (of unit personnel) and maintenance (of unit equipment) evacuation.
 - c. Initializes movement as required.
 - d. Directs the establishment of a logistics coordination board (LCB) to provide:
 - Logistics oversight functions.
 - Coordinates logistics information.
 - Provides logistics guidance.
 - Review logistics policies and procedures.
 - e. Directs the establishment of the joint munitions office (JMO).
 - Works in conjunction with Service components, and subordinate commands.
 - Coordinates with Service acquisition, and materiel commands.
 - Plans, coordinates, and oversees ammunitions support for the joint force.
 - Provides readiness reports on joint critical munitions.
 - Identifies the munitions requirements for the joint force.
 - f. Directs the establishment of a Joint Petroleum Office (JPO):
 - Works in conjunction with Service components and subordinate commands.
 - Coordinates with Service acquisition and materiel commands.
 - Plans, coordinates, and oversees petroleum support for the joint force.
 - Identifies the petroleum requirements for the joint force.
- + 12. The staff, led by the J-4, prepares coordinating logistics to support maneuver units:
- a. Ensures effective use and acquisition of resources, and to provide consistent, accurate flow of information, coordination, advice, and assistance.
 - b. Negotiates HN support and contracting agreements to enhance the development and cooperative solidarity of the HN and UAPs also provides infrastructure compensation should a requirement arise.
 - c. Rehearses supply, movement, and communication plan.
 - d. Continues to collect information on routes and objectives determining the affect on logistical support.
 - e. Coordinates with HN assets, maneuver units, and anyone else the sustainment units may encounter during the operation.
 - f. Coordinates pre-positioned stocks to ensure accountability, storage, maintenance, and transfer (issue and receipt) of all equipment and stocks intended to provide support essential to sustain operations.
 - g. The supporting DMC Chief or SPO estimates the all required core logistics of deployment and distribution, supply, maintenance, logistics services, OCS, engineering, and joint health services required to conduct operations by:
 - (1) Coordinating with the J-3 to recommend a priority of support.
 - (2) Positioning weapons, munitions, and equipment in closest proximity to operations to reduce response times for support.
 - (3) Evaluating alternative methods for delivering logistics in emergency situations.
 - (4) Maintaining lengthened LOCs.
 - (5) Coordinating centralized control of movements and replenishment of weapons supply and equipment.
 - (a) Coordinating movement plans according to the commander’s priority of support.
 - (b) Tracking distribution to ensure delivery of essential support.
 - (c) Protecting logistics units and stocks during retrograde operations.
 - (6) Identifying the increased consumption of supplies.
 - (7) Integrating with HN and UAPs as needed by:
 - (a) Determining foreign humanitarian assistance requirements.
 - (b) Coordinating with local civil authorities.

- (c) Identifying locally contracted services and materials.
- h. Refining the logistics running estimate and concept of support by:
 - (1) Identifying environmental factors in the JOA that affect the coordination of the supply of weapons, munitions, and equipment.
 - (2) Analyzing estimated mission requirements for all required core logistics of deployment and distribution, supply, maintenance, logistics services, OCS, engineering, and joint health services.
- 13. The staff, led by the J-3:
 - a. Refines the plan considering:
 - Current situational updates.
 - Deficiencies discovered during rehearsals.
 - Information gained from reconnaissance.
 - Information collection.
 - b. Updates and disseminates the COP.
 - c. Directs task organization to delineate command and supporting relationships for logistics units.
 - d. Establishes control measures such as boundaries and main supply routes to provide essential coordination and deconfliction between units.
 - e. Maintains the current operations estimate.
 - f. Controls units and activities during operations.
- 14. The staff, led by the J-2:
 - a. Updates the IPB and intelligence running estimate.
 - b. Answers all requests for information.
 - c. Sets up to answer the CCIRs and other information requirements.
 - d. Directs collection assets to support changing requirements.
 - e. Ensures proper use of information and intelligence.
 - f. Identifies threat efforts at deception and denial.
 - g. Submits requests for information (RFI) to the next higher headquarters to obtain intelligence information that currently-available information collection assets cannot collect.
 - h. Integrates both internal and external information and intelligence gathering assets.
 - i. Updates the center of gravity assessment and determines how logistics support activities can affect it.
 - j. Conducts information collection to answer CCIRs.
 - k. Integrates enemy reactions to friendly maneuver.
- 15. The staff, led by the J-6, ensures the DODIN is established throughout the JOA.
- 16. The staff, led by the chief of protection:
 - a. Coordinates with liaisons.
 - b. Conducts rehearsals primarily with quick reaction forces on LOCs.
 - c. Conducts plans-to-operations transitions.
 - d. Initiates security operations.
 - e. Builds partnerships and teams to protect logistics routes.
 - f. Conducts critical site security.
 - g. Conducts rear area security.
 - h. Coordinates displaced civilian's procedures with Department of State.
 - i. Implements risk management controls to minimize the threat of hazards.

Execute

- + 17. The staff, led by the J-4:
 - a. Executes, in coordination with the Joint Deployment and Distribution Operations Center, a distribution system consisting of:
 - Road and rail networks.
 - Inland waterways.
 - Airfields.
 - Facilities.
 - Installations.
 - Methods.
 - (1) Coordinating transportation management and movement control, warehousing, inventory control, materiel handling, packaging, data processing, and accountability.
 - (2) Developing a distribution plan to ensure movement of weapons, munitions, and equipment in the JOA.
 - b. Designs procedures to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel between point of receipt into the military system and point of issue to using activities and units.
 - c. Conducts in-transit visibility.
 - (1) Updates supply rates.
 - (2) Monitors distribution performance.
 - d. Develops an in-theater reconstitution capability to restore degraded units to combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources.
 - e. Positions support assets.
 - f. Synchronizes with staff to ensure maximum freedom of action.

- g. Reviews priority of support.
- + h. Coordinates logistics operations focusing on:

- (1) Offensive tasks.
 - (a) Delivers all classes of supply to units.
 - (b) Coordinates terrain management to prevent multiple units from occupying the same space.
 - (c) Executes the priority of support.
 - (d) Establishes medical evacuation.

Note: If increased casualty rates overwhelm medical resources, nonmedical transportation assets may be needed for evacuation.

- (e) Establishes movement control measures on main supply routes or alternate supply routes, and regulate movement on lines of communication (LOC) to prevent conflict and congestion.
- (f) Establishes ground and aerial delivery to accommodate the distribution essential support.
- (g) Positions logistics units as close to operations as possible to reduce times for critical support (field maintenance assets move as far forward as consistent with the tactical situation to repair inoperable and damaged equipment and to return it to battle as quickly as possible).

- (2) Defensive tasks.
 - (a) Controls, coordinates, and monitors movements of material and troops within the JOA.
 - (b) Maintains a balance between terrain management, movement planning, and traffic circulation control priorities.
 - (c) Manages supply usage and pushes supplies to designated collection points for unit retrieval.
 - (d) Establishes medical support within supporting distance of maneuver forces, not impeding with ongoing combat operations.
 - (e) Provides maintenance support as far forward as possible at maintenance collection points to reduce the need to evacuate equipment.
 - (f) Verifies that multifunctional forward logistics elements contain the maximum variety of maintenance personnel with appropriate equipment, such as repair sets, kits, and outfits to rapidly repair weapon systems.

- (3) Stability tasks.
 - (a) Provides support to U.S. forces, multinational forces, and other UAPs.
 - (b) Integrates with governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations.
 - (c) Restores essential civil services as defined in terms of immediate humanitarian needs (such as providing food, water, shelter, and medical support) necessary to sustain the population until local civil services are restored.
 - (d) Restores essential services by developing HN capacity to operate, maintain, and improve those services.
 - (e) Provides support to dislocated civilians and demining operations.
 - (f) Conducts OCS to support economic stabilization and infrastructure development, especially at the local level.

- (4) Defense support of civil authority tasks.
 - (a) Provides logistical capabilities necessary to respond to requests for assistance from civil authorities.
 - (b) Provides logistical support to the responding Department of Defense (DOD) forces.
 - (c) Provides self-sustaining units during any civil support operations.

Note: Individuals should deploy with sufficient basic sustainment commodities (food, water, and fuel) to be self-sufficient for the initial phase of operations, usually 72 hours.

- (d) Coordinates resupply of joint force units through their higher headquarters tasked to coordinate, synchronize, and execute the resupply mission.
- (e) National Guard forces continue to be supported through their state's military infrastructure, primarily through the state's joint force headquarters.

- i. Integrates information from the:
 - (1) The LCB which will suggest:
 - (a) Adjusting priorities as the operation progresses.
 - (b) Collecting data to develop a COP of the supply of weapons, munitions, and equipment.
 - (c) Synchronizing emerging situations, changing requirements, and responses to unanticipated events.
 - (2) The JCM which will suggest:
 - (a) Adjusting delivery based upon mission requirements.
 - (b) Adjusting capacity for sustainment units.
 - (c) Monitoring controlled supply rate for critical munitions.

- j. Updating the logistics running estimate.
- 18. The staff, led by the J-3, ensures logistics are supporting operations.
 - a. Updates staff estimates.
 - b. Maintains COP with accurate logistics information.
- 19. The staff, led by the J-6, maintains the DODIN throughout the JOA.
- 20. The staff, led by the chief of protection, supports logistics by:
 - a. Ensuring protection focus supports the logistical units.

- b. Revising the information for CCIRs derived from protection tasks.
- c. Reviewing changes to graphic control measures and boundaries for the risk to logistics support.
- d. Evaluating the effectiveness of constraints on operations like personnel recovery.
- e. Monitoring the employment of security forces for gaps in protection or unintended patterns.
- f. Evaluating movement coordination and control to protect critical paths.
- g. Monitoring adjacent unit coordination procedures.
- h. Monitoring readiness rates of response forces to protect operations.
- i. Conducting critical site security.
- j. Conducting rear area security.
- * 21. Subordinate commander's conduct brief backs to higher headquarters.
 - a. Updates logistics supply status.
 - b. Request supplies needed prior to execution.

Assess

+* 22. The commander and staff assess operations to determine progress and make adjustments to operations by executing assessment activities:

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Note: There is no single way to conduct an assessment. Every mission and OE has its own challenges, and every commander assimilates information differently, making every assessment plan unique. The following steps can help develop an assessment plan.

- a. Monitor indicators to observe conditions relevant to the current operation.
- b. Evaluate MOPs & MOEs to judge progress toward desired conditions.
- * c. Staff and subordinate commanders identify variances & recommend corrective actions specific to assigned tasks.
- * 23. 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.
- * 24. When time permits and following the operation, the commander leads an after action review to learn from experience and improve future operations.

Task Performance Summary Block										
Training Unit			ITERATION							
			1		2		3		4	
Date of Training per Iteration:										
Day or Night Training:			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, T-, P, P-, U										

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Sometimes

MOPP 4 Statement: None

NVG: Sometimes

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-TA-5133	Adjust Resources, Concept of Operations, or Mission	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-CORP-5137	Manage Sustainment Force Positioning	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-JNT-4000	Provide Operational Sustainment for a Joint Force	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-JNT-4002	Identify Sustainment Requirements for the Joint Task Force	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-JNT-4200	Coordinate the Supply of Fuel	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-JNT-5100	Conduct Joint Operations Processes for Joint Task Force	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-TA-5144	Develop a Running Estimate	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	150-C2-5144	Develop a Running Estimate	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-C2-5200	Conduct Command Post Operations	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5004	Communicate the Commander's Intent	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5112	Conduct Mission Analysis	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5122	Perform a Rehearsal	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5131	Assist the Commander in Executing Operations	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5315	Establish the Common Operational Picture	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-6111	Employ Operations Security Measures	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-7654	Conduct Knowledge Management	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 4.1	Provide Logistics Support
SN 4.6.3	Provide Logistics
SN 4.11.1	Conduct Logistics Processes
SN 4.11.1.1	Manage Logistics

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
71-20	Common Hardware Platform (CHP)	DVC	1
20-101	Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability - Multi-Resolution Federation - Standard Configuration	DVC	1
71-ALOTT	Army Low Overhead Training Toolkit	SIM	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.