

15 March 2017

Leader's Guide to Objective Assessment of Training Proficiency

Informally referred to as the Army's 'Objective-T' initiative, these procedures outline how leaders and units objectively assess and record training proficiency IAW FM 7-0, *Train to Win in a Complex World*. To correctly implement the procedures outlined in this guide, leaders should start with a full understanding of the basic, doctrinal procedures found in FM 7-0. This Leader's Guide supports FM 7-0 and serves as interim instruction to assist leaders in understanding and implementing the objective assessment and recording of training proficiencies.

HQDA G/3/5/7
Department of the Army

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The proponent for the Leader's Guide: Objective Assessment of Training Proficiency is the Department of the Army. The preparing agency is the Training Management Directorate (TMD) within CAC-Training (CAC-T). CAC-T is subordinate to the United States Army Combined Arms Center. TMD is the Army proponent for training management. Send comments through the Army Training Network (ATN) at <https://atn.army.mil> using the "Ask-A-Trainer" feature and using the term "LG to Assessment" in the subject line.

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Foreword

This Leader's Guide provides procedural instructions in support of Army Directive 2016-05 (Building Training Readiness), HQDA EXORD 002-16 (Enable, Resource, Build, Assess, and Sustain Training Readiness), FRAGO 1 to EXORD 002-16, and FRAGO 2 to EXORD 002-16.

The Guide serves as a bridging document for AR 220-1 (Army Unit Status Reporting and Force Registration – Consolidated Policies), AR 350-1 (Army Training and Leader Development), their associated DA PAMs, and FM 7-0. Where there are differences between AR 220-1, AR 350-1, and FM 7-0 and the procedures stated in the Leader's Guide to Objective Assessment of Training Proficiency, the Leader's Guide has predominance. The Leader's Guide provides prescriptive guidance in the interim until these other publications are revised and updated. It applies Army wide unless otherwise stated.

I encourage you to read FM 7-0, Train to Win in a Complex World. As leaders, our responsibility is to properly plan, prepare, execute, and assess training to ensure our Soldiers are prepared for combat. Training readiness informs senior leaders and supports their decisions regarding the distribution of a wide variety of resources, to include time, money, and personnel.

For additional information and supporting documentation please visit the Army Training Network <https://atn.army.mil>. If you have additional questions contact your USR reporting POCs, as well as your chain of command.


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Chapter 1

Introduction to Training Proficiency

This chapter provides an overview and background to the Army's effort to make the evaluation, assessment and recording of training proficiency more objective. This in turn provides the fundamental basics of how units report the foundational components of Training Readiness in the Commanders Unit Status Report.

"Readiness is #1 . . . there is no other #1."

General Mark A. Milley
39th Chief of Staff, United States Army

Introduction

1-1. Training is the cornerstone of readiness. Readiness determines our Nation's ability to fight and win in a complex world. To achieve and maintain a high degree of readiness, the Army trains in the most efficient and effective manner possible. Realistic training with limited time and resources demands commanders focus their unit training efforts to maximize training proficiency. Evaluating, assessing, recording, and reporting unit training proficiency and training readiness requires Army Leaders to have a firm understanding of the training fundamentals established by FM 7-0, *Train to Win in a Complex World*.

1-2. The purpose of this guide is to detail the procedures for Army leaders to objectively and accurately evaluate, assess, record, and report the four Foundational Components of Training Readiness. It applies to all Army readiness reporting units. This guide serves as a baseline and prescriptive tool for unit leaders as they assess unit training proficiency. Where there are differences between AR 220-1, AR 350-1, and FM 7-0 and the procedures stated in the Leader's Guide to Objective Assessment of Training Proficiency, the Leader's Guide has predominance. The Leader's Guide provides prescriptive guidance in the interim until AR 220-1, AR 350-1 and FM 7-0 are revised and updated.

Background

1-3. The Army needs a disciplined and objective linkage between assessing training proficiency and reporting training readiness. This guide addresses objective evaluation criteria to prevent over-weighted subjective task assessments, in order to provide a more complete and accurate report of actual unit capabilities and readiness. This guide addresses effects of over a decade of

unit deployments and persistent combat operations, which contributed to leaders' diminished understanding and employment of sound, fundamental unit driven training doctrine and procedures.

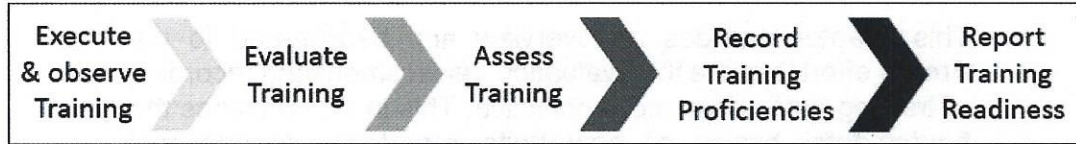


Figure 1-1. Process of assessing Training Proficiency and reporting Training Readiness

Linking Training Proficiencies to Training Readiness

1-4. Units train to achieve and sustain training proficiencies. Proficiencies are directly related to the unit's training readiness as reflected in the T-level rating as defined by AR 220-1. This Leader's Guide provides the metrics and how-to for translating the unit's training proficiencies into the unit's training readiness level.

1-5. Training Proficiencies are the measure of individuals, crews, and units ability to perform their training tasks to standard. For individual and crew tasks, the Army proponent for the task defines the standards and the ratings for measuring task proficiency. For all Army collective tasks, the task's T&EO contains the standards and the proficiency ratings. Select training proficiencies are used for readiness reporting purposes and are outlined in this guide.

1-6. *The T-level Rating is an assessment of the unit's ability to provide the capabilities for which it was designed based upon a composite assessment of the four foundational components of training readiness. Assigned Mission Training (AMT) Level is a reflection of the Commanders assessment of the units training proficiency to provide the capabilities required to accomplish its assigned mission as determined by the Army Tasking Authority.*

Components of Training Readiness

1-7. There are four foundational components of training readiness.

★ a. **Individual, Crew Served, and Platform Proficiency** conducted IAW appropriate doctrinal reference (TRADOC proponent Centers of Excellence promulgate qualification standards by weapon system) with three categories: Individual, Crew Served, and Platform (I/CS/P). 'Qualified' or 'Unqualified' are the training proficiency measures used for the reporting of these proficiencies.

b. **Mission-Essential Task (MET) Proficiency** demonstrated through evaluation of collective task proficiency during training events IAW MET Training and Evaluation Outlines (T&EO).

c. **Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency** demonstrated through evaluation of collective task proficiency under live-fire conditions IAW Training and Evaluation Outlines (T&EO). The Commander two levels above the echelon of measured proficiency determines the collective task(s) that will be performed/evaluated under live-fire conditions. The collective live-fire task(s) are performed during the live-fire gate specified for the unit in Appendix D.

d. **Training Days (T-Days)** The Commander's estimate of the minimum number of continuous training days, unconstrained by resources, required to achieve T1. T-Days is derived from the approved unit training plan (UTP) and refined through commanders' dialogue.

Chapter 2

Evaluating and Assessing Training Proficiency

This chapter provides a description for evaluating and assessing the four foundational components of training readiness: Individual, Crew Served and Platform Proficiency; Mission-Essential Task (MET) Proficiency; Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency, and Training Days (T-Days).

“Training is the cornerstone of readiness – it is the top priority for the total Army.”

General Carl E. Vuono
31st Chief of Staff, United States Army

Introduction

2-1. IAW FM 7-0, Chapter 1. The objective evaluation and assessment of training is measured against approved and published standards. The four components are; Individual, Crew Served, and Platform Proficiency, Mission-Essential Task (MET) Proficiency, Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency, and continuous Training Days to achieve T1 as shown in Figure 2-1.

Metric	Individual, Crew Served, and Platform Proficiency	Mission-Essential Task (MET) Proficiency	Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency	Training Days to Achieve T1
1	≥ 90%	≥ T- in all METs	Unit Live-Fire conducted at appropriate echelon as determined by Live-Fire Gates.	≤ 10 days
2	< 90% to ≥ 80%	≥ T- in 50% or greater of METs (No U)		≤ 35 days
3	< 80% to ≥ 70%	≥ P in 50% or greater of METs (≤ 1 x U)		≤ 90 days
4	< 70%	≤ P- in greater than 50% of METs (or > 1 x U)	Not Live-Fire Proficient	> 90 days

Figure 2-1. The components of training readiness

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Item	Item	Item	Item

SECTION I

Individual, Crew Served, and Platform Proficiency

2-2. This section provides guidance on reporting individual, crew served, and platform weapon system proficiency. Qualification for individual, crew served, and platform is determined IAW the proponent published training circular (TC) for that weapon. Training circulars can be accessed on the Army publishing directorate (APD) website, <http://www.apd.army.mil/>.

2-3. Qualification standards are determined by the weapon system's proponent. Proficiencies are either qualified or not qualified for readiness reporting purposes. Training proficiency for individual, crew served and platform (I/CS/P) weapon system qualification is based on the unit's MTOE equipment systems under the required column. See Appendix C for the I/CS/P Qualification tables.

Metric	Individual, Crew Served, and Platform Proficiency	Mission-Essential Task (MET) Proficiency	Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency	Training Days to Achieve T1
1	≥ 90%	≥ T- in all METs	Unit Live-Fire conducted at appropriate echelon as determined by Live-Fire Gates.	≤ 10 days
2	< 90% to ≥ 80%	≥ T- in 60% or greater of METs (No U)		≤ 25 days
3	< 80% to ≥ 70%	≥ P in 60% or greater of METs (≤ 1 x U)		≤ 90 days
4	< 70%	≤ P- in greater than 60% of METs (or > 1 x U)	Not Live-Fire Proficient	> 90 days

Figure 2-2. The individual, crew served and platform qualification component

Procedures

2-4. Units report only the systems as required by MTOE and listed in Appendix C. Units with more individual, crew served or platform weapon systems on-hand than required by MTOE only report those required by MTOE. A unit with only individual weapons reports individual qualification only. A unit with only individual and crew served weapons reports only individual and crew served qualifications. Pintle-mounted crew served weapons are counted only in their mounted role.

2-5. I/CS/P categories are defined as:

a. **Individual.** Training proficiency for individual weapon qualification is based on the total number of individual weapon types **required** by MTOE (Note: If a Soldier is assigned two individual weapons by MTOE, e.g. M4 Carbine and M203, reporting qualification proficiency on both weapons is required). The Army standard for individual weapon qualification duration is 12 months.

b. **Crew Served.** A weapon **required** by unit MTOE and identified by individual and crew served qualification criteria table (Appendix C) as being assigned to and operated by two or more individuals functioning as a crew.

c. **Platform.** A weapon system operated by a crew and **defined in Appendix C.** Replacement of one or more key individuals within the crew requires re-qualification, this does not apply for aviation platforms.

d. Systems not listed in Appendix C, such as special purpose weapons, non-kinetic systems, and special skill requirements are not captured for T-level reporting purposes at this time.

2-6. Qualification percentages are independently calculated for each of the three categories (Individual, Crew Served, and Platform) IAW the following rules (% = numerator / denominator X 100).

a. Numerator: The number of Soldiers and / or Crews that are **qualified** on the weapon.

b. Denominator: The number of weapons **required** by the MTOE.

c. In general, the overall qualification percentage for companies / troops / batteries (even for separate AA level reporting units) is calculated by averaging separate qualification percentages for I/CS/P (all that apply to the unit). As an example, see Figure 2-3. By exception, platform centric companies / troops / batteries (non HHC) calculate all percentages but report only the platform percentage as the unit's overall I/CS/P percentage. As an example, see Figure 2-4 below. Platform centric units are listed in Table C-4 and include tank / armor companies / troops, attack / reconnaissance companies / troops, field artillery batteries, and ADA batteries.

2-7. In general, AA (units with UICs that end in AA) units above company level calculate their I/CS/P percentage by taking the geometric mean of subordinate company I/CS/P percentages, as illustrated in figure 2-5 below.

2-8. FF (major units with organic subordinate units with UICs ending in AA) units calculate their I/CS/P percentage by taking the geometric mean of their doctrinally aligned AA's I/CS/P proficiency rating, as illustrated in figure 2-6 below.

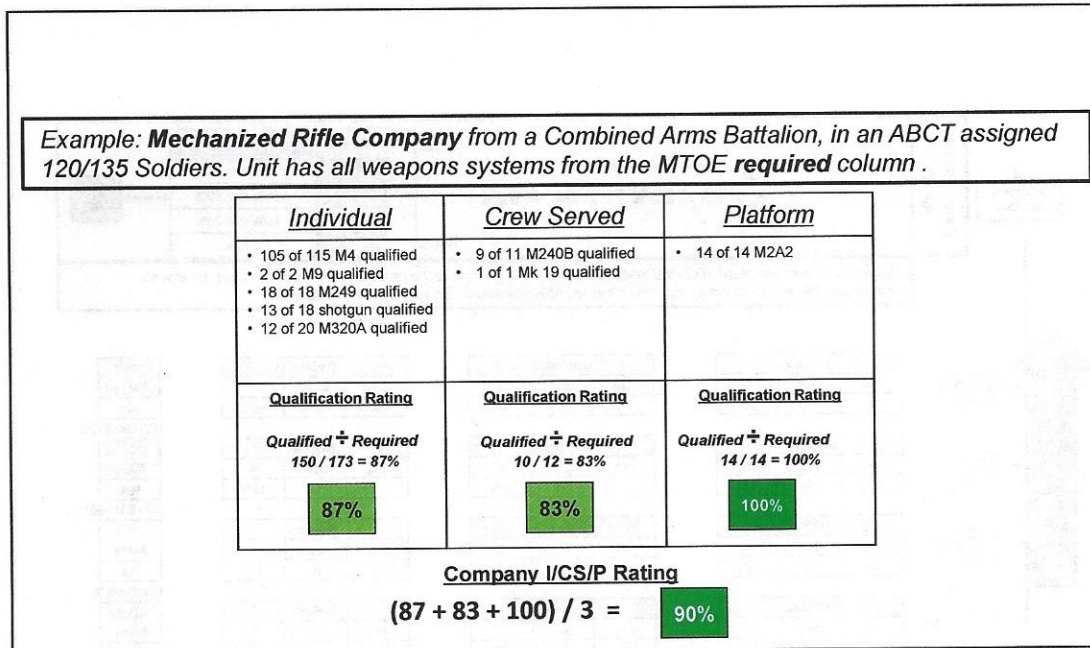


Figure 2-3 Mechanized Rifle Company (I/CS/P = average of Individual, Crew Served, and Platform qualification percentages)

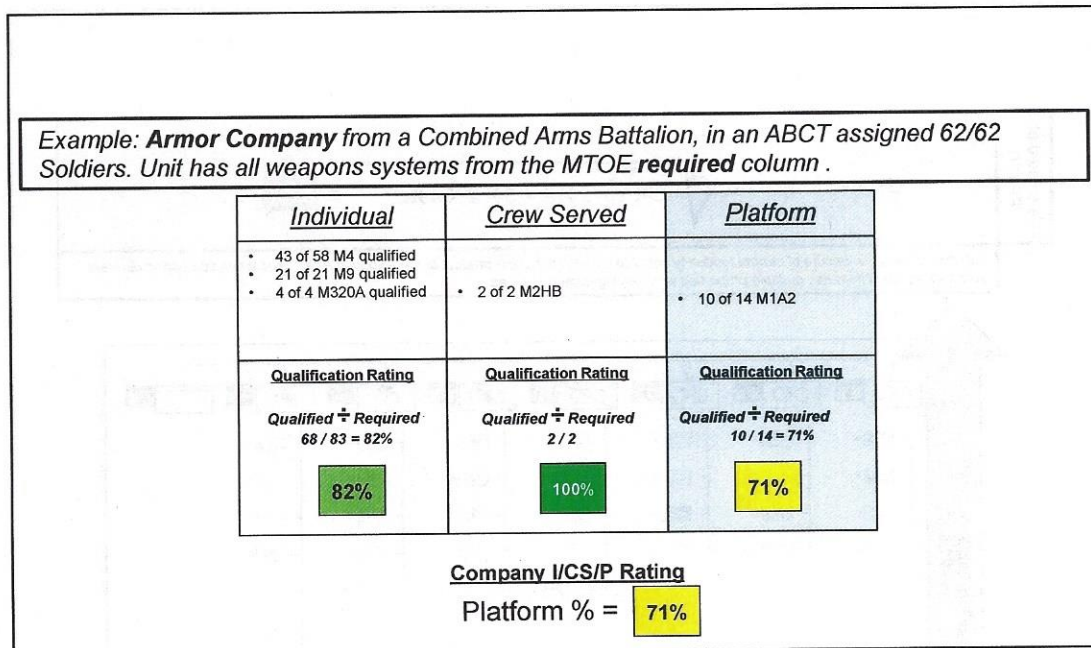


Figure 2-4 Platform Centric Unit (I/CS/P = platform rating)

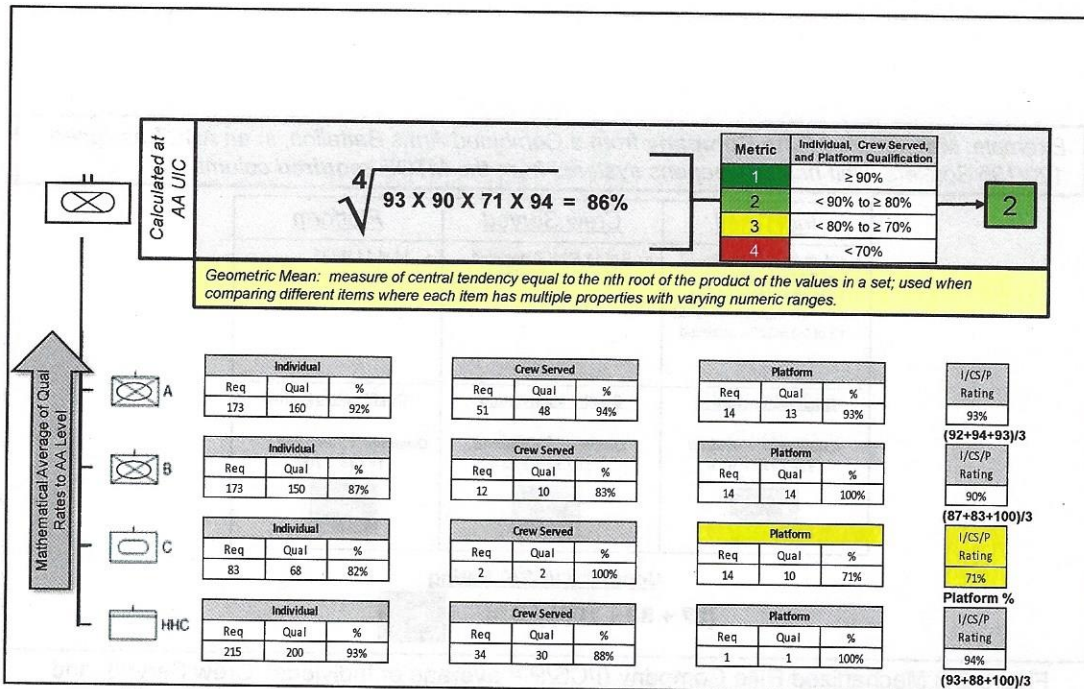


Figure 2-5 Calculation procedure for AA Level unit Combined Arms Battalion
Note: If any Qualification Percentage is 0, enter 1.

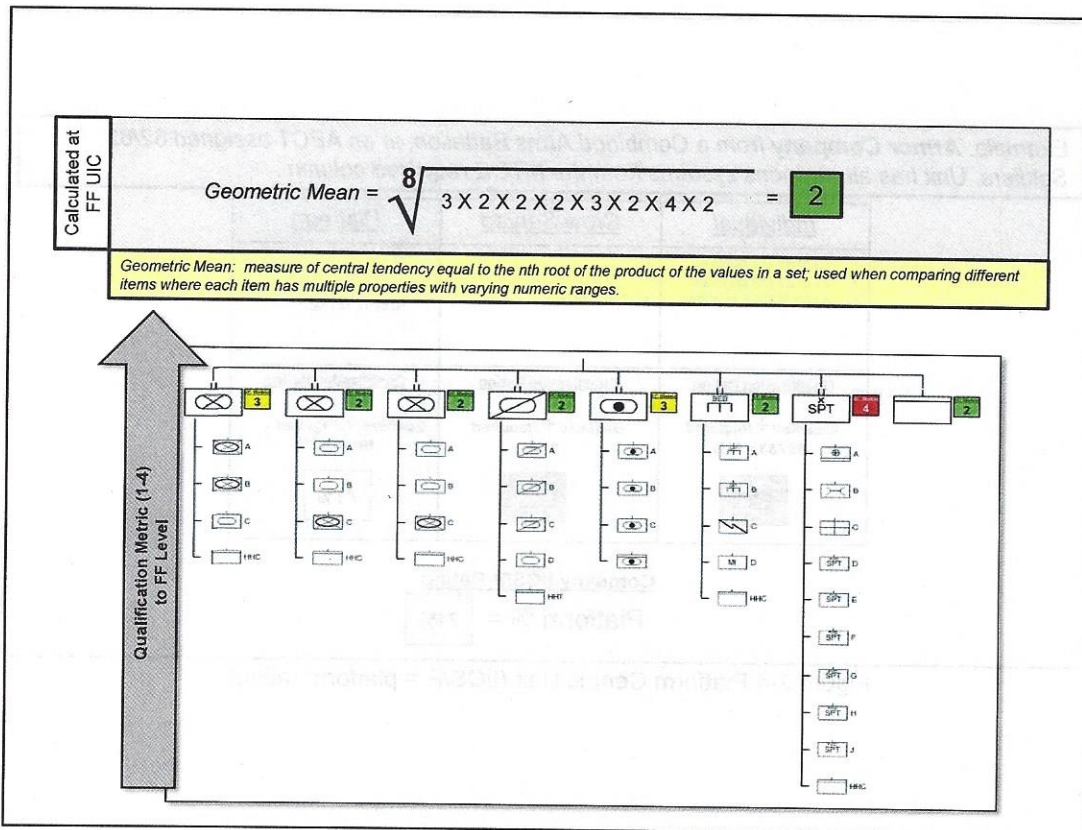


Figure 2-6 Calculation procedure for FF Level unit Brigade Combat Team

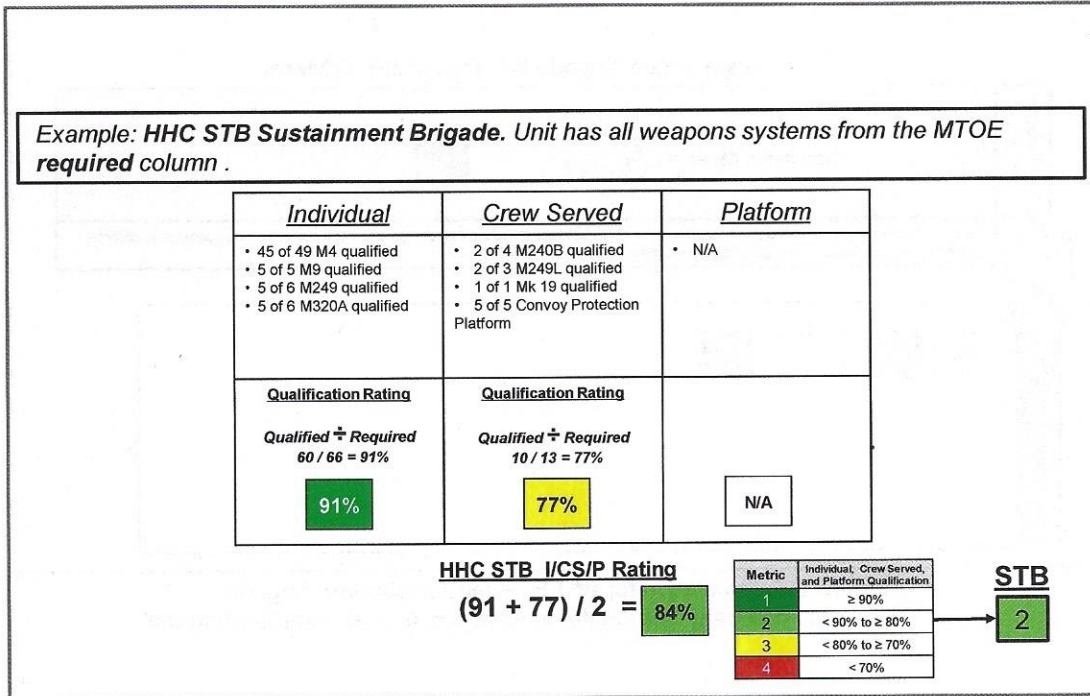


Figure 2-7 HHC and HQ Special Troops Battalion (STB) Sustainment Brigade

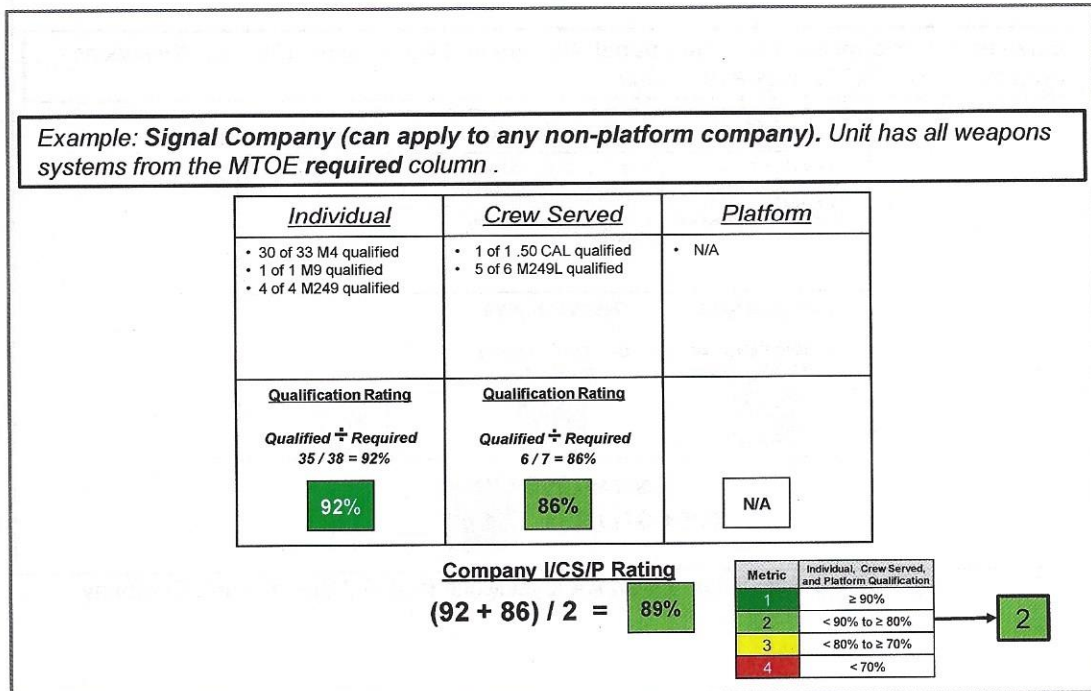


Figure 2-8 Signal Company, Sustainment Brigade

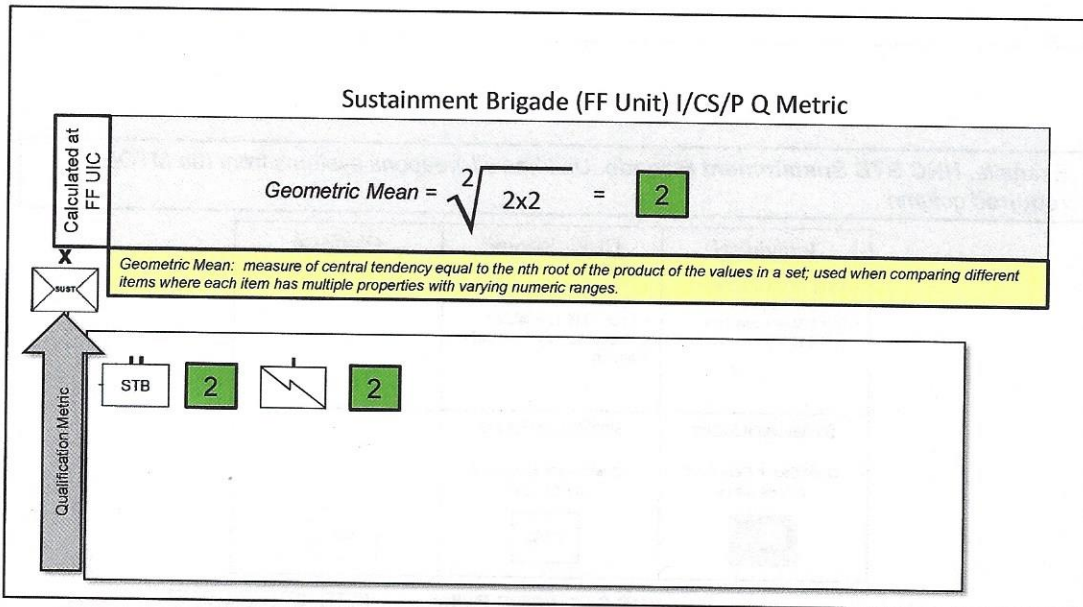


Figure 2-9 Calculation for an FF Level Sustainment Brigade
 Note: The signal company in a Sustainment Brigade is an AA reporting unit.

Example: Functional and Multi-Functional Sustainment Companies. Unit has all weapons systems from the MTOE required column .

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Crew Served</u>	<u>Platform</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 105 of 115 M4 qualified • 10 of 12 M9 qualified • 18 of 18 M249 qualified • 12 of 20 M320A qualified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 of 11 M240B qualified • 11 of 15 M249L qualified • 1 of 1 Mk 19 qualified • 5 of 5 Convoy Protection Platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Qualification Rating</p> <p>Qualified ÷ Required 145 / 165 = 88%</p> <p style="background-color: #90EE90; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">88%</p>	<p>Qualification Rating</p> <p>Qualified ÷ Required 26 / 32 = 81%</p> <p style="background-color: #90EE90; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 10px;">81%</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Company I/CS/P Rating

(88 + 81) / 2 = 85%

Figure 2-10 Calculation for an AA level Multifunctional Sustainment Company

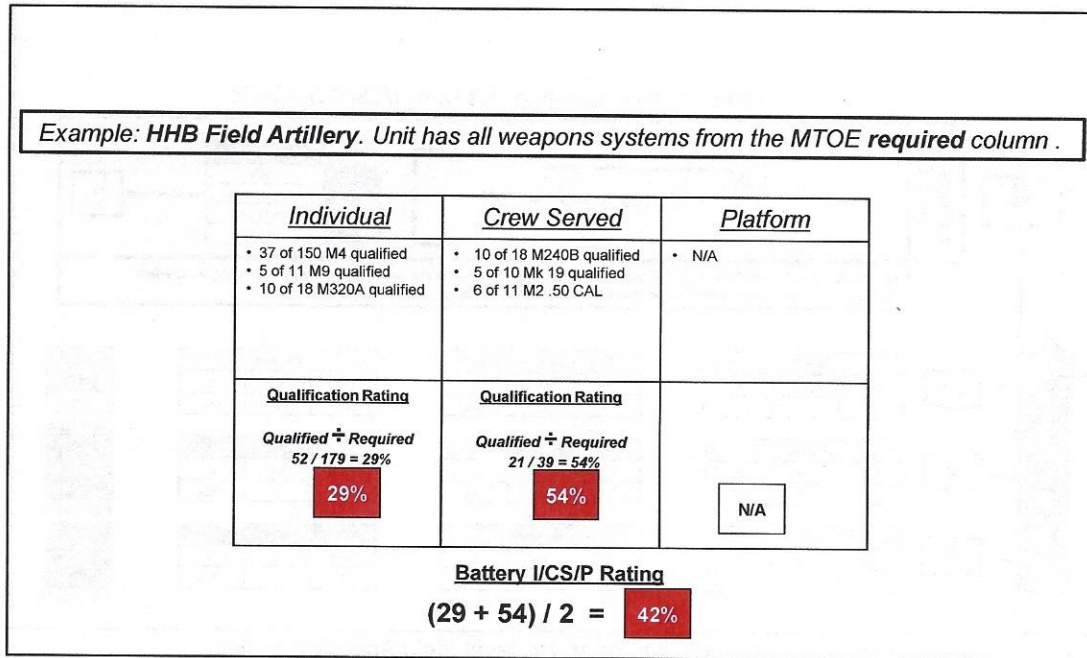


Figure 2-11 Calculation for an AA level Field Artillery HHB

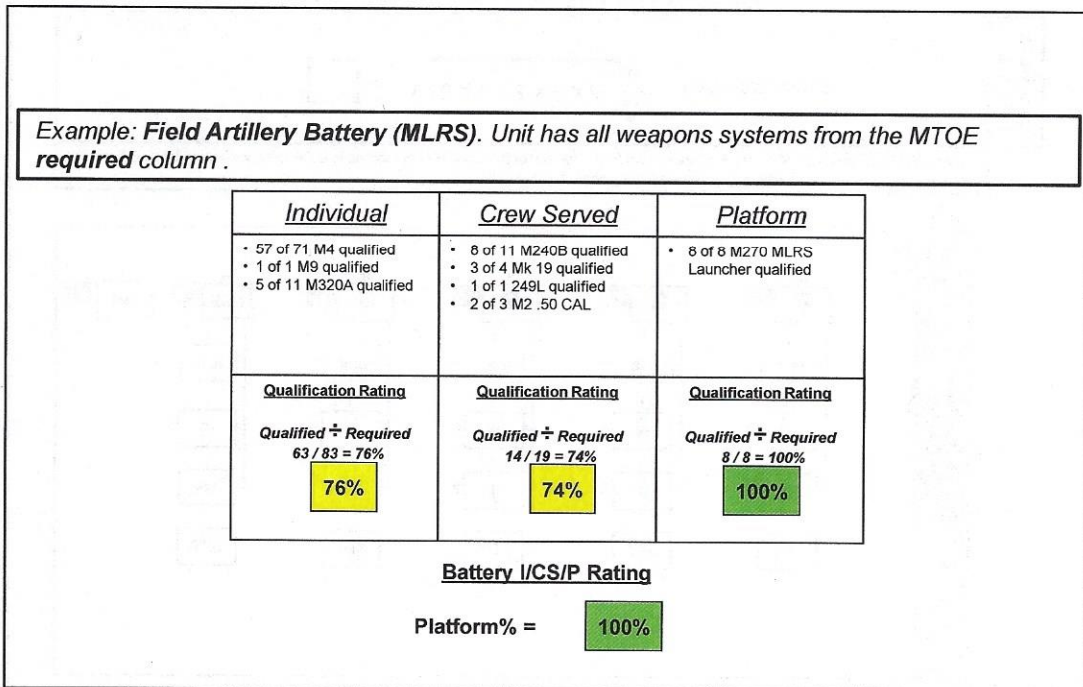


Figure 2-12 Calculation for an AA level Field Artillery Battery

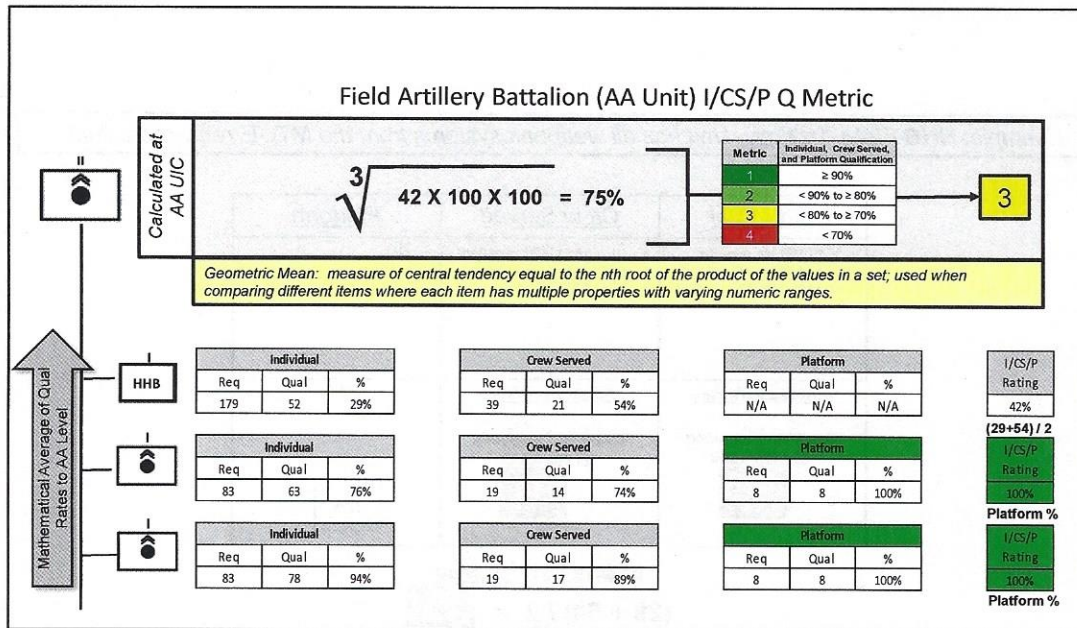
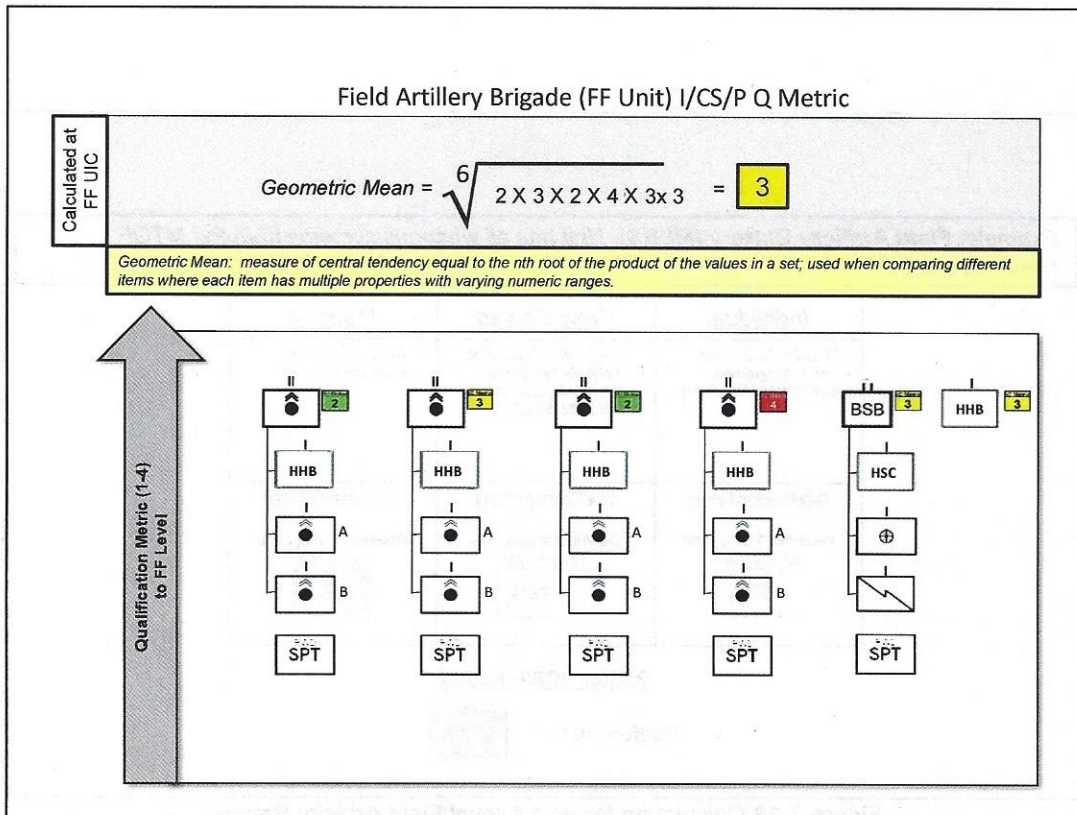


Figure 2-13 Calculation for an AA level Field Artillery Battalion
 Note: If any Qualification Percentage is 0, enter 1.



SECTION II Mission-Essential Task Proficiency

2-9. The Mission-Essential Tasks (METs) are collective tasks evaluated and assessed by commanders at all echelons through bottom-up feedback obtained primarily through the use of training and evaluation outlines (T&EO). T&EOs provide the Army standard for all individual and collective tasks, and are based on the conditions established by the publishing proponents. T&EOs are available in DTMS, CATS, CAR and ATN. The MET proficiency component is determined using the metrics in Figure 2-16 under the MET proficiency column and the commander's assessment of unit proficiency (T, T-, P, P-, U) on tasks in the Mission-Essential Task List (METL). The Commander's proficiency assessment is based primarily on evaluation of unit performance of the MET during collective training using Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix found in FM 7-0 Chapter 3, shown in Figure 2-17 of this guide, and applied to the MET in the T&EO. Figure 2-20 shows how the task criteria matrix is used to evaluate unit MET proficiency.

Metric	Individual, Crew Served, and Platform Proficiency	Mission-Essential Task (MET) Proficiency	Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency	Training Days to Achieve T1
1	≥ 90%	≥ T- in all METs	Unit Live-Fire conducted at appropriate echelon as determined by Live-Fire Gates.	≤ 10 days
2	< 90% to ≥ 80%	≥ T- in 50% or greater of METs (No U)		≤ 35 days
3	< 80% to ≥ 70%	≥ P in 50% or greater of METs (≤ 1 x U)		≤ 90 days
4	< 70%	≤ P- in greater than 50% of METs (or > 1 x U)	Not Live-Fire Proficient	> 90 days

Figure 2-16. The MET proficiency component

2-10. For mission-essential tasks (MET) assessments, there is no requirement to formally record/report a proficiency assessment for each MET's supporting collective tasks. The MET's T&EO stands alone as the approved performance standard for the MET. See supporting collective tasks in Appendix A.

Task Criteria Matrix

2-11. The Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix found in FM 7-0 Chapter 3 and shown in Figure 2-17 in this guide is referred to as the "task criteria matrix" throughout this leaders guide for simplicity. The task criteria matrix is the Army standard evaluation criteria used by commanders to objectively evaluate their unit's collective task training conducted during collective training events. See FM 7-0.

2-12. The task criteria matrix consists of the following fields, allowing the evaluator to capture a more accurate and objective picture of the unit's performance of the collective task: (*Operational environment (OE), Training environment, Percent Leaders present, Percent Soldiers Present at training, External evaluation, Performance measures, Critical performance measures, Leader performance measures*).

Plan and Prepare				Execute					Assess	
Operational Environment			Training Environment (LV/C)	% Leaders present at training/authorized	% Present at training/authorized	External evaluation	Performance measures	Critical performance measures	Leader performance measures	Task proficiency rating
SQD and PLT	CO and BN	BDE and above								
Dynamic (single threat)	Dynamic and complex (4 + OE variables and hybrid threat)	Dynamic and complex (all OE variables and hybrid threat)	Proponent establishes training environment standards	≥85%	≥80%	Yes	≥90% GO	All	≥90%	T
				75-84%			80-90% GO		80-89%	T-
Static (single threat)	Dynamic (single threat)	Dynamic and complex (all OE variables and single threat)		65-74%	75-79%		No		65-79% GO	<All
				60-64%	60-74%	51-64% GO		P-		
				Static (single threat)	Dynamic & complex (< all OE variables and single threat)	Day		<60%	<60%	
BDE	brigade	OE		operational environment	T	fully trained				
BN	battalion	P	practiced	T-	trained					
C	constructive	P-	marginally practiced	U	untrained					
CO	company	PLT	platoon	V	virtual					
L	live	SQD	squad							
<p>Note:</p> <p>1. The percentages used in this figure are for illustration only. See the collective task's published training and evaluation outline for the applicable percentages.</p> <p>2. Dialogue between commanders at multiple echelons is essential when assessing METs. See para 2-23 of this guide.</p>										

Figure 2-17. Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix

Operational Environment

2-13. The proponent describes the variables of an operational environment in the condition paragraph of the T&EO. The proponent builds a near-peer competitor into the training scenario. The operational environment is within the Plan and Prepare section of the task criteria matrix, and depicts by echelon what the operational environment requirements are for obtaining an assessment rating. The Commanders plan at echelon how to conduct METL training and in what environment it will be conducted. See figure 2-18.

Crew & Battle Drills – OE has minimal tactical variation

Company & Battalion METL – Integrates specific OE variables to stimulate tactical tasks & training objectives

BDE & Above METL – Provides range of dynamic OE complexities to challenge multilevel training and MC

Plan and Prepare			Execute					Assess		
Operational Environment			Training Environment (U/V/C)	% Leaders present at training/authorized	% Present at training authorized	External evaluation	Performance measures	Critical performance measures	Leader performance measures	Total assessment
SOD and PLT	CO and BN	BDE and above								
Dynamic (single threat)	Dynamic and complex (4+ OE variables and hybrid threat)	Dynamic and complex (all OE variables and hybrid threat)	Proponent establishes training environment standards	≥85%	≥80%	Yes	≥50% GO	All	≥80%	T
				75-84%			80-90% GO		80-89%	T-
Static (single threat)	Dynamic (single threat)	Dynamic and complex (all OE variables and single threat)	Proponent establishes training environment standards	65-74%	75-79%	No	65-79% GO			P
				60-64%	60-74%		51-64% GO			P-
Static (single threat)	Static (single threat)	Dynamic & complex (< all OE variables and single threat)	Proponent establishes training environment standards	<60%	<60%		<51% GO	<All	<80%	U

DEFINITIONS:

STATIC: Aspects of operational *variables* (PMESII-PT) needed to stimulate mission variables (METT-TC) *are fixed* throughout the unit's execution of the task.

DYNAMIC: Operational *variables and Threat TTPs* for assigned counter-tasks *change* in response to the execution of BLUFOR's task.

COMPLEX: Requires a minimum of *four* (Physical Environment, Time, Military [Threat], and Social [Population]) *or more* operational *variables*; brigade and higher units require all eight operational variables (PMESII-PT) to be replicated in varying degrees based on the task being trained.

SINGLE THREAT: Regular, irregular, criminal *or* terrorist forces.

HYBRID THREAT: The diverse and dynamic *combination* of regular forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces, and/or criminal elements *unified* to achieve mutually benefitting effects.

Figure 2-18. Replicating and recording the OE on a task criteria matrix

An example of addressing the OE can be found in figure 2-18. Of note, these are examples. Commanders may use any aspect of PMESII-PT in accordance with the training objectives. (See ADRP 3-0 for a full description of operational variables).

SQD & PLT Training (3 variables)	CO & BN Training (4 or more variables)	BDE & DIV Training (All 8 variables to varying degrees)
<p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Tribes/Religious <p>Military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamic Single Threat OC/T adjudicate Adv. Wpns <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civilians as human shields <p>Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Infrasturcture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Physical Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Environment Several Buildings <p>Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compressed Dictated by OPFOR actions 	<p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Tribes/Religious <p>Military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamic Hybrid Threat OC/T adjudicate Adv. Wpns <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civilians as cover/concealment Civil traffic within convoys <p>Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social media influence <p>Infrasturcture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local SWEAT issues <p>Physical Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various Field Environments Urban Terrain (CACTF) <p>Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compressed Dictated by OPFOR actions 	<p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial tribal and/or religious Provincial authoritarian or none <p>Military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamic Hybrid Threat OC/T adjudicate Adv. Wpns <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependencies upon NGOs Active & interdependent <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civilians as cover/concealment Civil traffic within convoys <p>Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social media influences Non-kinetic effects <p>Infrasturcture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must have civil implications Electric/Water/Roads <p>Physical Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed Field & Urban Large Urban (CACTF) <p>Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compressed Dictated by OPFOR actions

Figure 2-19. Examples for achieving trained (T-) assessments

Training Environment

2-14. The proponent establishes the training environment conditions available for the task. The three training environments consist of live, virtual (includes gaming), and constructive (LVC). T&EO may reference the Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) statement. CATS should be referenced when developing a Unit Training Plan (UTP). CATS are located on the ATN. (See FM 7-0, Chapter 2 for a description of each of the training environments).

Percent of Leaders Present

2-15. The unit records the percentage of unit key leaders present at the training event. Key leaders are leaders in leadership positions within the organization. The task criteria matrix compares the number of personnel present against the **authorized** strength identified in the TOE, MTOE, or TDA. Leaders are identified in the standards of each T&EO. If not articulated in the standards paragraph of the T&EO, the leaders for the collective task are the leaders in leadership positions at echelon of the collective task being trained/evaluated and one echelon below. For example (two use cases):

- a. In a Rifle Platoon, the leaders are the Platoon Leader, Platoon Sergeant and the 4 Squad Leaders. If the Platoon Sergeant is not present during the training of the Platoon's collective task(s) being evaluated, there are 5 of 6 leaders present or 83%. (If a Staff Sergeant is serving as the

Platoon Sergeant permanently then that leader position is accounted for, for reporting purposes.)

b. A Division is conducting the collective task Perform Reconnaissance or Conduct Reconnaissance in Force. The leaders for this task would include but are not limited to, the Division Commander, CSM, ADC-M, ADC-O, ACOS G2, G2X, ACE Chief, Chief of Fires, Chief of Protection, CBRN, IO, and subordinate commanders O5 and above.

Percent Present for Training

2-16. The unit records the percent of the unit present at the training event. The task criteria matrix compares the number present against the numbers present identified in the **authorized** strength of the TOE, MTOE, or TDA.

External Evaluation (EXEVAL)

2-17. EXEVALs are proficiency evaluations conducted from outside the unit. The EXEVAL provides commanders and senior commanders a more objective way to evaluate unit training proficiency and enhance the ability to accurately evaluate METs or other collective task proficiency. All units in the Army undergo an EXEVAL to achieve and validate training proficiency. (See FM 7-0, Chapter 3, 3-49).

Performance Measures

2-18. The proponent defines the performance measures for each task. These include both leader steps/measures and critical steps/measures. Performance is recorded as GO, NO-GO, or N/A (not applicable) based on the standards for the task and the unit's demonstrated execution of the task. The results are calculated using the task performance/evaluation summary block found on each T&EO.

Critical Performance Measures

2-19. As noted within the performance measures as the proponent identified critical steps within the performance measures for the task. All critical performance measures must achieve a "GO" in order to achieve a minimum task proficiency rating of (P).

Leader Performance Measures

2-20. As noted within the performance measures as the proponent identified leader steps within the performance measures for the task.

Task Assessment

2-21. The task proficiency rating is assessed by the Commander and recorded on the T&EO. As shown in Figure 2-20, the overall proficiency assessment is determined by reviewing results across the task criteria matrix and making a proficiency determination (T, T-, P, P-, U) based on the highest level of the lowest evaluated category.

EXAMPLE of a completed Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix

- (1) A company level MET trained in a dynamic and complex environment.
- (2) Trained during daylight hours.
- (3) Trained in a live training environment.
- (4) 90% of authorized Leaders were present.
- (5) 85% of authorized personnel participated in the training.
- (6) The training was externally evaluated.
- (7) 87% of performance measures were evaluated as a GO.
- (8) All critical performance measures were a GO.
- (9) 88% of leader performance measures were evaluated as a GO.
- (10) Overall evaluating proficiency rating is a (P-) ***If the company had trained at night the assessment would be a (T-).
- (11) IAW Paragraph 2-23, Commanders' dialogue occurs prior to the Commander determining the final assessed task proficiency rating. This assessed and final rating is initialed off by the unit commander on the T&EO and recorded to the unit's training record.

Plan and Prepare				Execute					Assess	
Operational Environment			Training Environment (L/V/C)	% Leaders present at training/authorized	% Present at training/authorized	External evaluation	Performance measures	Critical performance measures	Leader performance measures	Task proficiency rating
SQD and PLT	CO and BN	BDE and above								
Dynamic (single threat)	Dynamic and complex (4 + OE variables and hybrid threat)	Dynamic and complex (all OE variables and hybrid threat)	Night	4 >85%	5 >80%	6 Yes	7 ≥90% GO	8 All	9 ≥90%	T
			Day	3 75-84%	3 65-74%	3 75-79%	3 80-90% GO	3 All	3 80-89%	T-11 P DEH
Static (single threat)	Dynamic (single threat)	Dynamic and complex (all OE variables and single threat)	Night	2 60-64%	2 60-74%	2 N	2 51-64% GO	2 N	2 N	P-10
			Day	2 <60%	2 <60%	2 N	2 <51% GO	2 <All	2 <80%	U

BDE	brigade	OE	operational environment	T	fully trained
BN	battalion	P	practiced	T-	trained
C	constructive	P-	marginally practiced	U	untrained
CO	company	PLT	platoon	V	virtual
L	live	SQD	squad		

Note:
 1. The percentages used in this figure are for illustration only. See the collective task's published training and evaluation outline for the applicable percentages.
 2. Dialogue between commanders at multiple echelons is essential when assessing METs. See para 2-23 of this guide.

Figure 2-20. Example completed Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix

Subordinate Unit Task Proficiency

2-22. When the commander assesses collective task proficiency, and the unit has not performed the task at echelon (as an entire unit), the commander can consider both the task's T&EOs and the proficiency of subordinate units on the nested

collective task. In this case, the commander's assessment of task proficiency will not be higher than the lowest task proficiency assessment of any subordinate unit.

Commanders' Assessment

2-23. Army collective tasks have standards which reside in the Training and Evaluation Outline (T&EO) of the task. The task criteria matrix and the T&EO's performance steps and measures serve as the evaluation criteria to evaluate and assess collective task proficiency.

a. The Plan, Prepare, and Execute sections of the task criteria matrix allow the Commander, and/or a certified evaluator, to capture a more accurate and objective evaluation. The Assess section provides structured criteria for evaluators to evaluate and Commanders to assess training proficiency with collective task proficiency ratings.

b. Commanders assess task proficiency as either a (T, T-, P, P-, U). Following a training event where collective tasks are trained and evaluated, commanders assess task proficiency. If the commander's assessed collective task proficiency rating is different than the evaluator's task proficiency rating, the commander gains approval of the next higher commander in the chain of command during commanders' dialogue before recording the assessed task proficiency rating on the T&EO and in the unit training record in DTMS. An assessed task proficiency rating increase will not exceed one rating level. Commanders may decrease a proficiency rating to any level. Collective tasks are regularly assessed by Commanders, however, once recorded, the assessed (T, T-, P, P-, U) rating cannot increase until the task has been subsequently trained and evaluated.

SECTION III

Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency

Collective Live-Fire Task

2-24. Collective live-fire task proficiency is based on evaluation of a collective task(s) trained to standard during the unit's collective live-fire gate and evaluated under live-fire conditions and standards as defined in the task(s) T&EO.

Metric	Individual, Crew Served, and Platform Proficiency	Mission-Essential Task (MET) Proficiency	Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency	Training Days to Achieve T1
1	≥ 90%	≥ T- In all METs	Unit Live-Fire conducted at appropriate echelon as determined by Live-Fire Gates.	≤ 10 days
2	< 90% to ≥ 80%	≥ T- In 50% or greater of METs (No U)		≤ 35 days
3	< 80% to ≥ 70%	≥ P In 50% or greater of METs (≤ 1 x U)		≤ 90 days
4	< 70%	≤ P- In greater than 50% of METs (or > 1 x U)	Not Live-Fire Proficient	> 90 days

Figure 2-21. Collective live-fire component

Collective Live-Fire Gate

2-25. A unit's collective live-fire training exercise (LFX, CALFEX, FCX) is comprised of one or more collective live-fire tasks selected and approved by the commander two levels up for live-fire training and evaluation. For example, the company commander of a rifle company selects a squad battle task to be trained and evaluated for the squad's live-fire gate.

2-26. The evaluation and assessment determines the proficiency rating and progression from one echelon's gate to the next. An assessment of (T or T-) on the collective live-fire task(s) during the echelon's gate is required prior to progress to collective live-fire training at the next higher echelon.

Evaluation Method for Live-Fire Tasks

2-27. As described in FM 7-0, live-fire tasks receive an EXEVAL IAW the task's T&EO standards. The commander two levels up that directs the live-fire training event selects the collective live-fire task(s) and determines how the operational environment is incorporated into the live-fire's range scenario and the exercise operation order for the live-fire training event. Collective live-fire training will be planned, prepared, and executed in accordance with AR 385-63, DA Pam 385-63, TC 7-9 Live-fire Training, and appropriate installation regulations and procedures.

2-28. Prerequisites for any collective live-fire training exercise, regardless if the tasks are identified as a gate or elements of a gate, are successful completion of the respective individual, crew served, special purpose weapons and/or munitions, or crew platform qualification(s) prior to execution.

Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency Progression

2-29. Assessment of a collective live-fire task will use the T&EO's proficiency rating (T, T-, P, P-, U).

2-30. Progression to the next echelon of the live-fire gate, all subordinate units must achieve a minimum T- proficiency at echelon. The commander two levels up may approve progression for subordinate units at echelon that have not met the task proficiency gate, but is responsible for mitigating risk.

2-31. Collective live-fire echelon gates are established by the proponent and located in Appendix D. The following steps outline the procedures for echelon gate progression.

STEP 1: Units identify the live-fire gate for their echelon.

STEP 2: The Commander two levels up selects the collective task(s), within the echelon gate, and their T&EOs to train and evaluate.

Step 3: Conduct the live-fire training event, evaluate and assess task proficiency using all T&EOs from step 2.

Step 4: The unit, at echelon, can proceed to next echelon gate once all formations at echelon have achieved a (T- or T) proficiency rating. Example: Once all squads in an Infantry Battalion have achieved a minimum (T-) proficiency rating, the Battalion has achieved the echelon gate of Squad LFX see Figure 2-22. When this occurs, the Battalion can proceed onto the next echelon gate, Platoon LFX.

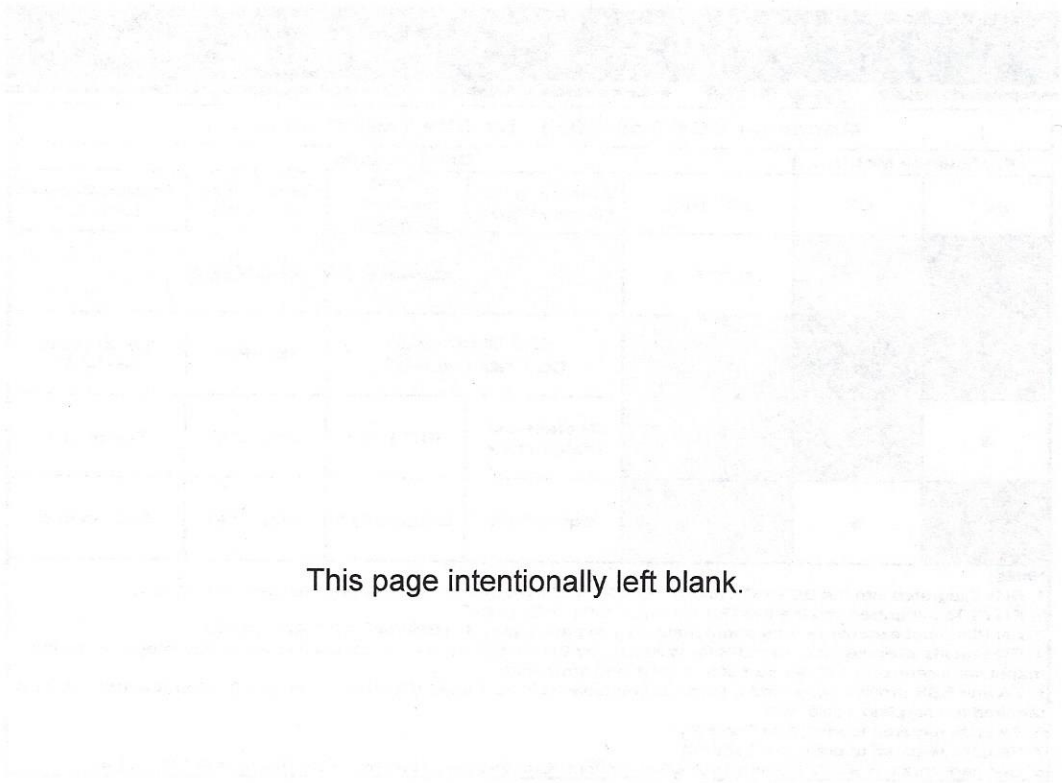
Note. The Live-Fire 'Critical Performance Measure' within the T&EO(s) of the collective task(s) trained and evaluated must meet the 'GO' criteria IAW the prescribed training publication.

2-32. Units that do not conduct collective live-fire training and units without a live-fire requirement listed in Appendix D do not have a live-fire gate. For these units, this foundation component is not recorded. For readiness reporting purposes, this foundation component is reported as N/A (non-applicable).

2-33. After all subordinate units have demonstrated live-fire task proficiency by achieving a (T or T-) rating, the unit is considered proficient at echelon.

Proficiency Metric		Echelon Gate				
BCT	BN	BCT (HQ)	Maneuver BN Cavalry SQDN	Brigade Engineer Battalion	Field Artillery Battalion	Brigade Support Battalion
1		BCT FCX	<i>Maneuver BN / TF CALFEX¹</i>			
2	1		BN / TF FCX and CO / TRP CALFEX ²		BN LFX ⁵	Sustainment CO LFX ⁵
3	2		Section and Platoon LFX	PLT LFX ³	Btry LFX ⁶	Team ⁸ LFX
4	3		Squad LFX	Squad LFX ⁴	Platoon LFX ⁷	Section LFX
<p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BNs integrated into the BCT FCX and BN CALFEX. EN Co provide support to Maneuver BN CALFEX. 2. EN PLTs integrated into the BN/TF FCX and CO/TRP CALFEXs. 3. EN Plts must execute LFX as appropriate prior to participating in Maneuver CO/TRP CALFEX. 4. EN Squads execute their own LFX for validation by EN Co CDRs. From that point forward they integrate into the maneuver formation's LFX as part of the combined arms team. 5. FA and BSB provide integrated support to maneuver CALFEX and FCX as directed by BCT Commander. FA units required to complete Table XVIII. 6. FA units required to complete Table XV. 7. FA units required to complete Table XII. 8. Unit performs CASCOM Convoy Protection Platform Gunnery for a Convoy Escort Team IAW TC 4-11.46. 						

Figure 2-22. BCT collective live-fire gates



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SECTION IV Training Days (T-Days)

2-34. T-Days is the Commander's estimate of the minimum number of continuous training days, unconstrained by resources, required to achieve T1 as shown in Figure 2-23. T-Days is derived from the approved unit training plan (UTP) and refined through commanders' dialogues.

Metric	Individual, Crew Served, and Platform Proficiency	Mission-Essential Task (MET) Proficiency	Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency	Training Days to Achieve T1
1	≥ 90%	≥ T- in all METs	Unit Live-Fire conducted at appropriate echelon as determined by Live-Fire Gates.	≤ 10 days
2	< 90% to ≥ 80%	≥ T- in 50% or greater of METs (No U)		≤ 35 days
3	< 80% to ≥ 70%	≥ P- in 50% or greater of METs (≤ 1 x U)		≤ 90 days
4	< 70%	≤ P- in greater than 50% of METs (or > 1 x U)		> 90 days

Figure 2-23 Training Days component

2-35. Commanders, at FF levels of Readiness Reporting, must take into account the subordinate level units' T-Days when determining their T-Days.

2-36. If the unit training plan was developed towards achieving a training readiness level less than T1, the commander utilizes the current training assessment and adds in the days to account for the additional training events required to achieve a T1 training readiness level.

SECTION 2
Training Proficiency

2-1. This section provides the information needed to understand the training proficiency levels and the associated assessment methods. The information is organized into three parts: (a) a description of the training proficiency levels, (b) a description of the assessment methods, and (c) a description of the assessment results.



2-2. The information in this section is intended to provide a general overview of the training proficiency levels and the associated assessment methods. For more detailed information, refer to the relevant sections of the manual.

2-3. The information in this section is intended to provide a general overview of the training proficiency levels and the associated assessment methods. For more detailed information, refer to the relevant sections of the manual.

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Chapter 3

Recording Training Proficiency

This chapter provides guidance on how leaders record unit training proficiencies.

"In no other profession are the penalties for employing untrained personnel so appalling or so irrevocable as in the military."

General of the Army Douglas McArthur

Introduction

3-1. All unit training is observed, evaluated, assessed, and recorded by task. Task proficiency is recorded to the individual training record (ITR) and the unit training record (UTR). The ITR and UTR reside in the digital training management system (DTMS). DTMS is the Army's authoritative database for recording all training conducted and evaluated in the unit. See AR 350-1.

3-2. Task atrophy is a decline, or decrease in training proficiency. For example, a unit that was a (T-) for a MET may "atrophy" to a (P) for that task. Some of the primary factors that may cause task proficiency atrophy in a unit are: time since the task was last trained and evaluated, loss or change in leaders, personnel, or equipment. See Appendix A.

3-3. The record for all collective task evaluation is the task's completed T&EO. The unit will maintain the T&EO record until superseded by future training and evaluation on the same task. (See para 3-5 below).

Recording I/CS/P Qualification

3-4. At the completion of a training event in which an Individual, Crew Served, and Platform qualification is evaluated, the Commander then records the qualification. Currently there is no authoritative data system that captures all I/CS/P qualifications, the tool provided in Appendix E is available for Commanders use. Future capabilities within DTMS will capture all I/CS/P proficiencies.

Recording MET Proficiency

3-5. At the completion of a training event in which a MET is evaluated the commander then records the updated assessment in DTMS. To view unit METs, select the METL tab, unit METL and the METs with supporting collective tasks appear. Army approved Standardized METLs for company and above TOE units

are pre-populated in DTMS. TDA units, select units below Company level, SOF units, and newly established units may not have an Army approved Standardized METL. Units that do not have an approved Standardized METL in DTMS will use the FM 7-0 'Mission-Essential Task List Development' process and Commanders' dialogue to develop their unit METL. This METL will be entered until the Army approves and populates their Standardized METL in DTMS.

3-6. Selecting a MET opens the Task Details page, displaying the T&EO for that MET. Select the Assess Task hyperlink at the top of the Task details page to enter assessment information.

3-7 Once the Task Assessment page opens, the commander adds, comments, selects the (T, T-, P, P-, U) proficiency rating from the Status dropdown menu, and enters an expiration date for the assessment, the date at which the commander estimates retraining will be required to maintain proficiency if there are no other significant changes in the units' training status.

Recording Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency

3-8. Collective live-fire tasks are collective tasks trained and evaluated under live-fire conditions and standards as defined in the task's T&EO. Upon training and evaluation of a Collective Live-Fire Task(s), the commander will record the echelon, task(s) trained and evaluated, date tasks evaluated, and the commander's assessment(s) by task. The live-fire proficiency rating for the higher unit can be no higher than the lowest proficiency rating for any subordinate unit identified on the collective live-fire charts (See Appendix D). Currently there is not an authoritative data system to capture Collective Live-Fire proficiencies. The tool provided in Appendix E is available for Commanders use. Future capabilities within DTMS will capture the record of Collective Live-Fire Task proficiencies.

Recording Training-Days to Achieve T1

3-9. Training Days (T-Days) are not recorded to the Unit Training Record (UTR). T-days are not a training proficiency, they are one of the four foundational components for reporting training readiness. T-Days are the Commander's estimate of the minimum number of continuous training days, unconstrained by resources, required to achieve T1. T-Days are derived from the approved unit training plan (UTP) and refined through commanders' dialogues. Training days will be reported in Net USR.

Chapter 4

Reporting Unit Training Proficiency

This chapter discusses how training proficiencies are reported for training readiness purposes.

"The more you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in war."

Norman Schwarzkopf

Introduction

4-1. The Army continues to provide tough, realistic, combined arms and joint training to generate ready units to achieve Decisive Action/Unified Land Operations (DA/ULO) proficiency. Army training readiness reporting is the ability to capture the readiness of units to perform to standard the training necessary to fight and win in today's complex world.

4-2. Unit training readiness is a component of the Commander's Unit Status Report (CUSR); often referred to as the Unit Status Report (USR). Unit commanders report their training readiness status for their core functions/designed capabilities (T-level) as well as their assigned mission training (AMT-Level). See AR 220-1.

4-3. The Training Readiness Level (T-Level) is a training based readiness assessment determined by assessing select training proficiencies (foundational components). The lowest of the four foundational components (Individual, Crew Served, and Platform Qualifications; Mission-Essential Task Proficiency; Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency; and Training Days) determines the T-Level.

a. Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) based organizations (generating force units) use only the Mission-Essential Task (MET) Proficiency to calculate the overall T-Level.

b. Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) based organizations (operating force units) use all four foundational components to calculate the overall T-Level.

Reporting Individual, Crew Served, and Platform Proficiency

4-4. The Individual, Crew Served, and Platform (I/CS/P) Proficiency foundational component of training readiness consists of three sub-components: Individual Qualification, Crew Served Qualification, and Platform Qualification.

a. AA UICs. Units with a UIC that ends in 'AA' will use the Individual, Crew Served, and Platform (I/CS/P) proficiency percentage calculated in Chapter 2 on recording unit training proficiency and then convert the percentage information to the Individual, Crew Served, and Platform (I/CS/P) qualification metric level using Table 4-1a.

Table 4-1a
Translating unit individual/crew served/platform qualification percentage into the individual/crew served/platform metric

individual/crew served/platform (I/CS/P) qualification percentage	individual/crew served/platform (I/CS/P) qualification metric level
≥ 90%	1
< 90% to ≥ 80%	2
< 80% to ≥ 70%	3
< 70%	4
Not Applicable	6

b. FF UICs. Units with a UIC that ends in 'FF' will calculate the Individual, Crew Served, and Platform (I/CS/P) proficiency metric level by calculating a geometric mean of all subordinate 'AA' UIC units' Individual, Crew Served, and Platform (I/CS/P) qualification metrics and then use Table 4-1b.

Table 4-1b
Aligning calculated unit individual/crew served/platform qualification metrics into the individual/crew served/platform metric

calculated individual/crew served/platform (I/CS/P) qualification metric	individual/crew served/platform (I/CS/P) qualification metric level
≥ 1.0 to < 1.5	1
≥ 1.5 to < 2.5	2
≥ 2.5 to < 3.5	3
≥ 3.5 to ≤ 4.0	4

Reporting Mission-Essential Task (MET) Proficiency

4-5. The Mission-Essential Task (MET) proficiency is converted into a MET proficiency metric level IAW Table 4-2.

Table 4-2
Translating unit mission essential task proficiency into the unit mission essential task proficiency metric

mission essential task (MET) proficiency	mission essential task (MET) proficiency metric level
≥ T- in all METs	1
≥ T- in 50% or greater of METs (No U; no untrained METs)	2
≥ P in 50% or greater of METs (≤ 1 x U; no more than one untrained MET)	3
≤ P- in greater than 50% of METs (or >1 x U; more than one untrained MET)	4

Reporting Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency

4-6. The Collective Live-Fire Task proficiency is converted to the Collective Live-Fire Task proficiency metric level IAW Table 4-3 using Collective Live-Fire Task(s) Proficiency Gates in Appendix D.

Table 4-3
Translating collective live-fire task proficiency into the collective live-fire task proficiency metric

collective live-fire task proficiency	collective live-fire task proficiency metric level
Unit live-fire conducted at appropriate echelon as determined by proponent (see the Army Training Network for gates)	1
	2
	3
Not live-fire proficient	4
Not Applicable	6

Reporting Training Days (T-Days)

4-7. The Training Days (T-Days) component is converted to the Training Days metric level by using Table 4-4.

Table 4-4
Translating the number of training days into the training days (T-Days) metric

number of training days (T-Days) to achieve T1	training days (T-Days) metric level
≤ 10 Days	1
≤ 35 Days	2
≤ 90 Days	3
> 90 Days	4

Reporting Assigned Mission Training (AMT)

4-8. Assigned Mission Training Level (AMT-Level)

a. The AMT-Level is the measured area in the Commander's Unit Status Report (CUSR) that indicates the current status of training readiness of the unit which supports their overall A-Level assessment. The criteria are outlined in table 4-5.

b. The training requirements as determined by the Army Tasking Authority (ATA) will be used to determine the levels. For any mission assigned to a unit by the ATA, the ATA will establish or convey the specific training requirements to the unit for the specific assigned mission that will serve as the basis for the unit's determination of the AMT levels.

Measurement	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Assigned Mission Training (AMT)*	The unit is assessed as ≥ 90 for the unit's individual/crew served/platform qualifications; achieved a minimum of "T-" (Trained) proficiency in all of its METs; achieved a minimum of "T-" (Trained) collective live-fire task proficiency at the appropriate echelon as determined by live-fire gates** for the mission for which it was assigned; and can achieve AMT 1 in ≤ 10 days.	The unit is assessed as $\geq 80 - < 90\%$ for the unit's individual/crew served/platform qualifications; achieved a minimum of "T-" (Trained) proficiency in 50% or greater of its METs with no tasks assessed as "U" (Untrained); achieved a minimum of "T-" (Trained) collective live-fire task proficiency at the appropriate echelon as determined by live-fire gates** for the mission for which it was assigned; and can achieve AMT 1 in ≤ 35 days.	The unit is assessed as $\geq 70 - < 80\%$ for the unit's individual/crew served/platform qualifications; achieved a minimum of "P" (Practiced) proficiency in 50% or greater of its METs with no more than 1 task assessed as "U" (Untrained); achieved a minimum of "T-" (Trained) collective live-fire task proficiency at the appropriate echelon as determined by live-fire gates** for the mission for which it was assigned; and can achieve AMT 1 in ≤ 90 days.	The unit is assessed as $< 70\%$ for the unit's individual/crew served/platform qualifications; achieved a minimum of "P-" (Marginally Practiced) in greater than 50% of its METs or more than 1 task assessed as "U" (Untrained); achieved a minimum of "T-" (Trained) collective live-fire task proficiency at the appropriate echelon as determined by live-fire gates** for the mission for which it was assigned; and can achieve AMT 1 in > 90 days.
*AMT follows same methodology used to determine a unit's T-level **Qualification gate determined by ATA.				

Table 4-5. Level criteria for assigned mission training.

4-9. Classified information will be marked, protected, and transmitted in accordance with the provisions of AR 380-5 and AR 25-2. The classification requirements for reporting training readiness are consistent with those for CUSR data in the Defense Readiness Reporting System – Army (DRRS-A) database (AR 220-1). See Table 4-6.

PROFICIENCY METRICS	MINIMUM CLASSIFICATION*	
	BN/SEP CO	BDE AND ABOVE
Training Level (T-Level)	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET
Individual / Crew Served / Platform qualification metric level	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET
Mission-Essential Task (MET) proficiency metric level	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET
Collective live-fire task proficiency metric level	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET
Training days (T-Day) metric level	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET
Assigned Mission Training Level (AMT-Level)	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET

Table 4-6. Proficiency Metric Classification .

* T/T-/P/P-/U METL task assessments and other proficiencies accomplished IAW FM 7-0 and ATN are UNCLASSIFIED, unless classified by the command, Tasking Authority or METL approval authority.

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Objective	Proficiency	Assessment Method

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Appendix A

Terms of Reference

Assessment - An assessment is determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective (JP 3-0). For collective tasks, Commanders assess task proficiency based on task performance during training and evaluation.

Battle Task - A battle task is a collective task on which a platoon or lower echelon trains that supports a company MET. A battle task can include any associated supporting collective tasks. Battle tasks are approved by the company commander. Platoon and lower echelons do not have METs or a METL. Based on the company METs and METL, the platoon leader—with the platoon sergeant—conducts a mission analysis to determine the platoon battle tasks that best support the company METs. FM 7-0

Combined Arms Live-Fire Exercise (CALFEX) - a maneuver live-fire exercise that trains and evaluates a unit's ability to maneuver and integrate direct and indirect fires using full-caliber ammunition.

Collective Task - A clearly defined, discrete, and measurable activity or action that requires organized team or unit performance and leads to accomplishment of the task to a defined standard. A collective task describes the performance of a group of Soldiers in the field under actual operational conditions, and contributes directly to mission accomplishment. It may also be a mission requirement that can be broken down into individual tasks. FM 7-0

Collective Task Proficiency Rating - Proficiency ratings for METs or collective tasks are as follows: (T) is fully trained (complete task proficiency); (T-) is trained (advanced task proficiency); (P) is practiced (basic task proficiency); (P-) is marginally practiced (limited task proficiency); (U) is untrained (cannot perform the task). FM 7-0

Collective Live-Fire Task – A collective task that is executed under live-fire conditions as established in the task's T&EO. The proficiency is determined through training, evaluation, and assessment. The standards are articulated in the task's T&EO which includes a critical performance measure that accounts for the live-fire specific measures. Collective live-fire tasks are trained during live-fire training events (LFX, CALFEX, FCX).

Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency - One of the four foundational components for reporting training readiness demonstrated through evaluation of collective task proficiency under live-fire conditions IAW Training and Evaluation Outlines (T&EO). The Commander two levels above the echelon of measured proficiency determines live-fire training task(s).

Collective Task Evaluation - The measured evaluation of a unit's proficiency on a collective task against the standards of the task's T&EO. For METs, supporting collective tasks are not separately evaluated and the resulting proficiency ratings are not aggregated for the assessment of the MET. The MET's T&EO stands alone as the approved performance standard for the MET.

Collective Training - Training either in institutions or units that prepares cohesive teams and units to accomplish their missions on the battlefield and in operations other than war. AR 350-1

Echelon Gate – Echelon Gate is the short title for the collective live-fire gate at echelon that depicts the collective live-fire task proficiency progression requirements. The echelon at which every subordinate unit has reached a (T-) rating on the selected collective live-fire tasks. Ex. A "Maneuver Battalion" has all squads that have achieved a T- live-fire task proficiency, therefore the Battalion would be at "Squad LFX" echelon gate.

Evaluation - The performance of tasks measured against established standards under set conditions. Leaders conduct evaluations. FM 7-0

Evaluation Commander – An informal term used to refer to the unit commander two levels up responsible for the EXEVAL. The evaluation commander designs the EXEVAL to evaluate the unit collective training and resource the EXEVAL so the unit commander has the opportunity to assess the unit.

External Evaluation (EXEVAL) - An evaluation planned, coordinated, and executed by an organization outside the unit two levels up. The evaluating unit can be one level up or another like-type unit or echelon. All readiness reporting units in the Army undergo an EXEVAL to achieve and validate fully trained (T) or trained (T-) task proficiency standards. See FM 7-0 for further explanation.

Fire Coordination Exercise (FCX) – A live-fire exercise that trains and evaluates a unit's ability to integrate direct and indirect fires. A FCX is a reduced force exercise and full caliber munitions may be substituted with sub-caliber munitions or devices.

Individual Training Record (ITR) – The ITR will contain the completed information from diplomas, certificates of training (DA Form 87) including ALMS course completions, weapons qualification scorecards, physical fitness test scorecards (DA Form 705), height/weight and body composition worksheet (DA Form 5500/DA Form 5501), and driver/operator training qualifications. The ITR is part of the military and civilian personnel records in accordance with AR 600-8-104 and AR 690-400 and will be transferred to the gaining unit upon reassignment. DTMS training records will be automatically transferred to the gaining unit upon reassignment. AR 220-1

Individual / Crew Served / Platform Proficiency – One of the four foundational components for reporting training readiness that is conducted IAW appropriate doctrinal reference (TRADOC proponent Centers of Excellence continue to promulgate qualification standards by weapon system) with three sub-categories.

Live-Fire Exercise (LFX) – a exercise that trains and evaluates a unit's ability to coordinate and control more than one weapon system to deliver direct and/or indirect fires using full caliber munitions. Sub-caliber munitions or devices may be used.

Live-Fire Gate - An echelon's collective live-fire training event (CALFEX, LFX, FCX, or Convoy LFX) that is comprised of one or more collective tasks that have been selected and approved by the evaluation commander for live-fire external evaluation.

Metric Level – Training metrics are numbered values converted from the four training readiness proficiencies.

Mission-Essential Task (MET) - A collective task on which an organization trains to be proficient in its designed capabilities or assigned mission. FM 7-0.

Mission-Essential Task List (METL) - A tailored group of mission-essential tasks. FM 7-0

Mission-Essential Task (MET) Proficiency - One of the four foundational components for reporting training readiness demonstrated through evaluation of collective task proficiency during training events in accordance with MET Training and Evaluation Outlines (T&EOs).

Operational Environment - The composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of military forces and bear on the decision of commanders. It describes present and future characteristics and variables that will affect how leaders will organize, train and employ forces. JP 3-0

Platform Centric Unit – For training readiness reporting purposes platform centric units are (Armor Companies (Tank), Firing Batteries (FA and ADA), and Attack Helicopter Companies)

Supporting Collective Task - A supporting collective task is a task that supports another collective task. These collective tasks are used by trainers for reference, and by training developers in the development of collective task T&EOs, as are any supporting individual tasks. FM 7-0

Task Atrophy – Task Atrophy is a decrease in a task's training proficiency rating. It is subjective, derived from the objective assessments, and determined through

commanders' dialogue. Atrophy's impact on a Commander's assessments occurs without a definitive metric. The degree of atrophy is determined by the commander's and leaders' experience and holistic understanding of the unit and the factors affecting task proficiency. Commanders and leaders strive to identify and mitigate both the causes and impacts of task atrophy in order to maintain unit training proficiency within a band of excellence. Leaders mitigate atrophy through low-resource high pay-off training events (Ex. TEWT, MAPEX, COMMEX, STAFFEX, etc.), participation in higher and opportunity unit training events (Ex. OPFOR), and well-disciplined Leader Development Programs.

Training Days (T-Days) – One of the four foundational components for reporting training readiness. T-Days are the Commander's estimate of the minimum number of continuous training days, unconstrained by resources, required to achieve T-1. T-Days is derived from the approved unit training plan (UTP) and refined through commanders' dialogues.

Training Environment - An environment comprised of conditions, supporting resources, and time that enables training tasks to proficiency. FM 7-0

Training Proficiency – The measure of individuals, crews, and units ability to perform their training tasks to standard. For individual and crew tasks, the Army proponent for the task defines the standards and the ratings for measuring task proficiency. For readiness reporting purposes, 'Qualified' or 'Unqualified' are the training proficiency measures used for Individual, Crew Served, and Platform proficiency. For all Army collective tasks, the task's T&EO contains the standards and the proficiency ratings (T, T-, P, P-, U).

Training Readiness - Ability of a unit to perform its designed capability at a given point in time.

Training Readiness Unit Proficiency Report (TRUPR) - A worksheet for the reporting and calculation of unit training readiness status as derived from translated (converted) unit training proficiencies (see UTPR).

Unit Training Record (UTR) – A compilation of all unit collective and individual task proficiency assessments completed by the unit IAW unit training plans AR 350-1.

Unit Training Proficiency Report (UTPR) – A worksheet for the recording and calculation of unit training proficiency as derived from select proficiencies from the UTR.

Unit Training Proficiency Status – A digital tool within DTMS that provides unit leaders with an Army standardized status of select training proficiencies from the UTR and supports readiness reporting for the recording and calculation of unit training readiness for three of the four foundational components.

Appendix B

Operational Environment (OE)

"For Army forces, the dynamic relationships among friendly forces, and the variables of an operational environment make land operations **dynamic and complicated.**"
(ADRP 3.0, Chapter 1, Page 1-3, Paragraph 1-16)

Army training conditions must include influences of operational variables (PMESII-PT) on mission variables (METT-TC). Examples for cross-walking operational and mission variables to help drive scenario development are listed in figure 1. Squad and Platoon level training requires at least three PMESII-PT variables, Company and Battalion level exercises require four or more variables, and all eight variables must be replicated for brigade and above exercises. The degree to which each of the PMESII-PT variables are emphasized is dependent upon the training objectives.

Examples Relationships for Operational & Mission Variables

	Political	Military	Economic	Social	Information	Infrastructure	Physical Environment	Time
Mission	Type and relationship to US forces; influence or impact on local political, tribal or religious order	Joint, NATO or multinational partners required to accomplish task or mission	Impact on local & regional economic, trade & influence, local manufacturing & farming/tranch	Local support for US Forces, cultural, religious, and language barriers	Public perception; availability of cellular, TV, radio, news, literacy, etc	Housing and road network; electricity, water, sewage, roads, transportation.	Mobility and restrictions, complex urban terrain/sub-terrain with cover/conceal	Mission timeline in comparison to civil consideration or perception
Enemy	Governmental relationship, support/control or influence on local leaders, including religious leaders	Conventional, unconventional, regular/irregular, arms criminal elements, other combatants?	Dependence and support to and/or from local populace for supply & services	Ability to camouflage into populace or coerce/control local opinion and actions	Use of local info infrastructure & resources for coercion, IO, & perception management	Use of local infrastructure to provide mobility, sanctuary, cover, concealment, and deception.	Advantaged by known terrain, use of un-natural routes, & extensive caches	Use of time against U.S. mission timeline; trade space to buy time
Terrain & Weather	Is political/tribal structure terrain oriented or implicated; control/historic?	Impact of terrain & weather on Red, Green & Blue routes and actions	Trade routes, marketing, and economic dependencies on terrain/WX	Historic, religious & social importance of certain terrain (burial)	Restrictive or void locations for information influence; WX degraded	Impact or limitation on local roads and infrastructure; impact of natural disasters	Availability or restriction of weather on natural terrain	Consideration for extreme or flash weather conditions
Troops & Support	Existing relationships, key leader engagements, local support/ threats to troops	Coalition & cultural/language implications, maintenance & supplies	Localized battering relations to stimulate or stifle economic interests	Populace support for U.S. and coalition; religious & cultural implications	Ability to communicate with locals via media/other to promote inform/influence	Use of local infrastructure for movement & sustainment; knowledge of hidden areas	Knowledge of key terrain, Choke points, limited routes vulnerability to IED/ambush	Available time to influence OE & defeat / remove enemy influence
Time	Time availability to stabilize, gain and/or influence political/leadership changes	Red versus Blue timelines; green perception of military actions over time	Key events & time for markets, trade events, crops, herding, etc	Holidays, religious and for special occasions & events	Activity level of social media, time needed to inform & influence	High vs low use of infrastructure resources (electric, rush-hour traffic, etc.)	Seasonal terrain & weather implications\	Perception of time on mission and Operational Variables
Civil Consid.	Strength or weakness of current system and leadership to influence populace	Civil perspective, influence and support of U.S. and enemy military ops	Civil perceptions of U.S. influence on economic growth (CERP)	Perception & relationships of U.S. purpose and interactions (CREL)	Gained or lost trust in messaging, inform & influence efforts	Advantages & disadvantages of U.S. assistance (ASCOPE)	Impact of military operations on locality (farms, rivers, etc.)	Acceptable expectations of time mgmt. for military operations

Figure B-1. Crosswalk of Operational (PMESII-PT) and Mission (METT-TC) Variables

To illustrate the above in applied examples, figure B-2 provides OE training conditions for a maneuver unit (PLT - BDE) movement to contact, while figure B-3 provides examples for a maneuver support and sustainment task.

	STATIC	DYNAMIC	DYNAMIC & COMPLEX
SQD-PLT	A regular, conventional Squad or Platoon size OPFOR, with relative equivalent force-ratio, conducting an attack that is force oriented during the day, within the assigned area of operational boundaries and allotted time.	Applying described static conditions, the OPFOR may adjust their TTPs in response to training unit action and within the context of their assigned counter-task, to gain an unanticipated advantage, such as a hasty defense upon contact. Other examples for changing conditions could include introduction of non-combatants, unanticipated route deviations, loss of navigational systems.	N/A
CO-BN	A regular, conventional company or battalion size OPFOR, with relative equivalent force-ratio, conducting an attack that is force oriented during the day, within the assigned area of operational boundaries and allotted time.	Applying described static conditions, the OPFOR may adjust their TTPs in response to training unit action and within the context of their assigned counter-task, to gain an unanticipated advantage. Other examples for changing conditions could include introduction of a contested electromagnetic spectrum (EW), indirect fires, UAVs.	Must include four or more operational environment conditions that includes a hybrid threat, various types of terrain, time restrictions, social (population, cultural & language implications). Additional variables may include information (media, population perception), infrastructure (bridges, electricity, roads, urban area), or economic (local vendors, contractual & supply implications)
BDE and Above	N/A	N/A	A replicated (LVC) regular, conventional or hybrid threat BDE or Division size OPFOR, with near-peer enablers that should include cyber, degraded space, EW, advanced ISR, C3D, integrated air defense, counter and precision fires, SOF, CBRNE considerations, information warfare, and air threats. All operational variables must be present to various degrees to stimulate responses for key training objectives.

Figure B-2. Example of OE Conditions for Movement to Contact Task

Example of OE Conditions for Maneuver Support & Sustainment Tasks

	STATIC	DYNAMIC	DYNAMIC & COMPLEX
Conduct Tactical Convoy (Company)	Use of terrain with rolling elevations and surrounding vegetation, improved road surfaces, and urban area; anticipated single threat with specified tasks that may include an ambush or IED attack.	Applying described static conditions with changing circumstances that may include constrained time, civil disturbances that block or obscure routes, unanticipated OPFOR engagements, unplanned route changes, escalation of hostility during scheduled halts, and/or disabled convoy vehicle.	Must include four or more operational environment conditions that must also include the social variable (population, cultural/ language, driving habits), and may also include other variables: <i>information</i> (media, population perception), <i>infrastructure</i> (bridges, electricity, roads, urban terrain), or <i>economic</i> (local vendors, contractual & supply implications)
Provide Brigade Communications Support (Company)	Operating in terrain with various types of terrain features and surrounding vegetation; crowded frequency spectrum.	Applying described static conditions with changing circumstances that may include constrained time, unintentional electromagnetic interference (frequency bleed-over), location change that interferes with established line-of-sight. OPFOR actions that may kinetically destroy or disrupt systems (sniper shot of equipment, insider threat cutting wire, etc.)	Must include four or more operational environment conditions that influence communication architecture which should include the <i>information</i> variable (availability of commercial cell phones, internet, social media, etc). Communication architecture may require interoperability with multinational or host nation forces. Hybrid threat with near-peer capabilities create intentional electromagnetic interference (Jamming).

Figure B-3. Example of OE Conditions for Maneuver Support & Sustainment Tasks

Replicating a Hybrid Threat

The OPFOR must replicate a diverse and dynamic hybrid threat consisting of regular forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces, and/or criminal elements, all unified to achieve mutually benefiting effects. Regular forces are governed by an international law, military tradition, and customs while unregulated forces act without restriction on violence upon their targets. A OPFOR may use all or some elements of the Brigade Tactical Group (BTG). This BTG is DATE compliant, represents a composite of the most likely threat capabilities that units should train against, and is also the foundation for the OPFOR being replicated at the Combat Training Centers (NTC, JRTC and JMRC). For below company level collective training, only a singular threat is needed, such as criminal or guerrilla forces.

OPFOR Free-Play

To achieve a training environment that is dynamic and responsive to military (training unit) actions, the OPFOR must have the ability to be free-thinking and an opportunity

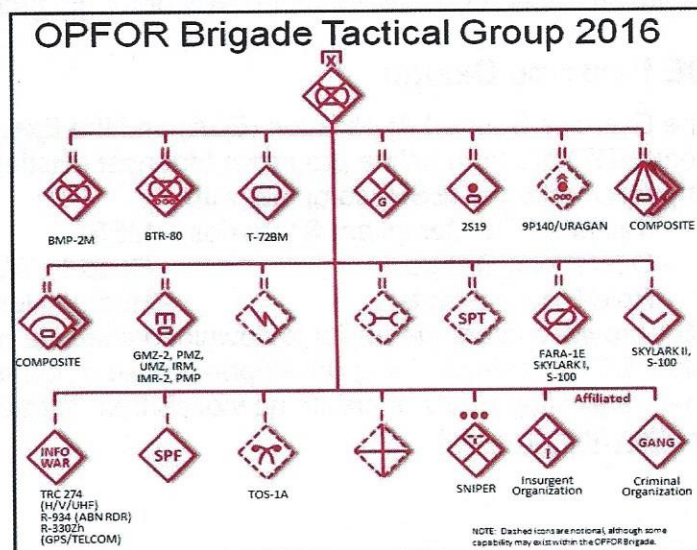


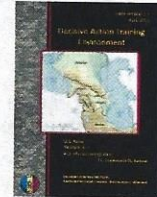
Figure B-4. OPFOR BTG Structure

to win. AR 350-2 describes Free-Play as “a condition where OPFOR execute their assigned mission by assessing the OE and adversary (BLUFOR), then... execute their mission with the least possible constraints, allowing events to move along their natural course, enabling commanders to realize the full consequences of their decisions within the bounds of the scenario and exercise director's guidance to meet training objectives.”

Decisive Action Training Environment (DATE)

Army training guidance directs the use of the DATE as the means for developing OE training conditions within exercise scenarios. It is a composite of conditions, circumstances, and influences that could be encountered in current and future military operations. DATE reflects a real-world OE as it is geographically centered on a region that provides all the OE and hybrid threat (OPFOR) conditions needed to realistically and effectively represent desired training conditions needed to challenge ANY Army task; it uses fictitious names to be in compliance with AR 350-2.

https://atn.army.mil/dsp_template.aspx?dpiID=588



Virtual OPFOR Academy (VOA)

An online application that educates leaders how to execute company level OPFOR counter-tasks in support of unit training objectives. Provides users downloadable OPFOR tactical counter-tasks with task-condition-standard of a Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS). It also provides an instructor led video that explains each OPFOR task and an immersive video that demonstrates the task being conducted. The VOA website also provides users direct access to hybrid threat (OPFOR) doctrine, OPFOR TTPs, the Worldwide Equipment Guide, the DATE and OPFOR smart book, and other useful products. VOA can found on ATN or at <https://tbr.army.mil/voa>



OE Exercise Design

The Exercise Support Application (ESA) and the Exercise Design Tool (EDT) are both online programs that host existing Exercise Support Packages (ESP) complete with:

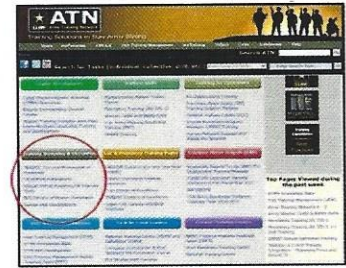
- Validated OE Compliant Scenarios - MESL
- Operations Orders - Road-to-War
- Role Player Scripts - Human Networks

ESA provides users the ability to download exercise products in Microsoft Office tools; EDT enables training developers to use automated tools that update or change existing ESPs or create new ones from scratch. Both tools can be found at <https://tbr.army.mil>



OE/OPFOR Products

All above mentioned products, as well as a vast collection of additional OE/OPFOR products can be accessed directly through ATN's front page under the topic-heading "*Training Scenarios & OE/OPFOR.*" Additional products include lessons learned videos of historical reconstructed battles, training and education gaming applications, Red Diamond and OE Watch publications, OPFOR doctrinal products, and the OE Master Plan. <https://atn.army.mil>



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Appendix C

Individual/Crew Served/Platform Proficiency Tables

For readiness reporting purposes there are three weapons categories used for training and qualification reporting. The categories are used to place the Army's family of weapons and systems into capability, purpose, and user based groups. These categories assist commanders in the development of their unit training plan, and provide a standard organization of reporting proficiency. The weapons listed herein is a finite list for reporting purposes. The weapons requirements categories are:

- **Individual Weapons (I)**
- **Crew Served Weapons (CS)**
- **Platforms (P)**

*Note: All qualifications and certifications are valid for **12 months** unless specifically identified in the respective Training Publications.*

Individual Weapons – A TOE/MTOE weapon or weapon system specifically assigned to, and operated by, a single Soldier (see Table C-1). When more than one individual weapon is assigned to a Soldier for use, one is designated as the primary weapon and one is designated as the secondary weapon. Soldiers must be trained and qualified on both weapons.

Individual Weapons				
Proponent	Weapon	Crew / Personnel Requirements for Readiness Reporting		Training and Qualification Reference (by Appropriate Proponent)
		Essential Individuals	Min / Full	
MCoE	M16 Rifle M4 Carbine	Soldier	N/A	TC 3-22.9, Rifle and Carbine
MCoE	M9, M11, XM17 Pistol	Soldier	N/A	TC 3-23.35, Pistol
MCoE	M249AR	Soldier	N/A	TC 3-22.249, M249 Light Automatic Rifle
MCoE / MSCoE	Shotgun	Soldier	N/A	TC 3-22.12, Modular Shotgun
MCoE	Sniper Weapon Systems	Sniper	N/A	TC 3-22.10, Sniper
MCoE	M203 / M320	Soldier	N/A	TC 3-22.31, 40mm Grenade Launcher
Note:				

Table C-1 (Individual Weapon Systems)

Crew Served Weapons – A weapon system requiring two or more personnel to fire the weapon system. For the purposes of this guide and readiness reporting, the weapon systems considered under the crew served category are listed in Table C-2.

Crew Served Weapons				
Proponent	Weapon System	Crew / Personnel Requirements for Readiness Reporting		Training and Qualification Reference (by Appropriate Proponent)
		Essential Individuals	Min / Full	
MCoE	M240B, M240L	Gunner		TC 3-22.240, Medium Machine Gun, M240B
AVCoE	M240H	Gunner		TC 3-04.45, Aviation Gunnery
MCoE	M249L	Gunner ¹		TC 3-22.249, Light Automatic Rifle, M249
MCoE	M2HB	Gunner		TC 3-22.50, Heavy Machine Gun, M2
MCoE	MK19	Gunner		TC 3-22.19, Grenade Machine Gun, MK19
MCoE	FGM-138 (Javelin ATGM)	Gunner		TC 3-22.37, Close Combat Missile System, Medium
MSCoE	Assault Breacher Vehicle, (ABV)	Vehicle Commander		TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew or training publication directed by MSCoE.
MCoE	Reconnaissance Vehicle, Motorized (Scout Truck or Stryker RV)	Vehicle Commander Gunner		TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew
SCoE	Convoy Protection Platform (CPP)	Vehicle Commander Gunner	(2/3)	TC 4-11.46 Convoy Protection Platform Gunnery and LFX for Sustainment Units
AVCoE	UH-60 (M240H)	Door Gunner	(2/2)	TC 3-04.45, Aviation Gunnery
AVCoE	CH-47 (M240H)	Door Gunner	(2/2)	TC 3-04.45, Aviation Gunnery
MSCoE	Armored Security Vehicle (ASV)	Vehicle Commander Gunner	(3/3)	TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew
MCoE	M41 ITAS	Vehicle Commander Gunner	(2/2)	TC 3-22.32, TOW, ITAS, M41
MCoE	Mounted Machine Gun Platforms	Vehicle Commander Gunner	(1/1 or 2/2)	TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew
MCoE	60mm, 81mm, 120mm Mortars	Gunner		TC 3-22.33, Mortar Gunnery (DRAFT)

Notes:
 1 – The gunner and weapon are specifically assigned to a vehicle with the appropriate ring or pintle mount.
 2 - Mounted Machine Gun Platforms include wheeled or tracked combat vehicles with an assigned crew served weapon. The proponent of the unit type identifies the minimum quantity of mounted machine gun platforms required for qualification and readiness reporting purposes. (Only pertains to Non-Maneuver Units)

Table C-2 (Crew Served Weapon Systems)

Platform Weapons – Platform weapon systems are select crew served weapon systems that require two or more personnel. For the purposes of this guide and readiness reporting, the weapon systems considered under the platform category are listed in Table C-3.

Platform Weapons				
Proponent	Platform	Crew / Personnel Requirements for Readiness Reporting		Training and Qualification Reference (by Appropriate Proponent)
		Essential Individuals	Min / Full	
MCoE	M1, Abrams Series Main Battle Tank	Vehicle Commander Gunner	(3/4)	TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew
AVCoE	AH-64 (30mm, 2.75" RKT, HF)	Pilot In Command Co-Pilot Gunner	(2/2)	TC 3-04.45, Aviation Gunnery
FCoE	MLRS / HIMARS	Section Chief Gunner		TC 3-09.8, Field Artillery Gunnery
FCoE	Howitzer, M119	Section Chief Gunner	(6/7)	TC 3-09.8, Field Artillery Gunnery
FCoE	Howitzer, M109	Section Chief Gunner	(6/10)	TC 3-09.8, Field Artillery Gunnery
FCoE	Howitzer, M777	Section Chief Gunner	(9/10)	TC 3-09.8, Field Artillery Gunnery
MCoE	M2/M3, Bradley Series Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV)	Vehicle Commander Gunner	(2/3)	TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew
MCoE	Stryker Mobile Gun System (MGS)	Vehicle Commander Gunner	(2/3)	TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew
MCoE	Stryker ATGM	Vehicle Commander Gunner	(2/3)	TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew
MCoE	Stryker Infantry Carrier Vehicle (ICV)	Gunner	(2/2)	TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew
MSCoE	Stryker NBCRV	Vehicle Commander	(3/4)	TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew
MSCoE	Stryker Engineer Squad Vehicle (ESV)	Gunner		TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew
FCoE	AVENGER	Team Chief Gunner	(2/2)	TC 3-01.63, (DRAFT)
FCoE	CRAM	Air Battle Mgmt Crew	(4/6)	(FCoE)
FCoE	PATRIOT	Air Battle Mgmt Crew	(4/6)	TC 3-01.86, PATRIOT Gunnery Program
FCoE	THAAD	Air Battle Mgmt Crew	(3/4)	TC 3-01.92 THAAD Battery Gunnery Program
AVCoE	MQ-1C Gray Eagle	Operator	(2/2)	TC 3-04.45, Aviation Gunnery
AVCoE	Shadow	Aircraft Cdr, Payload Operator	(2/2)	TC 3-04.45, Aviation Gunnery

Table C-3 (Platform Weapon Systems)


Platform Centric Units – Platform centric units are non-HHC Company/Troop/Battery sized formations that primarily operate platform weapon systems that are critical to the combat capability of the unit. For the purposes of this guide and readiness reporting, the units considered under the platform centric category are listed in Table C-4.

Proponent	Platform Centric Units	Platform
MCoE	Tank/Armor Companies/Troops	M1, Abrams Series Main Battle Tank
AVCoE	Attack/Reconnaissance Companies/Troops	AH-64
FCoE	Field Artillery Batteries	MLRS / HIMARS
		Howitzer, M119
		Howitzer, M109
		Howitzer, M777
FCoE	ADA Batteries	Avenger
		CRAM
		Patriot
		THAAD

Table C-4 (Platform Centric Units)


Appendix D

Collective Live-Fire Gates


 AMERICA'S ARMY: Globally Responsive, Regionally Engaged		Brigade Combat Teams				
Army G-3/5/7						
Maneuver BCT Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency						
Proficiency Metric		Echelon Gate				
BCT	BN	BCT (HQ)	Maneuver BN Cavalry SQDN	Brigade Engineer Battalion	Field Artillery Battalion	Brigade Support Battalion
1		BCT FCX	Maneuver BN / TF CALFEX ¹			
2	1		BN / TF FCX and CO / TRP CALFEX ²		BN LFX ⁵	Sustainment CO LFX ⁵
3	2		Section and Platoon LFX	PLT LFX ³	Btry LFX ⁶	Team ⁸ LFX
4	3		Squad LFX	Squad LFX ⁴	Platoon LFX ⁷	Section LFX


Notes:

1. BNs integrated into the BCT FCX and BN CALFEX. EN Co provide support to Maneuver BN CALFEX.
2. EN PLTs integrated into the BN/TF FCX and CO/TRP CALFEXs.
3. EN Plts must execute LFX as appropriate prior to participating in Maneuver CO/TRP CALFEX.
4. EN Squads execute their own LFX for validation by EN Co CDRs. From that point forward they integrate into the maneuver formation's LFX as part of the combined arms team.
5. FA and BSB provide integrated support to maneuver CALFEX and FCX as directed by BCT Commander. FA units required to complete Table XVIII.
6. FA units required to complete Table XV.
7. FA units required to complete Table XII.
8. Unit performs CASCOM Convoy Protection Platform Gunnery for a Convoy Escort Team IAW TC 4-11.46.

 AMERICA'S ARMY: Globally Responsive, Regionally Engaged		EN EAB-BDE						
Army G-3/5/7								
Engineer Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency								
Proficiency Metric	Echelon Gate							
CO	Sapper Co (Mech, ABN, Wheeled)	Engineer Vertical Construction Co	Engineer Construction Co	Engineer Support Co (ESC)	Clearance Co	Mobility Augmentation Co (MAC)	Multi-role Bridge Co (MRBC)	BDE HHC Company, BN HHC Company (includes Staff)
1	CO/TRP CALFEX with EN PLT or SQD	CO Defense LFX	CO Defense LFX	CO Defense LFX	CO/TRP CALFEX with EN PLT or SQD	CO/TRP CALFEX with EN PLT or SQD	CO Defense LFX	CO Defense LFX
2	SECT/PLT LFXs	SECT/PLT Defense LFX	SECT/PLT Defense LFX	SECT/PLT Defense LFX	SECT/PLT LFXs	SECT/PLT LFXs	SECT/PLT Defense LFX	SECT/PLT Defense LFX
3	Squad LFX	SQD Defense LFX	SQD Defense LFX	SQD Defense LFX	Squad LFX	Squad LFX	SQD Defense LFX	SQD Defense LFX
4								

Applicable TOEs: 05330R100, 05330R200, 05439R000, 05402K05427R00, 05428R00, 05429R00, 05419R100, 05419R00, 05435K000, 05437R200, 05438R000, 05473R000

 AMERICA'S ARMY: Globally Responsive, Regionally Engaged		MP	
Army G-3/5/7			
MP Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency			
Proficiency Metric		Echelon Gate	
CO	MP Company (19473K000 / 19473K100)	MP GBI Security Company (19913R000)	
1	Platoon LFX ¹	Base Defense LFX ²	
2	Squad LFX ¹		
3	Team LFX ¹		
4			
Notes: 1. The MP Platoon, Squad, and Team/Crew Live Fire events are currently under development by USAMPS. Estimated completion is 4th QTR, FY18. Interim collective LFX for MP Companies (19473K000/19473K100) to achieve T1/T2 Proficiency metric is CASCOM Convoy Protection Platform Gunnery (TC 4-11.46). 2. MP GBI Security Company conduct Perimeter Defense LFX IAW TC 63-1.		Applicable TOEs: 19473K000 - Military Police Company 19473K100 - Military Police Company (ABN) 19913R000 - MP GBI Security Company	
Unit Description: 19473K000/19473K100 - This company is employed to execute all MP disciplines (Police Operations; Security and Mobility Support; Detention Operations) and the integrated function of Police Intelligence Operations, throughout the entire length and depth of the battlefield. The company headquarters, operations center, and one platoon may be collocated within the same AO while the other platoons operate in respective AOs as assigned. 19913R000 - The GBI Security Company provides direct support to a GMD Battalion, operates at a fixed facility, and does not move. It is considered an Echelon Above Division (EAD) unit.			

 AMERICA'S ARMY: Globally Responsive, Regionally Engaged		CBRN	
Army G-3/5/7			
CBRN Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency			
Proficiency Metric			Echelon Gate
BDE	BN	CO	
1	1	1	CO LFX (Base Defense or Convoy)
2	2	2	Team ¹ LFX
3	3	3	Squad/Section LFX
4	4	4	
Notes: 1. Unit performs CASCOM Convoy Protection Platform Gunnery for a Convoy Escort Team IAW TC 4-11.46.			Applicable TOEs: 37601K000; 03492K000; 03396K000; 03420R300; 03470R000; 03310R000; 03323K000
Unit Description: HHC, CBRNE Operational Headquarters; HHC, CBRN Brigade; HHC, CBRN Battalion; CBRN Company (Area Support); CBRN Company (Biological); or CBRN Company (Hazard Response); CBRNE Company (Technical Escort).			

AMERICA'S ARMY:
Globally Responsive, Regionally Engaged
Army G-3/5/7

FA

FA BDE and DIVARTY Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency				
Proficiency Metric		Echelon Gate		
FA BDE/DIVARTY	BN	BDE HQ/ DIVARTY ¹	Field Artillery Battalion ⁴	Brigade Support Battalion
1	1	BDE CTE/EXEVAL ²	BN LFX ⁵	CO LFX (Base Defense or Convoy)
2	2	Btry LFX ³	Btry LFX ⁶	Team ⁸ LFX
3	3		Platoon LFX ⁷	Section LFX
4	4			

Notes:
 1. FABDE reports lowest ranking of the FABNs and BSB
 2. FABDE must complete a CPX (MFX) MCTP EXEVAL
 3. FABDE HQ and DIVARTY HQ conduct a Convoy Live Fire.
 4. FABN Proficiency has a shelf life of 6 months.
 5. FA units required to complete Table XVIII IAWTC 3-09.8.
 6. FA units required to complete Table XV IAWTC 3-09.8.
 7. FA units required to complete Table XII IAWTC 3-09.8.
 8. Unit performs CASCOM Convoy Protection Platform Gunnery for a Convoy Escort Team IAWTC 4-1.46.

Unit Description:
 o Organic assets include a headquarters and headquarters battery (H-HB), target acquisition (TA) platoon, signal company, brigade support battalion and a field artillery battalion (MLRS only for the 4 Corps organizations and for a mixture of MLRS, self-propelled and towed 155 howitzers for the ARNG).
 o Force FA headquarters for the division (if designated by the commander)
 o Fires in support of the Corps/Division commander
 o Detailed lethal and nonlethal targeting
 o Training/Certifications for EAB Field Artillery Battalions and Training Readiness Authority for Field Artillery personnel across the Corps

Applicable Unit Types:
 DIVARTY
 Field Artillery Brigade
 Field Artillery Battalion & Battery (MLRS)
 Field Artillery Battalion & Battery (HIMARS)
 Field Artillery Battalion & Battery (155SP)
 Field Artillery Battalion & Battery (155T)
 Brigade Support Battalion

AMERICA'S ARMY:
Globally Responsive, Regionally Engaged
Army G-3/5/7

ADA BN

ADA Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency			
Proficiency Metric		Echelon Gate	
BN	BTRY	PATRIOT	THAAD
1	1	BTRY/BN CTE/EXEVAL ²	BTRY CTE/EXEVAL ²
2	2	BTRY/BN (Table VIII) ³	BTRY (Table VIII) ⁴
3	3	BTRY/BN (Table VII) ³	BTRY (Table VII) ⁴
4	4	BTRY/BN (Table V-VI) ³	BTRY (Table V-VI) ⁴

Notes:
 Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) Has no Battalion
¹Terminal High
²CTE = Collective Training Event (EXEVAL, Mission Rehearsal Exercise (MRE), Joint Kill Chain Exercise) ³Associated tasks for each table identified in TC 3-01.86 ⁴Associated tasks for each table identified in TC 3-01.92

Unit Description:
 (Patriot BN/BTRY)
 - To protect the force and selected geopolitical assets from aerial attack, missile attack, and surveillance.
 - The BN/Battery is employed as part of an integrated Air Defense system to protect the forces and selected geopolitical assets from aerial attack or missile attack.
 - The Patriot system is a theater asset that operates in the Army Headquarters and, when assigned, in the Corps or Division Headquarters and BCT areas.
 - protect the homeland, deployed military forces, friends, and allies from short range and medium range ballistic missiles. (THAAD) BTRY
 - Protect the homeland, deployed military forces, friends, and allies from short range and medium range ballistic missiles.
 - Provides upper-tier defense against short and medium range ballistic missiles in the terminal stage of flight.

Applicable Unit Types:
 Patriot BN Pure Patriot
 BN Composite Patriot BTRY
 THAAD BTRY

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ADA BN CRAM

Army G-3/5/7

ADA Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency			
Proficiency Metric		Echelon Gate	
BN	BTRY	IFPC (CRAM) BTRY ¹	Avenger BTRY
1	1	PLT CTE/EXEVAL ²	PLT LFX (Table X) ⁴ CTE/EXEVAL ²
2	2	PLT LFX (Table VIII) ³	TM ⁵ LFX (Table VIII) ³
3	3	PLT LFX (Table VII) ³	TM LFX (Table VII) ³
4	4	PLT LFX (Table VI) ³	TM LFX (Table VI) ³
Notes: ¹ Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) Counter, Rocket, Artillery, Mortar (CRAM)		Applicable Unit Types: IFPC BN IFPC CRAM BTRY Avenger BN Avenger BTRY	
² CTE = Collective Training Event (EXEVAL, Mission Rehearsal Exercise [MRE], Joint Kill Chain Exercise)			
³ Associated tasks for each table identified in DA Pam 350-38 STRAC manual.			
⁴ Avenger Table X conducted in accordance with DA PAM 350-38 guidance.			
⁵ Team (TM)			
Unit Descriptions: (IFPC BTRY) - Detects incoming rockets and mortars; provides focused early warning; destroys inbound rockets and mortars at prioritized locations, enables counter-indirect fire (IDF) shaping denial, and response actions in order to protect friendly forces and high-value assets, ensures mission continuity, and helps to kill or capture enemy IDF teams and seize their caches. (Avenger BN/BTRY) - provide command, control, and supervision of the operations of the battalion within the Army, Corps, or Division Headquarters, and Brigade Combat Team (BCT) area of operations. - Provide air defense for Corps Headquarters, and when assigned, the Division Headquarters and Brigade Combat Team (BCT) areas or installations against Unmanned Aerial Vehicles/Remotely Piloted Vehicles			

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AVN (CAB)

Army G-3/5/7

Collective Live Fire Task Proficiency							
Proficiency Metric		Echelon Gate					
CAB	BN	Attack Recon ¹ SQDN	Attack Recon BN ¹	Gray Eagle CO	Assault Hel BN	General Support Aviation BN	Aviation Support BN
1		SQDN FCX	BN FCX	AVTF FCX ⁴			FCX ⁶
2	1	TRP CALFEX	CO CALFEX	Integrated in CALFEX and BN/AVTF FCX	Integrated in CALFEX and/or BN/AVTF FCX ⁶		CO LFX ⁹
3	2	PLT LFX ^{2,7}	PLT LFX ^{2,7}	TM LFX ⁸ (MUM-T)	PLT LFX ⁷	PLT LFX ⁷	TM LFX ¹⁰
4	3	TM LFX ³	TM LFX ³		TM LFX ³	TM LFX ³	Section LFX
Notes: 1. Shadow and GE gunnery included in ARS and ARB programs as resources allow. 2. Units complete aviation gunnery table XII. 3. Units complete aviation gunnery table IX. 4. Battalions and GE Co integrated into CAB FCX as resources allow or directed by CAB CDR. 5. Integrated into ARS/ARB gunnery tables IX or XII as resources allow or directed by CAB CDR. 6. Companies/Platoons/Teams integrated into CALFEX and/or FCX as directed by the CAB CDR. 7. Units (FSC, D Co) execute FARP Convoy LFX as directed by CAB CDR. Reference ATP 3-04.1, CH, 9 for convoy considerations. 8. ASB provides integrated support to maneuver CALFEX and FCX as directed by CAB commander. 9. ASB executes company convoy LFX. 10. Unit performs CASCOM Convoy Protection Platform Gunnery for a Convoy Escort Team conducted IAW TC 4-11.46. (DART, FARP,				Applicable TOEs: CAB, ARS/ARB, AHB, GSAB, ASB (non-proponent) GE Co, D Co, E Co, ASC, Distro Co (FARP, DART, Sustainment)			

	AMERICA'S ARMY: Globally Responsive, Regionally Engaged	Functional & Multi-Functional Sustainment
Army G-3/5/7		

Sustainment Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency				
Proficiency Metric			Echelon Gate	
BDE	BN	CO	Functional/Multifunctional BDE HHC, BN HHC, Sustainment Company	Functional/Multifunctional BDE HHC, BN HHC, Sustainment Company (less than 5 vehicles)
1	1	1	CO LFX (Base Defense or Convoy)	CO LFX (Base Defense or Convoy)
2	2	2	Team ¹ LFX	Section ² LFX
3	3	3	Section ² LFX	
4	4	4		
Notes: 1. Unit performs CASCOM Convoy Protection Platform Gunnery for a Convoy Escort Team IAW TC 4-11.46. 2. 2 to 5 platforms IAW TC 4-11.46.			Applicable TOEs: 09, 10, 42, 43, 55 and 63 Series TOE less watercraft and units without the required platforms or weapon systems.	
Description: TSC, ESC, SB and Sustainment Functional/Multifunctional Battalions, the Headquarters element (HHC/HHD) is responsible to conduct Collective Live Task Fire Proficiency.				

	AMERICA'S ARMY: Globally Responsive, Regionally Engaged	Maritime
Army G-3/5/7		

Maritime Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency	
Proficiency Metric	Echelon Gate
CO	Logistics Support Vessel/ Floating Craft CO/ MED Boat CO/ Heavy Boat CO
1	CO/Detachment LFX
2	Waterborne LFX
3	
4	
Notes:	Applicable TOEs: 55530RJ00, 55740K000, 55740R000, 55588RA00, 55829K000
Description: Use TC 4-15.51 Marine Crewman's Handbook for Live Fire Standards	

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Corps / Division

Collective Live Fire Task Proficiency			
Proficiency Metric			Echelon Gate
DIV/ CORPS	HHBn	Company	
1			CO ¹ LFX
2	1		Team ² LFX
3	2	1	Crew Qualification
4	3	2	
Notes:			Applicable TOEs: 52403K, 52406K, 11908R, 11407K, 87003K, 87006K, 87006R, 87007R, 87008R, 87009R, 11809R, 11007K
1. Company = all companies assigned to the Corps/Division Headquarters Battalion			
2. Minimum of 5 Convoy Protection Platforms (CPPs)			
Unit Description:			
DIV/CORPS T level 3 - Crew Qualification includes all vehicles within each company becoming qualified on their Crew weapon system. This is typically done as a truck crew with a crew served weapon (e.g. .50 cal). Once complete, the qualified crew will conduct a live fire in accordance with TC 4-11.46 Sustainment Unit Gunnery.			
DIV/CORPS Level 2 - Team LFX (minimum of 5 Convoy Protection Platforms) is completing the Live Fire requirement independently with the HHBn providing command and control of the training.			
DIV/CORPS T level 1 - the Company will conduct a company Team Live Fire with two or more Teams (10 vehicles or greater) firing the CO Live Fire tables as a unit during the collective training event. The HHBn will provide command and control of the exercise and report progress to the DIV/CORPS HQ. To achieve T-1 status, the DIV/CORPS will act as the higher reporting HQ for the exercise.			

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RSG

Collective Live Fire Task Proficiency	
Proficiency Metric	Echelon Gate
Regional Support Group (RSG)	
1	CO ¹ LFX
2	Team ² LFX
3	Crew Qualification
4	
Notes:	Applicable TOEs: 51632R
1. Company = the RSG HHC	
2. Minimum of 5 Convoy Protection Platforms (CPPs)	
Unit Description:	
T level 3: Crew Qualification includes all vehicles within each company becoming qualified on their Crew weapon system. This is typically done as a truck crew with a crew served weapon (e.g. .50 cal). Once complete, the qualified crew will conduct a live fire in accordance with TC 4-11.46 Sustainment Unit Gunnery.	
T level 2: the Team LFX (minimum of 5 Convoy Protection Platforms) is completing the Live Fire requirement independently.	
T level 1: the CO LFX will conduct a company Team Live Fire with one Team (5 vehicles or greater) firing the CO Live Fire tables as a unit during the collective training event. The HQ will provide command and control of the exercise.	

Proficiency Metric		Echelon Gates		
BN/SOTF	SF BN/SOTF	SF Company	Civil Affairs	Psychological Operations
1	SOTF CFX			
2	SOTF CONVOY LFX	SFOD LFX / FMP (M)		
3		SFOD LFX / FMP (I)		
		MOBILITY LFX		

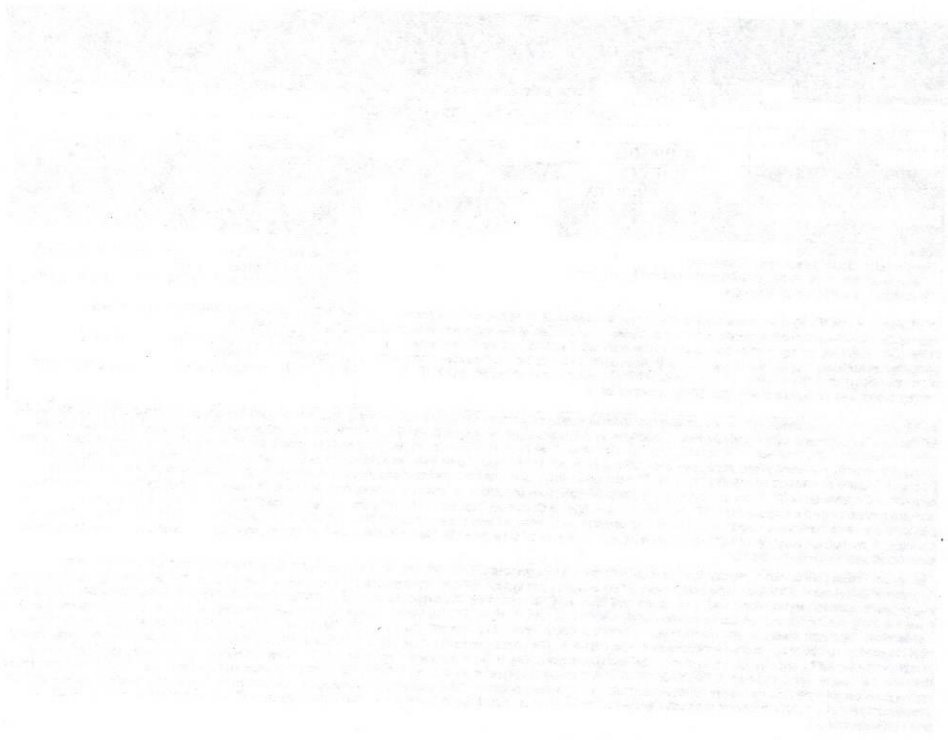
Notes: T level and Echelon:
 - Each echelon reports independent T readiness.
 - USASOC reports lowest ranking of subordinate unit training readiness.
 - Proficiency has a shelf life of 18 months.

**Full Mission Profile (FMP): A full mission profile is a training exercise in which all the elements that will execute the mission, rehearse the entire operation from beginning to end with all the equipment to be used and in the environment and setting in which the mission will be executed. This type of rehearsal is normally completed immediately prior to mission execution and allows all the forces to "iron out" the last minute details of the operation prior to its execution. SFODs conduct FMP (I) training events unilaterally and FMP (M) training events with a minimum of one other SFOD or partner force.

APPLICABLE TOE:
 SPECIAL FORCES COMPANY (31817G400) (31817R000) & (MOB) (31817G600) (31817R100)
 SPECIAL FORCES COMPANY (2 MFF) (31817R200) & (MOB) (31817R300)
 SF OPERATIONAL DETACHMENT H (31817R600)
 HHD, (PE) (31816R200))
 HQ DET (C-DET) SPECIAL FORCES BATTALION (31816G100) (31816R100)
 HHC, SPECIAL FORCES GROUP (31812G400) (31812R100)

An SF Battalion's organic assets include: a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Group Support Company, Battalion Support Company, and Group Support Battalion. An SF Battalion is a command, control and operational headquarters that is employed as directed by the Group Commander or higher authority. The battalion's C2 and support elements have the ability to establish and operate a Special Operations Task Force (SOTF). The organizations and functions of the FOB vary with the mission, duration, scope of operations, security, communications, intelligence and CSS requirements. The Battalion Commander establishes the SOTF to prepare, deploy, control and support Special Forces (SF) teams on specified operational areas. An SF Battalion provides: Command and control of assigned and attached elements. Command and staff personnel to establish and operate an SOTF. Plans, coordinates and directs SF operations separately, or as part of a larger force. Prepares SF teams for deployment. Advice, coordination and staff assistance on the employment of SF elements to a Joint Special Operations Task Force (JSOTF), Security Assistance Organization (SAO), or other major headquarters. Plans current and near term operations and develops and manages future plans and operations. Plans and coordinates the fire support plan for SOF missions. Operates an ammunition supply point (ASP) or an ammunition holding area (AHA) in the FOB. Plan, manage, install and operate multichannel communication assets/networks. Operational weather support to the FOB.

The Special Forces (SF) Company Headquarters or B Detachment is a multipurpose C2 element with many employment options. It can command and control up to six Operational Detachments (ODAs) or Alpha Detachment (ODA), and plan, and conduct SF operations separately or as a part of a larger force. The SF Company can, with some augmentation, establish and operate an Advance Operational Base (AOB) to expand the C2 capabilities of the SF Operational Base (SFOB) or Forward Operational Base (FOB). It has the ability to establish and operate an isolation facility (ISOFAC) for the SFOB or FOB, but cannot, without significant augmentation, isolate and deploy SF teams. The B Det develops, organizes, equips, trains, and advises, or directs indigenous forces of up to regimental size in SO. The ODAs conduct SO missions as directed. They have the ability to conduct split team operations as required for special missions. The company consists of six ODAs. Four teams are trained for standard employment, one team trained in military free fall (MFF), and one team trained in combat diving operations. The SFOD-H is primarily responsible for the training, manning, and equipping their respective 12 three-man SF Operational Detachment-G (SFOD-G). SFOD-H is also able to operate in support of GCCs/TSOCs as part of a larger UW Campaign plan. They identify population groups in concert with the Country Team's objectives for building steady state programs. They specialize in operating in uncertain environments and are able to provide an initial assessment capability directly in support of an UW Campaign. The SFOD-H provides Mission Command for the twelve three-man SF Operational Detachment-G (SFOD-G) when deployed forward.



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Appendix E

Unit Training Proficiency Report

Unclassified		Unit Training Proficiency Report (UTPR) (AA UIC)										Unclassified											
Reporting Unit:	UIC:	SRC:	Command:	Home:	# Units:	# METs:																	
Individual / Crew Served / Platform (ICS/P) Qualification Proficiency																							
ICS/P Qualification Proficiency	ICPQ	Units:											Individual:										
		Crew Served:											Platform:										
Mission Essential Task (MET) Proficiency																							
MET Proficiency	MET #	Date Trained	Mission Essential Task (MET) Trained (Task # - Task Title)																				
	MET 1																						
	MET 2																						
	MET 3																						
	MET 4																						
	MET 5																						
	MET 6																						
	MET 7																						
MET Task Proficiency Summary: # T = <input type="text"/> # T- = <input type="text"/> # P = <input type="text"/> # P- = <input type="text"/> # U = <input type="text"/>																							
Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency																							
Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency	Date Trained	Units, at Echelon, Trained	Collective Task (Echelon and Task Title) Trained and Evaluated Under Live-Fire Conditions															Notes					
ICS/P Worksheets																							
ICS/P	Individual																						
		Units:	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%
		Weapons / Systems																					
		M16 Rifle / M4 Carbine																					
		M9 M11, XM17 Pistol																					
		M249AR																					
		Shotgun																					
		Sniper / Weapon Systems																					
		M203 / M320																					
		Total:																					
	Crew Served																						
	Units:	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	
	Weapons / Systems																						
	M240B / M240L																						
	M249																						
	M249B																						
	MK19																						
	FMG-130 (Aviation ATGM)																						
	Assault Breacher Vehicle (ABV)																						
	Reconnaissance Vehicle (Minesweeper)																						
	Countdown Vehicle (Minesweeper)																						
	Conroy Protection Platform (CPP)																						
	Ex-100 (M240)																						
	CS-147 (M240)																						
	Armored Security Vehicle (ASV)																						
	M41 IFAB																						
	Mounted Machine Gun Platforms																						
	60mm, 81mm, 120mm Mortars																						
	Total:																						
	Platform																						
	Units:	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	# Qual	# Req	%	
	Weapons / Systems																						
	M1 Abrams Series, Main Battle Tank																						
	AH-64 (60mm, 2.75" RCT, HF)																						
	MUR6 / HAWK6																						
	Howitzer, M119																						
	Howitzer, M109																						
	Howitzer, M777																						
	Stryker Mobile Gun System (MGS)																						
	Stryker ATGM																						
	Stryker Infantry Carrier Vehicle (ICV)																						
	Stryker NBCRV																						
	Stryker Engineer Squad Vehicle (EBV)																						
	AVENGER																						
	CRAM																						
	PATHFINDER																						
	TRACER																						
	MQ-1C Gray Eagle																						
	RC-7B Shadow																						
	Total:																						
	Individual:																						
	Crew Served:																						
	Platform:																						
	Calculation Methodology: Individual / Crew Served - Platform Average																						

Figure E-1, Unit Training Proficiency Report

ICS/P Worksheets															
Individual															
Units:	# Qual	# Req.	%	# Qual	# Req.	%	# Qual	# Req.	%	# Qual	# Req.	%	# Qual	# Req.	%
Weapons / Systems															
M16 Rifle / M4 Carbine															
M9, M11, XM17 Pistol															
M249BAR															
Shotgun															
Sniper Weapon Systems															
M203 / M20															
Total:															
Crew Served															
Units:															
Weapons / Systems															
M249E, M249L															
M249H															
M249L															
M2HB															
MK19															
FMG-138 (Javelin ATGM)															
Assault Breacher Vehicle (ABV)															
Reconnaissance Vehicle, M1000 (R)															
ISRAELI UNARMED VEHICLE															
Comms / Protection Platform (CPP)															
UH-60 (M240H)															
CH-47 (M240H)															
Armored Security Vehicle (ASV)															
M41 TTAS															
Mounted Machine Gun Platforms															
80mm, 81mm, 120mm Mortars															
Total:															
Platform															
Units:															
Weapons / Systems															
M1, Abrams Series, Main Battle Tank															
M1A2 (30mm, 2.75" RKT, HF)															
M1ERS / HIMARS															
Howitzer, M109															
Howitzer, M777															
M203, Infantry Series, Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV)															
Stryker ATGM															
Stryker ATGM															
Stryker Infantry Carrier Vehicle (ICV)															
Stryker MGRV															
Stryker Engineer Squad Vehicle (ESV)															
AVENGER															
CRAM															
PATRIOT															
THAAD															
MQ-1C Gray Eagle															
RQ-7B Shadow															
Total:															
Individual															
Crew Served															
Platform															
Calculation Methodology:															
Individual / Crew Served / Platform Average															

Figure E-3, Unit Training Proficiency Report (UTPR)

SECRET when filled in		Training Readiness Unit Proficiency Report (TRUPR)						SECRET when filled in	
Reporting Unit:	UIC:	SRC:	Command:	Home:	# Units:	# METs:			
Objective Training Readiness Level (OBJ-T)		Commander's Notes							
T-Level									
Individual Crew Served and Platform (ICS/P) Qualification Rating									
Mission Essential Task Proficiency Rating									
Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency Rating									
Training Days (T-Days) Rating									
Report Date:		Rank / Full Name			Email (if used)				
USR Preparer:									
Commander:									
Individual Crew Served / Platform (ICS/P) Qualification Proficiency									
(ICS/P Qualification Proficiency)	ICPQ Rating								
Mission Essential Task (MET) Proficiency									
MET #	Date Trained	Y	Q	Mission Essential Task (MET) Trained (Task # - Task Title)					
MET 1									
MET 2									
MET 3									
MET 4									
MET 5									
MET 6									
MET 7									
METL Task Rating		#T=	#T- =	#P =	#P- =	#U =			
Training Days									
# of Days									
T-Days Rating									
T-Level	Individual, Crew Served, and Platform Qualification	Mission Essential Task (MET) Proficiency				Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency		Training Days to Achieve T1	
T1	≥ 90%	≥ T- in all METs				Unit Live-Fire conducted at appropriate echelon as determined by Live-Fire Gates.		≤ 10 days	
T2	< 90% to ≥ 80%	≥ T- in 50% or greater of METs (No U)						≤ 35 days	
T3	< 80% to ≥ 70%	≥ P in 50% or greater of METs (≤ 1 x U)						≤ 90 days	
T4	< 70%	≤ P- in greater than 50% of METs (> 1 x U)				Not Live-Fire Proficient		> 90 days	

Figure E-4, Training Readiness Unit Proficiency Report (TRUPR)

Appendix F

Training & Evaluation Outlines

The Training and Evaluation Outline (T&EO) is the foundation for developing and maintaining a standards-based Army. T&EOs are Army approved standards for collective tasks. T&EOs are developed by the proponents of their respective warfighting function. The T&EO provides summary information concerning collective task training, identifies individual, critical, and leader training tasks that support the successful execution of collective training. The T&EO consists of the major procedures (steps and measures) a unit must accomplish to perform a task to standard. T&EOs are available in DTMS, CATS, CAR and ATN. A tutorial for how to use a T&EO is located on ATN under the "Unit Training Management" knowledge bucket. Refer to references for link to ATN.

References

ARMY PUBLICATIONS

Most Army doctrinal publications are available online: <http://www.apd.army.mil/>.

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AR 220-1. *Army Unit Status Reporting and Force Registration—Consolidated Policies*. 15 April 2010.

AR 350-1. *Army Training and Leader Development*. 19 August 2014.

DA Pam 220-1. *Defense Readiness Reporting System—Army Procedures*. 16 November 2011.

FM 7-0. *Train to Win in a Complex World*. October 2016.

TC 3-22.9, Rifle and Carbine

TC 3-23.35, Pistol

TC 3-22.249, M249 Light Automatic Rifle

TC 3-22.12, Modular Shotgun

TC 3-22.10, Sniper

TC 3-22.240, Medium Machine Gun, M240B

TC 3-04.45, Aviation Gunnery

TC 3-22.249, Light Automatic Rifle, M249

TC 3-22.50, Heavy Machine Gun, M2

TC 3-22.19, Grenade Machine Gun, MK19

TC 3-22.37, Close Combat Missile System, Medium

TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew or training publication directed by MSCoE.

TC 3-20.31, Training and Qualification, Crew

TC 4-11.46 Convoy Protection Platform Gunnery and LFX for Sustainment Units

TC 3-04.45, Aviation Gunnery

TC 3-22.32, TOW, ITAS, M41

TC 3-22.33, Mortar Gunnery (DRAFT)

TC 3-09.8, Field Artillery Gunnery

TC 3-01.63, Avenger (DRAFT)

TC 3-01.86, PATRIOT Gunnery Program

TC 3-01.92 THAAD Battery Gunnery Program

WEB SITES

Army Training Network at <https://atn.army.mil>.

Central Army Registry at <https://atiam.train.army.mil/catalog/dashboard>.

Combined Arms Training Strategy at https://atn.army.mil/dsp_CATSviewer01.aspx

Digital Training Management System at <https://dtms.army.mil>

HQDA G/3/5/7
Department of the Army

