Its About the Mission

Mission Definition

Joint:

1. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason for the action. 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. 3. **An assignment with a purpose that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore.**

Army:

The essential activities assigned to a unit, individual or force. It contains the elements of who, what, when, where and the why (reasons therefore), but seldom specifies how.

Prepared by LTCR) Britt Bray, DRC
Mission to Task Decomposition

• WHY do it?
  – Essential component of Mission Analysis process.
  – Tasks describe WHAT must be done in order to accomplish the mission.
Specified, Implied, Essential Tasks

Mission Analysis Process

Step 1. Analyze the higher headquarters’ order.
Step 2. Conduct initial intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).
Step 3. Determine specified, implied, and essential tasks.
Step 4. Review available assets.
Step 5. Determine constraints.
Step 6. Identify critical facts and assumptions.
Step 7. Conduct risk assessment.
Step 8. Determine initial commander’s critical information requirements (CCIR).
Step 9. Determine the initial reconnaissance annex.
Step 11. Write the restated mission.
Step 12. Conduct a mission analysis briefing.
Step 13. Approve the restated mission.
Step 14. Develop the initial commander’s intent.
Step 15. Issue the commander’s guidance.
Step 16. Issue a warning order.
Step 17. Review facts and assumptions.

FM 101-5 (MDMP)
Mission Analysis Process

• Step 1 – Analyze Higher Order in order to establish horizontal and vertical nesting for maneuver, CS and CSS. Understand higher intent, mission (tasks, constraints, risk, available assets and AO)

• Step 2 – Conduct IPB in order to understand environment, including threat.

• Step 3 – **Determine specified, implied and essential tasks.** (Joint requires use of UJTL tasks)

• Step 4-17 (Highlights include facts and assumptions, constraints, review of available assets)

• Generates restated mission.
Mission Statement

- Restated mission must contain all elements of a mission statement
  - Who (what types of forces) will execute the mission.
  - What type of action (attack, defend, etc.) is contemplated? (Essential tasks here)
  - When will the action begin?
  - Where will the action occur? (Area of Ops/Objectives)
  - Why (for what purpose) will each force conduct its part of the operation?
Commander’s Intent

- Clear, concise statement of what the force must do to succeed with respect to the enemy, the terrain and the desired endstate.
Concept of Operations

- Clear, concise statement of where, when and how commander intends to concentrate combat power to accomplish the mission **IAW the higher commander’s intent**. It broadly outlines considerations necessary for developing a scheme of maneuver. (FM 101-5)
Scheme of Maneuver

- Describes how arrayed forces will accomplish the commander’s intent.
- During this step units converted from generic to specific types of units. Scheme of Mvr includes:
  - Purpose of the operation
  - Statement of where commander willing to accept risk
  - Identification of friendly events and phases
  - Designation of the main effort with task and purpose
  - Designation of supporting efforts with tasks and purposes and relationship to main effort
Mission Essential Tasks

- Joint Training System (JP)
  - JMETL outlines those tasks that are essential to a combatant command’s ability to perform assigned missions
  - Combatant Commander’s develop JMETs and supporting and command linked tasks based on mission analysis of assigned missions
  - Supporting and command linked tasks enable nesting to ensure JMETL/METL supports higher mission.
  - Once selected, the commander determines conditions and standards associated with each task.
Universal Joint Task List (UJTL)

- **Tasks**
  - Strategic Level
    - Strategic National Tasks
    - Strategic Theater Tasks
  - Operational Level Tasks
  - Service Tactical Task Lists

- **Conditions**
  - Physical Environment
  - Military Environment
  - Civil Environment

- **Measures of Performance**
  - Measure
  - Scale
  - Criterion - Standard

- **Requirements**
  - Mission Analysis
  - Joint Doctrine
  - JSCP
  - OPLANS

- **Universal Joint Task List (UJTL)**
  - CJCSM 3500.04C
  - 1 July 2002
  - Version 3.0

- **UNIVERSAL JOINT TASK LIST (UJTL)**

- **CONDITIONS FOR JOINT TASKS**
  - Physical Environment
  - Military Environment
  - Civil Environment

- **COMMON JOINT TASKS (CJTs)**

- **JMETLs REQUIREMENTS**

- **UNIVERSAL JOINT TASK LIST**

- **JOINT CONDITIONS**

- **JOINT MEASURES**

- **REQUIREMENTS**

- **~ 650 Task Definitions**

- **~ 6000 Conditions/MoPs**
Universal Joint Task List (UJTL)

Introduction

1. Purpose. The *Universal Joint Task List* (CJCSM 3500.04C, 1 July 2002) serves as a common language and common reference system for joint force commanders, combat support agencies, operational planners, combat developers, and trainers to communicate mission requirements. It is the basic language for development of a joint mission essential task list (JMETL) or agency mission essential task list (AMETL) that identifies required capabilities for mission success.

Mission Essential Tasks

• Army Training System (FM 7.0)
  – Determine essential tasks to train on in order to be ready to perform go to war mission.
  – Maximize efficient use of limited resources
  – Provide basis for reporting readiness to perform war time mission during peace time.
  – Battle tasks are selected from subordinate and supporting unit METL. A battle task is a staff or subordinate organization mission essential task that is so critical that its accomplishment will determine the success of the next higher organization’s mission essential task. Battle tasks are selected for each METL task.
Task Organization

- Provides basis for organizing available forces to best accomplish mission.
- Based on principle of linking capability(ies) to task in order to accomplish purpose of the task given actual or anticipated conditions.
- Capability is provided by available resources.

| ANNEX A (TASK ORGANIZATION) TO OPERATION ORDER |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1st Bde                      | 2nd Bde     | 3rd Bde     | 201 ACR     | DIV ARTY    | DISCOM      |
| MVR                          | CS-82 Mech  | 0-3-3 Armor  | D-3-23 Cav  | 1-54 RDC    | TF 5-5      |
| AVN                          |             |             |             | C-54 Arm (FGCC) | TF 3-51    |
| ARTY                         | 3-40 FA (DS)| 3-41 FA (DS)| 3-42 FA (DS)| 61st FA Bde|             |
| ADA                          |             |             |             | A-3-441 ADA |             |
| CML                          | 1-54 Cntn Co| 2-54 Cntn Co| 3-54 Cntn Co|             |             |
| ENGR                        | 53rd Engr Bn (DS)| 17th Engr Bn (DS)| 209th Engr Bn (DS)| 201st Engr Co| 54th Engr Bde|
| MI                           | 11x/54 Mi (DS)| 10 GSR Tms  | 3/A-54 Mi (DS)| 5 GSR Tms  |             |
| MP                           | 1-54 MP Co (DS)| 2-54 MP Co (DS)| 3-54 MP Co (DS)| 4/54 MP Co (DS)| 54th MP Co (-)|
| SIG                          |             |             |             |             | 54th Sig    |
| CSS                          | 541 FSB     | 542 FSB     | 543 FSB     |             | 544 MSB     |
| SOF                          | 1 Plt Co C 55th CA TAC Spl Bn | 2/215 CA TAC Spl Bn | 3/55 CA TAC Spl Bn | 289th PSYOP Co 54th MSB | 4/C-55 CA TAC Spl Bn |
Task Organization

- Formal Task organization and the change from generic to specific units, begins after COA analysis, when commander’s assign tasks to subordinate units.
- He assigns tasks to subordinate hq’s, and determines if subordinate hq’s have sufficient combat power, *reallocating combat power as necessary.*
Task Organization

- Provides basis for organizing available forces to best accomplish mission.
- Based on principle of linking capability(ies) to task in order to accomplish purpose of the task given actual or anticipated conditions.
- Capability is provided by available resources.
METL and Battle Tasks

• Selection of Battle Tasks enable nesting to ensure METL supports higher mission.
Semantics by Level of War

Strategic National

Strategic Theater

Operational

Tactical-Aggregate

Tactical-Atomic

Universal Joint
Task List (UJTL)

Army Universal
Task List (AUTL)

Army Training and Evaluation
Program (ARTEP), Mission
Training Plans (MTPs), Tactics,
Techniques and Procedures
(TTPs), Field Manuals (FMs),
Technical Manuals (TMs)
Summary

- Tasks provide building blocks for missions by describing what actions must be done to accomplish the mission.
- Identification of tasks with conditions and standards leads to determination of capabilities required to accomplish the task to standard given the conditions.
- The delta between required capabilities and capabilities provided by available forces results in a need that must be addressed with a recommended DOTMLPF solution.
- Warfighters identify the need. Warfighter support community performs analysis needed to generate recommended solution in one or more DOTMLPF areas.
Why MMF?

• Warfighters practice the art of operations. Support community practices the science of modeling, simulation, analysis, engineering and evaluation.

• MMF is designed to bridge the communication gap between the Warfighter (Operational Community) and the Warfighter support communities.

• Provides necessary analytic rigor for Warfighter support domains such as modeling and simulation, materiel development, concept analysis, requirements determination and analysis, testing, etc. to understand Warfighter requirements and provide the best possible support.