

Multidomain Operations (MDO)

Multidomain operations are the combined arms employment of joint and Army capabilities to create and exploit relative advantages that achieve objectives, defeat enemy forces, and consolidate gains on behalf of joint force commanders.

Multidomain Operations:

- Use assigned and requested capabilities to generate **complementary and reinforcing** effects and create exploitable **physical, information, and human relative advantages** that accrue over time.
- Require understanding of **how land forces influence the other four domains** and **how capabilities applied in the other domains influence outcomes on land**.
- **Apply to all echelons. Army forces employ organic or joint capabilities** in multiple domains. Army forces benefit from capabilities they do not control, for example satellite communications and air interdiction. They also must **protect against enemy capabilities from all domains**.
- **Apply during competition and crisis and set conditions for success during armed conflict** and support joint campaigns.
- Require Army forces to employ Army and joint capabilities to **destroy, dislocate, isolate and disintegrate** the enemy's independent systems and exploit opportunities to **defeat them in detail**.

All Army operations are multidomain operations.

MDO Concept – FM 3-0 (2022) Relationship

- Multidomain operations as defined and described in FM 3-0 (2022) are not the same as the 2018 MDO concept.
- The aspects of the MDO concept that have been validated by rigorous analysis are now incorporated into doctrine.

Multidomain operations as described in the 2022 FM 3-0 incorporate the proven aspects of the original MDO concept combined with previous doctrine and other developments while omitting aspects of the concept that will require further consideration, experimentation, and refinement.

Asking Students "WHY" Questions

In a traditional classroom, the teacher is the center of attention, the owner of knowledge and information. Teachers often ask questions of their students to gauge comprehension, but it's a passive model that relies on students to absorb information they need to reproduce on tests.

What would happen if the roles were flipped and students asked the questions?

5 Whys is an iterative interrogative technique used to explore the cause-and-effect relationships underlying a particular problem. The primary goal of the technique is to determine the root cause of a defect or problem by repeating the question "Why?" Each answer forms the basis of the next question. The "5" in the name derives from an anecdotal observation on the number of iterations needed to resolve the problem.

Not all problems have a single root cause. If one wishes to uncover multiple root causes, the method must be repeated asking a different sequence of questions each time.

The method provides no hard and fast rules about what lines of questions to explore, or how long to continue the search for additional root causes. Thus, even when the method is closely followed, the outcome still depends upon the knowledge and persistence of the people involved.

The vehicle will not start. (the problem)

Why? - The battery is dead. (First why)

Why? - The alternator is not functioning. (Second why)

Why? - The alternator belt has broken. (Third why)

Why? - The alternator belt was well beyond its useful service life and not replaced. (Fourth why)

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USACBRNS, MSCOE QAO FY23 ACCREDITATION PREPARATION TRAINING



TRADOC Mission: TRADOC recruits, trains, educates, develops and builds the Army; establishes standards, drives improvement, and leads change to ensure the Army can deter, fight, and win on any battlefield now and into the future. TRADOC executes its mission through five subordinate commands and centers.

CAC Mission: CAC Develops Leaders and Drives Change to prepare the Army to compete and win in large scale combat operations (LSCO) against peer threats in multi-domain contested environments NLT 2028.

MSCoE Mission: The Maneuver Support Center of Excellence develops competent leaders and warriors of character and drives change in total Army Engineer, CBRN, Military Police, and Protection capabilities to enable mission success across domains and the range of military operations.

Chemical Corps Mission: (what we do across the regiment) The USACBRNS will design, acquire, and build the Army's future CBRN capability, and constantly improve it using the DOTMLPF process to ensure the Army is postured to Fight and Win in a CBRN Environment.

USACBRNS Mission: (what we do through the CBRNS) Design, Acquire and Build the Army's future CBRN capability and to constantly improve it using the Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel and Facilities (DOTMLPF) process to ensure the Army is postured to fight and win in a CBRN environment.

USACBRNS Vision: (what we are for & where we are going) We lead, inspire and care for our people as we develop skilled CBRN leaders and drive change in order to win in every operation.

Operational Environment (OE)

One method in dealing with the OE is to use the Army's doctrinal framework to analyze across eight operational variables. The framework is a baseline to analyze an operational environment. These variables and the interactions among variables determine the nature of a particular operational environment. By studying the variables to a specific operational environment, the training and curriculum developer appreciates the conditions in the environment in which a task/action is to be achieved.

OPERATIONAL VARIABLES (PMESII-PT):

Political:

Attitudes toward the U.S.; Centers of political power; Type of government; Govt effectiveness; Govt legitimacy; Influential political groups

Military:

Military forces; Government paramilitary forces, Non-state paramilitary forces; Unarmed combatants; Nonmilitary armed combatants; Military functions

Economic:

Economic diversity; Employment status; Economic activity; Illegal economic activity; Banking

Social:

Demographic mix; Social volatility; Education level; Ethnic diversity; Religious diversity; Population movement

Infrastructure:

Construction pattern; Urban zones; Utilities present; Services; Transportation architecture

Information:

Public communications media; Information warfare (INFOWAR); Intelligence apparatus; Information management

Physical Environment:

Terrain; Natural hazards; Climate; Weather

Time:

Cultural perception of time; Measurement of Time; Key dates, Key time periods, Key events

MISSION VARIABLES: METT-TC

Mission:

Intent one & two levels up; Specified tasks; Implied tasks; Mission essential tasks; Limitations/constraints; Restated mission

Enemy:

Disposition/composition; Strength; Recent Activities; Weaknesses; Possible COAs; Probable COAs; Reinforcement abilities

Terrain and Weather:

OCOKA; Observations/Fields of Fire; Cover & Concealment; Obstacles; Key terrain; Avenues of approach

Troops and Support Available:

Key leaders; Disposition; Composition; Strength (personnel/material); Activities; Weaknesses; Morale; Maintenance level; Combat service support

Time Available:

Planning & preparation of combat orders; Inspections & rehearsals; Movement; Line of departure; Start, critical, release points; Use 1/3 – 2/3 rule

Civil Considerations:

Areas; Structures; Capabilities; Organizations; People; Events

For CBRN Specific OE and METT-TC planning considerations see ATP 3-11.36 Chapter 2.

Important Links:

USACBRNS Homepage (NOTE: also contains link to the CBRN Instruction Toolbox):

<https://home.army.mil/wood/index.php/units-tenants/USACBRNS>

Center for Army Lessons Learned:

<https://www.army.mil/call>

CALL on MS Teams

CBRN K.I.T.

<https://cyberllc.army.mil/web/cbrn-kit/>

J.A.C.K.S.

<https://jacks.jpeocbd.army.mil>

Army training Network

<https://atn.army.mil>

Central Army Registry (CAR)

<https://rdl.train.army.mil>

OE Data Integration Network (ODIN)

ODIN is the authoritative digital resource for the Worldwide Equipment Guide (WEG), Decisive Action Training Environment (DATE) and accompanying Force Structures, and the Training Circular (TC) 7-100 series. ODIN is built to be a living product with standardized technology.

ODIN URL: <https://odin.tradoc.army.mil/DATEWORLD>

The ODIN site includes:

Combat Training Centers include CTC Equipment Guide and Order of Battle

DATE World includes 4 different regions and notional countries OE and Force Structure as well as: Political, Military, Economic, Social, Information, Infrastructure, Physical, Environment, and Time.

Training Publications (TC 7-100 series) are doctrinal resources that describe tactics and techniques of a composite model OPFOR and real-world actors to support Army training.

Virtual OPFOR Academy provides users the information, tools, and resources to learn, apply, and replicate OPFOR counter-tasks to achieve unit training objectives within a collective training environment by exposing users to OPFOR tasks, conditions and standards.

Worldwide Equipment Guide (WEG) was developed to support the TC 7-100 series and all OPFOR portrayal in training simulations (constructive, virtual, live, and gaming). The equipment portrayed in this WEG represents military systems, variants, and upgrades that U.S. forces may encounter now and in the foreseeable future. The authors continually analyze real-world developments, capabilities, and trends to guarantee that the OPFOR remains relevant.

Red Diamond – OE and threat analysis