PUBLICATION

EXAM-TM40C-PRE

PRE-TEST — SL 4C: MOVEMENT & MANEUVER

Maven Smart System (MSS) — USAREUR-AF

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY EUROPE AND AFRICA
(USAREUR-AF)
Wiesbaden, Germany

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PRE-TEST — SL 4C: MOVEMENT & MANEUVER

MAVEN SMART SYSTEM (MSS) — USAREUR-AF

Field	Detail
Course	SL 4C: Movement & Maneuver WFF Track
Form	Pre-Test
Level	SL 4C (WFF Track)
Audience	G3/S3 maneuver staff, operations officers, S3 NCOs, maneuver planners; prerequisite: SL 1 + SL 2 + SL 3 complete
Time Allowed	20 minutes
Passing Score	N/A — diagnostic only

INSTRUCTIONS

This diagnostic assessment establishes your baseline knowledge before training. Your score does not affect course eligibility. Answer honestly — results help the instructor tailor instruction to identified gaps.

SECTION 1 — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Circle the letter of the best answer. (2 points each)

1. In MSS, the primary value of displaying unit positions on the Common Operating Picture (COP) is to:

A. Automate movement orders and route assignments for subordinate units B. Generate obstacle overlays based on GPS data C. Replace the unit's reporting requirement to higher headquarters D. Provide a shared reported-position picture that supports maneuver synchronization and command

decisions

2. When analyzing route options using MSS, the maneuver planner should treat MSS route data as:

A. Authoritative ground truth that eliminates the need for route reconnaissance B. Superseding all doctrinal terrain analysis products C. One data source to inform planning — route conditions require validation through reconnaissance and engineer assessment D. Applicable only to vehicle convoys, not tactical formations

3. An operations officer uses MSS to display unit positions for a movement-to-contact. The data-as-of timestamp on the 2nd Battalion layer shows it has not updated in four hours. The operations officer should:

A. Continue the brief — four hours is within acceptable data currency standards for all operations B. Characterize the gap to the commander and verify current position through primary reporting channels before briefing C. Remove the 2nd Battalion layer from the COP until the feed is restored D. Assume 2nd Battalion has not moved and brief accordingly

4. Which of the following best describes MSS support to the Military Decision-Making Process (MDMP) during Course of Action (COA) development?

A. MSS provides data visualization and overlay tools that support staff analysis and COA sketching — it does not replace staff judgment B. MSS generates COAs automatically based on unit positions and terrain data C. MDMP is suspended during operations when MSS is available D. MSS applies only to the COA Analysis (war gaming) step of MDMP

5. A maneuver planner needs to display phase lines, axis of advance graphics, and task organization in MSS to support an attack order brief. The most important characteristic of these overlays is:

A. They use standard military symbology and are clearly attributed with data-as-of information B. They are formatted as a graphic that matches the brigade's PowerPoint slide template C. They are automatically generated from the operations order text D. They include satellite imagery for all displayed terrain

6. Traffic Control Point (TCP) data in MSS is most useful for which of the following maneuver planning tasks?

A. Generating personnel accountability reports for the provost marshal B. Determining vehicle maintenance status along planned routes C. Replacing the requirement for a movement control officer D. Identifying choke points and supporting ground mobility analysis during route planning and movement synchronization

7. Which of the following is an OPSEC consideration specific to maneuver data products in MSS?

A. OPSEC restrictions apply only to intelligence products, not maneuver planning products B. Maneuver data is unclassified and can be shared freely within the unit SharePoint C. Unit position data and axis of advance overlays reflect current and projected friendly locations — distribution must be limited to those with operational need to know D. Route data is exempt from OPSEC procedures because it is based on open-source map data

8. Task organization visibility in MSS supports maneuver synchronization by:

A. Automatically rerouting units when task organization changes are published B. Providing a current display of which units are under operational control of which headquarters — enabling staff to identify synchronization gaps C. Replacing the fragmentary order (FRAGO) process for task organization changes D. Generating readiness reports for each task-organized element

SECTION 2 — SHORT ANSWER

Answer in 2–4 sentences. (5 points each)

9. You are an S3 NCO preparing the maneuver COP for use during a rehearsal of concept (ROC) drill. You notice that the battalion position feeds are current, but the phase line overlay from the previous operation is still displayed. What steps do you take, and why does this matter for the ROC?

(Write your answer below)

10. Describe the difference between what MSS can show you about route status and what MSS cannot tell you. How does this affect how a maneuver planner should use MSS route data?

(Write your answer below)

SECTION 3 — SCENARIO (10 POINTS)

Read the following scenario and answer the question.

Your BCT is 48 hours from executing a breach and exploitation. The G3 has directed you to configure the MSS maneuver COP to support the attack order brief. You need to display: current unit positions for three maneuver battalions, the designated axis of advance, phase lines (LD, PL AMBER, PL BLACK, Objective IRON), and a task organization overlay. You also need to configure a CCIR alert that triggers when any battalion crosses Phase Line AMBER.

11. Describe how you would approach this task in MSS. For each element (unit positions, graphics, task org, and CCIR), briefly explain what you would configure and what you would verify before the brief.

(Write your answer below)

Total points: 30. Diagnostic only — score does not affect course admission.

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ANSWER KEY — INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

Do not distribute to students. Use to identify baseline gaps and tailor Day 1 instruction accordingly.

Multiple Choice:

1. D — The COP provides a shared reported-position picture supporting maneuver synchronization and command decisions; it does not automate movement orders or replace reporting requirements.
2. C — MSS route data is one source to inform planning; route conditions require validation through reconnaissance and engineer assessment before relying on them for movement.
3. B — Characterize the gap to the commander and verify current position through primary reporting channels before briefing; do not assume, brief as current, or remove the layer without explanation.
4. A — MSS provides data visualization and overlay tools supporting staff analysis and COA sketching; it does not replace staff judgment or generate COAs automatically.

5. A — Standard military symbology with clear data-as-of attribution is the most important characteristic; PowerPoint formatting, auto-generation, and satellite imagery are not the standard.
6. D — TCP data identifies choke points and supports ground mobility analysis during route planning and movement synchronization; it does not generate accountability reports or replace the MCO.
7. C — Unit positions and axes of advance reflect current and projected friendly locations; distribution must be limited to those with operational need to know.
8. B — Task org visibility in MSS shows which units are under operational control of which HQ, enabling staff to identify synchronization gaps; it does not automate re-routing or replace FRAGOs.

Short Answer Guidance:

SA-9. Full credit (5 pts): Remove or clearly archive the previous operation's phase line overlay and configure the current operation's phase lines from the new OPORD; stale phase lines from a different operation during a ROC drill will cause rehearsing units to reference incorrect objectives, boundaries, and trigger points — COP data hygiene is an operational requirement because subordinate units will synchronize their actions to what the COP shows. Partial credit (3 pts): describes removing the old overlay but does not address why it matters operationally.

SA-10. Full credit (5 pts): MSS can show route condition status from the route database (open/closed/degraded), last-verified timestamp, and TCP locations; MSS cannot tell you about current ground conditions that have not been reported — closures, obstacles, and trafficability changes since the last update will not appear until reported; a maneuver planner must treat MSS route data as "last reported status as of [DTG]" and plan reconnaissance to verify critical routes before relying on them for movement. Partial credit (3 pts): identifies the limitation without explaining the operational implication for planning.

Scenario Guidance:

Q-11. Full credit (10 pts): Must address all four elements.

Unit positions: link to BFT/ATAK feed for three maneuver battalions; verify all three battalion position timestamps are within the expected reporting cadence before the brief.

Graphics (axis, phase lines): import from the OPORD-generated digital overlay — do not manually redraw; verify labels match the OPORD designators (LD, PL AMBER, PL BLACK, OBJ IRON) exactly.

Task org: configure from the unit registry dataset; verify the task org reflects current OPORD attachments and detachments; confirm any TACON/OPCON assignments are reflected.

CCIR: configure geographic trigger using PL AMBER polygon as the geofence boundary; trigger fires when any BN position icon crosses the boundary; route to G3/S3 and CDR — S3 manages synchronization at phase lines; CDR is the decision authority for exploitation.

Partial credit (6 pts): three of four elements addressed correctly. Minimum acceptable: two elements with data source and verification step described.