A large, light gray watermark of two crossed rifles is centered on the page. The rifles are crossed at their muzzles, with the barrels pointing upwards and outwards. The handles are visible at the bottom, and the stocks are visible in the middle. The text of the title is overlaid on the center of the rifles.

**MISSION TRAINING PLAN
FOR THE
MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT
(LAW AND ORDER)**

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Army Training and
Evaluation Program
No. 19-710-MTP

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington, DC, 10 April 1999

MISSION TRAINING PLAN FOR THE
MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT (LAW AND ORDER)

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PREFACE

This MTP provides a descriptive, performance-oriented training guide to assist leaders in training their units/elements and contains tasks which support the unit's/element's performance of its critical operations. Unit leaders must use their METL to identify which tasks in the MTP to emphasize.

This MTP applies to the Military Police Detachment (Law and Order), TOE 19517AA-AF00; Military Police Law and Order Teams (Recap TOE) TOE 19710A000; Military Police Detachment TOE 19523LA-LG00; Military Police Customs Operations Teams TOE 19527AA-AB00; and Military Working Dog Teams, TOE 19537AA-AD00. This MTP may also be adapted for use by Military Police Investigative Teams, TOE 19533LA-LC00; Military Police Working Dog Teams, TOE 19583LA-LG00; and Military Police Physical Security Inspection Teams, TOE 19593LA-LB00.

The Military Police Detachment (Law and Order) is modular in design and may be deployed as an organic unit from a single installation or assembled from several installations. During normal peacetime operations, the Military Police Detachment (Law and Order), Military Police Customs Operations Teams, and Military Working Dog Teams remain with the parent installation(s). When deployed for stability or support operations, the Military Police Detachment (Law and Order), Military Police Customs Operations Teams, and Military Working Dog Teams are under the overall C2 of the senior MP (Provost Marshal) deployed for the operation. Those teams may be attached to MP battalions and/or companies as the situation requires. In war, the Military Police Detachment (Law and Order), Military Police Customs Operations Teams, and Military Working Dog Teams are assigned to an MP brigade and maybe further attached to an MP battalion or division MP companies as required. The detachment and teams are dependent on appropriate elements of the Army Service Component Command (ASCC) for combat health services, religious, legal, finance, personnel, and administrative services. Whenever deployed the detachment and teams are dependent on the appropriate elements of the unit to which assigned or attached for maintenance of organic vehicles, food service, and mobility.

The proponent of this publication is HQ TRADOC. Submit changes for improving this publication on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) and forward it to the Commandant, US Army Military Police School, ATZN-MP-D, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65437-5000.

Unless otherwise stated, masculine nouns and pronouns include both men and women.

CHAPTER 1 UNIT TRAINING

1-1. General. This MTP provides the commander and leaders with guidance on how to train key missions of the unit. The specific details of the unit's training program will depend on the following factors:

- a. Unit's METL.
- b. Chain of command training directives and guidance.
- c. Training priorities of the unit.
- d. Availability of training resources and areas.

1-2. Supporting Material. This MTP describes three critical mission-oriented training programs which are part of higher echelon's training programs.

a. The Military Police Law and Order (L&O) Detachment's training program relationship is illustrated in Figure 1-1. This element's training program includes the following:

(1) ARTEP 19-472-MTP. This manual describes the mission and tasks for the Military Police Combat Support and Internment/Resettlement Brigades, and CID Groups.

(2) ARTEP 19-476-MTP. This manual describes the mission and tasks for the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Battalion.

(3) ARTEP 19-546-MTP. This manual describes the mission and tasks for the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Military Police Battalion (Internment/ Resettlement).

b. The training program relationship for Military Police Working Dog Teams and Military Police Customs Operations Teams is illustrated in Figure 1-2. Both elements' training programs include ARTEP 19-472-MTP.

1-3. Contents. This MTP is organized into six chapters:

a. Chapter 1, Unit Training, provides the explanation and organization of this MTP. This chapter explains how to use this MTP in establishing an effective training program.

ARTEP 19-710-MTP

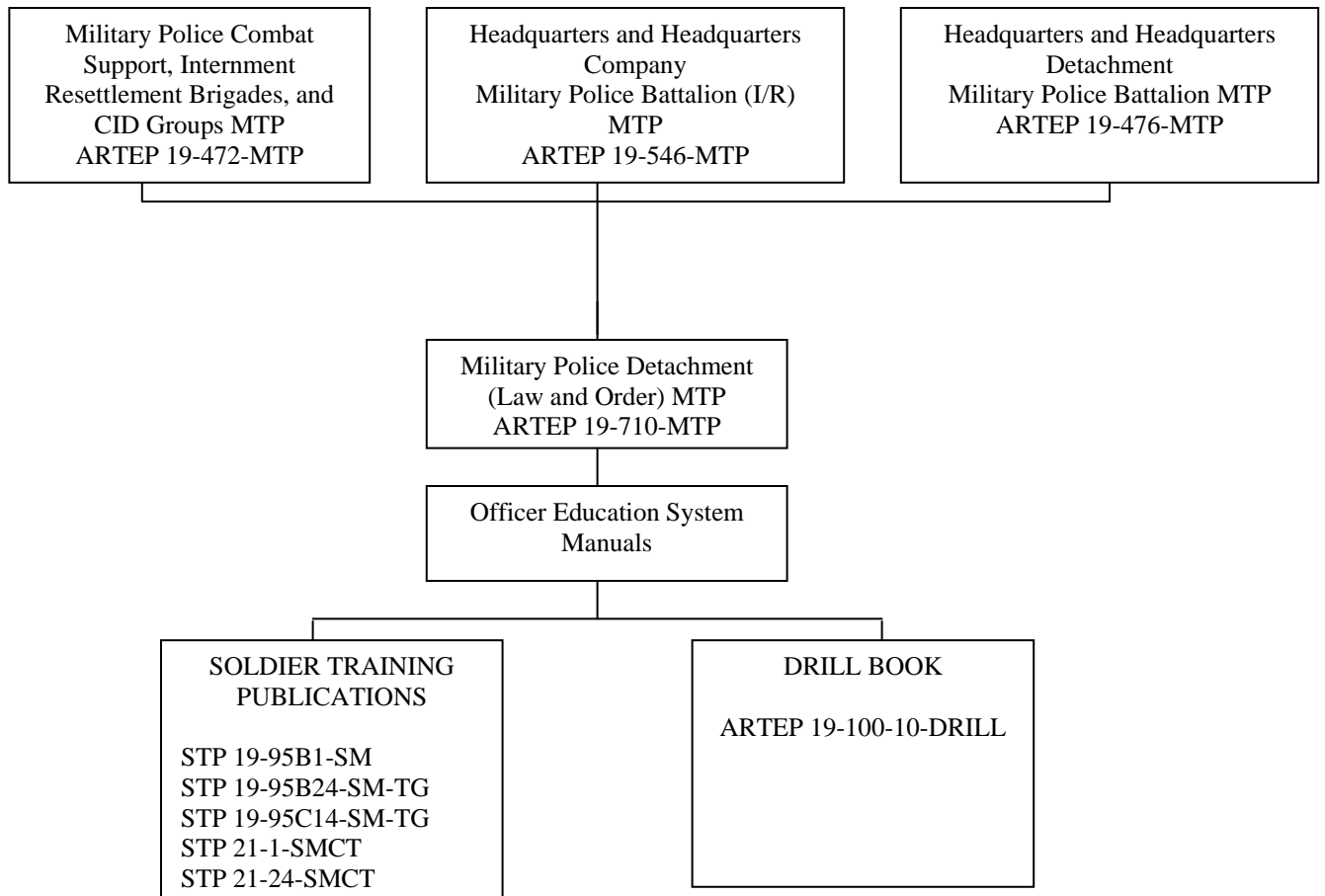


Figure 1-1. MTP Echelon Relationship Diagram

b. Chapter 2, Training Matrixes, shows the relationship between missions and collective tasks.

c. Chapter 3, Mission Outlines, presents a graphic portrayal of the relationship between missions and their subordinate tasks.

d. Chapter 4, Training Exercises, consists of an example FTX and a supporting STX. They provide training information and a preconstructed scenario. Also, they can serve as part of an internal or external evaluation. These exercises may be modified to suit the training needs of the law and order detachment.

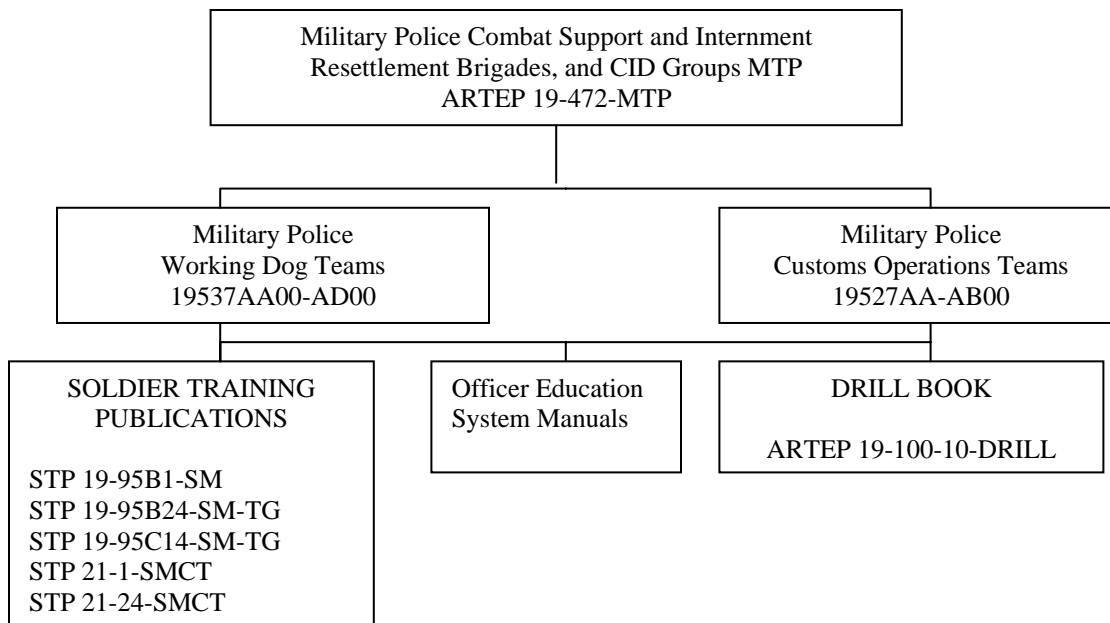


Figure 1-2. MTP Echelon Relationship Diagram

e. Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines (T&EO), provides the training and evaluation criteria for all tasks the MP Law and Order Detachment, Military Police Customs teams, and Military Working Dog teams must master to effectively perform their missions. Each task is a T&EO that identifies task steps, performance measures, individual and leader tasks, and OPFOR counter-tasks. Each T&EO is part of a mission, and in various combinations, composes training exercises in Chapter 4.

f. Chapter 6, External Evaluation, provides instructions for the planning, preparing, and executing an external evaluation.

1-4. Missions and Tasks.

a. This MTP contains specified missions found in three TOEs (19517AA-AF00, 19527AA-AB00, and 19537AA-AD00) and implied missions which each element must perform to accomplish their critical missions. The critical missions are the focus for these elements. The commanders may supplement these missions with their own. The following is a listing of the missions for the different cells within the Law and Order Detachment, Military Police Customs Operations Teams, and Military Working Dog Teams:

- (1) Support Law and Order Operations.

ARTEP 19-710-MTP

(a) Provides command and control, personnel administration, and logistical support to attached law and order teams.

(b) Provides mission supervision, staff planning, and technical supervision required to support the law and order mission.

(c) Serves as primary control point for all new law and order related incidents and operations initiated by assigned patrols or received directly from the field.

(d) Provides technical capability to investigate traffic accidents.

(e) Provides technical capability to investigate criminal incidents and conduct surveillance operations.

(f) Provides expertise and technical capability to assist units in safeguarding of personnel and equipment IAW Army regulations, command policies, and field operating procedures.

(2) Conduct Military Police Customs Operations.

(a) Provides technical supervision, staff planning, and coordination for Senior Military Customs Inspection (SMCI) team mission requirements with Army staff/agencies, redeploying units, and U.S. Federal agencies.

(b) Provides teams to train and supervise redeploying unit personnel to augment U.S. Customs Inspectors.

(3) Conduct Military Working Dog Operations.

(a) Provides technical supervision of Military Working Dog (MWD) teams.

(b) Provides an MWD team to detect explosive devices/residue in support of personal protection, MOUT, health and welfare inspections, crime scene searches, and customs operations.

(c) Provides an MWD team to detect controlled substances in support of crime scene searches, health and welfare inspections, and customs operations.

(d) Provides an MWD team to search for, track, detect, and control personnel. Augments security in support of personal protection, MOUT, criminal apprehension, force protection, EPW, refugee/displaced person, and crowd control operations.

b. Each task may be trained individually or jointly with other tasks. Training is based on the criteria described in the T&EOs. Several T&EOs can be trained as an STX. Various combinations of STXs can be used to develop an FTX for the Law and Order Detachment to train for or practice its entire mission responsibility. Several STXs can be combined or used to develop an external evaluation designed by the next higher echelon to evaluate the unit's ability to perform multiple missions under stress in a realistic environment.

c. Leader tasks that support the Law and Order Detachment's missions are trained through STP and OES training, battle simulations, and execution of this L&O Detachment's missions.

d. Individual tasks that support this element's tasks are mastered by training to standards identified in the appropriate STP.

1-5. Principles of Training. This MTP is based on the training principles found in FM 25-100, Training the Force.

1-6. Training Strategy. The training program developed and executed by a unit to train to standard in its critical missions is a component of the Army's Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS). The purpose of the CATS is to provide direction and guidance on how the Total Army will train and to identify the resources required to support that training. CATS provides the tools that enable the Army to focus and manage training in an integrated manner. Central to the CATS is a series of proponent-generated unit and institutional strategies that describe the training and training resources required to train to standard. CATS is found in Appendix B of company and higher echelon MTPs.

a. The unit training strategies central to CATS provide the commander with a descriptive "menu" for training, reflecting that while there is an optimal way to train to standard, it is unlikely that all elements in the Army will have the exact mix of resources required to execute an optimal training strategy.

b. The unit training strategy contained in Appendix A is a descriptive training strategy that provides a means for training (the Military Police L&O Detachment, Military Police Customs Operations Teams, and the Military Police Working Dog Teams) to standard by listing required training events, critical training gates, training event frequencies, and training resources. The commander selects from this MTP those tasks supporting the unit. The training strategies provided in the MTP provide the means whereby those tasks can be trained through a focused and integrated training plan.

c. The element's training strategy is comprised of three separate training strategies:

(1) Maneuver and collective training strategy. The maneuver strategy is intended to provide a set of recommended training frequencies for key training events in an element and depict those resources which are required to support the training events.

(2) Gunnery strategy. The gunnery strategy is built around weapons systems found in the element and is intended to provide an annual training plan. It also identifies those resources required to support weapons training. Data for the gunnery strategy comes from the Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) manual or appropriate field manual (FM) publications.

(3) Soldier strategy. The soldier strategy provides an annual plan for training and maintaining skills at the individual level and lists the resources required to train a soldier.

d. A critical element in the training strategy is the identification of critical training gates. Critical training gates are defined as training events that must be conducted to standard before moving on to a more difficult or resource intensive training event or task. Training gates follow the crawl, walk, run training methodology. For instance, if the element training strategy requires conducting a field training exercise (FTX), and a situational training exercise (STX) has been identified as a critical training gate for the FTX, the training tasks contained in the STX must be trained to standard prior to conducting the FTX. Standards for all tasks must be clearly defined so that the trainer can assess the preparedness of his soldiers, or unit(s), to move on to more complex training events. The provision for critical training gates recognizes that the unit's METL and the commander's assessment of his element's training status will determine the selection and timing of the collective training exercises in a specific element's training strategy.

e. When developing the element's training plan, the commander will identify the training tasks from the MTP required to train his METL.

1-7. Conducting Training. This MTP is designed to facilitate the planning, preparing, and conducting of training for L&O Detachment, Military Police Customs Operations Teams, and Military Police Working Dog Teams, as explained in FM 25-100, Training the Force, and FM 25-101, Battle Focused Training.

a. The commander will assign the missions and tasks for training based on his METL and the training guidance from the next higher headquarters. Trainers must plan and execute lower echelon training in support of this guidance.

b. The commander will review the mission outlines in Chapter 3 to determine whether the FTX and STX provided will support or can be modified to support the higher commander's guidance. If they do not support the guidance or need to be modified, refer to the matrix in Chapter 2. This matrix provides a listing of all collective tasks, which must be mastered to perform the mission.

c. The commander will prioritize the tasks that need training. The unit will never have time to train everything. Therefore training must orient on the greatest challenges and most difficult sustainment skills.

d. The commander should integrate training tasks into the training schedule. Use the following procedures to do this:

- (1) List the tasks in the priority and frequency they need to be trained.
- (2) Determine the amount of time required and how to use multiechelon training for the best results.
- (3) Determine where the training can take place.
- (4) Determine who will be responsible for what. The leader of the element being trained must always be involved.
- (5) Organize needs into blocks of time and training vehicles.

e. The commander must approve the list of tasks to be trained and schedule them on the element's training schedule.

f. The commander must determine the equipment and supplies needed to conduct training.

g. The commander must keep subordinate leaders informed and oversee their training. The standards must be rigidly enforced.

1-8. Force Protection (Safety).

a. Safety is a component of force protection. Commanders, leaders, and soldiers use risk assessment and management to implement force protection measures the mission planning. Risk management assigns responsibility, institutionalizes commander's review of operational safety, and leads to decision making at a level of command appropriate to the risk. The objective of safety is to help units' protect combat power through accident prevention which enables units to win fast and decisively, with minimum losses. Safety is an integral part of all combat operations. Safety begins with readiness which determines a unit's/element's ability to perform its METL to standard. Readiness considerations addressed during METL assessment include:

- (1) Soldiers with the self-discipline to consistently perform tasks to standard.
- (2) Leaders who are ready, willing, and able to enforce standards.

- (3) Training that provides skills needed for performance to standard.
- (4) Standards and procedures for task performance that are clear and practical.
- (5) Support for task performance, including equipment, personnel, maintenance, facilities and services.

b. Risk management is a tool that addresses the root causes (readiness shortcomings) of accidents. It assists commanders and leaders in not only identifying what the next accident is going to be, but it also helps identify who will have the next accident. Risk management is a way to place more realism into training without paying the price in deaths, injuries, or damaged equipment.

c. Safety demands total chain of command involvement in planning, preparing, executing, and evaluating training. The chain of command responsibilities include:

- (1) Commanders.
 - (a) Seek optimum, not adequate, performance.
 - (b) Specify the risk they will accept to accomplish the mission.
 - (c) Select risk reductions provided by staff.
 - (d) Accept or reject residual risk, based on the benefit to be derived.
 - (e) Train and motivate leaders at all levels to effectively use risk management concepts.
- (2) Staff.
 - (a) Assists the commander in assessing risks and developing risk reduction options for training.
 - (b) Integrates risk controls in plans, orders, METL tasks, and performance measures.
 - (c) Eliminates unnecessary safety restrictions that diminish training effectiveness.
 - (d) Assesses safety performance during training.
 - (e) Evaluates safety performance during AARs.

(3) Subordinate Leaders.

(a) Apply consistently effective risk management concepts and methods to operations they lead.

(b) Report risk issues beyond their control or authority to their superiors.

(4) Individual Soldiers.

(a) Report unsafe conditions and acts, and correct the situation when possible.

(b) Establish a buddy system to keep a safety watch on one another.

(c) Take responsibility for personal safety.

(d) Work as team members.

d. Risk management is a five step cyclic process as identified in FM 101-5. These steps can easily be integrated into the decision-making process. The five steps are:

(1) Identify hazards. Identify the most probable hazards for the missions.

(2) Assess hazards. Analyze each hazard to determine the probability of its causing an accident and the probable effects of the accident. Identify control options to eliminate or reduce the hazard. The Army Standard Risk Assessment Matrix (Figure 1-2) is a tool for assessing hazards.

(3) Make risk decisions. Weigh the risk against the benefits of performing the operations. Accept no unnecessary risks and make any residual risk decisions at the proper level of command.

(4) Implement controls. Integrate specific controls into OPLANs, OPORDs, SOPs, and rehearsals. Communicate controls to the individual soldier.

(5) Supervise. Determine the effectiveness of controls in reducing the probability and effect of identified hazards to include follow up and after action review. Develop the lessons learned.

e. Fratricide prevention is a component of force protection and is closely related to safety. Fratricide is the employment of weapons, with the intent to kill the enemy or destroy his equipment, that results in unforeseen and unintentional death, injury, or damage to friendly

			HAZARD PROBABILITY				
			FREQUENT	PROBABLE	OCCASIONAL	REMOTE	IMPROBABLE
			A	B	C	D	E
E F F E C T	CATASTROPHIC	I	EXTREMELY HIGH				
	CRITICAL	II		HIGH			
	MARGINAL	III		MEDIUM			
	NEGLIGIBLE	IV				LOW	

Effect

Catastrophic Death or permanent total disability, system loss, major property damage.
 Critical Permanent partial disability, temporary total disability in excess of 3 months, major system damage, significant property damage.
 Marginal Minor injury, lost workday accident, compensable injury or illness, minor system damage, minor property damage.
 Negligible First aid or minor supportive medical treatment, minor systems impairment.

Probability

Frequent Individual soldier/item.....Occurs often in career/equipment service life.
 All soldiers exposed or item inventory.....Continuously experienced.
 Probable Individual soldier/item.....Occurs several times in career/equipment service life.
 All soldiers exposed or item inventory.....Occurs frequently.
 Occasional Individual soldier/item.....Occurs sometime in career/equipment service life.
 All soldiers exposed or item inventory.....Occurs sporadically, or several times in inventory service life.
 Remote Individual soldier/item.....Possible to occur in career/equipment service life.
 All soldiers exposed or item inventory.....Remote chance of occurrence; expected to occur sometime in inventory service life.
 Improbable Individual soldier/item.....Can assume will not occur in career/equipment service life.
 All soldiers exposed or item inventory.....Possible, but improbable; occurs only very rarely.

Risk Levels

Extremely High Loss of ability to accomplish mission.
 High Significantly degrades mission capabilities in terms of required mission standards.
 Medium Degrades mission capabilities in terms of required mission.
 Low Little or no impact on mission accomplishment.

Figure 1-2. Army Standard Risk Assessment Matrix.

personnel or equipment. Fratricide is by definition an accident. Risk assessment and management are the mechanisms with which incidence of fratricide can be controlled.

f. The primary causes of fratricide are:

(1) Direct fire control plan failures. These occur when units fail to develop defensive and, particularly, offensive fire control plans.

(2) Land navigation failures. These result when units stray out of sector, report wrong locations, and become disoriented.

(3) Combat identification failures. These failures include gunners or pilots being unable to distinguish thermal and optical signatures near the maximum range of their sighting systems and units in proximity mistaking each other for the enemy under limited visibility conditions.

(4) Inadequate control measures. Units fail to disseminate the minimum maneuver and fire support control measures necessary to tie control measures to recognizable terrain or events.

(5) Reporting communication failures. Units at all levels face problems in generating timely, accurate, and complete reports as locations and tactical situations change.

(6) Weapons error. Lapses in individual discipline lead to charge errors, accidental discharges, mistakes with explosives and hand grenades, and similar incidents.

(7) Battlefield hazards. Unexploded ordnance, unmarked or unrecorded minefields, FASCAM, and booby traps litter the battlefield. Failure to mark, remove, record, or anticipate these hazards increases the risk of friendly casualties.

g. Fratricide results in unacceptable losses and increases the risk of mission failure. Fratricide undermines the unit's ability to survive and function. Elements experiencing fratricide observe these consequences:

(1) Loss of confidence in leadership.

(2) Increasing self-doubt among leaders.

(3) Hesitation to use supporting combat systems.

(4) Over-supervision of units.

- (5) Hesitation to conduct night operations.
- (6) Loss of aggressiveness during fire and maneuver.
- (7) Loss of initiative.
- (8) Disrupted operations.
- (9) General degradation of cohesiveness, morale, and combat power.

1-9. Environmental Protection. Protection of natural resources has continued to become an ever-increasing concern to the Army. All unit leaders must decrease, and if possible, eliminate, damage to the environment when conducting training. Environmental risk management parallels safety risk management, and is based on the same philosophy as safety risk management. Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

- a. Identify hazards. Identify potential sources for environmental degradation during analysis of METT-TC factors. This requires identification of environmental hazards. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential for polluting air, soil, or water and/ or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.
- b. Assess the hazard. Analyze potential severity of environmental degradation using the environmental risk assessment matrix (Figure 1-3). Severity of environmental degradation is considered when determining the potential effect an operation will have on the environment. The risk impact value is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. Quantify the risk to the environment resulting from the operation as extremely high, high, medium, or low, using the environmental risk assessment matrixes.
- c. Make environmental risk decisions. Make decisions and develop measures to reduce environmental risks.
- d. Brief the chain of command. Brief chain of command (to include installation environmental office, if applicable) on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrixes. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.
- e. Implement controls. Implement environmental protection measures by integrating them into plans, orders, SOPs, training performance standards, and rehearsals.
- f. Supervise. Supervise and enforce environmental protection standards.

1-10. Evaluation. The T&EOs in Chapter 5 describe standards that must be met for each task.

Environmental area		Rating:					
Unit Operations		Risk Impact					
Movement of heavy vehicles/systems		5	4	3	2	1	0
Movement of Personnel and light vehicles/system		5	4	3	2	1	0
Assembly area activities		5	4	3	2	1	0
Field maintenance of equipment		5	4	3	2	1	0
Garrison maintenance of equipment		5	4	3	2	1	0

Environmental Risk Area Assessment Worksheet

	Movement of heavy vehicles/systems	Movement of personnel and light systems	Assembly area activities	Field maintenance of equipment	Garrison maintenance of equipment	Risk rating
Air pollution						
Archeological and historical sites						
Hazardous materiel/waste						
Noise pollution						
Threatened/endangered species						
Water pollution						
Wetland protection						
Overall rating						

Overall Environmental Risk Assessment Form

Category	Range	Environmental Damage	Decision Maker
Low	0-58	Little or none	Appropriate level
Medium	59-117	Minor	Appropriate level
High	118-149	Significant	Division Cmdr
Extremely High	150-175	Severe	MACOM Cmdr

Risk Categories

Figure 1-3. Environmental Risk Assessment Matrix.

ARTEP 19-710-MTP

a. Evaluations can be either internal or external. Internal evaluations are conducted at all levels, and they must be inherent in all training. External evaluations are usually more formal and are normally conducted by a headquarters two levels above the unit being evaluated. (See Chapter 6, External Evaluations.)

b. A critical weakness in training is the failure to evaluate each task every time it is executed. Units/elements should use the ARTEP concept to ensure simultaneous training and evaluation occurs. Too often, leaders do not practice continuous evaluation. Often, soldiers or small units are trained to perform a task to standard; later, when they execute that task as part of a training exercise, they execute it poorly or incorrectly and are not corrected. For this program to be effective, trainers and leaders must continually evaluate training as it is being executed.

c. Leaders should emphasize direct, on-the-spot evaluations. Correcting poor performance during individual or small group training is easy to do. Plan AARs at frequent, logical intervals during exercises (usually after the completion of a major subordinate task). This is a proven technique that allows correction of performance shortcomings while they are still fresh in everyone's mind. AARs also prevent reinforcement of bad habits.

d. FM 25-101 provides detailed instructions for conducting an AAR and detailed guidance on coaching and critiquing during training.

1-11. Feedback. Recommendations for improvements of this MTP are requested. Feedback will help to ensure that this MTP answers the training needs of units in the field. Please send DA Form 2028 comments to the address reflected in paragraph 4 of the preface.

CHAPTER 2 TRAINING MATRIXES

2-1. General. The training matrix is designed to assist the commander in planning unit/element training. The mission identification table listed below (Figure 2-1) provides mission identification for the unit/element.

Mission Identification Table	
<u>Unit/Element</u>	<u>Mission Title</u>
Military Police Detachment (Law and Order)	Support Law and Order Operations
Military Police Customs Operations Teams	Conduct Military Police Customs Operations
Military Police Working Dog Teams	Conduct Military Working Dog Operations

Figure 2-1. Mission Identification Table

2-2. Mission to Collective Task Matrix. This matrix (Table 2-1) identifies the missions and the supporting collective tasks. The tasks are listed under the appropriate BOS which are indicated by an asterisk in the matrix. The BOS used in this matrix are defined in TRADOC Pam 11-9. A specific mission is trained by identifying collective tasks in the vertical column for the mission. Based on proficiency of the unit/element, training is focused on operational weaknesses.

Collective Tasks and T&EO Number	Mission		
	Support Law and Order Operations	Conduct Military Police Customs Operations	Conduct Military Working Dog Operations
*<u>MOBILITY AND SURVIVABILITY</u>			
Conduct Operational Decontamination 3-3-C224	X	X	X
Transport Casualties 8-2-C316	X		
Treat Casualties 8-3-0003	X		
Maintain Operations Security 71-3-C232	X	X	X
Prepare for a Chemical Attack 3-3-C202	X	X	X
Respond to a Chemical Attack 3-3-C203	X	X	X
Cross a Chemically Contaminated Area 3-3-C226	X	X	X
Prepare for a Nuclear Attack 3-3-C206	X	X	X
Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack 3-3-C222	X	X	X

Table 2-1. Mission-to-Collective Task Matrix.

Collective Tasks and T&EO Number	Mission		
	Support Law and Order Operations	Conduct Military Police Customs Operations	Conduct Military Working Dog Operations
<u>*MOBILITY AND SURVIVABILITY (CONT)</u> Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack 3-3-C223	X	X	X
Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area 3-3-C208	X	X	X
<u>*AIR DEFENSE</u> Use Passive Air Defense Measures 44-2-C307	X	X	X
<u>*COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT</u> Establish an MP Law and Order Operations Center 19-2-40002	X		
Perform Law and Order Operations 19-2-40004	X	X	X
Conduct Military Police Desk Operations 19-2-41003	X		
Provide Antiterrorism Force Protection (AT/FP) Support 19-2-21701	X	X	X

Table 2-1. Mission-to-Collective Task Matrix (Continued).

Collective Tasks and T&EO Number	Mission		
	Support Law and Order Operations	Conduct Military Police Customs Operations	Conduct Military Working Dog Operations
*COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT (CONT) Conduct a Military Police Investigation 19-2-41004	X		
Conduct Unit Deployment 19-2-10001	X		
Conduct a Traffic Accident Investigation 19-2-41006	X		
Provide Unit Supply Support 10-2-C320	X		
Coordinate Employment of Military Police Working Dogs 19-1-35007	X	X	X
Support Police Intelligence Operations 19-2-50001	X	X	X
Maintain Unit Strength 12-2-C201.19-1201	X		
Perform Unit Mortuary Affairs Operations 10-2-C318	X		
Establish Kennel Operations 19-4-45002			X

Table 2-1. Mission-to-Collective Task Matrix (Continued).

Collective Tasks and T&EO Number	Mission		
	Support Law and Order Operations	Conduct Military Police Customs Operations	Conduct Military Working Dog Operations
*COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT (CONT) Deploy Military Working Dog Assets 19-4-45001			X
Conduct Battlefield Stress Reduction and Prevention Procedures 8-2-R303	X		
Conduct Military Customs Operations 19-4-43001		X	
Provide Patrol Dog Support 19-4-45003			X
Provide Explosive Detector Dog Team Support 19-4-45004		X	X
Provide Narcotic Detector Dog Team Support 19-4-45005		X	X
*COMMAND and CONTROL Plan a Law Enforcement Raid 19-2-41005	X		
Process Personnel and Administration Actions 12-2-C202.19-1202	X		

Table 2-1. Mission-to-Collective Task Matrix (Continued).

CHAPTER 3 MISSION OUTLINES

3-1. General. The mission outline illustrates the relationship between the missions and their supporting tasks. Each outline provides the trainer a diagram of the element's mission, example FTXs and STXs, and the collective tasks that comprise them.

3-2. Mission Outlines. Since unit training is mission oriented, the mission outline shows how the task training contributes to the ability of the element to perform its mission. The mission outlines (Figure 3-1) provide the commander with a visual outline of his unit's mission in a format that facilitates the planning and management of training.

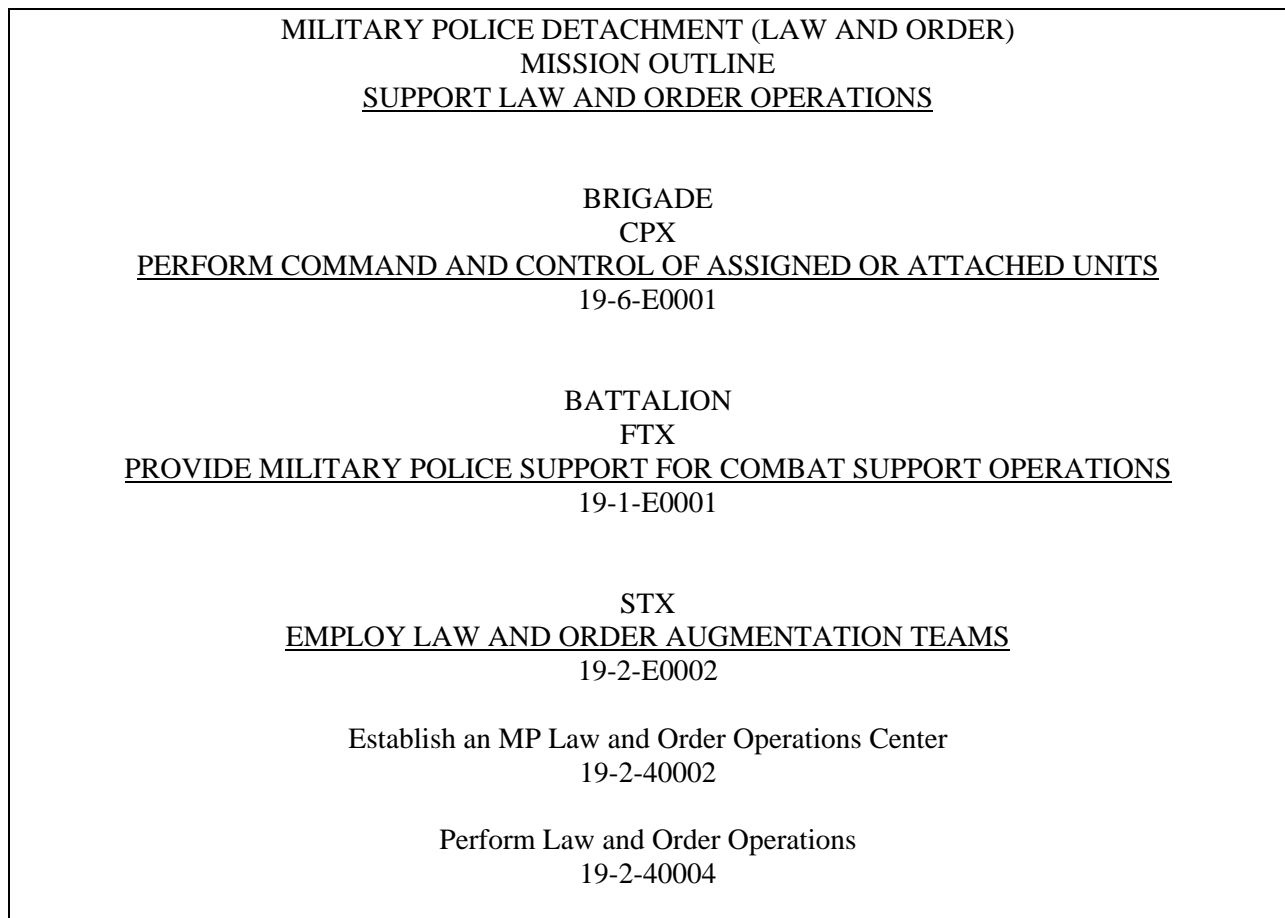


Figure 3-1. Mission Outline.

<p style="text-align: center;">STX <u>EMPLOY LAW AND ORDER TEAMS (CONTINUED)</u> 19-2-E0002</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conduct Military Police Desk Operations 19-2-41003</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conduct a Military Police Investigation 19-2-41004</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Provide Antiterrorism Force Protection (AT/FP) Support 19-2-21701</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conduct a Traffic Accident Investigation 19-2-41006</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Coordinate Employment of Military Working Dogs 19-1-35007</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plan a Law Enforcement Raid 19-2-41005</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Support Police Intelligence Operations 19-2-50001</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use Passive Air Defense Measures 44-2-C307</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Maintain Operations Security 71-3-C232</p>

Figure 3-1. Mission Outline (Continued).

CHAPTER 4 TRAINING EXERCISES

4-1. General. Training exercises are used to train and evaluate the performance of collective tasks. There are two types of exercises included in this MTP: the Field Training Exercise (FTX) and the Situational Training Exercise (STX). They are designed to assist you in developing, sustaining, and evaluating your unit's mission proficiency. Table 4-1 lists the FTX and STXs by title, exercise number, and page number.

4-2. Field Training Exercises. The FTX is designed to provide a training method for the unit to train the entire mission. The FTX provides a logical sequence for performance of the tasks previously trained in the STXs. Missions provide FTX orientation for unit training.

4-3. Situational Training Exercises. The STXs are short, scenario driven, mission-oriented tactical exercises that train a group of closely related collective tasks. The STX provides the information for training the missions that make up the critical wartime mission. The STX does the following important functions:

- a. Provides repetitive training on the mission.
- b. Allows training to focus on identified weaknesses.
- c. Allows the unit to practice the selected critical parts of a mission before practicing the entire mission.
- d. Saves time by providing the majority of the information needed to develop a vehicle for training.

Title	Exercise Number	Page Number
Conduct Law And Order Augmentation	FTX 19-2-E0001	4-2
Employ Law and Order Augmentation Teams.	STX 19-2-E0002	4-10

Table 4-1. List of Training Exercises.

MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT (LAW AND ORDER)

FTX

19-2-E0001

Conduct Law and Order Augmentation

1. Objective. To train the Military Police Detachment (Law and Order) to deploy and to integrate law and order operations and the sustainment of an law and order detachment into a supported MP unit's operations. This exercise should be conducted concurrently with an exercise of an MP Company or higher headquarters.

2. Interface. This FTX supports the Brigade CPX, 19-6-E0001 (Perform Command and Control of Assigned or Attached Units) and Battalion FTX, 19-1-E0001 (Provide Military Police Support for Combat Support Operations). STX 19-2-E0002 (Employ Law and Order Augmentation Teams) supports this FTX:

3. Training Enhancers.

a. During normal peace time operations, the C2 of the detachment headquarters and teams remains with the parent installation(s). When deployed for stability or support operations, detachments/teams are under the overall C2 of the senior MP (Provost Marshal) deployed for the operation. Those teams may be attached to MP battalions and/or companies, as the situation requires. In war, the L&O Detachment is assigned to an MP brigade and further attached to an MP battalion or division MP companies as required.

b. The L&O Detachment is modular in design and may be deployed as an organic unit from a single installation or assembled from several installations. This FTX can be conducted to simulate either an organic or composite force structure.

c. Leader training for this FTX may be trained by, but is not limited to, any of the following methods:

(1) Classroom instruction.

(2) A map exercise (MAPEX) combined with a sand table exercise. Use a map of the actual area where the FTX is to be conducted and model the sand table to match the actual terrain. (Sand table is optional).

(3) A terrain walk (TEWT) over the area where the FTX is to be conducted.

(4) A command post exercise (CPX).

- (5) A communications exercise (COMEX).
- (6) A decision making exercise (DMX).
- (7) A logistical coordination exercise (LCX).
- d. This FTX may be conducted under several options:
 - (1) “Wet” (with ammunition) or “dry” (without ammunition).
 - (2) With or without MILES.
 - (3) With or without a full complement of Desk, MPI, TAI, or FP teams.
 - (4) With or without attached MWD and customs assets.
- e. The exercise should be tailored to the level of proficiency of the unit assigned/attached to under peacetime/wartime conditions.. The trainer should build upon basics before attempting the complex.
- f. The role player/OPFOR observer controller must exercise close control over the actions of the role players/OPFOR. The trainer must set out specific role player/OPFOR requirements.
- g. The exercise should be conducted with role players/OPFOR. If employed, the OPFOR Involvement could occur during any phase of the FTX. As unit proficiency increases so should the OPFOR involvement. Role players can be used to enhance realism for investigative activities.
- h. This FTX begins with the receipt of the higher HQ warning order and terminates when the commander determines the task standards have been met.
- i. When possible use the actual support agencies in an actual deployment to project realism in this exercise, such as—
 - (1) Personnel Services Battalion (PSB)
 - (2) Judge Advocate General (JAG)/SJA
 - (3) Finance
 - (4) Installation Transportation Officer (ITO)

Sequence	Event	Estimated Time
1	Administrative preparation to include developing SOPs, conducting SRP, obtaining MWD veterinarian clearance and MWD certification, and conducting equipment consolidation	Pre FTX
2	Conduct Unit Deployment	8 hours
3	Intermediate AAR	1 hour
4	Establish Law and Order Operations Center	4 hours
5	Intermediate AAR	1 hour
6	Perform Law and Order Operations	36 hours
7	Intermediate AAR	1 hour
8	React to NBC Contamination	2 hours
9	Level I Activities	4 hours
10	Final AAR	3 hours
<p>*Indicates time is not added to total time because tasks are performed simultaneously with other tasks.</p> <p><u>NOTES:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional time is required if large portions of the exercise are conducted at night, under limited visibility, or under MOPP conditions. • Events will be trained to standards, not to time limitations. The time required to train an event would vary based on METT-TC factors and the proficiency of the unit staff. 		

Table 4-2. Suggested sequence of events and time for FTX 19-2-E0001.

4. General Situation.

a. Detachment Headquarters is at home station and has received the WARNORD to deploy to a theater of operations within two weeks. The Intermediate Assembly Area (IAA) has been identified at a CONUS Replacement Center, an RC Mobilization Site, or an OCONUS Reception Center. The HQ Detachment will move to the IAA within seven days. The composite

teams have been identified and will meet the headquarters detachment at the IAA. Military working dogs and/or customs inspection team assets may be attached.

b. This exercise is conducted under all environmental conditions, day and night. The unit may operate under the threat of NBC attack or under NBC conditions.

5. Special Situation. The MP unit you are assigned to support will be providing general support to a corps. The corps is part of a multinational force conducting peacekeeping operations in a country which recently was involved in a civil war. Although currently peaceful, hostilities could escalate on short notice. There are multiple base clusters in your anticipated AOR. The MP L&O operations center will be co-located with a combat support MP unit.

6. Support Requirements.

a. Minimum trainers/observer controllers. This exercise can be conducted by the detachment commander or the law and order operations officer, who will be the primary trainer, but should be externally evaluated. At least one observer controller is required at each incident or site to be surveyed (number of controllers will vary, depending on simultaneous or sequential missions), one at the L&O operations center, and one with role players/OPFOR.

b. Equipment: Vehicles/communications organic to the unit. OE 254, power supply, tentage or existing structure, necessary equipment to process a crime and traffic accident scenes, field safes, field desks or tables, two vehicles for role players to simulate accidents or crime scenes, 5KW generator, light set, and cable telephone WD1.

c. Role players/OPFOR. There should be at least four to ten role players/OPFOR depending on whether missions are run simultaneously or sequentially. Role players will act as subjects, witnesses, victims, and complainants in law and order operations, or as supported unit personnel.

d. Maneuver area. The training area will be the same area used by the supported unit.

e. Ammunition requirements. Detachment commander coordinates with supported MP unit commander for class V support for the duration of the exercise.

f. Maintenance/POL. Detachment commander must coordinate with supported MP unit to provide maintenance and POL for the duration of the exercise.

g. Commanders should consult local regulations and range control requirements during coordination to ensure compliance with restrictions such as constraints on pyrotechnics.

OPERATIONS ORDER	
CLASSIFICATION	FOR TRAINING USE ONLY
	Copy _____ of _____ copies <u>230th MP Bn</u> Fort. Carson, CO 170900 Jul 99
OPERATIONS ORDER 10-99 (Gunslinger Dispatch)	
References: FORSCOM WARNORD 6-99 (Operation Matt Dillon) Map Sheet XXXX, series XXXX	
Time Zone Used Throughout the Order: Local (Romeo)	
1. Situation.	
a. Enemy Forces: The two warring factions in the country have ceased combat Operations and have agreed to attempt a resolution of peace with government forces through diplomatic means. Splinter groups from both factions have refused to acknowledge the temporary cease fire and sporadic, small scale skirmishes between them and the multinational stability forces have occurred. Two radical terrorist groups have aligned themselves with both warring factions and have declared their total support. These two groups are well financed and are thought to have both chemical and biological capabilities.	
b. Friendly Forces: United Nations Forces have been conducting stability operations Throughout the theater. TF 1/26 of the 1 st Armored Division has been assigned to the U.S. sector. The 230 th MP Bn has been deployed with the 555 th and 437 th MP Co to perform all MP functions, including law and order operations. Host Nation agencies have lost some credibility and capabilities and are in the process of rebuilding. They will provide assistance within their capabilities.	

Figure 4-1. Example OPORD for FTX 19-2-E0001.

2. Mission. The 111th MP Detachment (Law and Order) is to deploy to the Intermediate Assembly Area (IAA), receive and integrate the composite elements. Deploy to the theater and be prepared to establish law and order operations to support the 230th MP Bn, no later than 060700 Aug 99.

3. Execution

a. Commander's Intent: To safely deploy the 111th MP Detachment (L&O) to support the 230th MP Battalion's law and order operations. We will provide technical advice to all commanders in the AOR and technical expertise with our MPI, TAI and Force Protection Teams. Our number one priority is to ensure a safe deployment of the Headquarters cell and assembly of all composite teams. Our second priority is to ensure all personnel are properly trained and able to conduct operations upon arrival in theater.

b. Concept of Operations. The detachment headquarters will deploy with organic Equipment and personnel to the IAA, Ft. Benning, GA, NLT 230700 Jul 99. They will assemble the composite teams from the listed locations, integrate them into the unit.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TEAMS TO DEPLOY</u>
(1) Ft. Riley, KS	1 MPI Tm, 1 Desk Tm, 1 L&O Opns Tm
(2) Ft. Carson, CO	1 HQ Det, 1 MPI Tm, 1 TAI Tm
(3) Ft. Polk, LA	2 MPI Tms, 1 FP Tm
(4) Ft. Drum, NY	1 MPI Tm, 2 TAI Tms
(5) Ft. Gordon, GA	1 TAI Tm, 1 Desk Tm
(6) Ft. Monroe, VA	1 FP Tm, 1 TAI Tm

c. Tasks to subordinate Units: HHD 230th MP Battalion will provide all classes of supply And necessary support to the 111th MP Detachment (L&O) for the duration of the deployment.

d. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) All composite teams will report to the IAA not before 250700 Jul 99, but no later than 261700 Jul 99.

(2) HQ Det, 111th Military Police Detachment (L&O) will coordinate with all listed Installations to verify deployability of personnel and equipment requirements.

Figure 4-1. Example OPORD for FTX 19-2-E0001 (Continued).

(3) Each deploying team is responsible for transportation coordination and SRP Requirements at home station

(4) All operational requirements prior to deployment are the responsibility of the 230th MP Bn S3.

4. Service Support. All classes of supply will be coordinated through the 230th MP Bn S4. Nonorganic equipment requirements will be identified NLT 201200 Jul 99 and reported to the battalion S4 for tasking.

5. Command and Signal.

a. Command:

(1) 230th MP Bn is located in theater, vicinity XXXXXXXXX.

(2) Chain of command IAW unit SOP.

b. Signal: AOR SOI will be used.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

JESSICA M. COOK (example)
LTC

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Figure 4-1. Example OPORD for FTX 19-2-E0001 (Continued).

h. Rations. Detachment commander must coordinate with the supporting MP unit for rations to support the duration of the exercise.

7. T&EO Sequence. Table 4-3 list the T&EOs from Chapter 5 used to evaluate the FTX.

<u>TASK</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Conduct Unit Deployment	19-2-10001	5-52
Deploy Military Working Dog Assets	19-4-45001	5-80
Maintain Operations Security	71-3-C232	5-32
Process Personnel and Administration Actions	12-2-C202.19-1202	5-48
Conduct Battlefield Stress Reduction and Prevention Procedures	8-2-R303	5-107
Maintain Unit Strength	12-2-C201.19-1201	5-45
Provide Unit Supply Support	10-2-C320	5-42
Establish an MP Law and Order Operations Center	19-2-40002	5-57
Establish Kennel Operations	19-4-45002	5-83
Use Passive Air Defense Measures	44-2-C307	5-36
Perform Law and Order Operations	19-2-40004	5-60
Conduct Military Police Desk Operations	19-2-41003	5-63
Support Police Intelligence Operations	19-2-50001	5-73
Conduct a Military Police Investigation	19-2-41004	5-66
Provide Antiterrorism Force Protection (AT/FP) Support	19-2-21701	5-55
Conduct a Traffic Accident Investigation	19-2-41006	5-69
Coordinate Employment of Military Working Dogs	19-1-35007	5-50
Provide Patrol Dog Support	19-4-45003	5-85
Provide Narcotic Detector Dog Support	19-4-45005	5-94
Provide Explosive Detector Dog Support	19-4-45004	5-90
Plan a Law Enforcement Raid	19-2-41005	5-110
Conduct Military Customs Operations	19-4-43001	5-77
Prepare for a Chemical Attack	3-3-C202	5-5
Respond to a Chemical Attack	3-3-C203	5-8
Cross a Chemically Contaminated Area	3-3-C226	5-29
Prepare for a Nuclear Attack	3-3-C206	5-11
Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack	3-3-C223	5-20
Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear attack	3-3-C222	5-17
Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area	3-3-C208	5-14
Conduct Operational Decontamination	3-3-C224	5-23
Treat Casualties	8-2-0003	5-97
Transport Casualties	8-2-C316	5-102
Perform Unit Mortuary Affairs	10-2-C318	5-39

Table 4-3. T&EOs used to evaluate FTX 19-2-E0001

MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT (LAW AND ORDER)

STX

19-2-E0002

EMPLOY LAW AND ORDER AUGMENTATION TEAMS

1. Objective. To train the unit in the establishment of a Law and Order Operations Center and the conduct of Law and Order Augmentation Operations for a supported Military Police unit.

2. Interface. This STX supports the augmentation FTX 19-2-E0001, Conduct Law and Order Augmentation.

3. Training.

a. When deployed, detachments/teams are under the overall C2 of the senior MP (Provost Marshal) deployed for the operation. Those teams may be attached to MP battalions, and/or companies, as the situation requires. In war, the MP Detachment (L&O) is assigned to an MP brigade and further attached to MP battalions and division MP companies as required.

b. Leader training for this STX may be trained by any one of the following methods:

(1) A map exercise (MAPEX) combined with a sand table exercise. Use a map of the actual area where the STX is to be conducted and model the sand table to match the actual terrain. (Sand table is optional).

(2) A tactical exercise without the troops (TEWT) or terrain walk over the area where the STX is to be conducted.

(3) A command post exercise (CPX).

c. Tips for leader training:

(1) First, familiarize yourself with the requirements of the STX.

(2) If possible, conduct a personal reconnaissance of the training area (leader's recon).

(3) During leader training, emphasize –

(a) Organizational capabilities.

(b) Doctrinal employment considerations.

- (c) Review of the standards in the T&EOs.
- d. Training enhancers. The STX may be conducted under several options:
 - (1) The exercise may be run “wet” (with ammunition) or “dry” (without ammunition).
 - (2) This exercise may or may not be used with MILES.
 - (3) After the leaders have been trained, this STX may be conducted under several options:
 - (a) With or without Role Players/OPFOR.
 - (b) Day or night.
 - (c) With or without a full complement of Desk, MPI, TAI, or FRP teams.
 - (4) The exercise should be tailored to the level of proficiency of the unit assigned/attached to under peacetime/wartime conditions. The trainer should build upon basics before attempting the complex. As the proficiency of the unit improves, the following T&EOs may be added to the STX:
 - (a) Provide Patrol Dog Support
 - (b) Provide Narcotic Detector Dog Support
 - (c) Provide Explosive Detector Dog Support
 - (d) Establish Kennel Operations
 - (e) Conduct Military Police Customs Operations
 - (f) Perform Unit Graves Registration (GRREG) Operations
 - (g) Treat Casualties
 - (h) Evacuate Casualties
 - (i) Prepare for a Chemical Attack
 - (j) Respond to a Chemical Attack
 - (k) Cross a Chemically Contaminated Area

- (l) Prepare for a Nuclear Attack
- (m) Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack
- (n) Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack
- (o) Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area
- (p) Perform Hasty Decontamination (MOPP Gear Exchange)

(5) After achieving proficiency in this STX, the unit sustains proficiency by executing the STX as part of an FTX.

(6) When using Role Players/OPFOR, the Role Player/OPFOR controller must exercise close control over the actions of the Role Players/OPFOR. The trainer must set out specific Role Player/OPFOR requirements.

(7) The exercise may be conducted with or without OPFOR. If employed, the OPFOR could attack during any phase of the STX. As unit proficiency increases so should the threat of OPFOR involvement. OPFOR can be used to enhance realism for investigative techniques.

(8) This STX begins with the receipt of the higher HQ OPORD and terminates when the commander determines the task standards have been met.

Sequence	Event	Estimated Time
1	Administrative Preparation to include establishment of SOPs	Pre STX
2	Establish an MP Law and Order Operations Center	4 hours
3	Intermediate AAR	30 minutes
*4	Coordinate Law and Order Operations	21 hours
*5	Conduct Military Police Desk Operations	21 hours
*6	Conduct a Military Police Investigation	4 hours

Table 4-4. Suggested sequence of events and time for STX 19-2-E0002.

Sequence	Event	Estimated Time
7	Intermediate AAR	30 minutes
*8	Provide Antiterrorism Force Protection Support	12 hours
9	Intermediate AAR	30 minutes
10	Conduct a Traffic Accident Investigation	4 hours
11	Intermediate AAR	30 minutes
12	Coordinate Employment of Military Working Dogs	2 hours
13	Plan a Law Enforcement Raid	2 hours
14	Intermediate AAR	30 minutes
*15	Support Police Intelligence Operations	21 hours
16	Intermediate AAR	2 hours
*17	Use Passive Air Defense Measures	21 hours
*18	Maintain Operations Security	21 hours
*Indicates time is not added to total time because tasks are performed concurrently with other tasks.		
<u>NOTES:</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional time is required if large portions of the exercise are conducted at night, under limited visibility, or under MOPP conditions. • Events will be trained to standards, not to time limitations. The time required to train an event would vary based on METT-TC factors and the proficiency of the unit staff. 		

Table 4-4. Suggested sequence of events and time for STX 19-2-E0002 (Continued).

4. General Situation.

a. The unit is deployed with a Headquarters Detachment, Law and Order Operations Team, Desk Team, MPI Team, TAI Team, and Force Protection Team. Military working dogs and/or customs inspection team assets may be attached.

b. This exercise is conducted under all environmental conditions, day or night. The unit may operate under the threat of NBC attack or under NBC conditions.

5. Special Situation. The MP unit you are supporting is providing general support to a corps. The corps is part of a multinational force conducting peacekeeping operations in a country which recently was involved in a civil war. Although currently peaceful, the situation could escalate to hostilities on short notice. There are multiple base clusters in your AOR. The MP L&O operations center is co-located with a combat support MP company.

6. Support Requirements.

a. Minimum trainers/observer controllers. This exercise can be conducted by the detachment commander or the law and order operations officer who will be the trainer and primary evaluator. At least one observer controller is required at each site or incident, one with each team responding to the site surveyed, (depending on simultaneous or sequential missions), and one with role players/OPFOR.

FRAGMENTARY ORDER	
CLASSIFICATION	FOR TRAINING USE ONLY (Change from oral orders, if any)
	Copy _____ of _____ copies <u>230th MP Bn</u>
	Place of Issue
	Date-Time group of signature Message reference number
FRAGMENTARY ORDER _____	
References:	_____ _____ _____
Time Zone Used Throughout the Order: _____	
Situation.	

Figure 4-2. Example FRAGO for STX 19-2-E0002

a. **Enemy Forces:** Local criminal elements include six to eight small gangs which have broken into several storage facilities. The local population has mixed feelings about your presence. They appreciate the stability and peace of the multinational forces, but there have been several incidents between military and civilian personnel to include robbery, rape and a murder. A known group, which is supporting one of the warring factions, has threatened to blow up U.S. facilities and kill U.S. personnel. They possess the capability to back up their threat.

b. **Friendly Forces:** The 230th MP Bn currently has two combat support MP Companies under its control, the 555th MP Co and the 437th MP Co. The host nation has agreed to assign a liaison officer and five interpreters to your PMO, but cannot conduct joint patrols.

6. Mission. The 111th MP Detachment (L&O) is to provide law and order augmentation support within the AOR and to establish a law and order operations center, vicinity (minimum 6 digit grid coordinates), beginning (date-time group DDHHMM MM YY)

7. Execution

a. **Commander's Intent:** To establish robust law and order operations, capable of sustaining 24-hour operations until relieved (specify time). We will provide technical advice and expertise with our TAI, MPI and Force Protection teams as required. Our number one priority will be to protect U.S. troops and war fighting materiel. Our number two priority will be to enhance U.S./HN relations through enforcing discipline of U.S. troops.

b. **Concept of Operations.** We will accomplish our primary missions by aggressive patrol operations, particularly around our storage facilities. Patrols will stop and question any personnel, including host and third country nationals, to determine reasons for being in the area. The Force Protection teams will conduct vulnerability assessments of all U.S. facilities and present a prioritized list for review. MPI and TAI teams will concentrate initially on prevention measures rather than apprehension of violators.

c. **Tasks to subordinate units.**

(1) The 555th MP Company will conduct 24-hour law and order patrols in its AOR. One platoon will respond as initial reaction force on one-hour's notice.

(2) The 437th MP company will conduct 24-hour law and order patrols in its AOR. One platoon will respond as the initial reaction force on one-hour's notice.

Figure 4-2. Example FRAGO for STX 19-2-E0002 (Continued).

<p>(3) The 111th MP Detachment will establish 24 hour Provost Marshal Office support. Provide MP technical Support (MPI, TAI, and AT/FP) as necessary.</p> <p>(4) On order, the 111th MP Detachment will OPCON MPI and/or TAI assets to the MP companies.</p> <p>d. Coordinating Instructions.</p> <p>(1) Report all suspected terrorist activity immediately to the Police Intelligence Operations NCO.</p> <p>(2) Report all U.S./HN civilian incidents immediately to Police Intelligence Operations NCO and the HN Liaison Officer.</p> <p>8. Service Support. Non-organic equipment requirements will be identified NLT (suspense date-time group) and reported to the battalion S3 for tasking NLT (suspense date-time group).</p> <p>9. Command and Signal. No changes to the basic order.</p> <p>ACKNOWLEDGE:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">COOK (Commander's last name) LTC (Commander's rank)</p> <p>OFFICIAL: ANNEXES: DISTRIBUTION:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CLASSIFICATION FOR TRAINING USE ONLY</p>

Figure 4-2. Example FRAGO for STX 19-2-E0002 (Continued).

b. Equipment: Vehicles/communications organic to the unit. OE 254, power supply, tentage or existing structure(s), necessary equipment to process a crime and traffic accident

scenes, field safes, field desks or tables, two vehicles for OPFOR to simulate accidents or crime scenes, 5KW generator, light set, and cable telephone WD1.

c. Role player/OPFOR: The Role Players/OPFOR should be at least four to ten depending on simultaneous or sequential missions. Role players will act as subjects, witnesses, victims, and complainants in law and order operations, or as supported unit personnel.

d. Maneuver area. A training area at least one square kilometer, with intersecting routes and an area or existing structure for use as crime scene or security area for force protection evaluation.

e. Rations. Detachment headquarters organization should plan to provide meals for each individual for the duration of this STX.

f. Ammunition requirements. This exercise requires 40 rounds of 5.56mm blank ammo per rifle, 5 hand grenade, body M69, 5 hand grenade, fuse (practice), and 10 simulator, projectile, ground burst.

g. Commanders should consult local regulations and range control requirements during coordination to ensure compliance with restrictions such as constraints on pyrotechnics.

h. Maintenance/POL. Detachment commander must coordinate for maintenance and POL for the duration of the exercise.

7. T&EO Sequence. Table 4-5 lists the T&EOs from Chapter 5 used to evaluate the STX.

<u>TASK</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Establish an MP Law and Order Operations Center	19-2-40002	5-57
Perform Law and Order Operations	19-2-40004	5-60
Conduct Military Police Desk Operations	19-2-41003	5-63
Conduct a Military Police Investigation	19-2-41004	5-66
Provide Antiterrorism Force Protection (AT/FP)		
Support	19-2-21701	5-55
Conduct a Traffic Accident Investigation	19-2-41006	5-69
Coordinate Employment of Military Police		
Working Dogs	19-1-35007	5-50
Plan a Law Enforcement Raid	19-2-41005	5-110
Support Police Intelligence Operations	19-2-50001	5-73
Use Passive Air Defense Measures	44-2-C307	5-36
Maintain Operations Security	71-3-C232	5-32

Table 4-5. T&EOs used to evaluate STX 19-2-E0002.

CHAPTER 5 TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINES

5-1. Introduction. This chapter contains the training and evaluation outlines (T&EOs) for the unit. T&EOs are the foundation of the MTP and the collective training of the units. T&EOs are training objectives (task, conditions, and standards) for the collective tasks which support critical wartime operations. The unit must master designated collective tasks to perform its critical missions during wartime operations. T&EOs may be trained separately, in an STX, in an FTX, or in live-fire exercises. For collective live-fire standards, the trainer should refer to the applicable gunnery manual for the appropriate course of fire. Those standards and courses of fire should be integrated into the training exercise.

5-2. Structure. The T&EOs for this chapter are listed in Table 5-1. The Mission-to-Collective Task Matrix in Chapter 2 lists the T&EOs required to train the critical wartime missions according to their specific BOS.

5-3. Format. The T&EOs are prepared for every collective task that supports critical wartime operation accomplishment. Each T&EO contains the following items:

a. Element. This identifies the unit or unit element(s) that will perform the task.

b. Task. This is a description of the action to be performed by the unit and provides the task number.

c. References. These are in parenthesis following the task number. The reference which contains the most information (primary reference) about the task is listed first and underlined. If there is only one reference, do not underline the reference.

d. Iteration. Used to identify the number of times the task is performed and evaluated during training. The "M" identifies when the task is performed in MOPP4.

e. Commander/Leader Assessment. This is used by the unit leadership to assess the proficiency of the unit in performing the task to standard. Assessments are subjective in nature and use all available evaluation data and leader input to develop an assessment of the organization's overall capability to accomplish the task. Use the following ratings:

(1) T - Trained. The unit is trained and has demonstrated its proficiency in accomplishing the task to wartime standards.

(2) P - Needs practice. The unit needs to practice the task. Performance has demonstrated that the unit does not achieve standard without some difficulty or has failed to perform some task steps to standard.

(3) U - Untrained. The unit can not demonstrate an ability to achieve wartime proficiency.

f. Condition. A statement of the situation or environment in which the unit is to do the collective task.

g. Task standard.

(1) The task standard states the performance criteria that a unit must achieve to successfully execute the task. This overall standard should be the focus of training and should be understood by every soldier.

(2) The trainer or evaluator determines the unit's training status using performance observation measurements (where applicable) and his judgment. The unit must be evaluated in the context of the METT-TC conditions. These conditions should be as similar as possible for all evaluated elements to establish a common base line for unit performance.

h. Task Steps and Performance Measures. This is a listing of actions required to complete the task. These actions are stated in terms of observable performance for evaluating training proficiency. The task steps are arranged sequentially along with supporting individual tasks and their reference. Leader tasks within each T&EO are indicated by an asterisk (*). Under each task step are listed the performance measures that must be accomplished to correctly perform the task step. If the unit fails to correctly perform one of these task steps to standard, it has failed to achieve the overall task standard.

i. GO/NO-GO column. This column annotates the platoon's performance of the task steps. Evaluate each performance measure for a task step and place an "X" in the appropriate column. A major portion of the performance measures must be marked a "GO" for the task step to be successfully performed.

j. Task performance/evaluation summary block. This block provides the trainer a means of recording the total number of task steps and performance measures evaluated and those evaluated as "GO." It also provides the evaluator a means to rate the unit's demonstrated performance as "GO" or "NO-GO." It also provides the leader with a historical record for five training iterations.

k. Supporting Individual Tasks. This is a listing of all supporting individual tasks required to correctly perform the task. Listed are the reference, task number, and task title.

I. OPFOR standards. These standards specify overall OPFOR performance for each collective task. These standards ensure that OPFOR soldiers accomplish meaningful training and force the training unit to perform its task to standard or "lose" to the OPFOR. The OPFOR standards specify what must be accomplished -- not how it must be accomplished. The OPFOR must always attain its task standards, using tactics consistent with the type of enemy they are portraying.

5-4. Usage. The T&EOs can be used to train or evaluate a single task. Several T&EOs can be used to train or evaluate a group of tasks such as an STX or FTX.

5-5. Table of Training and Evaluation Outlines.

Mobility and Survivability

Prepare For A Chemical Attack (3-3-C202)	5-5
Respond To A Chemical Attack (3-3-C203).....	5-8
Prepare For Nuclear Attack (3-3-C206)	5-11
Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area (3-3-C208).....	5-14
Respond To The Residual Effects Of A Nuclear Attack (3-3-C222).....	5-17
Respond To The Initial Effects Of A Nuclear Attack (3-3-C223).....	5-20
Conduct Operational Decontamination (3-3-C224).....	5-23
Cross A Chemically Contaminated Area (3-3-C226).....	5-29
Maintain Operations Security (71-3-C232)	5-32

Air Defense

Use Passive Air Defense Measures (44-2-C307).....	5-36
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Combat Service Support

Perform Unit Mortuary Affairs Operations (10-2-C318).....	5-39
Provide Unit Supply Support (10-2-C320)	5-42
Maintain Unit Strength (12-2-C201.19-1201).....	5-45
Process Personnel and Administrative Actions (12-2-C202.19-1202).....	5-48
Coordinate Employment of Military Police Working Dogs (19-1-35007)	5-50
Conduct Unit Deployment (19-2-10001).....	5-52
Provide Antiterrorism Force Protection (AT/FP) Support (19-2-21701).....	5-55
Establish an MP Law and Order Operations Center (19-2-40002)	5-57
Perform Law and Order Operations (19-2-40004).....	5-60
Conduct Military Police Desk Operations (19-2-41003).....	5-63
Conduct a Military Police Investigation (19-2-41004).....	5-66
Conduct a Traffic Accident Investigation (19-2-41006).....	5-69
Support Police Intelligence Operations (19-2-50001).....	5-73
Conduct Military Customs Operations (19-4-43001).....	5-77
Deploy Military Working Dog Assets (19-4-45001)	5-80
Establish Kennel Operations (19-4-45002).....	5-83
Provide Patrol Dog Support (19-4-45003).....	5-85
Provide Explosive Detector Dog Team Support (19-4-45004)	5-90
Provide Narcotic Detector Dog Team Support (19-4-45005)	5-94
Treat Casualties (8-2-0003)	5-97

ARTEP 19-710-MTP

Transport Casualties (8-2-C316)	5-102
Conduct Battlefield Stress Reduction And Prevention Procedures (8-2-R303).....	5-107
Command and Control	
Plan a Law Enforcement Raid (19-2-41005)	5-110

Figure 5-1. List of T&EO's

ELEMENTS: Division PM Operations Section

Battalion HQ
Battalion
S1 Section
S2 Section
S3 Section
S4 Section
PM Section
Company
HHC, MP BN (I/R)
MP Confinement Facility Teams
HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
MP Company (Escort Guard)
MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
Detachment HQ
Operations Section
Desk Team
Traffic Accident Investigation Team
Military Police Investigation Team
Military Police Force Protection Team
MP Customs Supply Team
MP Senior Customs Inspection Team
MWD Kennel Master Team
MWD Explosive Detachment/Patrol Team
MWD Narcotic Detachment/Patrol Team
MWD Patrol Dog Team
MP Platoon/Squad
Platoon HQ
Company HQ
3 Guard Platoons

TASK: Prepare For A Chemical Attack (3-3-C202)
(FM 3-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The OPFOR is using chemical warfare or intelligence indicates its use is imminent. Higher headquarters directs implementation of actions to minimize casualties and equipment. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Unit personnel must assume designated MOPP level4 within 8 minutes, and complete its preparation efforts prior to the attack reaching their location. Personnel, equipment, food and water must be protected and the mission continued.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>* 1. Unit leader issues a warning order.</p> <p>2. Unit personnel start defensive preparation for a chemical attack.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assume MOPP level 4 within eight minutes after notification. b. Attach M9 detector paper to their right arm and left wrist and to either the right or left ankle. c. Conduct MOPP field sanitation procedures. d. Emplace chemical agent alarm upwind of position. <p>3. Unit personnel prepares fighting positions/ shelters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use existing natural or man-made facilities as fighting positions and shelters (such as caves, ditches, culverts, and tunnels). b. Dig fighting positions and bunkers with over-head cover. <p>NOTE: Fighting positions should have at least a minimum of 18 inches of soil, if time permits.</p> <p>* 4. NCOs check personnel and fighting positions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure that personnel are at MOPP level 4. b. Ensure individual and unit personnel fighting positions are hardened with sandbags and over-head cover. <p>* 5. Unit leader takes additional actions consistent with the tactical situation by increasing, decreasing, or modifying MOPP level as appropriate.</p>		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-4002	Supervise Unit Preparation For NBC Attack
	031-504-3001	Supervise Positioning Of The Chemical Agent Alarm
STP 3-54B1-SM	031-503-1030	Prepare The Chemical Agent Monitor For Operation
	031-503-3008	Implement Mission-Oriented Protective Posture
	031-504-1008	Use And Maintain M8 Or M8a1 Alarm System

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: Company

- 3 Guard Platoons
- Company HQ
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- MWD Patrol Dog Team
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- Detachment HQ
- Operations Section
- Desk Team
- Traffic Accident Investigation Team
- Military Police Investigation Team
- Military Police Force Protection Team
- MP Customs Supply Team
- MP Senior Customs Inspection Team
- MWD Kennel Master Team
- MWD Explosive Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Narcotic Detachment/Patrol Team
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)

TASK: Respond To A Chemical Attack (3-3-C203)
(FM 3-3) (FM 3-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is tactically deployed in MOPP 2. Intelligence reports that OPFOR may use chemical warfare. Automatic alarm sounds or chemical detector paper changes causing the element to react. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Soldiers sound the alarm (vocal or nonvocal), go immediately to MOPP 4, and utilize available shelter immediately to prevent further exposure to contamination. The element reacts to the chemical alarm within 15 seconds.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>1. Unit OIC/NCOICs ensures that element members react to the sound of the chemical agent alarm or recognize the indicators for chemical/biological attack.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Put on protective mask with hood within 15 seconds. b. Give the alarm vocal/nonvocal. c. Go to MOPP 4 as soon as possible. d. Seek additional shelter if available. e. Administer nerve-agent antidote (buddy aid) to other members with symptoms of nerve agent poisoning (if applicable). f. Administer nerve-agent antidote to self (if applicable). g. Check element members to ensure protective measures are followed. <p>2. Unit personnel take additional protective measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protect exposed equipment and supplies. b. Monitor the area by testing with detector kits. c. Use prevention procedures such as marking contaminated areas. <p>3. Unit personnel conduct basic skills decon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct skin decontamination. b. Conduct wipedown of personal equipment with M258A1 decon kit.. c. Conduct operator's spraydown of equipment. <p>* 4. Unit OIC/NCOIC initiates unmasking procedures and report to higher headquarters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures that casualties are provided medical care. b. Reports casualties. c. Submits NBC 1 report to higher headquarters. d. Continues mission or requests movement to alternate location. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	031-503-1030	Prepare The Chemical Agent Monitor for Operation
STP 21-1-SMCT	081-831-1000	Evaluate A Casualty
	081-831-1030	Administer Nerve Agent Antidote To Self (Self-Aid)
	081-831-1031	Administer First Aid To A Nerve Agent Casualty (Buddy-Aid)

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)

- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- Company HQ
- 3 Guard Platoons
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- Operations Section
- Detachment HQ
- Desk Team
- Traffic Accident Investigation Team
- Military Police Investigation Team
- Military Police Force Protection Team
- MP Customs Supply Team
- MP Senior Customs Inspection Team
- MWD Kennel Master Team
- MWD Explosive Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Narcotic Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Patrol Dog Team
- Division PM Operations Section
- Battalion
- Battalion HQ
- S1 Section
- S2 Section
- S3 Section
- S4 Section
- PM Section
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)
- Company

TASK: Prepare For Nuclear Attack (3-3-C206)
(FM 3-3) (FM 3-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit receives notice that a nuclear attack is probable and actions to minimize casualties and damage must be initiated. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit hardens positions, equipment, and conducts periodic monitoring.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The unit leader issues warning order to squads and subordinate elements, ensuring all unit personnel understand the order.</p> <p>2. The unit begins defensive preparation for a nuclear attack.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Places vehicles and equipment for best terrain shielding (hill masses, slopes, culverts, depressions). b. Turns off and disconnects nonessential electronic equipment IAW unit SOP or other guidance. c. Ties down essential antennas. d. Takes down nonessential antenna leads IAW unit SOP or other guidance. e. Improves shelters with consideration for blast, thermal, and radiation effects. f. Zeros dosimeters. g. Secures loose, flammable, or explosive items, and food or water containers, to protect them from nuclear weapons effects. h. Personnel take cover in hardened shelters if available. i. Personnel use field expedient shelters. <p>3. The unit takes additional actions consistent with the tactical situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continues periodic monitoring. b. Reports all dose rate and dosimeter readings to higher headquarters. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)

- Company
- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- 3 Guard Platoons
- Detachment HQ
- Operations Section
- Desk Team
- Traffic Accident Investigation Team
- Military Police Investigation Team
- Military Police Force Protection Team
- MP Customs Supply Team
- MP Senior Customs Inspection Team
- MWD Kennel Master Team
- MWD Explosive Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Narcotic Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Patrol Dog Team
- Company HQ
- MP Platoon/Squad
- Platoon HQ
- Division PM Operations Section
- Battalion
- Battalion HQ
- S1 Section
- S2 Section
- S3 Section
- S4 Section
- PM Section
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)

TASK: Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area (3-3-C208)
(FM 3-3) (FM 3-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit receives orders to prepare for crossing a contaminated area. Approximate boundaries of the area are known or marked. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit crosses the contaminated area by the shortest, fastest route available without receiving radiation casualties or spreading contamination.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The unit OIC/NCOIC prepares for crossing. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Directs individuals who may be exposed to radioactive dust particles to wear protective masks or cover their noses and mouths with handkerchiefs or clean rags, roll sleeves down, and wear gloves. b. Receives operational exposure guidance (OEG) from commander (turn back dose/turn back dose rate). c. Ensures radiac equipment operators check instruments. 2. The unit prepares for crossing. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identifies extra shielding requirements (for example, vehicles use sandbags on the floor). b. Places externally stored equipment inside or covers it with available material. c. Starts continuous monitoring. 3. The unit crosses the area. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Avoids stirring up dust. b. Keeps out of dust cloud by increasing the intervals and distances between vehicles. c. Conducts dismounted movement as rapidly as possible (tracked vehicles should be buttoned up). 4. The unit performs operational decontamination of personnel and equipment. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Checks for casualties. b. Reports casualties (if applicable). c. Conducts necessary decontamination. d. Evacuates casualties. e. Continues the mission. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-3006	Supervise Radiation Monitoring
	031-503-4003	Control Unit Radiation Exposure

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: Company

- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- Operations Section
- Detachment HQ
- Desk Team
- Traffic Accident Investigation Team
- Military Police Investigation Team
- Military Police Force Protection Team
- MP Customs Supply Team
- MP Senior Customs Inspection Team
- MWD Kennel Master Team
- MWD Explosive Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Narcotic Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Patrol Dog Team
- MP Platoon/Squad
- Platoon HQ
- Division PM Operations Section
- Battalion HQ
- Battalion
- S2 Section
- S1 Section
- S3 Section
- S4 Section
- PM Section
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)

TASK: Respond To The Residual Effects Of A Nuclear Attack (3-3-C222)
(FM 3-3) (FM 3-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is located within a predicted fallout area. The unit mission does not allow movement from the predicted fallout area. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit takes actions to minimize exposure to residual radiation.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unit OIC/NCOIC prepares for fallout. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure individuals cover their noses and mouths with handkerchiefs or clean rags; roll sleeves down; and wear gloves. b. Cover equipment, munitions, POL, food, and water containers or place them inside shelters or vehicles. c. Use shelters, closed vehicles, or available shielding to protect personnel from fallout. d. Ensures continuous monitoring is maintained using available NBC detection and identification equipment. 2. Designated personnel monitor fallout. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintain total dose information, using available total dose rate instruments. b. Ensure exposure is minimized while commander determines if relocation to a clean area is necessary or possible. c. Calculate optimum time of exit. d. Send NBC 4 reports to higher headquarters as required, using secure means when possible. * 3. Unit leader develops a contingency plan. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Uses guidance from higher headquarters based on the mission and previous radiation exposure. b. Plans for rotation of individuals to minimize exposure. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-3006	Supervise Radiation Monitoring
	031-503-4003	Control Unit Radiation Exposure

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: MP Confinement Facility Teams

- Company
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- Detachment HQ
- Operations Section
- Desk Team
- Traffic Accident Investigation Team
- Military Police Investigation Team
- Military Police Force Protection Team
- MP Senior Customs Inspection Team
- MP Customs Supply Team
- MWD Kennel Master Team
- MWD Explosive Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Narcotic Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Patrol Dog Team
- MP Platoon/Squad
- Platoon HQ
- Division PM Operations Section
- Battalion
- Battalion HQ
- S1 Section
- S2 Section
- S3 Section
- S4 Section
- PM Section
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)

TASK: Respond To The Initial Effects Of A Nuclear Attack (3-3-C223)
(FM 3-4) (FM 3-3)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Unit personnel observe a brilliant flash of light and a mushroom shaped cloud. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit takes actions to minimize exposure to the initial effects of a nuclear detonation in its area and continues its mission.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unit personnel take immediate protective actions in response to a nuclear attack without warning. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Close eyes immediately. b. Drop to the ground in a prone position, with head toward blast, if possible. (if in the hatch of an armored vehicle, immediately drop inside the track). c. Keep head and face down and helmet on. d. Remain down until the blast wave passes and all debris stops falling. 2. Unit personnel take immediate protective actions in response to a nuclear attack with warning. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify the best available shelter (foxholes/inside shelters). b. Move to the shelter. c. Take actions to protect themselves from the blast and radiation. d. Keep clothing loosely fitted with headgear on at all times. e. Protect eyes and minimize exposed skin areas. * 3. Leaders reorganize the unit. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reestablish chain of command. b. Reestablish communications. c. Send NBC 1 (Nuclear) report to higher headquarters. d. Treat casualties. e. Evacuate casualties. f. Report casualties. g. Evaluate facilities for protection from residual effects.. h. Implement continuous monitoring. i. Submit damage assessment to higher headquarters. j. Initiate area damage control plan as required. k. Extinguishes all fires before they spread out of control. 4. Squad leaders ensure weapon systems are operational. 5. Soldiers right overturned vehicles. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Check loss of coolant, fuel, and battery fluids. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
b. Perform operators maintenance to restore moderately damaged vehicles to combat use. 6. All personnel improve cover (if applicable). a. Choose dense covering material. b. Cover in depth. c. Provide strong support. d. Cover as much of the opening as practical.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	081-831-1005	Prevent Shock
	081-831-1007	Give First Aid For Burns
	081-831-1016	Put On A Field Or Pressure Dressing
	081-831-1017	Put On A Tourniquet
	081-831-1025	Apply A Dressing To An Open Abdominal Wound
	081-831-1033	Apply A Dressing To An Open Head Wound
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-3006	Supervise Radiation Monitoring
	031-503-4003	Control Unit Radiation Exposure
	081-831-1034	Splint A Suspected Fracture

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: Company

- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- Detachment HQ
- Operations Section
- MP Platoon/Squad
- Platoon HQ
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- Division PM Operations Section
- Battalion
- Battalion HQ
- S1 Section
- S2 Section
- S3 Section
- S4 Section
- PM Section
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)

TASK: Conduct Operational Decontamination (3-3-C224)
 (FM 21-3) (FM 3-5) (STP 21-1-SMCT)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit has conducted combat operations within an NBC contaminated area. Personnel are experiencing degraded combat effectiveness. MOPP gear is in danger of being penetrated by contamination and there is little time for planning. Time and the tactical situation permit the unit to conduct MOPP gear exchange and vehicle washdown. Site security is established. Replacement MOPP gear for each soldier, all organic equipment (such as NBC detection, decon, and marketing materials; pioneer tools, communications equipment; vehicles and/or aircraft) and supplies, decon unit support, decon site and link up point locations have been established, and FM 3-5 are on hand/available. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit decontaminates their individual gear, conducts the MOPP gear exchange (utilizing the buddy system) without sustaining additional casualties from NBC contamination. Limit the contamination transfer hazard by removing gross chemical

contamination on equipment, and minimize contamination on soldiers IAW FM 3-5. Reduce radiological contamination to negligible risk levels IAW FM 3-5. Reduce chemical and biological contamination until it is safe to unmask.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>1. Contaminated unit's leader determines extent of contamination and establishes decontamination priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Receives input from staff. b. Establishes priorities. <p>2. Contaminated unit submits request for decontamination to higher headquarters. Request should, as a minimum, include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Designation of the contaminated unit. b. Location of the contaminated unit. c. Frequency and call sign of the contaminated unit. d. Time the unit became contaminated. e. Number of vehicles/equipment, by type, that are contaminated. f. Type of contamination. g. Special requirements. (patient decon station, recovery assets, unit decon team, etc..) <p>* 3. Contaminated unit coordinates with higher headquarters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Obtains permission to conduct decontamination and obtain necessary support. b. Selects link-up point to meet supporting units (company supply section, Power Driven Decon Equipment crew, etc). c. Coordinates with supporting elements. d. Requests replacement MOPP gear. e. Coordinates with the supporting elements to see if they will conduct a MOPP gear exchange also. <p>NOTE: Vehicle washdown portion of operational decon usually uses hot soapy water.</p> <p>4. The contaminated unit's leader and NBC personnel select a site to conduct the operation, ensuring the site selected provides the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adequate overhead concealment. b. Good drainage. c. Easy access and exit (but off the main routes). d. Is near a water source large enough to support the vehicle washdown. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>e. Is large enough to accommodate elements involved in the operational decontamination (100 square meters for both Vehicle Washdown and MOPP gear exchange sites).</p> <p>5. Contaminated unit's Tactical Operations Center coordinates for operational decon support (battalion PDDE and crew or decon squad).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Requests operational decon support. b. Notifies higher headquarters of the area for the operational decon. c. Establishes communications with the decon element. d. Ensures that the decon elements know the locations of the linkup and the selected decon site. <p>6. Contaminated unit and supporting units move to decon site.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meet at link up point as coordinated. b. Contaminated unit provides security at both link up point and decon site. <p>WARNING: SUPER TROPICAL BLEACH (STB) CAN SPONTANEOUSLY IGNITE IF MIXED WITH DECONTAMINATING SOLUTION 2 (DS2) OR BLISTER AGENT.</p> <p>7. Units prepare for operational decontamination.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Set up the decon site. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Supporting PDDE crew sets up vehicle washdown site. (2) Contaminated unit sets up MOPP gear exchange site; no less than 50 meters upwind of the vehicle washdown site. (3) The remainder of the unit prepares its equipment for decon. b. Actions in Pre-Decon Area. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Vehicle crews (except for operators) dismount unless they have an operational overpressure system AND an uncontaminated interior. (2) Dismounted crews remove mud and camouflage from vehicles. The contaminated unit must provide personnel to do this if crews do not dismount. (3) Separate vehicles and dismounted crews. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ensure vehicle operators are briefed (include use of overhead cover and concealment and the proper interval). (b) Ensure vehicles are buttoned up (all doors, hatches, and other openings are closed or covered). (4) Move vehicles, with operators, to the vehicle washdown site. (5) Move dismounted crews and all other soldiers in the contaminated unit, to the MOPP gear exchange site. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>8. NCOIC of the decon unit supervises operation of the vehicle washdown site, ensuring that:</p> <p>NOTE: Normally the PDDE crew runs the Vehicle Washdown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vehicle commanders maintain the proper interval between vehicles while processing through the washdown station. b. Vehicles are washed properly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Start at top and work down. (2) Spray hot soapy water for 2 to 3 minutes per vehicles. (3) Monitor water consumption. c. Vehicles move to assembly area after vehicle washdown. <p>9. Contaminated units conduct MOPP gear exchange.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prepares equipment decontamination station (with STB dry mix). b. Briefs MOPP gear exchange participants on procedures to be followed. c. Places decontamination individual equipment on a clean surface (plastics, poncho, or other similar material). d. Exchanges MOPP gear. e. Moves soldiers to the assembly area after completion of MOPP gear exchange. <p>NOTE: Ensure the supporting elements have had the opportunity to use the MOPP Gear Exchange before proceeding. NOTE: The supporting PDDE crew will clean and mark the site, and report the area of contamination (using NBC 4 Report) to higher headquarters.</p> <p>10. Ensure all personnel and equipment is accounted for after the completion of the Operational Decontamination.</p> <p>11. Commander reports to higher headquarters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Completion and location of MOPP gear exchange. b. Requests permission to perform unmasking procedures if, through testing, the determination has been made that no agent is present. c. Determines the adequacy of decontamination and adjusts MOPP level as required (after obtaining approval from higher headquarters). <p>12. Continues the mission.</p>		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	031-503-1023	Protect Yourself From NBC Injury/Contamination When Changing Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Gear
	031-503-1024	Replace Canister On Your M40-Series Protective Mask
	031-503-1025	Protect Yourself From Chemical And Biological Injury/ Contamination Using Your M40-Series Protective Mask With Hood
	071-329-1001	Identify Terrain Features On A Map
	071-329-1002	Determine The Grid Coordinates Of A Point On A Military Map
	071-329-1008	Measure Distance On A Map
	081-831-1031	Administer First Aid To A Nerve Agent Casualty (Buddy-Aid)
	113-571-1022	Perform Voice Communications
	551-721-1352	Perform Vehicle Preventive Maintenance Checks And Services (PMCS)
	STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-3006
031-503-3009		Lead MOPP Gear Exchange
031-503-3010		Supervise Employment Of Nuclear, Biological, Or Chemical Markers
031-507-3003		Supervise Hasty Decontamination
071-329-1004		Determine The Elevation Of A Point On The Ground Using A Map

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References

Task Number	Task Title
113-573-8006	Use An Automated Signal Operation Instruction (SOI)

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: Company

- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- Detachment HQ
- Operations Section
- Desk Team
- Traffic Accident Investigation Team
- Military Police Investigation Team
- Military Police Force Protection Team
- MP Customs Supply Team
- MP Senior Customs Inspection Team
- MWD Kennel Master Team
- MWD Explosive Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Narcotic Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Patrol Dog Team
- MP Platoon/Squad
- Platoon HQ
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- Division PM Operations Section
- Battalion
- Battalion HQ
- S1 Section
- S2 Section
- S3 Section
- S4 Section
- PM Section
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)

TASK: Cross A Chemically Contaminated Area (3-3-C226)
(FM 3-3)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is enroute to a new location in support of combat operations. The designated route is established and cannot be bypassed without mission degradation. The unit is directed to cross the contaminated area. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit crosses the contaminated area suffering no chemical agent casualties.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>* 1. Element leader selects a route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Uses NBC 5 (Chemical) report and/or recon reports to select a route. b. Selects route that minimizes exposure consistent with the mission. c. Obtains route clearance and approval. <p>2. Element prepares for crossing the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assumes MOPP level 4 for crossing the area. b. All drivers, vehicle commanders, and leaders know route of march and/or have strip maps. c. Ensures vehicles are buttoned up (mounted movement). d. Places externally stored equipment inside or covers with available material. e. Attaches M9 detector paper to personnel and vehicles to provide warning of contamination. <p>3. Element crosses the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Avoids low ground, overhanging branches, and brush to the extent allowed by the tactical situation. b. Conducts dismounted movement, if necessary, as rapidly as possible. c. Crosses area as quickly and carefully as possible. <p>4. Element exits the contaminated area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Checks for casualties. b. Reports casualties (if applicable). c. Conducts necessary decontamination. d. Continues mission. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	031-503-1014	Identify Chemical Agents Using M8 Detector Paper
	031-503-1030	Prepare The Chemical Agent Monitor For Operation
	071-329-1005	Determine A Location On The Ground By Terrain Association
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-3004	Supervise The Crossing Of A Contaminated Area
STP 3-54B1-SM	031-504-1008	Use And Maintain M8 Or M8a1 Alarm System

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

TASK: DISRUPT ENEMY MOVEMENT AND OPERATIONS USING PERSISTENT AND NONPERSISTENT CHEMICAL WEAPONS (19-OPFOR-1001)

CONDITION: OPFOR units deliver chemical agents by means of conventional artillery weapons or aircraft along selected routes of key bases in the rear area.

STANDARD: 1. Deliver chemical agents in lowly or densely wooded areas. 2. Delay movement of enemy supplies and equipment to forward areas by disrupting command and control system. 3. Restrict enemy units' movement in rear area. 4. Channel movement to predesignated ambush areas. 5. Contaminate enemy supplies and equipment. 6. Inflict a high rate of casualties on enemy forces.

ELEMENTS: MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)

- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- 3 Guard Platoons
- Company HQ
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- Desk Team
- Traffic Accident Investigation Team
- Military Police Investigation Team
- Military Police Force Protection Team
- MP Customs Supply Team
- MP Senior Customs Inspection Team
- MWD Kennel Master Team
- MWD Explosive Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Narcotic Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Patrol Dog Team
- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- Detachment HQ
- Operations Section
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)
- Company
- MP Platoon/Squad
- Platoon HQ

TASK: Maintain Operations Security (71-3-C232)

(AR 530-1)

(AR 380-5)

(FM 20-3)

(FM 34-62)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element is operating where it can be detected by the enemy. The enemy can employ EW measures and air and ground reconnaissance units. The enemy can use the local populace and enemy intelligence agencies. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element prevents the enemy from learning its strength, dispositions, and intentions. The element prevents the enemy from learning any EEFI. The element prevents

the enemy from surprising its main body. The time required to prepare is increased when conducting this task in MOPP 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. Element leader implements OPSEC protective measures. (01-5700.02-0001, 03-9003.03-0001)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures OPSEC measures are properly implemented. b. Ensures OPSEC is integrated in all operations and activities. c. Maintains awareness of all activities that are OPSEC sensitive. <p>* 2. Leaders check or perform information security measures. (01-5700.02-0001)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Control information on a need-to-know basis. b. Prohibit fraternization with civilians (as applicable). c. Conduct alert, deployment preparation, and loading to minimize detection. d. Ensure maps contain only minimum essential information. e. Inspect and give briefings to ensure that personnel do not carry details of military activities in personal materials such as letters, diaries, notes, drawings, sketches, or photographs. f. Sanitize all planning areas and positions before departure. <p>3. The element performs camouflage discipline. (051-191-1362)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Uses natural concealment and natural camouflage materials, whenever possible, to prevent ground and air observation. b. Moves on covered and concealed routes. c. Covers all reflective surfaces and unit markings with non-reflective material such as cloth, mud, or camouflage stick. d. Covers or removes all vehicle markings. <p>4. The element camouflages individual positions and equipment to prevent detection from 35 meters or greater and camouflages vehicles and crew served weapons to prevent detection from 100 meters or greater. (051-202-1363)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures foliage is not stripped near positions. b. Camouflages earth berms. c. Ensures that camouflage nets (if used) are hung properly. d. Avoids crossing near footpaths, trails, and roads, where possible. e. Erases tracks leading into the positions. f. Makes sure vehicles parked in shadows are moved as shadows shift. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Replaces and replenishes camouflage as needed. h. Avoids movement in the area to prevent ground and air detection. <p>5. The element's NCS enforces communications procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Enforces SOI procedures (challenge, authentication and decode, call signs, and frequencies). b. Enforces approved RATELO procedures. c. Enforces communications security procedures (short transmissions, lowest power settings possible, directional antennas, avoid transmission patterns, maintain radio silence, as directed). <p>6. The elements employ communications security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Uses SOI procedures (challenge, authentication and decode, call signs, and frequencies). b. Uses approved RATELO procedures. c. Uses communications security procedures (short transmissions, lowest power setting possible, directional antennas, avoid transmission patterns, maintain radio silence, as directed). d. Employs ECCM procedures for operations during jamming. e. Uses messenger and wire to the maximum extent. f. Uses visual signals IAW the unit's SOP. <p>7. The company employs physical security measures. (071-331-0815, 071-331-0801)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establishes observation posts. b. Uses counterreconnaissance patrols. c. Employs stand-to procedures. d. Emplaces mines and obstacles. e. Ties in with adjacent units (coordination and fire). f. Uses challenge and password. g. Limits access into the element area. h. Safeguards weapons, ammunition, sensitive items, and classified documents. i. Employs air guards. j. Uses noise and light discipline. k. Uses proper litter discipline. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	071-331-0801	Challenge Persons Entering Your Area
	071-331-0815	Practice Noise, Light, And Litter Discipline

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: Company

- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- Detachment HQ
- Traffic Accident Investigation Team
- Military Police Investigation Team
- Military Police Force Protection Team
- MP Customs Supply Team
- MP Senior Customs Inspection Team
- MWD Patrol Dog Team
- MWD Narcotic Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Kennel Master Team
- MWD Explosive Detachment/Patrol Team
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- Division PM Operations Section

TASK: Use Passive Air Defense Measures (44-2-C307)
 (FM 44-8) (FM 44-30) (FM 5-20)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Element is tactically employed. Hostile aircraft have been operating in the general area. Element weapons control status is hold. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element is not detected by enemy aircraft.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The element uses passive air defense measures in a tactical position. (01-0401.00-0004)		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Uses all available resources (camouflage, cover, concealment, and dispersion to hide the element and limits its vulnerability. b. Covers or shades shiny items, particularly windshields and optics. c. Establishes and rehearses air attack alarms. d. Disperses vehicles, tents, and supplies to reduce vulnerability to air attack. e. Constructs field fortifications with organic equipment to protect personnel and vulnerable mission-essential equipment. f. Mans OPs (daytime or nighttime) to provide warning of approaching aircraft. g. Establishes a listening watch on the air defense early warning net if equipment is available and operational. <p>2. The element uses passive air defense measures in a convoy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Convoy commander briefs all element personnel. b. Camouflages vehicles and equipment before moving out. c. Selects column interval based on instructions, mission, and terrain. d. Alternates individual and crew-served weapons throughout the convoy to cover front, rear, and flanks (avenues of approach). e. Assigns soldiers to air guard duties with specific search sectors covering 360 degrees. f. Visually identifies threat aircraft. g. Reports all aircraft actions to higher headquarters. h. Establishes and rehearses air attack alarms. <p>3. The element uses passive air defense measures when the element is occupying or displacing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintains vehicle interval specified in the movement order. b. Staggers vehicles to avoid linear patterns. c. Assigns air guards to sectors of search that cover 360 degrees and maintains coverage until element completes movement. d. Visually identifies threat aircraft. e. Reports all aircraft actions to higher headquarters. f. Establishes vehicle order of precedence. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95B24-SM-TG	051-191-2364	Inspect Personnel, Equipment, And Defensive Positions For Proper Camouflage

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: Detachment HQ

- Company
- Company HQ
- Division PM Operations Section
- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)

TASK: Perform Unit Mortuary Affairs Operations (10-2-C318)
 (FM 10-63) (FM 3-4) (FM 3-5)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit has sustained fatalities. Unit may have the capability of performing an air reconnaissance. Some remains may be contaminated. The higher HQ TSOP and OPORD are available. The task is performed by non-MA personnel. The commander has assigned search and recovery team leader(s) and personnel. Temporary interment is authorized by the geographical combatant commander. Note: At MOPP level 4 only those tasks deemed mission essential by the commander are performed. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Search, recovery, evacuation, and emergency burial operations are performed IAW the TSOP and OPORD. At MOPP 4, these activities are curtailed.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 1. Search and recovery team leader(s)/NCOIC prepare for the search. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Perform a map, terrain, or aerial reconnaissance of the search area. b. Identify additional support requirements. c. Request additional support requirements from higher HQ staff element. d. Identify search pattern to be used. e. Coordinate NBC and EOD assistance with higher HQ staff element. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>f. Coordinate security of search area with higher HQ staff element.</p> <p>* 2. Search and recovery team leader(s) supervise the search, recovery, and evacuation operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Brief search and recovery team(s) on operational procedures. b. Issue personal effects bags, human remains pouches, if available, and NBC agent tags. c. Assign areas of search to each team. d. Assign a portion of the search area to an individual team member. e. Monitor search and recovery team(s) operations for compliance with TSOP, OPORD, and commander's guidance. <p>3. Search and recovery team(s) conduct the search.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Search assigned areas for remains and personal effects. b. Mark terrain locations of remains. c. Prepare recovery site sketch indicating locations where remains and personal effects were found. <p>4. Search and recovery team(s) recovers remains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inspect immediate area for booby traps and NBC contaminants. b. Perform procedures for tentative identification. c. Attach to contaminated remains a tag marked with a large "C". <p>NOTE: Remains found in a contaminated area are to be handled IAW procedures set forth in FM 10-63 and taken to the MA decontamination collection point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Attach personal effects to remains. e. Shroud remains with available materials. f. Prepare a sketch of the recovery site showing major landmarks. g. Prepare a map overlay of the recovery site. h. Coordinate evacuation of recovered remains to collection points higher HQ staff element. i. Forward SITREP IAW TSOP to higher HQ staff element. <p>5. Search and recovery team(s) evacuate remains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Verify personal effects are attached to remains. b. Transport remains to a designated Mortuary Affair collection point in a covered vehicle or aircraft. <p>NOTE: Remains should not be transported in ambulance.</p> <p>* 6. Search and recovery team leader supervises temporary internment.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
a. Identify specific burial site in coordination with higher HQ staff element.. b. Supervise marking of gravesites IAW FM 10-63, TSOP, and current directives. c. Supervise the burial of all recovered remains and their personal effects. d. Report burial data to BCOC. 7. Search and recovery team(s) perform emergency burials. a. Prepare the interment site(s) IAW TSOP and current directives. b. Mark all gravesites. c. Inter U.S. , Allied, and enemy forces remains and personal effects in separate rows.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	101-515-1900	Perform Mortuary Affairs Operations

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: Detachment HQ

- S4
- Company
- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)

TASK: Provide Unit Supply Support (10-2-C320)
 (DA Pam 710-2-1) (AR 710-2) (FM 3-4)
 (FM 3-5)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Unit HQ is receiving requests for supplies from subordinate elements. Equipment and supplies are arriving through supply channels, but additional supplies may be required. Extra small arms and ammunition are stored in the supply area. The unit TSOP and higher HQ OPORD are available. Supply support area is a continuous task that is performed simultaneously with other support and operational tasks. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Equipment and supplies are distributed without interfering with mission requirements as established by the TSOP and OPORD. At MOPP 4, unit supply support is reduced to minimum essential actions.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
* 1. Commander directs unit supply operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inspects supply records and status to ensure compliance with supply regulations, directives, and TSOP. b. Directs inventories of supplies and equipment to calculate assets on hand. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>c. Inspects unit equipment, weapons, and ammunition storage areas for compliance with supply regulations, directives, and TSOP.</p> <p>d. Directs issue of supplies and equipment IAW higher HQ guidance and TSOP or both sustainment controls.</p> <p>e. Forwards supply, weapons, and small arms ammunition requirements to higher HQ staff element.</p> <p>* 2. Supply Sergeant supervises unit supply.</p> <p>a. Inspects supply status to determine total assets.</p> <p>b. Conducts inventories to calculate assets on hand.</p> <p>c. Develops supply storage plans.</p> <p>d. Monitor supplies transactions to ensure compliance with established supply procedures.</p> <p>e. Supervises control of weapons and ammunition.</p> <p>f. Prepares input to Material Condition Status Reports.</p> <p>g. Enforces safety procedures.</p> <p>h. Enforces environmental stewardship measures.</p> <p>3. Supply personnel requests additional supplies.</p> <p>a. Coordinates requirements with elements.</p> <p>b. Calculates resupply requirements.</p> <p>c. Records requests on appropriate document register.</p> <p>d. Forwards resupply requests to higher HQ staff element.</p> <p>4. Supply personnel receives supplies.</p> <p>a. Inspects incoming supplies for quantity and condition.</p> <p>b. Records receipt on appropriate document register.</p> <p>c. Stores supplies IAW storage plans.</p> <p>d. Notifies requesting element of availability of supply for issue.</p> <p>5. Supply personnel issues supplies.</p> <p>a. Processes supply requests IAW appropriate regulations, directives, and TSOP.</p> <p>b. Prepares transaction documents IAW appropriate regulations, directives, and TSOP.</p> <p>c. Issues supplies as prescribed by commander's guidance.</p> <p>d. Maintains prescribed copies of transactions IAW appropriate regulations and directives.</p> <p>6. Supply personnel maintains small arms and ammunition.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
a. Controls stored weapons and ammunition IAW appropriate regulations and command policies. b. Requests ammunition resupply from S4 Section. c. Performs unit-level maintenance on small arms. d. Forwards weapons beyond organizational repair capabilities to support maintenance elements. e. Employ safety procedures. f. Employs environmental stewardship protective procedures.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)

- Company
- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)

TASK: Maintain Unit Strength (12-2-C201.19-1201)
 (DA Pam 600-8-1) (AR 600-8-1) (FM 12-13-1)
 (FM 12-15) (TC 12-16) (TC 12-6)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Unit is engaged in combat. Personnel losses and gains have occurred. Unit is equipped with the TACCS. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Personnel status report (PSR) is prepared daily and required SIDPERS changes are made.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Headquarters element collects strength information from all sections. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Logs SITREP and other personnel information. b. Collects other personnel strength information from the TOC and servicing aid station. c. Verifies strength data. d. Corrects and completes data. 2. Headquarters element updates the command and control strength reporting system (C2SRS). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Posts battle roster. b. Inputs individual changes. c. Initiates casualty feeder reports. d. Posts commander's narrative guidance to PSR and personnel requirements report (PRR). 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Prints casualty feeder reports, PSR, and PRR. f. Creates TACCS floppy diskette for C2SRS. g. Prints updated battle roster as required. h. Reconciles C2SRS and TACCS personnel file after download from personnel automation section. i. Prepares letters of condolence and sympathy. <p>3. Headquarters element Processes replacements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducts unit welcome/orientation briefing. b. Reviews a copy of soldier's orders. c. Signs soldiers into unit using DA Form 647 (Personnel Register). d. Collects medical and dental records. e. Forwards medical and dental records to the servicing medical unit. f. Inspects critical clothing and equipment for shortages. g. Coordinates the issue of needed items. h. Adds names to battle roster. i. Completes DA Form 3955 (Change of Address and Directory Card). j. Forwards DA Form 3955 to servicing postal activity. <p>* 4. The unit sergeant/commander forwards casualty data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviews casualty feeder reports for accuracy and completeness with data entered on DA Form 1594 (Daily Staff Journal or Duty Officer's Log). b. Reconciles casualty log with strength accounting data. c. Corrects any deficiencies. d. Forwards casualty feeder reports to servicing personnel service company. <p>* 5. Unit sergeant disseminates strength information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Briefs commander on unit strength and replacement status. b. Forwards personnel SITREP and DA Forms 1155 (Witness Statement on Individual) and 1156 to higher headquarters. c. Informs higher headquarters staff and subordinate sections of projected replacements. <p>* 6. Unit commander performs strength management functions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performs cross leveling. b. Verifies combat critical personnel requirements. c. Reviews and approves strength management reports. d. Spot checks strength information processing. e. Briefs superiors on unit strength and replacement status. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENT: Detachment HQ

TASK: Process Personnel and Administrative Actions (12-2-C202.19-1202)
 (DA Pam 600-8) (AR 27-10) (FM 12-15)
 (FM 12-3-1) (TC 12-16) (TC 12-6)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is deployed performing its combat mission. Requests for personnel actions are being received. Distribution, UCMJ actions, and hometown news releases are being received. Time and tactical situation permit the processing of essential actions. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Personnel actions are processed as expeditiously as possible in keeping with the tactical situation in a manner that enhances morale.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Headquarters element collects requests from sections and higher HQ. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Logs receipt of all actions. b. Verifies actions to ensure they are valid and required. c. Corrects erroneous and incomplete data. 2. Unit clerk processes information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prioritizes all personnel actions. b. Prepares appropriate personnel form (DA Form 31 (Request Authority for Leave), DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action), DA Form 2166-7 (Noncommissioned Officer Evaluation Report), DA Form 67-8 (US Army Officer Evaluation Report), DA Form 1341 (JUMPS-- Army Allotment Authorization), DA Form 2142 (Pay Inquiry), DA Form 638 (Recommendation for Award), DA Form 2446 (Request for Orders), DD Form 2266 (Information for Hometown News Release) and reports (Unit Manning Report, Personnel Qualification Roster, Roster of Enlisted Personnel Eligible for Promotion). c. Reviews actions for accuracy and completeness. d. Corrects erroneous and incomplete data. e. Prepares other reports and correspondence. f. Suspenses actions when dispatched. g. Maintains publications and blank forms. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
* 3. Command group processes actions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performs technical and administrative review. b. Corrects minor errors. c. Approves or recommends approval. d. Dispatches actions to higher HQ for further action. e. Spot-checks suspense system. f. Administers action under the UCMJ. * 4. Section sergeant disseminates information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitors processing of all actions. b. Briefs commander on the status of all personnel actions. c. Informs subordinates sections on the status of personnel actions. d. Conducts follow-up as needed. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: MP Confinement Facility Teams

- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- Detachment HQ
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)

TASK: Coordinate Employment of Military Police Working Dogs (19-1-35007)
 (AR 190-12) (AR 190-14) (FM 19-4)
 (FM 90-40)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: One or more military working dog (MWD) teams have been directed to support military police operations. Commander has established priorities of missions. AR 190-12, AR 190-14, and DA Pam 190-12 are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: MWD support is provided IAW the MWD employment plan. MWD are provided required veterinary and logistics support.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Operations section develops an MWD employment plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determines the number and type of MWD available. b. Determines the requirement for MWD support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Security for fixed sites. (2) External patrol of the surrounding area and fence line. (3) Internal patrol of the facility and fence line. (4) Security for receiving, processing, and holding area security. (5) Security for labor detail security, if applicable. (6) Security for designated personnel. (7) Health and welfare inspections. c. Considers environmental and terrain limitations on employment of MWDs, such as temperature extremes, diseases, and work surfaces. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
d. Determines priorities for MWD support, based on availability of MWD and commander's priorities. e. Develops policies for levels of force and legal searches in coordination with SJA. 2. Operations section coordinates support for MWD. a. Coordinates for veterinary support. b. Coordinates for construction of kennels. c. Coordinates for logistical support. 3. Operation section verifies MWD are used IAW the employment plan. 4. Operations section coordinates with kennelmaster for in-service training evaluation program to maintain MWD team proficiency.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: S2 Section

- S4 Section
- MP Platoon/Squad
- Detachment HQ
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)
- Company
- Division PM Operations Section
- Battalion
- Battalion HQ
- S1 Section
- S3 Section
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- PM Section
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- Platoon HQ

TASK: Conduct Unit Deployment (19-2-10001)
(FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit receives an order to redeploy to a designated location. AR 600-8-101 and unit deployment SOP are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit has arrived in the mission area of operation with required personnel and equipment. The unit is ready to establish operations.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
1. Headquarters element initiates unit recall.		
2. Headquarters element conducts mission analysis, to include--		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determining personnel and equipment requirements. b. Identifying external support requirements. c. Reviewing intelligence for area to which unit is deploying. d. Conducting risk analysis. <p>3. Headquarters element publishes OPORD and risk management guidance.</p> <p>4. Headquarters element ensures individual preparedness of assigned/attached personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducts Soldiers Readiness Processing (SRP) IAW AR 600-8-101. b. Conducts mission specific training. c. Establishes battle roster(s). <p>5. Headquarters element ensures readiness of assigned/attached personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Verifies equipment is maintained and deployable. b. Verifies accountability of supplies and equipment to include sensitive items. c. Prepares supplies and equipment for transportation IAW load plans. <p>6. Headquarters element coordinates transportation requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinates with Installation Transportation Officer (ITO). b. Publishes manifest for assigned/attached personnel. c. Arranges storage of nondeployed equipment and personal property. <p>7. Headquarters element establishes rear detachment, if appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducts family support activities. b. Publishes rear detachment roster. <p>8. Headquarters element conducts unit movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ships equipment. b. Deploys personnel <p>9. Headquarters element conducts Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSOI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assembles assigned/attached personnel and units. b. Coordinates movement to assigned areas of operation. c. Conducts movement to area of operation. d. Integrates assigned/attached personnel into unit operations. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95BI-SM	551-721-1352	Perform Vehicle Preventive Maintenance Checks And Services (PMCS)
	551-721-1358	Prepare Vehicle For Movement and/or Shipment
	551-721-1359	Drive Vehicle In A Convoy
	551-721-1360	Drive Cargo Vehicle On Side Roads And Unimproved Roads
	551-721-1361	Drive Cargo Vehicle On Snow/Ice
	551-721-1366	Drive Vehicle With Automatic Transmission

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENT: Military Police Force Protection Team

TASK: Provide Antiterrorism Force Protection (AT/FP) Support (19-2-21701)
 (AR 190-11) (AR 190-13) (AR 190-51)
 (AR 525-13) (DA Pam 190-51) (FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The law and order operations center is established, and law and order operations are being initiated. The force protection team has received the current threat assessment, and the commander has identified critical assets within the area of operations. AR 190-11, AR 190-13, AR 190-51, AR 525-13, FM 19-30, and DA Pam 190-51 are available. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Critical facilities and key terrain within the area of operations are identified and prioritized. Mission essential activities vulnerable to criminal acts or disruptive activities are identified. Activities are inspected to determine if safeguards are adequate. Recommendations are submitted to unit commander.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Force protection team develops a draft mission essential vulnerable area (MEVA) list. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviews points designated as critical by senior commander. b. Identifies criminal and operational threat. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Reviews threat assessment. (2) Analyzes threat of hostile intelligence activities, terrorist or criminal acts, dissidents, or other disruptive influences such as natural disasters. c. Submits a prioritized draft MEVA list for AOR commander approval. 2. Force Protection Team receives approved MEVA list from higher headquarters. 3. Force protection team conducts vulnerability assessments of points on MEVA list or designated assets. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Applies risk analysis procedures IAW AR 190-51, AR 190-11, and DA Pam 190-51. b. Ensures appropriate Army AT/FP standards are met IAW AR 525-13. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
c. Reassesses assets for addition to or deletion from MEVA list or changes in priority. 4. Force protection supervisor reviews reports and recommendations. 5. Force protection team advises commanders on force protection measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinates recommendations with unit AT/FP officer. b. Recommends measures relative to THREATCON changes. c. Submits written recommendations through operations officer for review and approval. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: Company
 Detachment HQ

TASK: Establish an MP Law and Order Operations Center (19-2-40002)
 (FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A military police company/L&O augmentation detachment is directed by higher headquarters to establish a law and order operations center in the company's area of responsibility. FM 19-10 and FM 19-4 are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The law and order operations center is established and functional.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. Law and Order operations officer/MP Company Commander receives the mission from higher headquarters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determines mission requirements. b. Determines special requirements and equipment based on the mission, such as transportation, communications, and facilities. c. Requests threat assessment from MI and CID. d. Determines commander's critical information requirements (CCIR). e. Conducts a map reconnaissance. * 2. MP Company Commander determines platoon areas of responsibility. 3. Law and Order operations team/MP company develops SOPs. * 4. Law and Order operations officer/MP Company commander issues oral or written orders. * 5. Law and Order operations officer/ Company Commander coordinates with friendly/host nation law enforcement agencies to include-- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Other DOD police agencies. b. Multinational police agencies. c. Host nation authorities. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>6. Law and Order team/ MP Company establishes a law and order operations center.</p> <p>a. Establishes military police operation center sections to include-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Military Police Operations. (2) Administration. (3) Force Protection. (4) MP Desk. (5) Military Police Investigation. (6) Police Intelligence Operations (PIO). (7) Traffic Accident Investigation. (8) Military Police Working Dog (if attached or assigned). (9) Customs (if attached or assigned). <p>b. Establishes detention and evidence storage capabilities as outlined in FM 19-10 and within limits of available resources.</p> <p>c. Establishes communications within area of operations in coordination with supporting and supported units.</p>		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS “GO”							
TRAINING STATUS “GO”/“NO-GO”							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95B24-SM-TG	191-377-5205p	Prepare A Military Police Desk Blotter (DA Form 3997)
	191-377-5206p	Prepare Desk Reference Cards (DA Form 3998)
	191-377-5207p	Process Offenders
	191-377-5213p	Process Juvenile Offenders

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	191-379-4416p	Develop A Military Police Platoon Traffic Control Plan
	191-380-0109p	Plan Patrol Activities
STP 21-24-SMCT	071-326-5626	Prepare An Oral Operation Order
	081-831-0101	Request Medical Evacuation
STP MP OES-CAPTAIN	191-400-0011	Supervise Preparation Of A Traffic Control Plan
	191-400-0024	Plan The Collecting And Reporting Of Criminal/Terrorist Intelligence
	191-400-0028	Coordinate With Host Nation Police
	191-400-0037	Supervise The Development Of Traffic Control Procedures Based On Statistics
	191-400-0038	Direct The Development Of A Traffic Control Studies Plan
	191-400-0040	Supervise The Preparation Of A Physical Security Plan
	191-400-0041	Establish Liaison With Other Military/Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies
	191-400-0042	Plan Community Crime Prevention Programs

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: Detachment HQ
Operations Section

TASK: Perform Law and Order Operations (19-2-40004)
(AR 195-5) (FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The MP Detachment (L&O) is assigned to augment an MP unit conducting L&O operations. The L&O operations center is established and functional. A reference library including all 190 series Army Regulations, AR 195-5, FM 19-1, 19-4, 19-10, and 19-20 is available. Detachment and supported unit SOPs are available. ROE/ROI are published. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Sections are briefed and monitored. All actions are conducted in compliance with SOP and appropriate regulations.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MP operations team monitors Law and Order activities. 2. MP operations team provides staff supervision for sections. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Issues updated plans and orders. b. Coordinates activities among sections. c. Inspects evidence depository as required by AR 195-5. d. Assigns missions. e. Provides technical supervision to teams. 3. MP operations team provides PM administration support (IAW AR 190-40 and AR 190-45). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Receives MP reports and forms. b. Finalizes MP reports and forms. c. Maintains files and publications. d. Maintains suspense log. e. Distributes MP reports and forms. f. Generates SIRs. 4. MP operations team maintains coordination with other agencies, such as-- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. DOD police agencies. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
b. Multi-national police agencies. c. Host nation authorities. 5. MP operations team recommends operations plans to supported PM/Commander. a. Analyzes offense/incident trends. b. Reviews police intelligence analyses. c. Develops plans to counteract actual or anticipated offenses/incidents. d. Briefs plan to PM/Commander.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title	
STP 19-95B1-rev-SM	191-376-0001	Prepare DA Form 3975 (Military Police Report)	
	191-376-0002	Prepare DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement)	
	191-376-5101	Gather, Record, And Report Police Information	
	191-376-5127	Advise Suspect Of Article 31--Miranda Rights	
	191-376-5132	Respond To A Bomb Threat	
	191-376-5136	Respond To A Hostage Situation	
	191-376-5138	Prepare DA Form 4137 (Evidence/Property Custody Document)	
	191-376-6090	Respond To A Suspected Rape Report	
	STP 19-95B24-SM-TG	191-377-5205	Prepare A Military Police Desk Blotter (DA Form 3997)

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References

Task Number	Task Title
191-377-5206	Prepare And Maintain Desk Reference Cards (DA Form 3998)
191-377-5207	Process Offenders

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENT: Desk Team

TASK: Conduct Military Police Desk Operations (19-2-41003)
(FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The Military Police (L&O) Detachment has been directed to establish military police operations. MP patrol assets are provided by the supported MP command. L&O operations center has been established. Established SOPs are available. The company-level MP operations centers have been established and are conducting L&O OPNS. Host nation liaison has been established. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Incidents and complaints are recorded and reported in accordance with established SOP. Appropriate response is initiated. Proper control of evidence, property, and offenders is maintained.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desk team receives complaint/report of incident. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Records the information. b. Evaluates the incident or complaint. c. Dispatches appropriate response IAW SOP. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Patrol (2) MPI (3) TAI (4) CID d. Makes needed notification IAW SOP. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Operations section. (2) PIO NCO. 2. Desk team monitors military police response. 3. Desk team records reports. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Desk sergeant receives report from patrol/MP company operations center. b. Desk sergeant reviews report of accuracy and completeness. c. Clerk enters report into MP desk blotter (DA Form 3997). d. Desk Clerk prepares MP Desk Reference Card (DA Form 3998). 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
4. Desk team processes offenders and other detained personnel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintains custody of offenders/detained personnel. b. Refers dislocated civilians to appropriate authorities. c. Provides first aid or medical treatment to injured persons. d. Releases military offenders to unit on DD Form 629 (Receipt of Detained Person). e. Releases EPW/CI to internment/resettlement channels. 5. Desk sergeant safeguards evidence and property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Receives evidence/property on DA Form 4137 (Evidence/Property Custody Document). b. Ensures property is secured and protected from damage or loss. c. Releases property on DA Form 4137 upon transfer of custody. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS “GO”							
TRAINING STATUS “GO”/“NO-GO”							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95B1-SM-P5	191-310-0001p	Prepare DD Form 1920 (Alcohol Influence Report)
	191-376-0001	Prepare DA Form 3975 (Military Police Report)
	191-376-0002	Prepare DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement)
	191-376-5101	Gather, Record, And Report Police Information
	191-376-5114	Determine If A Search And Seizure Is Authorized
	191-376-5115	Select Type Of Body Search To Perform

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	191-376-5116	Perform A Stand-Up Search Or A Frisk (Pat-Down)
	191-376-5117	Perform A Prone Search
	191-376-5119	Perform A Wall Search
	191-376-5121	Search A Building
	191-376-5122	Search A Vehicle
	191-376-5127	Advise Suspect Of Article 31--Miranda Rights
	191-376-5138	Prepare DA Form 4137 (Evidence/Property Custody Document)
STP 19-95B24-SM-TG	191-377-5205p	Prepare A Military Police Desk Blotter (DA Form 3997)
	191-377-5206p	Prepare Desk Reference Cards (DA Form 3998)
	191-377-5207p	Process Offenders
	191-377-5213p	Process Juvenile Offenders

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS**NONE:**

ELEMENT: Military Police Investigation Team

TASK: Conduct a Military Police Investigation (19-2-41004)
(FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The MPI team has been dispatched, with all necessary investigative equipment, to the scene of an incident requiring investigation. SOP is available. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The investigation is conducted. All related reports are prepared to document the investigation and are submitted for approval and signature.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MPI team takes control of crime scene. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures crime scene is protected and secured. b. Receives briefing from senior person present. c. Evaluates crime scene. 2. MPI team identifies personnel involved. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determines identity of victim(s). b. Determines identity of suspect(s). c. Determines identity of key witnesses. 3. *MPI team leader formulates an investigative plan. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identifies type of offense committed. b. Determines team members' investigative responsibilities. 4. MPI team processes crime scene. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Records investigative notes and sketches. b. Photographs crime scene as needed. c. Collects physical evidence for evaluation. 5. MPI team releases crime scene. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exit briefs local MP/civilian police. b. Exit briefs responsible commander. 6. * MPI team leader directs investigative team to pursue leads. MP team-- 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interviews victim and witnesses. b. Obtains written statements from victim and witnesses, if appropriate. c. Advises suspect/subject of legal rights. d. Interviews suspect/subject. e. Obtains written statements from suspect/subject. f. Collects related documents necessary to support specific investigation. g. Coordinates with SJA as necessary. <p>7. MPI team prepares case documents and required report(s) IAW SOP.</p> <p>8. MPI team submits initial report to MPI supervisor for review and approval.</p> <p>9. MPI team continues investigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Completes evidence documents. b. Releases evidence to evidence custodian. c. Identifies need for crime lab analysis of evidence. d. Requests crime lab examination, if applicable. e. Obtains needed specialized investigative support, such as polygraph or technical listening equipment. <p>f. Gathers related criminal intelligence from sources such as CID, MPs, MI, police agencies, unit commander/1SG, other investigators, and local police intelligence files.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Conducts surveillance as required. h. Submits status reports as required. i. Completes all identifies leads and steps of investigative plan. j. Coordinates investigative efforts and findings with supporting SJA. <p>10. MPI supervisor reviews case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviews investigative plan and actions completed by team. b. Conducts periodic reviews of case. <p>11. MPI team prepares final report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Drafts final report. <p>b. Submits final draft for MPI supervisor's review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Submits final report for approval signature IAW SOP. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95B1-SM-P5	191-376-0001	Prepare DA Form 3975 (Military Police Report)
	191-376-0002	Prepare DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement)
	191-376-5101	Gather, Record, And Report Police Information
	191-376-5112	Apprehend A Subject
	191-376-5114	Determine If A Search And Seizure Is Authorized
	191-376-5115	Select Type Of Body Search To Perform
	191-376-5116	Perform A Stand-Up Search Or A Frisk (Pat-Down)
	191-376-5117	Perform A Prone Search
	191-376-5119	Perform A Wall Search
	191-376-5121	Search A Building
	191-376-5122	Search A Vehicle
	191-376-5123	Transport Offenders
	191-376-5124	Identify Evidence/Contraband
	191-376-5126	Conduct Interviews
	191-376-5128	Protect A Crime Scene
	191-376-5129	Proceed To And Secure The Scene Of A Traffic Accident
	STP 19-95B24-SM-TG	191-376-6090
191-377-5207		Process Offenders
STP 19-95D24-SM-TG	191-377-5213	Process Juvenile Offenders
	191-390-0140	Conduct Surveillance

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENT: Traffic Accident Investigation Team

TASK: Conduct a Traffic Accident Investigation (19-2-41006)
(FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The traffic accident investigation (TAI) team has been dispatched, with all necessary investigative equipment, to process the scene of a traffic accident. SOP is available. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The investigation is conducted. All related reports are prepared to document the investigation and are submitted for approval and signature.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TAI team takes control of accident scene. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures accident scene is protected and secured. b. Receives briefing from senior person present. c. Evaluates accident scene. d. Ensures needed medical attention is provided for injured persons. e. Implements traffic control measures. f. Takes appropriate action to identify and contain hazardous materials at the scene. g. Safeguards classified materials. 2. TAI team identifies personnel involved. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determines identity of victim(s). b. Determines identity of suspect(s). c. Determines identities of key witnesses. 3. * TAI team leader forms an investigative plan. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identifies type of offense committed. b. Determines team member's investigative responsibilities. c. Requests assistance from other agencies as needed, such as CID, MPI, and HN authorities. 4. TAI team processes the accident scene. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Records investigative notes and sketches. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Photographs scene. c. Collects physical evidence to include evidence of drug or alcohol involvement. <p>5. TAI team clears the scene.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures vehicles and debris are removed. b. Reestablishes traffic flow through existing or alternate routes. c. Exit briefs local MP/civilian police. d. Exit briefs involved commanders, if required. <p>6. * TAI team leader directs investigative team to pursue leads.</p> <p>Investigative team--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interviews victim and witnesses. b. Obtains written statements from victim and witnesses, if appropriate. c. Advises suspect/subject of legal rights. d. Interviews suspect/subject. e. Obtains written statement from suspect/subject. f. Collects related documents necessary to support specific investigation, such as vehicle dispatches, operator's report of accident. g. Coordinates with SJA as necessary. <p>7. TAI team prepares case documents and required report(s) IAW SOP.</p> <p>8. TAI team submits initial report to TAI supervisor for review and approval.</p> <p>9. TAI team submits initial report to TAI supervisor for review and approval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Completes evidence documents. b. Releases evidence to evidence custodian. c. Identifies need for crime lab analysis of evidence. d. Requests crime lab examination, if applicable. e. Obtains needed specialized investigative support, for example, an accident reconstructionist or mechanical inspector. f. Completes all identified leads and steps of investigative plan. g. Coordinates investigative efforts and findings with supporting SJA. <p>10. TAI supervisor reviews report.</p> <p>11. Team prepares final report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Drafts final report. b. Submits final draft for TAI supervisor's review. c. Submits final report for approval/signature IAW SOP. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95B1-SM-P5	191-376-0001	Prepare DA Form 3975 (Military Police Report)
	191-376-0002	Prepare DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement)
	191-376-5101	Gather, Record, And Report Police Information
	191-376-5105	Secure Offender With Hand Irons
	191-376-5107	Use Hand And Arm Signals To Direct Traffic
	191-376-5110	Enforce Traffic Regulations
	191-376-5112	Apprehend A Subject
	191-376-5114	Determine If A Search And Seizure Is Authorized
	191-376-5115	Select Type Of Body Search To Perform
	191-376-5116	Perform A Stand-Up Search Or A Frisk (Pat-Down)
	191-376-5117	Perform A Prone Search
	191-376-5119	Perform A Wall Search
	191-376-5122	Search A Vehicle
	191-376-5123	Transport Offenders
	191-376-5124	Identify Evidence/Contraband
	191-376-5125	Collect And Process Evidence
	191-376-5126	Conduct Interviews
	191-376-5127	Advise Suspect Of Article 31--Miranda Rights
191-376-5128	Protect A Crime Scene	

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	191-376-5129	Proceed To And Secure The Scene Of A Traffic Accident
	191-376-5130	Process A Drunk Driver
	191-376-5138	Prepare DA Form 4137 (Evidence/Property Custody Document)
STP 19-95B24-SM-TG	191-310-0001p	Prepare DD Form 1920 (Alcohol Influence Report)
	191-377-5207	Process Offenders
	191-377-5213	Process Juvenile Offenders
	191-379-4402	Plan Roadblocks And Checkpoints
	191-379-4403	Plan For Defiles And Holding Areas
	191-379-4409	Plan Establishment Of Traffic Control Post

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

- ELEMENTS:** Detachment HQ
 Operations Section
 Desk Team
 Traffic Accident Investigation Team
 Military Police Investigation Team
 Military Police Force Protection Team
 MP Customs Supply Team
 MP Senior Customs Inspection Team
 MWD Kennel Master Team

TASK: Support Police Intelligence Operations (19-2-50001)
 (FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The law and order operations center is established, and law and order operations are being initiated. The higher headquarters intelligence collection plan and the detachment SOPs are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Police intelligence is collected according to intelligence collection plan and police intelligence plan and is disseminated to appropriate agencies. Operational intelligence is released only to authorized agencies/personnel.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. MP operations team develops police intelligence collection plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviews higher headquarters intelligence collection plan. b. Identifies police intelligence requirements from law and order operations officer. c. Publishes plan. 2. MP operations team implements plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tasks subordinate elements for collection responsibility. b. Updates plan as required. 3. MP operations team performs combined police information operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintains liaison with host nation authorities, military and civilian police agencies, and other organizations. (1) S2/G2		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>(2) S3/G3 (3) S5/G5 (4) Military police and military intelligence channels.</p> <p>b. Collects police information. c. Analyzes police information. d. Exchanges police information with host nation authorities, military and civilian police agencies, and other organizations.</p> <p>4. MP operations team performs operational intelligence collecting. a. Maintains liaison with host nation authorities, military and civilian police agencies, and other organizations. (1) S2/G2 (2) S3/G3 (3) S5/G5 (4) Military police and military intelligence channels. b. Collects intelligence information IAW intelligence collection plan. c. Analyzes operational intelligence information.</p> <p>5. MP operations team performs criminal intelligence collecting. a. Maintains liaison with host nation authorities, military and civilian police agencies, and other organizations. (1) S2/G2 (2) S3/G3 (3) S5/G5 b. Collects criminal intelligence information. c. Analyzes criminal intelligence information. d. Exchanges criminal intelligence with host nation authorities, military and civilian police agencies, and other organizations. (1) S2/G2 (2) S3/G3 (3) S5/G5 (4) Military police and military intelligence channels.</p> <p>6. MP operations team reports police intelligence. a. Forwards police information through appropriate channels to include (1) S2/G2 (2) S3/G3 (3) S5/G5 (4) Military police and military intelligence channels. b. Forwards operational intelligence to S2/G2.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
c. Forwards criminal intelligence to CID.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95B1-SM-P5	071-326-5626	Prepare An Oral Operation Order
	191-310-0001p	Prepare DD Form 1920 (Alcohol Influence Report)
	191-376-0001	Prepare DA Form 3975 (Military Police Report)
	191-376-0002	Prepare DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement)
	191-376-5101	Gather, Record, And Report Police Information
	191-376-5127	Advise Suspect Of Article 31--Miranda Rights
	191-376-5132	Respond To A Bomb Threat
	191-376-5136	Respond To A Hostage Situation
	191-376-5138	Prepare DA Form 4137 (Evidence/Property Custody Document)
	191-376-6090	Respond To A Suspected Rape Report
	191-377-5205	Prepare A Military Police Desk Blotter (DA Form 3997)
	191-377-5206	Prepare And Maintain Desk Reference Cards (DA Form 3998)
	STP 19-95D24-SM-TG	191-377-5207
191-390-0190		Collect And Report Criminal And Terrorist Intelligence

ARTEP 19-710-MTP

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-24-SMCT	301-348-1050	Report Information Of Potential Intelligence Value

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: MP Customs Supply Team
 MP Senior Customs Inspection Team

TASK: Conduct Military Customs Operations (19-4-43001)
 (FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Certified Military Police customs operations teams directed to conduct customs/agriculture pre-clearance operations for a redeploying unit within the area of responsibility (AOR). DOD Regulation 5030.49R, AR 40-12, AR 190-41, AR 608-4, AR 700-92 and FM 19-4 are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Redeploying unit personnel and equipment are examined or inspected, restricted items are identified for U.S. Customs (USCS) or U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) review, prohibited items are barred from shipment, and the unit is given military customs pre-clearance.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. * Senior Military Customs Inspector (SMCI) supervisor analyzes mission requirements. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinates with the USCS and/or USDA Advisor (as applicable) and the Military Customs Staff Advisor to identify key customs concerns for the AOR. b. Develops a training program, which addresses those key concerns. c. Provides orientation training for senior military customs inspection (SMCI) teams. d. Coordinates team requirements, to include a site survey as needed, with supported unit and regulatory agencies. e. Advises supported commander on establishment and location of preparation, inspection, and sterile areas. 2. SMCI teams train supported unit personnel as military customs inspectors (MCI). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Train personnel to establish and maintain preparation, inspection, and sterile areas. b. Train personnel to detect violations of U.S. customs, agriculture, and immigration laws and regulations. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Train personnel to detect violations of Department of the Army (DA) or Department of Defense (DOD) regulations and international agreements. d. Conduct on the job training (OJT). e. Train personnel to identify persons or property for examination. <p>3. SMCI team supervise MCI conducting inspections and examinations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure preparation, inspection, and sterile areas are adequate and that access to those areas is controlled. b. Ensure inspections and examinations are thorough and comply with laws and regulations. c. Spot-check inspections and examinations to ensure quality control. d. Ensure noted deficiencies are corrected. <p>4. SMCI team identified shipments containing restricted items for USCS and USDA evaluation.</p> <p>5. SMCI team prevents the shipment of items prohibited by law, regulation, or command policy.</p> <p>6. SMCI team reports violations of border crossing laws and regulations to supported commander and appropriate law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>7. SMCI team issues border crossing clearance documents for inspected/examined persons and property.</p> <p>8. SMCI team provides inspection results to the US border entry point and to the military Customs Staff Advisor.</p>		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95B1-SM-P5	191-376-0001	Prepare DA Form 3975 (Military Police Report)
	191-376-0002	Prepare DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement)
	191-376-5105	Secure Offender With Hand Irons
	191-376-5114	Determine If A Search And Seizure Is Authorized
	191-376-5122	Search A Vehicle
	191-376-5124	Identify Evidence/Contraband
	191-376-5125	Collect And Process Evidence
	191-376-5127	Advise Suspect Of Article 31--Miranda Rights
	191-376-5138	Prepare DA Form 4137 (Evidence/Property Custody Document)

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENT: MWD Kennel Master Team

TASK: Deploy Military Working Dog Assets (19-4-45001)
 (AR 190-12) (FM 101-5) (FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Unit receives an order to deploy to a designated location. AR 600-8-101, AR 190-12, DA Pam 190-12, and unit deployment SOP are available. This task should not be trained in MOPP 4. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: MWD teams have arrived in the area of operation with all required documentation, equipment, and supplies.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kennel master team initiates recall of MWD team(s) identified for deployment. 2. Kennel master team reviews mission requirements, to include-- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determining personnel and equipment requirements. b. identifying external support requirements. c. Conducting risk analysis. 3. Kennel master team issues oral or written OPORD and risk management guidance. 4. Military Working Dog teams prepare for deployment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Handlers comply with Soldiers Readiness Processing (SRP) requirements IAW AR 600-8-101. b. Handlers ensure MWD veterinary clearance for deployment. c. Handlers ensure military working dogs have training and veterinary records are transferred with the MWDs. 5. * Kennel master endures Military Working Dog teams has current certification. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviews MWD team training records for certification date. b. Certifies MWD teams as required. 6. Military Working Dog teams ensure readiness of equipment. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Verify vehicles and equipment is maintained and deployable. b. Verify accountability of supplies and equipment to include sensitive items dog equipment, and handler equipment. c. Ensure 30-day supplies of dog food and veterinary supplies are available. d. Prepare supplies and equipment for transportation IAW load plans. <p>7. Kennel master team coordinates transportation requirements with Installation Transportation Officer (ITO).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinates movement of personnel and equipment. b. Publishes manifest of MWD teams. c. Arranges storage of nondeployed equipment and personal property. <p>8. Military working Dog team(s) conducts movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ships equipment. b. Deploys personnel and Military Working Dog. <p>9. AOR Kennel master team conducts Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSOI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assembles assigned/attached MWD teams. b. Coordinates movement to assigned areas of operation. c. Conducts movement to area of operation. d. Conducts theater orientation training. e. Integrates newly assigned/attached MWD teams into AOR kennel operations. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95B1-rev-SM	551-721-1352	Perform Vehicle Preventive Maintenance Checks And Services (PMCS)
	551-721-1358	Prepare Vehicle For Movement and/or Shipment
	551-721-1359	Drive Vehicle In A Convoy
	551-721-1360	Drive Cargo Vehicle On Side Roads And Unimproved Roads
	551-721-1361	Drive Cargo Vehicle On Snow/Ice
	551-721-1366	Drive Vehicle With Automatic Transmission
STP 21-24-SMCT	071-326-5626	Prepare An Oral Operation Order

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENT: MWD Kennel Master Team

TASK: Establish Kennel Operations (19-4-45002)
 (AR 190-12) (FM 101-5) (FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: MWD team(s) are deployed in support of a unit conducting Law and Order, Internment/Resettlement, Site Security, or Postal Operations. Teams have completed theater orientation training and operating from an established kennel. Unit SOP, AR 190-12, and DA 190-12 are available. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Kennel is established and approved. Veterinary and logistical support has been established.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kennelmaster team selects kennel site. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinates with veterinarian to determine possible health hazards b. Considers existing structures. c. Requests engineer support. 2. Kennelmaster, with MWD teams and available engineer support, constructs kennel facility. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures adequate drainage. b. Provides shelter from adverse areas. c. Establishes training and exercise areas. d. Provides storage for food and other supplies. e. Provides food preparation area. f. Establishes team coordinates for narcotic and explosive training aids. g. Establishes kennel administration area. 3. Kennelmaster team coordinates for explosive training aids. 4. Kennelmaster team coordinates for explosive training aids. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Has kennels inspected and approved by veterinarian. b. Establish veterinary support for examination and treatment of MWD. 5. Kennelmaster team coordinates with supported unit for logistics support. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: MWD Kennel Master Team
 MWD Patrol Dog Team
 MWD Narcotic Detachment/Patrol Team
 MWD Explosive Detachment/Patrol Team

TASK: Provide Patrol Dog Support (19-4-45003)
 (AR 190-12) (AR 190-14) (FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Military Working Dog (MWD) team(s) are deployed in support of a unit conducting L&O, seaport or site security, or internment/resettlement operations. Multiple requests for MWD support have been received. Teams have completed theater orientation training and are operating from an established kennel. AR 190-12, AR 190-14, DA Pam 190-12, FM 19-4, FM 19-10, FM 19-30, and the SOPs of the supported unit are available. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Certified MWD team(s) conduct assigned patrols and patrol support missions. All minimal training requirements are met.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kennelmaster maintains certification of MWD teams IAW AR 190-12. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures minimum training requirements of 4 hours per week in each specialty (i.e. patrol narcotics detection, explosives detection) are met. b. Reviews certification records to ensure certification is current IAW DA Pam 190-12 and local command policy. c. Coordinates for MWD to be certified by DA-appointed certification authority as needed. 2. Kennelmaster team analyzes mission requirements. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Receives priorities from supported commander. b. Coordinates with higher headquarters or supported unit for threat assessment. c. Reviews requests for MWD support. d. Advises requester on feasibility and limitation of MWD, such as temperature and time limitation, and the reduction or elimination of conditions that might distract the dog from the mission. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Determines the number of teams available and needed to support the requirement, based on priority, size of area to be searched, time constraints, and duration of mission. f. Ensures that appropriate mission support is available, such as transportation, veterinary support, customs clearances, kennel and training facilities, and a commissary account for extended missions. g. Assigns teams to missions or specified working areas within a mission site. <p>3. MWD team conducts law and order patrol operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinates patrol operations with supported law and order operations center to include, at a minimum- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Establishing communications with other L&O patrols and the MP Desk or MP Operations Center. (2) Determining what ROE/ROI and special orders are in effect. (3) Defining the area to be patrolled by the MWD team. b. Patrols the assigned area, using varied routes and taking maximum advantage of wind currents and other factors to enhance MWD performance. c. Dismounts frequently, if mobile. <p>d. Releases MWD only if lesser means of force has failed IAW AR 190-14.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Responds to situations and incidents within the AOR as dispatched. f. Reports results of patrol to the MP Desk/MP Operations Center as needed and upon completion of each shift. <p>4. MWD team supports the security of a fixed site or facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinates security patrol with site or facility security supervisor to include, at a minimum- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Control communications with other security patrols and the security control headquarters. (2) Coordinates procedures for obtaining response force support. (3) Determining what ROE/ROI and special orders are in effect. (4) Defining the area to be patrolled by the MWD team. b. Coordinates with site or facility security supervisor to determine factors that may affect the patrol route, such as the location of sensors, mine or boobytraps, LP/OPs, and the terrain restrictions. c. Patrols the assigned area, using varied routes and taking maximum advantage of wind currents and other factors to enhance MWD performance. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>d. Reports results of patrol to the site or facility security supervisor as needed and upon completion of each shift.</p> <p>5. MWD team supports internal security of an enclosed area, such as an internment or resettlement (I/R) facility or conventional ammunition supply point (ASP).</p> <p>a. Coordinates internal patrol with site or facility security supervisor to include, at a minimum-</p> <p>(1) Establishing communications with other security patrols and the security control headquarters.</p> <p>(2) Coordinating procedures for obtaining response force support.</p> <p>(3) Determining what ROE/ROI and special orders are in effect.</p> <p>(4) Defining the area to be patrolled by the MWD team.</p> <p>b. Coordinates with site or facility security supervisor to identify sensitive areas and areas which may contain items that are hazardous or may affect MWD performance.</p> <p>c. Patrols the assigned area, using varied routes and taking maximum advantage of wind currents and other factors to enhance MWD performance.</p> <p>d. Reports results of patrol to the site or facility security supervisor as needed and upon completion of each shift.</p> <p>6. MWD team responds to the scene of an accident.</p> <p>a. Obtains a briefing on the situation from the senior MP at the scene, to include determining the number and status of any subjects/suspects believed to be present.</p> <p>b. Briefs other military police on the scene to minimize interference with the MWD.</p> <p>c. Determines whether to use on-leash or off-leash techniques to search for subjects, IAW AR 190-14, the situation and environment, and established ROE/ROI.</p> <p>d. Conducts search of the designated structure or area.</p> <p>e. Follows scent to locate persons such as suspects, or lost or missing persons, as conditions permit.</p> <p>f. Takes appropriate action if MWD responds.</p> <p>7. MWD team assists in the detection, pursuit, and apprehension of persons to include subjects, suspects, or escaped prisoners.</p> <p>a. Obtains a briefing on the situation from the senior MP at the site.</p> <p>b. Briefs other military police on the scene to minimize interference with the MWD.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>c. Conducts search of the designated structure or area.</p> <p>d. Determines whether to release the MWD to pursue/apprehend subjects, IAW AR 190-14, the situation and environment, and established ROE/ROI.</p> <p>e. Apprehend subjects, in coordination with other MP at the capture site.</p> <p>8. MWD team provides assistance during personnel control operations, such as EPW work details, or in support of an area damage control or personnel resource control operations.</p> <p>NOTE: MWD will not be used for crowd control or direct confrontation with demonstrators unless determined to be absolutely necessary by the responsible commander. The presence of MWD may further provoke a crowd or be used by the crowd as justification for violent or criminal actions. MWD may be used for a variety of patrol and security tasks in support of civil disturbance or populace resource control operations.</p> <p>a. Determines the ROE/ROI in effect for the operation.</p> <p>b. Coordinates with other MP to establish procedures to deal with contingencies, such as escape attempts.</p> <p>c. Positions itself to deter personnel movement toward designated areas.</p> <p>d. Positions itself to channel movement or deter escape or persons.</p> <p>e. Releases MWD only IAW AR 190-14, the situation and environment, and established ROE/ROI.</p> <p>f. Assists in the detention, pursuit, or apprehension of persons, as required.</p>		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: MWD Kennel Master Team
 MWD Explosive Detachment/Patrol Team

TASK: Provide Explosive Detector Dog Team Support (19-4-45004)
 (AR 190-12) (AR 190-14) (FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Explosive Detector Dog (EDD) team(s) are deployed in support of a unit conducting L&O, seaport or site security, or postal operations. Multiple requests for EDD support have been received. Teams have completed theater orientation training and are operating from an established kennel. AR 190-12, AR 190-14, DA Pam 190-12, FM 19-1, FM 19-4, FM 19-10, FM 19-30, and the SOPs of the supported unit are available. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Certified EDD team(s) conduct assigned explosive device/residue detection missions. All minimal training requirements are met.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kennelmaster maintains certification of EDD teams IAW AR 190-12. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures minimum training requirements of 4 hours per week in each specialty are met. b. Reviews certification records to ensure certification is current IAW DA Pam 190-12 and local command policy. c. Coordinates for MED to be certified by DA-appointed certification authority as needed. 2. Kennelmaster team provides explosive training aids to support EDD training. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Obtains needed training aids through local requisition if not shipped with arriving EDD teams. b. Ensures that the Provost Marshal has designated, in writing, both a primary and alternate training aid custodian. c. Documents annual attendance at an EOD safety, transportation, and handling class by all persons who will be conducting the explosive training. d. Ensures that all persons who will transport explosive training aids have met the minimum hazardous cargo training for the host country. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>e. Maintains security and accountability of explosive training aids. f. Ensures explosive training aids are properly disposed of when no longer needed.</p> <p>3. Kennelmaster team analyzes mission requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Receives priorities from supported commander. b. Reviews request for EDD support. c. Advises requester on feasibility and limitations of EDD, such as temperature and time limitations, and the reduction or elimination of conditions that might distract the dog from the search. d. Verifies that procedures are established for supporting Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) team(s) to respond if suspected explosive devices or materials are detected. e. Determines the number of teams available and needed to support the requirement, based on priority, size of area to be searched, time constraints, and duration of mission. f. Ensures that appropriate mission support is available, such as transportation, veterinary support, customs clearances, kennel and training facilities, and a commissary account for extended missions. g. Assigns teams to missions or specified working areas within a mission site. <p>4. Explosive detection team provides explosive devices/residue detection in support of personnel protection operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinates with senior agent/supervisor of protective service detail for schedule of events. b. Briefs personnel securing the site to ensure minimal interference with the MWD. c. Establishes with the senior agent/supervisor the actions to be taken by EDD team, security team, and other persons in the area if an explosive devices is detected. d. Conducts search of the designated area. e. Notifies senior agent of results of inspections. <p>5. Explosive detection team provides explosive devices/residue detection in support of health and welfare, postal, and customs operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provides EDD support upon request or as part of an ongoing requirement. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Coordinates with commander or designated representative of the unit or facility requesting the support to determine any special requirements and the area to be inspected, such as facilities, parcels, and vehicles. c. Establishes an isolated area for routine examination of parcels, luggage, and other containers being processed through the facility, if possible. d. Briefs personnel securing the site to minimize interference with the MWD. e. Coordinates with the supported facility commander to establish the actions to be taken if a suspected explosive device or explosive residue is detected. f. Conducts search of the designated area. g. Takes action if MWD responds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) If the item is a suspected explosive device, evacuates the area until cleared by EOD. (2) If the response is to another item, such as unauthorized ammunition or other explosive devices or residue, ceases search pending further instructions from the senior person responsible for the facility or site. h. Reports results of inspection to commander or designated representative for the unit or facility. <p>6. Explosive detection team provides explosive devices/residue detection in support of crime scenes examination, such as the scene of a bomb threat or to locate possible evidence at scene.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Responds to the scene of the incident. b. Obtains a briefing on the situation from the senior person responsible for the scene. c. Briefs personnel securing the site to minimize interference with the MWD. d. Coordinates with the Bomb Scene Officer (BSO) or other person responsible for the scene to establish the actions to be taken if a suspected explosive device is detected. e. Ensures the search area has been evacuated. f. Conducts search of the designated area. g. Takes action if the MWD responds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) If the item is a suspected explosive device, evacuates the area pending EOD clearance. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
(2) If the item is other than a suspected explosive device, such as ammunition or residue at a crime scene, indicated the response site to the investigating MP/CID for further examination/evidence collection.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: MWD Kennel Master Team
MWD Narcotic Detachment/Patrol Team

TASK: Provide Narcotic Detector Dog Team Support (19-4-45005)
(FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Narcotic detector dog team(s) are deployed in support of a unit conducting law and order (L&O), seaport or site security, or postal operations. Requests for detector dog support have been received. Kennels are established and the teams have completed their orientation training/ AR 190-12, AR 190-14, DA PAM 190-12, FM 19-1, FM 19-4, FM 19-10, FM 19-30, and the SOPs of the supported unit are available. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Narcotic detector dog team(s) conduct assigned drug contraband detection missions.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kennelmaster maintains certification of detector dog teams IAW AR 190-12 and DA PAM 190-12. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures proficiency training standards are met. b. Reviews training and utilization records to ensure certifications are current IAW DA PAM 190-12 and local command policy. c. Coordinates for MWD to be certified by DA-appointed certification authority as needed. 2. Kennelmaster ensures controlled substance training aids are available in support of narcotic detection training. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures each detector dog team is registered with the Drug Enforcement Administration or respective host nation for authorization to obtain controlled substance training aids. b. Ensures the Provost Marshal has designed in writing a primary and alternate training aid custodian. c. Ensures quarterly inventories of the controlled substance training aids are conducted. d. Maintain security and accountability of all controlled substance training aids. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>e. Ensures detector dog handlers are thoroughly briefed on security requirements and personal responsibility before being issued controlled substance training aids.</p> <p>3. Kennelmaster team analyzes mission requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Receives commander's intent and guidance. b. Reviews requests and priorities missions to correspond with availability of dog teams. c. Verifies that criminal investigators and/or MP investigators will assist the Detector Dog Team whenever appropriate. d. Ensures that appropriate mission support is available, such as transportation, veterinary support, customs clearance, kennel, training facilities, and a commissary account for extended missions. e. Assigns teams to designated missions. <p>4. Narcotic detector dog team provides concealed narcotic or drug contraband detection in support of health and welfare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provides narcotic detector support if authorized by the installation commander or a commander having control over the personnel and property to be inspected. b. Provides the appropriate commanders with a detailed records of training and actual narcotic detection operations the detector dog has been involved in prior to the drug detection mission. c. Works closely with Criminal investigator's, MP investigators, SJA, and requesting commander to ensure that drug detection operations achieve objectives and comply with legal requirements. <p>5. Narcotic detector dog team provides concealed narcotic or drug contraband detection in support of postal and customs operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provides narcotic detector support to postal service and customs operations if requested and authorized by the postal services or customs commander. b. Provides the appropriate commander s with a detailed record of training and actual narcotic detection operations the detector dog has been involved in prior to the drug detection mission. c. Works closely with Criminal investigators, MP investigators, SJA, and requesting commander to ensure that drug detection operations achieve objective and comply with legal requirements. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: Detachment HQ

- Operations Section
- Desk Team
- Traffic Accident Investigation Team
- Military Police Investigation Team
- Military Police Force Protection Team
- Company
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)
- Division PM Operations Section
- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- Battalion
- Battalion HQ
- S1 Section
- S2 Section
- S3 Section
- S4 Section
- PM Section
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)

TASK: Treat Casualties (8-2-0003)

(<u>AR 350-41</u>)	(<u>AR 600-8-1</u>)	(<u>FM 21-11</u>)
(<u>FM 3-4</u>)	(<u>FM 8-10</u>)	(<u>FM 8-10-7</u>)
(<u>FM 8-285</u>)	(<u>FM 8-55</u>)	(FM 3-5)
(FM 8-10-6)	(FM 8-230)	

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit has sustained casualties. The unit has no organic medical personnel. Threat force contact has been broken. Soldiers have been wounded and some may have chemical contamination or non-battle injuries. Some unit members have been assigned the additional duty of lifesavers. Unit members are performing first aid (self-aid/buddy aid) treatment and combat lifesavers are providing enhanced first aid treatment until medical treatment personnel arrive. This task is performed simultaneously with other reorganization tasks. Higher HQ TSOP and OPORD are available. SCPE is on hand and/or field-expedient and natural shelters are available.

NOTE: This task should not be trained in MOPP4 except when treating NBC casualties. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Unit members provide treatment for casualties IAW FM 21-11, FM 8-285, and combat lifesaver certification standards. At MOPP level 4, performance degradation factors increase the time required to provide treatment and limits the type of treatment provided.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. Commander and leaders supervise first aid treatment of casualties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop treatment plan. b. Monitor treatment for compliance with FM 21-11 and to ensure all casualties are treated. c. Direct employment of combat lifesavers to treat casualties. d. Report casualties, as required. e. Coordinate replenishment of Class VIII supplies with higher HQ LOG element IAW the TSOP. f. Direct distribution of Class VIII supplies and equipment IAW the TSOP. g. Enforce QC procedures for Class VIII items issued to unit elements. <p>2. Unit personnel survey casualties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Check for responsiveness. b. Check for breathing. c. Check for bleeding. d. Check for head injury. e. Check for shock. f. Check for fractures, to include cervical spine and back fractures. g. Check for burns. <p>3. Unit personnel administer lifesaving treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clear all objects from throat of casualty. b. Use jaw thrust method to open airway if cervical spine injury is suspected. c. Perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation IAW CPR procedures until casualty is breathing. <p>4. Unit personnel control hemorrhage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply dressing and bandages. b. Apply manual direct pressure to wound. c. Elevate extremities. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>d. Apply pressure dressing to wound. e. Apply tourniquet as last resort.</p> <p>5. Unit personnel dress wounds. a. Apply dressing to an open chest wound, if possible. b. Apply dressing to an open abdominal wound. c. Apply dressing to an open head wound.</p> <p>6. Unit personnel splint suspected fractures. a. Employ available materials to splint injury. b. Splint fracture in position found. c. Restrict movement of extremities. d. Check circulation for impairment.</p> <p>7. Unit personnel provide first aid treatment to casualties with burns. a. Extinguish thermal burn agent(s). b. Remove chemical burn agent(s). c. Eliminate electrical burn source. d. Uncover burn unless stuck to clothes or a chemical environment exists. e. Apply field dressing, if appropriate.</p> <p>8. Unit personnel treat environmental injuries. a. Administer treatment for heat injuries. b. Administer first aid for frostbite.</p> <p>9. Unit personnel provide first aid treatment for chemical casualties. a. Take immediate protective steps to protect self and warn others IAW FM 8-285. b. Protect casualties from further contamination. c. Administer nerve agent antidote IAW and FM 8-285.. d. Administer CANA, if required. e. Decontaminate casualties IAW FM 8-285, if necessary.</p> <p>10. Unit personnel prevent shock. a. Position casualties in the correct anti- shock position IAW FM 21-11. b. Loosen clothing and equipment. c. Prevent casualties from chilling or overheating. d. Calm casualties by reassuring them.</p> <p>11. Company Combat Lifesavers perform advanced treatment needed.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
a. Evaluate casualties for condition and type treatment needed. b. Measure casualty's vital signs. c. Insert oropharyngeal airway in an unconscious casualty. d. Apply splint to a fractured limb. e. Administer first aid to chemical agent casualties. f. Initiate an intravenous infusion for hypovolemic shock. g. Identify environmental injuries. h. Treat environmental injuries. i. Manage BF casualties.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	081-831-1000	Evaluate A Casualty
	081-831-1003	Clear An Object From The Throat Of A Conscious Casualty
	081-831-1005	Prevent Shock
	081-831-1007	Give First Aid For Burns
	081-831-1008	Give First Aid For Heat Injuries
	081-831-1009	Give First Aid For Frostbite
	081-831-1016	Put On A Field Or Pressure Dressing
	081-831-1017	Put On A Tourniquet
	081-831-1025	Apply A Dressing To An Open Abdominal Wound
	081-831-1026	Apply A Dressing To An Open Chest Wound
	081-831-1031	Administer First Aid To A Nerve Agent Casualty (Buddy-Aid)

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	081-831-1033	Apply A Dressing To An Open Head Wound
	081-831-1034	Splint A Suspected Fracture
	081-831-1042	Perform mouth-to-mouth Resuscitation
	121-030-3534	Report Casualties

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: Desk Team

- MP Customs Supply Team
- MP Senior Customs Inspection Team
- MWD Kennel Master Team
- MWD Explosive Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Narcotic Detachment/Patrol Team
- MWD Patrol Dog Team
- MP Platoon/Squad
- Platoon HQ
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)
- Company
- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- Division PM Operations Section
- Battalion HQ
- Battalion
- S2 Section
- S1 Section
- S3 Section
- S4 Section
- PM Section
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- Detachment HQ
- Operations Section
- Traffic Accident Investigation Team
- Military Police Investigation Team
- Military Police Force Protection Team

TASK:	Transport Casualties (8-2-C316)		
	<u>(AR 200-1)</u>	<u>(AR 385-10)</u>	<u>(AR 600-8-1)</u>
	<u>(FM 100-5)</u>	<u>(FM 12-6)</u>	<u>(FM 21-11)</u>
	<u>(FM 3-4)</u>	<u>(FM 3-5)</u>	<u>(FM 57-38)</u>
	<u>(FM 8-10)</u>	<u>(FM 8-10-6)</u>	<u>(FM 8-285)</u>
	<u>(FM 8-55)</u>		

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Unit personnel are wounded and some may be chemically contaminated. Threat force contact has been broken. Unit defenses have been reorganized. Casualties are transported from defensive positions to designated casualty collection points. All methods of transport are employed. Some wounded EPW casualties may require transport. This task is performed simultaneously with other reorganization tasks. The TSOP and higher HQ OPORD are available. SCPE is on hand and/or field expedient and natural shelters are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Casualties are transported as soon as tactical situation permits IAW the TSOP, OPORD, the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, and FM 8-10-6. At MOPP level 4, performance degradation factors increases the time required to transport casualties.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>1. * Commander and leader supervise transport of casualties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify casualty collection points. b. Identify transport requirements. c. Supervise preparation of casualties for transport. d. Coordinate transport of casualties from unit area with higher HQ PERS element IAW FM 8-10-6 and TSOP. e. Coordinate security requirements for the pick-up site with subelements and higher HQ OPS element. f. Disseminate transport information to unit personnel. g. Forward casualty feeder report and witness statements to higher HQ PERS element IAW FM 12-6 and TSOP. <p>2. Unit personnel prepare casualties for transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide first aid treatment to casualties. <p>NOTE: See task 8-2-0003 for detailed treatment procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Report casualties, as required. c. Collect classified document such as SOI/SSI, maps, overlays, and key lists. d. Secure custody of organizational equipment IAW TSOP. e. Forward casualty feeder reports to unit HQ IAW TSOP. <p>3. Unit personnel transport casualties to casualty collection points using manual carriers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Select type of manual carry appropriate to situation and injury. b. Transport casualty without causing further injury IAW FM 8-10-6. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>4. Unit personnel transport casualties to casualty collection points using litter carries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify litter team(s). b. Construct improvised litter from available material, as required. c. Secure casualty on litter. d. Transport casualty without causing further injury IAW FM 8-10-6. <p>5. Unit personnel transport casualties to an MTF using available vehicles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Load maximum number of casualties IAW FM 8-10-6. b. Secure casualties in vehicle. c. Transport casualties without causing further injury IAW FM 8-10-6. <p>6. * Commander and leaders request aeromedical evacuation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transmit request IAW FM 8-10-6, OPROD, and TSOP. b. Select landing site, which provides sufficient space for helicopter hover, landing, and take-off IAW FM 8-10-6 and FM 57-38. c. Supervise removal of all dangerous objects likely to be blown about prior to aircraft arrival. d. Supervise security of landing site. <p>7. Unit personnel assist in loading ambulance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Employ proper carrying and loading techniques IAW FM 8-10-6. b. Load casualties in the sequence directed by crew. c. Load casualties without causing unnecessary discomfort. d. Employ safety procedures IAW AR 385-10, FM 8-10-6, and TSOP. e. Employ environmental protection procedures IAW AR 200-1 and TSOP. <p>8. Unit personnel transport chemically contaminated casualties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assume MOPP 4. b. Mark contaminated casualties IAW the TSOP. c. Notify supporting MTFD that contaminated casualty are en route to their location. d. Transport casualties directly to a designated decontamination and treatment station. e. Protect casualties from further contamination during transport. <p>9. Unit personnel transport EPW casualties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintain security of EPW casualties IAW TSOP. b. Search EPW casualties for weapons and ordnance prior to evacuation. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
c. Transport EPW casualties IAW provisions of the Geneva Conventions and the TSOP.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95D24-SM-TG	031-503-1012	Protect Yourself From Chemical And Biological Injury/Contamination Using Your M24 Or M25-Series Protective Mask With Hood
STP 21-1-SMCT	031-503-1004	Protect Yourself From Chemical And Biological Injury/ Contamination Using Your M17-Series Protective Mask With Hood
	031-503-1015	Protect Yourself From NBC Injury/Contamination With Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Gear
	031-503-1025	Protect Yourself From Chemical And Biological Injury/ Contamination Using Your M40-Series Protective Mask With Hood
	031-503-1028	Protect Yourself From Chemical And Biological Injury/ Contamination Using Your M42 Protective Mask With Hood
	081-831-1040	Transport A Casualty Using A one-man Carry
	081-831-1041	Transport A Casualty Using A Two-Man Carry Or An Improvised Litter

ARTEP 19-710-MTP

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-24-SMCT	081-831-0101	Request Medical Evacuation
	121-030-3534	Report Casualties

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: S4 Section

- Company
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Branch Camp Team)
- MP Detachment (EPW/CI Processing Squad)
- MP Company (Escort Guard)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)
- MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)
- Detachment HQ
- HHC, MP BN (I/R)
- 3 Guard Platoons
- MP Confinement Facility Teams
- HHC, MP BN (EPW/CI)
- HHC, MP Battalion (Confinement)
- Division PM Operations Section
- S2 Section
- S1 Section
- S3 Section
- Battalion
- Battalion HQ
- PM Section

TASK: Conduct Battlefield Stress Reduction And Prevention Procedures (8-2-R303)
 (FM 22-9) (FM 3-4) (FM 3-5)
 (FM 8-10)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Combat health support (CHS) operations have commenced. Unit personnel are deployed in support of higher HQ operations. The units sleep plan and SOPs to manage BF soldiers have been deployed. Personnel have been cross-trained on critical tasks. Operations are continuous over a prolonged period of time causing stressful situations for personnel. The commander has directed that battlefield stress management procedures be implemented. SCPE is on hand and/or field-expedient and natural shelters are available. NOTE: Due to the technical knowledge and skills required to perform some MOS-specific tasks, caution must be exercised when cross-training personnel. For instance, nonmedical personnel cannot be cross-trained to perform MOS-specific medical tasks. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Unit applies techniques that counter battlefield stress. At MOPP level 4, performance degradation factors increase the need for stress prevention implementation.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
<p>* 1. Commander and leaders perform stress prevention leader actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Issue warning orders, OPORDs, and FRAGOs to the lowest possible level. b. Provide soldiers an accurate assessment of the friendly and enemy situation. c. Brief leader's intention to all unit personnel. d. Speak positively concerning the unit's missions, purpose, and abilities. e. Encourage a positive attitude throughout the unit. f. Institute an information dissemination plan designed to quell and prevent rumors. g. Inform personnel of availability of religious support. <p>* 2. Commander and leaders implement sleep plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide a safe and secure area away from vehicles and other high-noise activities. b. Adjust the sleep plan as dictated by tactical situation. c. Enforce the sleep plan IAW the TSOP. <p>* 3. Leaders implement tasks rotation or restructuring procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alternate cross-trained unit personnel on critical tasks, as required. b. Rotate unit personnel between demanding and nondemanding tasks. c. Assign two soldiers to function independently on tasks requiring a high degree of accuracy. d. Adjust task rotation policies and procedures to the tactical situation. <p>* 4. Leaders implement stress-coping and management techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Integrate new unit members into the unit immediately. b. Assist soldiers in resolving homefront problems. c. Implement a buddy system to observe signs of stress or BF among soldiers and leaders. d. Provide instruction on relaxation techniques to all personnel prior to deployment. e. Conduct after-action debriefings. f. Conduct unit award, decoration, recognition, and memorial ceremonies. <p>* 5. Commander and leaders implement stress control techniques.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
a. Implement a plan to deal with mild, seriously stressed, or BF cases. b. Assign soldiers showing signs of severe stress or BF to simple tasks. c. Direct personnel to be supportive of stressed or BF soldiers. d. Refer soldiers showing signs of serious stress or BF supporting MTF for evaluation. e. Reintegrate RTD soldiers into their specific element. 6. Unit personnel employ stress prevention measures. a. Maintain a positive attitude concerning the unit's mission, purpose, and abilities. b. Comply with commander's sleep plan. c. Identify other soldiers with signs of stress or BF. d. Provide immediate buddy aid support. e. Report signs of stress of BF in other soldiers to immediate supervisor. f. Accept new unit members immediately. g. Practice relaxation techniques at appropriate times and places. h. Participate in buddy systems and after-action debriefings.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

ELEMENTS: Detachment HQ
Operations Section

TASK: Plan a Law Enforcement Raid (19-2-41005)
(FM 101-5) (FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The operations officer has directed that a law enforcement raid be conducted to apprehend offenders, obtain evidence of illegal activity, or recover personal or US government property. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Publish operations order to conduct a raid.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigation team recons suspected objective. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Proceeds to suspected location. b. Determines entrance and exit routes. c. Prepares SALUTE report. 2. Operations officer directs target analysis be conducted. 3. Operations team performs target analysis. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviews criminal intelligence files. b. Coordinates with intelligence gathering agencies (local, multi-national, host nation, and joint forces). c. Coordinates with law enforcement agencies (local, multi-national, host nation, and joint forces). d. Reviews SALUTE report. e. Coordinates legal aspects with supporting SJA. 4. Operations team determines resources needed to conduct raid. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Raid team composition. b. Equipment requirements. c. Transportation requirements. d. Logistical requirements. e. Logistical requirements. f. Service support. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO- GO
5. Operations officer publishes OPORD.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95B24-SM-TG	191-376-5106	Determine The Level Of Force Required
STP 19-95D24-SM-TG	191-390-0140	Conduct Surveillance
	191-390-0162	Plan And Conduct A Raid
STP 21-1-SMCT	301-348-1050	Report Information Of Potential Intelligence Value

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

NONE:

CHAPTER 6 EXTERNAL EVALUATION

6-1. General. An external evaluation is conducted to evaluate the unit's/element's ability to perform its missions. This chapter is a guide for preparing evaluations. Using units/elements may modify this evaluation based on METT-TC and other considerations as deemed appropriate by the commander. Selected T&EOs in Chapter 5 are used for evaluation, which involves the total unit/element and employs a realistic OPFOR and the use of MILES. At the completion of the evaluation, the commander can identify the strengths and weaknesses of his unit/element. These strengths and weaknesses are the basis for future training and resource allocations.

6-2. Preparing the Evaluation. The commander must standardize evaluation procedures to accurately measure the unit's/element's capabilities.

a. **Preparing the Evaluation Instrument.** The sample evaluation scenario outlined in Table 6-1 contains the mission as well as the appropriate tasks necessary to develop the scenario and execute the evaluation. Because it is not possible or desirable to evaluate every task, selective tailoring is required. The following procedures should be considered when developing the evaluation:

(1) Identify the missions for evaluating each echelon or element, using Table 2-1 in Chapter 2. Record the selected missions on the Unit Proficiency Worksheet (Figure 6-1).

(2) List each mission on a separate Task Summary Sheet (Figure 6-2).

(3) Select the tasks for the evaluation of every mission. List the selected tasks on the Task Summary Sheets which are used for recording the results of the evaluation.

(4) Compile the selected missions and tasks in the order that they will logically occur in a detailed scenario. Group the selected missions and tasks in parts for continuous operations, Table 6-1, Sample Evaluation Scenario. Parts can be interrupted at logical points to assess MILES casualties and conduct in-process AARs.

b. **Forecasting and Requisitioning Resources.** Adequate training ammunition, equipment, and supplies must be forecasted and requisitioned by the unit the Law and Order Augmentation Team will be assigned to. The evaluating headquarters will prepare its own consolidated support requirements.

LAW AND ORDER AUGMENTATION OPERATIONS EVALUATION SCENARIO			
Event		Estimated Time	Proposed Time Frame
1	Conduct Preevaluation Activities	Before Start Time	
2	Conduct Unit Deployment	2 hours	Day 1 0500
3	Establish an MP Law and Order Operations Center	3 hours	0700
4	Perform Law and Order Operations	2 hours	1000
5	Conduct Military Police Desk Operations	6 hours	1200
6	Support Police Intelligence Operations	4 hours	1800
7	Conduct Sustaining Operations	7 hours	2200
8	Conduct AAR	1 hour	Day 2 0500
9	Conduct a Military Police Investigation	4 hours	0600
10	Provide Antiterrorism and Force Protection Support	4 hours	1000
11	Coordinate Employment of Military Working Dogs	3hours	1400
12	Conduct AAR	1 hour	1700
13	Conduct a Traffic Accident Investigation	4 hours	1800
14	Conduct Sustaining Operations	6 hours	2200
15	Conduct AAR	1 hour	Day 3 0400
16	Plan a Law Enforcement Raid	4 hours	0500
17	Conduct Sustaining Operations	6 hours	0900
18	Move to Review Site and Conduct AAR	3 hours	1500

Table 6-1. Sample Evaluation Scenario

c. Selecting and Preparing the Field Evaluation Site. Required size, type of terrain, OPFOR requirements and administrative requirements are the basis for site selection. For this evaluation . The site must provide space for the administrative area required to support the evaluation.

d. The OPFOR is positioned according to threat doctrine

UNIT PROFICIENCY WORKSHEET						
UNIT _____			DATE: _____			
No.	Unit Mission/Task	Section/ Squad	Section/ Squad	Section/ Squad	Section/ Squad	Unit Overall Rating & Remarks
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
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		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	

* If more space is required for remarks use the back side of this form.

Figure 6-1. Example unit proficiency worksheet.

(1) The fire marker control system outlined in TC 25-6 is a recommended method of simulating indirect fire. Because of the amount of required resources, this method may be difficult to support.

(2) The commander may use the evaluation control headquarters method or the simulation without the OPFOR method to evaluate the unit's ability to react to indirect fire. If the evaluation control headquarters method is used, the OPFOR will initiate a call for fire to the evaluation control headquarters which will simulate the tactical FDC. The control headquarters would then relay the delivery data to the OCs who would mark the impact of the round with artillery simulators and assess appropriate casualties. If an OPFOR is not used, the OC may ignite artillery simulators and observe the unit's reactions. The FM 25 series provide assessment and computation tables which may be used to determine casualties. Indirect fire simulation must be realistic and limited to what the unit could reasonably expect under combat conditions.

6-3. Selecting the Observer Controllers.

a. The OCs must know the unit's missions, organization, equipment, and employment. The senior OC should be at least equal in rank to the unit commander and should have successfully performed in that specific or similar command position.

b. The following are minimum rank and experience requirements for the OCs:

(1) The company OC will be an officer with company command experience.

(2) The platoon or section OCs will be a LT or NCO with platoon or section experience.

(3) The recorder will be an officer or NCO at the evaluation control headquarters who receives "kill" information or results and time data from the OCs.

6-4. Training the Observer Controllers. The OCs standardize administration of the evaluation by understanding the following functional areas:

a. Evaluation Design. Each part is designed to evaluate specific missions or tasks within the overall scenario. The OCs must thoroughly understand the evaluation and correctly implement it.

b. MILES. Each OC, regardless of position, must have full knowledge of the unit's weapons and vehicles and must also thoroughly understand the MILES system being used. The unit commander is responsible for ensuring that all MILES equipment is functional before each part of the scenario.

c. Evaluation Control System. This system ensures that the evaluation is administered in a consistent and standardized manner and that correct data is collected for the final evaluation. It includes the following elements:

- (1) Rules of engagement.
- (2) OC duties and responsibilities.
- (3) Communication systems.
- (4) Evaluation data collection plan.

6-5. Recording External Evaluation Information.

a. The evaluating headquarters develops the data recording instruments for the OCs. The Unit Data Sheet, Figure 6-6, presents demographic information which may reflect on a unit's performance. The Environmental Data Sheet, Figure 6-7, documents weather information in order to compare missions conducted under differing environmental conditions. The Personnel and Equipment Loss Report, Figure 6-8, documents information that may affect the unit's degree of success during engagements with the OPFOR.

b. The senior OC has overall responsibility for preparation of the external evaluation. This evaluation is based on senior OC's findings and input from the subordinate OCs. Subordinate OCs use the task evaluation criteria (T&EOs from Chapter 5 and Task Summary Sheets) to determine overall proficiency in their particular areas. The senior OC compiles the external evaluation results as prescribed by the evaluating commander. Deviations from the task standard assessed by the company OC may be addressed in the senior OC comments portion of the Unit Proficiency Worksheet.

6-6. Selecting and Training the OPFOR. The selection and training of OPFOR are crucial to the success of a standardized evaluation. The OPFOR provides one of the control measures that influences the conditions under which the evaluation is administered. The unit should face an opponent which realistically resembles the threat in strength, weapons, and skill.

a. Selection. Any group of qualified skill levels 1 or 2 soldiers can serve as OPFOR. Ideally, they should be a small cohesive unit under the control of their leader or commander.

UNIT DATA SHEET						
1. UNIT DESIGNATION:				DATE:		
2. UNIT LEADERS: (CIRCLE MOST CORRECT ANSWER)						
POSITION	RANK	TIME IN UNIT (MONTHS)				
COMMANDER	CPT/1LT	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
FIRST SERGEANT	1SG/MSG	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
PLATOON LEADER	1LT/2LT	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
PLATOON SERGEANT	SFC/SSG	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
1ST SQUAD LEADER	SSG/SGT	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
2 ND SQUAD LEADER	SSG/SGT	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
3 RD SQUAD LEADER	SSG/SGT	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
3. UNIT STRENGTH (EXCLUDING LEADERS):						
4. EQUIPMENT SHORTAGES (MAJOR ITEMS):						
5. COMMENTS:						
OBSERVER CONTROLLER'S SIGNATURE:						

Figure 6-3. Example Unit Data Sheet

b. Training. The OPFOR must understand the following six major areas:

- (1) Installation and operation of the MILES devices.

- (2) Rules of engagement.
- (3) Threat small unit tactics.
- (4) Training scenarios.
- (5) OPFOR weapons and equipment, if available.
- (6) Safety.

c. OPFOR Strength.

(1) **Offense.** Using MILES, the unit should outnumber the OPFOR three to one if an attack is to be successful. If the OPFOR is stronger than this ratio, only the most exceptional unit will be successful. The OPFOR must be armed with weapons capable of defeating any of the unit's assets. As a general rule, the OPFOR should be strong enough to offer the unit a realistic challenge, but one that the unit can defeat when proper tactics are employed.

(2) **Defense.** The OPFOR, at a minimum, should have a three-to-one ratio of superiority, because anything less will not have sufficient weapons and ammunition to conduct a successful attack. They must be more than merely a series of targets to be destroyed. The OPFOR should be allowed to plan their own attack for each mission and not be forced into a "canned" attack that all units will quickly defend. Once the OPFOR establishes their plan, they must use the same plan for all other like units for that event in order to maintain the objectivity and standardization of the evaluation.

6-7. Conducting the Evaluation. The evaluation is divided into three distinct areas. Each requires different degrees of preparation and coordination:

a. Preevaluation.

(1) The senior OC and all other OCs must recon the evaluation area. They must know the location of the unit's/element's boundaries, disposition of the OPFOR, and the most likely avenues of approach throughout the field evaluation site's area of operation.

(2) The unit must prepare an OPORD and FRAGO to be used to control the exercise. An order is prepared for each mission in the evaluation scenario. These can be prepared by using the skeleton orders contained in the STXs found in Chapter 4.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SHEET						
EXERCISE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION:						
DATE/TIME EXERCISE STARTED:						
DATE/TIME EXERCISE ENDED:						
1. WEATHER CONDITIONS: (Circle appropriate description)						
Clear	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy	Hazy	Rain	Snow	Fog
Other:						
Temperature:						
2. GROUND CONDITIONS: (Circle appropriate description)						
Dry	Wet	Ice	Snow			
Other :						
3. LIGHT CONDITIONS: (Circle appropriate description)						
Day	Night					
Moon Phase: None	1/4	1/2	3/4	Full		
Average Range Visibility Due to Light:						
4. TERRAIN: (Circle appropriate description)						
Flat	Rolling	Mountainous	Jungle	Desert	Urban	Arctic
Other :						
Top soil: Sandy	Rocky	Clay	Other:			
Average Range of Visibility Due to Terrain						
5. REMARKS:						

Figure 6-4. Example Environmental Data Sheet.

b. Evaluation.

(1) The evaluation team controls the evaluation in two ways: First, it uses measures established in both the movement order and in paragraphs 3 and 5 of the OPORD or the FRAGO. Second, the team controls the evaluation through the team commander (simulated by the senior OC for this evaluation) on the team net. The team does not control in the traditional sense; instead, it accompanies the unit as observers. Only the senior OC has direct verbal contact with the unit commander. All other OCs do not speak to, aid, advise, point out positions, or in any way influence the unit's performance, except for a possible or actual safety issue or emergency. OCs are neutral throughout the evaluation.

(2) Once the senior OC issues the OPORD and movement order, the unit commander executes the events and actions prescribed in the first part of the evaluation scenario within the estimated time. From this point on, all successive parts begin with a FRAGO.

(3) The senior OC terminates a part when the unit has completed all the events and actions in a particular area or has suffered so many casualties or damage that the part cannot be completed. The OC must record the reasons for the termination in the margin of the Task Summary Sheet and report the action to the evaluation control headquarters. In the sample evaluation scenario, the completion of each event or action is indicated by "conduct sustaining operations." During this period, the senior OC will direct the unit to remain in position while "replacements" (personnel and equipment designated as killed or destroyed) are sent forward to reconstitute the unit. At this time, OCs must perform the following actions:

(a) Inspect all MILES equipment, record "kill" codes, and reset equipment. Replace any damaged or inoperative MILES equipment.

(b) Resolve all casualty data to determine the time, place, number, and cause of casualties. Report this information to the recorder in the evaluation control headquarters.

(c) Debrief the unit/element to resolve questions. The senior OC then directs the unit/element to continue its mission after it receives a FRAGO or OPORD for the next part.

(4) These guidelines should be followed by the OCs.

(a) Report major "kills" (vehicles, groups).

(b) Report major weapons fired. Together with reporting major kills, this is the best method for determining direct fire effectiveness. Both significant firings and hits are reported to the evaluation control headquarters.

(c) Enforce rules of engagement.

(d) Observe critical tactical events of time. The OCs must spot and record any action that might have an effect on later performance or mission outcome.

(e) Record travel routes and unit/element locations.

(f) Inform OPFOR controller of the unit's/element's locations, direction, and intent. This is necessary to enable OPFOR actions to be controlled in accordance with the desired sequence of events.

(g) Enforce safety.

(h) Terminate mission.

c. Post evaluation. After the evaluation is terminated, the unit moves to an assembly area and performs the following actions:

(1) The unit OC debriefs subordinate OCs and compiles all data (evaluator packets) for the evaluation.

(2) The unit/element OC completes the task summary sheets.

(3) The unit OC turns in all completed OC packets (with the OCs' scoring system) to control headquarters for recording and analysis.

(4) The unit/element OC conducts an AAR of the unit's/element's performance.

(5) Each element OC should conduct an AAR of his element's performance.

6-8. Conducting the After-Action-Review.

a. General. At the completion of each evaluation part, the AAR leader provides feedback to the unit in order to increase and reinforce learning.

b. Feedback. Because all members of the unit participate in an AAR, each member becomes a source of feedback. This provides a richer "data base" for key points. The AAR leader will draw information from each member which becomes an important part of the discussion. This information is the basis for discussing alternative courses of action.

c. Preparing the AAR. AAR preparation involves five steps:

(1) Review training orders and objectives. Training objectives are the focus of the discussion of the exercise results. The FRAGOs and OPORDs included in the exercise design implement these objectives. The OCs should be familiar with the objectives, FRAGOs, and OPORDs so that they can note orders given by leaders of the evaluated unit/element and its subordinate elements that either implement these objectives or deviate from them.

(2) Observe the exercise. This is an active process, and the emphasis is on noting those actions that make the difference between the unit's/element's success or failure. The OC does not need to remain close to the unit leader, since more can be seen from high ground near the lead element's location or along the unit's/element's route of march. Because unit/element orders identify important activities and checkpoints, the OC must be present when the commander issues the order. The OC should position himself where anticipated critical events can be observed. Examples of critical events include the following:

- (a) Conducting holding area operations.
- (b) Crossing a radiologically contaminated area.
- (c) Responding to an NBC attack.
- (d) Neutralizing or destroying major OPFOR capabilities, elements, or weapons.

(3) Select the site and assemble the participants. After the exercise, select a site for the AAR. If possible, hold the AAR where most of the critical events took place (normally where the OPFOR was positioned) or where the terrain can be observed. Usually the OPFOR, element, or unit objectives are suitable for assembling the players and conducting AARs.

(4) Debrief the OCs. While the units/elements are moving to the selected site, the OCs should be debriefed. The senior OC must have a complete understanding of what happened in the exercise. The fourth step in AAR preparation is to obtain a detailed description of the exercise's events in the order in which they occurred.

(5) Review the events. After the senior OC has a sound understanding of what happened during the exercise, he reviews the events and ranks them in terms of their relevance to the training objectives and their contribution to the exercise outcome. The senior OC selects as many events as can be covered in detail during the time allowed for the AAR and places them in chronological order.

d. Conducting the AAR. Conducting the AAR requires five steps:

ARTEP 19-710-MTP

(1) Organize the participants. When the senior OC and AAR leader assemble the participants, they group them according to their organization in the exercise. Subordinate OCs are with the elements for which they are responsible.

(2) State the training objectives. The AAR leader makes a brief statement of the training objectives for the exercise. These are described as specifically as possible. The AAR leader states any additional teaching points which will be covered during the AAR. These should be limited to three or four key points to keep the AAR focused and prevent it from becoming excessively long.

(3) Lead the discussion. The AAR leader guides the discussion of the events in their order of occurrence. Diagrams help players visualize the exercise development. The AAR leader starts by sketching the main terrain features, and as the AAR proceeds, has the participants draw routes of advance, objectives, and locations of engagements. Each event is discussed in detail to make teaching points about the unit's/element's performance during the event. In an effective AAR, the AAR leader should--

- (a) Avoid giving a critique or lecture.
 - (b) Guide the discussion by asking leading questions.
 - (c) Suggest the players describe what occurred in their own terms.
 - (d) Suggest the players discuss not only what happened, but how it happened, and how it could have been done better.
 - (e) Focus the discussion to ensure that important tactical lessons are made explicit.
 - (f) Relate tactical events to subsequent results.
 - (g) Avoid detailed examination of events not directly related to major training objectives.
 - (h) Encourage the participants to use diagrams to illustrate teaching points and to show routes, phase lines, and objectives.
 - (i) Prohibit players from offering self-serving excuses for inappropriate tactical action.
- (4) Review the sequence of the events associated with the hazards of the risk assessment made prior to the exercise.

- (a) Were effective controls put in place to avoid accidents?
- (b) Was training realism reduced through artificial control measures?
- (c) Were all participants aware of hazards down to the lowest level?
- (d) Did any hazard present itself that was not identified, and what was done to overcome it?
- (e) Were there incidents of fratricide or near fratricide, and how can fratricide be avoided in the future?

(5) Summarize key points. The AAR leader briefly summarizes teaching points in terms of training objectives covered in the AAR. After the summary, the AAR leader may have a private conversation with the unit commander regarding his strengths and weaknesses and what can be done to further improve his personal and unit/element performance. A good AAR leader-

- (a) Maintains order and discipline.
 - (b) Reviews training objectives.
 - (c) Addresses important events as they occurred and how the unit/element could have done them better. During the discussion, the AAR leader avoids a detailed examination of events not directly related to the training objective.
 - (d) Traces the chain of events so all participants understand the results of mistakes. One mistake is often the partial cause of another.
 - (e) Clearly relates tactical events to teaching points.
 - (f) Involves participants in the discussion.
 - (g) Clearly and concisely gives the summary and new training objectives.
 - (h) Reinforces points by using sketches, diagrams, or terrain models in the AAR.
- e. Reference materials for conducting an AAR are TC 25-6, TC 25-20, FM 25-101.

**APPENDIX A
OPERATIONS ORDER**

CLASSIFICATION

FOR TRAINING USE ONLY

**Copy _____ of _____ copies
230th MP Bn
Fort. Carson, CO
170900 Jul 99**

OPERATIONS ORDER 10-99 (Gunslinger Dispatch)

**References: FORSCOM WARNORD 6-99 (Operation Matt Dillon)
Map Sheet XXXX, series XXXX**

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order: Local (Romeo)

1. Situation.

a. Enemy Forces: The two warring factions in the country have ceased combat operations and have agreed to attempt a resolution of peace with government forces through diplomatic means. Splinter groups from both factions have refused to acknowledge the temporary cease fire and sporadic, small scale skirmishes between them and the multinational stability forces have occurred. Two radical terrorist groups have aligned themselves with both warring factions and have declared their total support. These two groups are well financed and are thought to have both chemical and biological capabilities.

b. Friendly Forces: United Nations Forces have been conducting stability operations throughout the theater. TF 1/26 of the 1st Armored Division has been assigned to the U.S. sector. The 230th MP Bn has been deployed with the 555th and 437th MP Co to perform all MP functions, including law and order operations. Host Nation agencies have lost some credibility and capabilities and are in the process of rebuilding. They will provide assistance within their capabilities.

Example OPORD for FTX 19-2-E0001.

2. Mission. The 111th MP Detachment (Law and Order) is to deploy to the Intermediate Assembly Area (IAA), receive and integrate the composite elements. Deploy to the theater and be prepared to establish law and order operations to support the 230th MP Bn, no later than 060700 Aug 99.

3. Execution

a. **Commander's Intent:** The commander's intent is to safely deploy the 111th MP Detachment (L&O) to support the 230th MP Battalion's law and order operations. We will provide technical advice to all commanders in the AOR and technical expertise with our MPI, TAI and Force Protection Teams. Our number one priority is to ensure a safe deployment of the Headquarters cell and assembly of all composite teams. Our second priority is to ensure all personnel are properly trained and able to conduct operations upon arrival in theater.

b. **Concept of Operations.** The detachment headquarters will deploy with organic equipment and personnel to the IAA, Ft. Benning, GA, NLT 230700 Jul 99. They will assemble the composite teams from the listed locations, integrate them into the unit.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TEAMS TO DEPLOY</u>
(1) Ft. Riley, KS	1 MPI Tm, 1 Desk Tm, 1 L&O Opns Tm
(2) Ft. Carson, CO	1 HQ Det, 1 MPI Tm, 1 TAI Tm
(3) Ft. Polk, LA	2 MPI Tms, 1 FP Tm
(4) Ft. Drum, NY	1 MPI Tm, 2 TAI Tms
(5) Ft. Gordon, GA	1 TAI Tm, 1 Desk Tm
(6) Ft. Monroe, VA	1 FP Tm, 1 TAI Tm

c. **Tasks to subordinate Units:** HHD 230th MP Battalion will provide all classes of supply and necessary support to the 111th MP Detachment (L&O) for the duration of the deployment.

d. **Coordinating Instructions.**

(1) All composite teams will report to the IAA not before 250700 Jul 99, but no later than 261700 Jul 99.

(2) HQ Det, 111th Military Police Detachment (L&O) will coordinate with all listed installations to verify deployability of personnel and equipment requirements.

Example OPORD for FTX 19-2-E0001 (Continued).

(3) Each deploying team is responsible for transportation coordination and SRP requirements at home station

(4) All operational requirements prior to deployment are the responsibility of the 230th MP Bn S3.

4. Service Support. All classes of supply will be coordinated through the 230th MP Bn S4. Nonorganic equipment requirements will be identified NLT 201200 Jul 99 and reported to the battalion S4 for tasking.

5. Command and Signal.

a. Command:

(1) 230th MP Bn is located in theater, vicinity XXXXXXXXX.

(2) Chain of command IAW unit SOP.

b. Signal: AOR SOI will be used.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

JESSICA M. COOK (example)
LTC

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ANNEXES:
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Example OPORD for FTX 19-2-E0001 (Continued).

APPENDIX B COMBINED ARMS TRAINING STRATEGY

B-1. General.

a. The Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) was developed to provide direction and guidance on how the total Army will train and to identify the resources required to support that training. Upon implementation, CATS will support training integration of heavy, light, and special operations forces of both Active Component (AC) and Reserve Component (RC) soldiers. It will enable the Army to more effectively identify, manage, and program the acquisition of training resources vital to achieving and sustaining the combat readiness of the total Army.

b. The CATS concept envisions an overarching strategy that will enable the Army to focus and manage all unit and soldier training in an integrated manner. At the heart of CATS is a series of proponent-generated unit training strategies that describe the events, frequencies, and resources required to train soldiers and units to standards. These strategies will provide field commanders with a descriptive menu for training. We recognize that while there may be a "best" way to train to standard, it is unlikely that all units will have the exact mix of resources required to execute the strategy precisely as written.

B-2. Elements of the Unit Strategies.

a. Maneuver Strategy. The maneuver strategy is intended to provide a set of recommended training frequencies for key training events in a unit and to depict those resources required to support these events. Each column contains the number of iterations of each event recommended for annual execution by a specific echelon or level. This number reflects how many times a unit will train at that particular level. The numbers at each echelon/level stand alone. Therefore, it is not necessary to add the frequencies in the event column to determine the number of times a unit participates in a training event annually. For example, 12 STXs at the AC platoon level mean that the platoon participates in 12 STXs regardless of the frequencies at other levels. The 12 STXs can be trained as a platoon, with the company, with the battalion, or with any combination of these units.

b. Gunnery Strategy. The gunnery strategy is built around weapon systems found in the unit and is intended to provide an annual training plan and to depict resources required to support weapon training. Gunnery strategies have been developed by schools identified in DA Pam 350-38 as proponents for weapons or weapon systems. Data for the gunnery strategy comes from DA Pam 350-38 and appropriate FMs and TMs.

c. Soldier Strategy. The soldier strategy provides an annual plan for training and maintaining skills at the individual level and lists the resources required to train a soldier.

B-3. Guide to the Maneuver Strategy. The following paragraphs provide a guide to reading and using the strategy. We will use the military police maneuver training strategy as our maneuver example. (See Figure B-1.)

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MILITARY POLICE MANEUVER TRAINING STRATEGY																
EVENTS LEVELS	DRILL	MAPEX	TEWT	CELL/STAFF SEC TNG	TOCEX	STAFFEX	CPX	FCX	STX	LCX	CFX	DEPEX	FTX	EXEVAL CTC	JTX CTX	CSS CUS SPT OPNS
TEAM	AC															
	RC															
SQUAD	AC															
	RC															
PLT	AC	3	1				3		4	4		4	3	1	1	
	RC	1					1		2	1		1	1	1	.25	
CO	AC	3	1				3		4	4		4	3	1	1	
	RC	1					1		2	1		1	1	1	.25	
BN	AC															
	RC	1		4		2	1		2	1		1	1	1	.25	
CRITICAL GATES													STX	FTX		
RESOURCES																
OPTEMPO									120			20	480	480	40	
AMMO																
TADSS																
TNG LAND																
TNG RG																
1. TADSS #1 MILES II 2. THE TRAINING AREA MUST BE LARGE ENOUGH TO SUPPORT THE MANEUVER UNIT IAW TC 25-1.																

Figure B-1. Military Police Maneuver Training Strategy.

a. Across the top of the maneuver strategy are major training events. The order in which the events appear, from left to right, is not designed to be prescriptive; however, the events do follow a logical progression of how a unit might proceed through an annual training cycle. Explanations of these events are found in FM 25-100 and FM 25-101.

b. On the left side of the maneuver strategy is the column titled "Levels." This column lists the echelons that train on the events. For each echelon there is an AC and an RC line for the listing of the appropriate training frequencies.

c. Each column lists the number of iterations each event is recommended for execution annually by a specific echelon or level. The number of iterations reflect how many times a unit will train at that particular level. To determine how many times a unit participates in a training event annually, add the frequencies in the event column. For example, look at the training event, MAPEX. Recommended here is that an AC platoon conduct MAPEX training three times a year. For another example, look at the training event, FTX. Recommended here is that AC platoons conduct platoon FTXs three times a year. As you can see, this platoon would participate in a total of six FTXs during the year: three at platoon level and three at company level.

d. Under levels is a training category called "Critical Gates." Critical gates are training events that must be conducted to standard before moving onto a more difficult or resource intensive event or task. The Military Police School has determined that STXs are critical gates for an FTX and has placed the STX on the critical gates line beneath the FTX. It is intended that the unit commander ensure the STX is conducted to standard before proceeding to the FTX.

e. At the bottom part of the maneuver strategy is a section for identifying the resources which will be used to support each training event. This form shows five categories of resources: OPTEMPO, ammunition, TADSS, training land, and training ranges.

f. The OPTEMPO is the amount and type of petroleum products (fuel, oil, lubricants) and repair parts used in a training event. Quantities listed for training events are based on a C-1 (highest) level of readiness from the unit status report.

(1) The figures reflect total mileage or hours per event for the base vehicle or equipment listed in the BLTM. The base vehicle for the MP Corps is the HMMWV. For example, the BLTM allocated a total of 20 miles for the HMMWV to conduct a DEPEX. Since four exercises are recommended, each exercise should be resourced accordingly.

(2) The proponent school has the flexibility to adjust OPTEMPO figures for training events, provided they do not exceed the authorized total listed in the BLTM. Where there is no BLTM, proponents will list the current consumption rate for the base vehicle or equipment.

g. Ammunition figures are listed by event and come from DA Pam 350-38. Maneuver training strategies will reflect only blank ammunition requirements while live ammunition requirements are depicted on the gunnery strategies.

h. The TADSS support specific training events. Listed are those system and nonsystem TADSS that have been fielded. The local TSC can provide information on the TADSS available locally, and DA Pam 350-9 provides an index and description of all available TADSS.

i. Training land is a resource category that will list land requirements by event for an echelon to conduct maneuver training. Following the fielding of TC 25-1, training requirements will be addressed in the strategies found in the manual.

j. The training ranges section identifies types of ranges required for a training event.

B-4. Guide to the Gunnery Strategy. The following paragraphs provide a guide to reading and using the strategy. We will use the attached weapon strategies as gunnery examples. (See Figures B-2 through B-6.)

a. Gunnery strategies have been developed by schools identified in the DA Pam 350-38 as proponents for weapons or weapon systems. This relieves non-proponent schools of the responsibility for constructing gunnery strategies. Infantry, is the proponent for the M16, developed this strategy which is applicable to all branches.

b. Training events are shown in the top position of the gunnery strategy. The levels or echelons that will train on these tasks are shown on the left. As shown, qualification for the M16 is conducted at the individual level. The critical gate tasks for qualification are listed in FM 23-9. The unit commander will ensure the soldier meets all these requirements before moving onto qualification.

c. Frequency depicts how often the tasks listed in the upper part of the strategy should be conducted annually. Per guidance provided in the DA Pam 350-38, the frequency block for the M16 has been divided into two categories: Category I applies to soldiers with either an 11B or 11M MOS assigned to an infantry rifle squad or a 19D or 11B assigned to a scout squad or long-range surveillance detachment. Category II applies to all combat arms, combat support, and combat service support soldiers not assigned to rifle or infantry squads.

d. These two categories are further subdivided by training readiness condition in accordance with the DA Pam 350-38. They are TRC A = AC units, TRC L = light infantry, air assault and airborne units; TRC S = special reaction teams (AC, military police teams), TRC C = RC units, TRC D = USAR training division, reception stations and separate training brigades, and NGB training cadre.

e. Training categories and training readiness conditions provide an all-encompassing set of training frequencies.

f. M16 training does not require OPTEMPO.

M16A1/A2/M-4 CARBINE TRAINING STRATEGY					
	PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION	ZERO	QUAL	NBC	NIGHT FIRE
INDIVIDUAL		x	x		
TEAM					
SQUAD					
PLATOON					
COMPANY					
BATTALION					
CRITICAL GATES		IAW FM 23-9	IAW FM 23-9		
REQUIREMENT					
CA/CS/	A	4	1	1	1
CSS	L				
ARMS	S	4	1	4	1
	C	4	1	1	
	D	4	1	.5	.5
RESOURCES					
OPTEMPO					
AMMO	NONE	18 BALL	80 BALL 10 TRACER	40 BALL	40 BALL 20 TRACER
TADSS	EST/WPNR/MACS SDSSTD	WPNR/MACS LOMAH SDSSTD	WPNR/MACS LOMAH SDSSTD		
TNG LAND					
TNG RANGE		25M ZERO - RG	AUTO FIRE - RG	AUTO FIRE - RG	AUTO FIRE - RG
QUAL INCLUDES DAYLIGHT, NBC AND NIGHT PRACTICE, AND RECORD FIRE.					

Figure B-2. M16A1/A2/M-4 Carbine Training Strategy.

PISTOL TRAINING STRATEGY

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	PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION	INSTRUCTIONAL FIRE	QUAL	MP QUAL	NIGHT FIRE	NBC QUAL
INDIVIDUAL	x	x	x	x	x	x
TEAM						
SQUAD						
PLATOON						
COMPANY						
BATTALION						
CRITICAL GATES						
REQUIREMENT						
CA/CS/	A	4	1	1	1	1
CS	L					
ARMS	S	8	8	4	4	1
	C	1	1	1	1	
	D	1	1	1	.5	
RESOURCES						
OPTEMPO						
AMMO		10 BALL	50 BALL	60 BALL	20 BALL	20 BALL
TADSS	SDSSTD	SDSSTD	SDSSTD	SDSSTD	SDSSTD	
TNG LAND						
TNG RANGE		CPQC	CPQC	MPFQC	MPFQC	MPFQC
NOTES: 1. MP will qualify at least once annually on the MP Firearms Qualification Course. The commander will determine if the second qualification will be on the MPFQC or the CPQC based on unit mission. 2. Unit firing the MPFQC will conduct NBC Record Fire IAW CPQC.						

Figure B-3. Pistol Training Strategy.

19 TRAINING STRATEGY						
	PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION	GNR TEST	ZERO PRACTICE	RECORD	NIGHT RECORD	QUAL
INDIVIDUAL						
TEAM						
SQUAD						LFX
PLATOON						LFX
COMPANY						
BATTALION						
CRITICAL GATES		FM 23-27 W/C1	FM 23-27 W/C1	FM 23-27 W/C1		FM 23-27 W/C1
REQUIREMENT						
CA/CS/	A	4	4	2	2	1
CSS	L					
ARMS	S					
	C	2	4	1	1	.5
	D	2	4	1	1	.5(MOD)
RESOURCES						
OPTEMPO						
AMMO		10 DUMMY	30 TP	42 TP	22 TP	94 TP
TADSS	EST		SDSSTD	SDSSTD	SDSSTD	SDSSTD
TNG LAND						
TNG RANGE		IMPACT AREA	IMPACT AREA	IMPACT AREA	IMPACT AREA	IMPACT AREA
A/GNRs FIRE TABLES C-1, 2, 5, 6, 7 USING 68 TP ANNUALLY FOR ALL TRCs EXCEPT BIENNIALY FOR TRC C & D. QUAL INCLUDES TABLES C-5, 6, 7, W/ 6 ALSO FIRED IN MOPP4.						

Figure B-4. MK19 Training Strategy.

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249 LIGHT MACHINE GUN TRAINING STRATEGY						
	PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION	ZERO PRACTICE	RECORD	TRANSITION ZERO/PRACTICE	TRANSITION RECORD	NIGHT ZERO PRACTICE/RECORD
INDIVIDUAL						
TEAM						
SQUAD						
PLATOON						
COMPANY						
BATTALION						
CRITICAL GATES		IAW APP FM	IAW APP FM	IAW APP FM		
REQUIREMENT						
CA/CS/	A	4	1	1	1	1
CSS	L					
ARMS	S	2	1		1	
	C	4	1	1	1	.5
	D					
RESOURCES						
OPTEMPO						
AMMO 5.56		57 BALL	51 BALL	78 MIX	66 MIX	90 MIX
TADSS	EST		LOMAH SDSSTD	LOMAH SDSSTD		
TNG LAND						
TNG RANGE			10M RG	MPMG RG	MPMG RG	
QUAL INCLUDES DAYLIGHT, NBC AND NIGHT PRACTICE, AND RECORD FIRE.						

Figure B-5. M-249 Light Machine Gun Training Strategy.

M203 GRENADE LAUNCHER TRAINING STRATEGY				
	PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION	ZERO	QUAL	NIGHT RECORD TAB 8-3
INDIVIDUAL				
TEAM				
SQUAD				
PLATOON				
COMPANY			LFX	
BATTALION				
CRITICAL GATES		IAW FM 23-31	IAW FM 23-31	
REQUIREMENT				
CA/CS/	A	4	1	1
CSS	L			
ARMS	S	4	1	1
	C	2	1	
	D	4	1	
RESOURCES				
OPTEMPO				
AMMO		6 TP	12 TP	3 HE
TADSS				
TNG LAND				
TNG RANGE		MPMG RG	MPMG RG	MPMG RG
QUAL INCLUDES TABLE 8-2 RECORD FIRE AND TABLE 8-3 NBC FIRE.				

Figure B-6. M203 Grenade Launcher Training Strategy.

g. Figures for ammunition are per DA Pam 350-38. Qualification with the M16 requires 160 rounds of ball and 20 rounds of tracer ammunition per weapon.

h. The TADSS line shows the following simulators are recommended to support M16 qualification: the multipurpose arcade combat simulator, the shoot/don't shoot stress training device, the weaponeer, and the location of miss and hit.

B-5. Guide to the Soldier Strategy. The following paragraphs provide a guide to reading and using the sample soldier training strategy. (See Figure A-7.)

a. While the gunnery and maneuver strategies focus more at the collective level, the soldier strategy focuses on individual skills and soldier tasks. This strategy may be applied collectively to a career management field or singularly to a military occupational specialty.

b. Training events selected for the 95B MOS are listed across the top of the strategy. In the left column are frequencies depicting how often an event should be executed on an annual basis. Active Component soldiers are represented by the letters "AC" and Reserve Component soldiers by the letters "RC." The letter "X" is placed in the event column on the line corresponding with AC or RC. The letter "T" will be placed in the event column for testing requirements on the AC or RC line.

c. For the 95B MOS, the Military Police School has listed no resources to support training.

SOLDIER TRAINING STRATEGY											
EVENT FREQUENCY (1)	PHYS TNG	APFT	SGTs TIME(2)	MOS TNG	CTT	CTT TEST	COMMON MIL TNG (CMT)(3)	NBC TNG	MAINT TNG	LDR DEV TNG	WPNS QUAL
DAILY	AC X RC			X							
WEEKLY	AC RC			X					X	X	
MONTHLY	AC RC				X						
QUARTERLY	AC RC			X				X	X	X	
SEMI-ANNUAL	AC RC		T								X
ANNUAL	AC RC					T					X
BIENNIAL	AC RC										
AS REQUIRED							X				
RESOURCES											
OPTEMPO											
AMMO											
TADSS											
TNG LAND											
TNG RG											
NOTES: 1. Frequencies are based on average soldier requirements; areas may be trained more often based on NCO feedback and commander's assessment to support METL proficiency. 2. SGT'S time is time on the unit TNG SCHED for SGTs to conduct individual training to support METL. 3. CMT is mandatory training IAW AR 350-1. 4. Leadership development includes OPD, NCOPD, career counseling, education skills, etc. 5. PT is only required to be conducted 3 times per week. 6. A = ACTIVE COMPONENT, R = RESERVE COMPONENT, T = TESTING REQUIREMENT.											

Figure B-7. Soldier Training Strategy.

APPENDIX C SAFETY

C-1. General. This appendix consolidates some of the safety rules found in Army regulations, field manuals, and technical manuals. The list should not be regarded as all inclusive but should merely supplement local restrictions or SOPs. For a discussion of safety as it relates to force protection, risk management, and fratricide, see Chapter 1.

C-2. Military Pyrotechnics. (TM 9-1370-203-20&P)

a. Pyrotechnics are more dangerous than many other types of ammunition because they are more easily set off. Items with primers should be guarded to prevent a blow on the primer, because such a blow could activate them.

b. Pyrotechnics must never be exposed to moisture. Items showing any signs of moisture should be forwarded to authorized personnel for disposition. Deterioration of the pyrotechnic results in an even greater than normal hazard.

c. Launch all illumination signals at a 45-degree or greater angle of elevation. Exercise care when firing a signal to ensure that the expended rocket body will not fall on friendly troops or flammable material. Kevlar helmets or other adequate cover must be worn.

d. Simulators (artillery and hand grenade) must be detonated no closer than 50 yards (45.7 meters) from personnel. The simulator should not be fired until instructions and hazards given on the label are thoroughly understood. To safeguard against the remote possibility that a simulator may function prematurely, protect the throwing hand by wearing a standard issue leather glove. Throwing the simulator into water is prohibited.

C-3. Riot Control Agents. (AR 385-63, paragraph 17-3) All chemical simulants and CS-1 riot control agents will be used in training only under the supervision of an NBC officer or NCO who has received formal training in the characteristics, capabilities, and training applications of those agents. Only CS in capsule form may be used in the CS chamber.

C-4. Demolitions. (AR 385-63, Chapter 18).

a. Responsibility for preparation, placement, or firing of charges must not be divided. One individual should be responsible for the supervision of all phases of the demolition mission.

b. The gases released by the detonation of common explosives are toxic. Breathing these

fumes should be avoided by positioning personnel upwind from the detonation point when possible.

c. Lightning and other sources of extraneous electricity are capable of initiating electroexplosive devices used in demolition training operations. Although the nonelectric blasting technique is considered invulnerable to most extraneous electric signals, it is not considered invulnerable to lightning. For this reason, all demolition training must be discontinued during or upon the approach of an electrical storm.

d. Electric firing will not be performed in training within 155 meters of energized power transmission lines.

e. The following criteria give the missile hazard distances at which personnel in the open are relatively safe from missiles created by bare charges placed in or on the ground regardless of type or condition of the soil.

(1) For charges 500 pounds and over, the minimum missile hazard distance is 800 meters.

(2) For charges 27 to 500 pounds, compute the formula: missile hazard distance in meters equals 100 times the cube root of the pounds of explosives ($D=100 \times W^{1/3}$). Figure C-1 shows approximate distances using this formula.

(3) For charges 27 pounds or less, the minimum missile hazard distance is 300 meters.

(4) Minimum distance for personnel in a missile-proof shelter is 91.4 meters (300 ft).

f. The maximum cratering charge to be fired in training will not exceed 320 pounds. All personnel will wear Kevlar helmets. Personnel may occupy missile-proof shelters located not less than 100 meters from the detonation site. The shelter is of sufficient strength to withstand any material propelled onto it by the detonation. All cratering charges will be dual primed with detonating cord. Blasting caps will not be placed underground.

g. AR 385-63 contains tables showing minimum safe distances for all types of radio transmissions and electric blasting.

h. Considerations in transporting demolitions (AR 55-355, AR 55-228, TM 9-1300-206).

(1) Do not overload vehicle.

(2) Secure load.

- (3) Cover load from elements.
- (4) Ensure explosive warning signs are on all four sides of the vehicle.
- (5) Carry blasting caps separately.

Explosives		Safe Distance	Safe Distance	Explosives		Safe Distance	Safe Distance
kg	lb	m	ft	kg	lb	m	ft
.45 to 12.3	(1 to 27)	300	(900)	68.0	(150)	534	(1,590)
13.6	(30)	311	(930)	79.8	(175)	560	(1,680)
16.3	(35)	327	(980)	90.7	(200)	585	(1,750)
18.1	(40)	342	(1,020)	102.4	(225)	609	(1,820)
20.8	(45)	356	(1,070)	113.8	(250)	630	(1,890)
22.7	(50)	369	(1,100)	125.9	(275)	651	(1,950)
27.2	(60)	392	(1,170)	125.1	(300)	670	(2,000)
31.8	(70)	413	(1,240)	147.8	(325)	688	(2,070)
36.3	(80)	431	(1,290)	158.8	(350)	705	(2,100)
40.8	(90)	449	(1,330)	170.5	(375)	722	(2,160)
45.4	(100)	465	(1,390)	181.4	(400)	737	(2,210)
57.1	(125)	500	(1,500)	193.2	(425)	750	(2,250)
				226.8	(500)	800	(2,400)

Figure C-1. Minimum Safe Distances

- (6) Have reliable operators.
- (7) Carry two fire extinguishers.
- (8) Ensure vehicle is in good condition.
- (9) Ensure operator drives at safe speed.

I. For safety reminders for vehicles, refer to the operator's manual for each vehicle.

C-5. Water Crossings. Have a safety boat in the water before beginning training. Safety boats must have life rings and other suitable rescue devices and lights.

C-6. Motor Vehicles. (AR 385-55)

a. The operation of any Army motor vehicle in an unsafe mechanical condition or an unsafe manner is prohibited.

b. Operators will be licensed in accordance with AR 385-55, paragraphs 2-3 and 2-4.

c. Operators will observe posted speed limits and all traffic regulations.

d. Adequate fixed seating will be provided and occupants will be seated when vehicle is in motion. Personnel may be transported without fixed seats for short distances on post provided each passenger remains seated wholly within the stakes or sideboards.

e. Drivers of motor trucks carrying passengers will comply with AR 385-55, paragraphs 3-1f and 3-1g.

f. Convoy operations on public highways will be conducted as specified in AR 385-55, Chapter 4.

g. Safety chains or devices to prevent breakaway trailer accidents are required for any trailer towed by Army vehicles.

h. Whenever convoys or any components of convoys are required to be stopped on or near the traveled roadway, the convoy commander or the senior individual present is responsible for immediately placing emergency warning devices.

i. Vehicles will be secured when parked to prevent theft.

C-7. Ammunition. (AR 385-63)

a. Before blank ammunition is issued to individuals, a unit officer will conduct a safety class with all personnel present.

b. Blank adapters will be used on M-16s, SAWs, and M-60s whenever blank ammunition is used.

c. Ammunition will be inspected at time of issue to ensure all rounds are blank.

- d. Blank ammunition will not be tampered with.
- e. Blank rounds will not be discharged at individuals closer than 25 meters.
- f. No objects will be placed in the barrel of weapons firing blank rounds.
- g. Blank ammunition will be turned in after each training exercise. All weapons will be checked by the safety officer to ensure they are cleared. Personnel will not retain any blank ammunition, pyrotechnics, or explosives on their person or in their equipment.

C-8. Directed Energy Weapons. Directed energy weapons and nonhostile directed energy devices, such as laser target designators and range finders, can damage unprotected eyes and optics. Care must be used whenever such devices are in use. A direct laser strike on unprotected eyes might cause momentary or extended blindness.

- a. Ensure soldiers are trained to protect themselves from laser injuries. Ensure soldiers wear laser protection goggles when lasers are in use. The goggles must be appropriate to the type of laser used (red, blue, or green).
- b. Ensure optics are shielded when not in use, either by facing them down or installing laser filters. Do not allow soldiers to use unshielded direct- view optics, such as binoculars, when lasers are in use. Such optical devices intensify and focus the effect of the laser.

C-9. Night Training. There are special hazards present when training at night or under reduced visibility. Although training must be as realistic as possible to be effective, the training advantage must be weighed against the potential for injury or loss of life.

- a. Enforce the separation of troop sleeping areas from vehicle movement routes. Do not permit soldiers to sleep under or beside vehicles. They may be overlooked when vehicles are moved, such as during a night attack.
- b. Park vehicles inside the perimeter whenever possible. When vehicles are moved inside the perimeter, use ground guides to limit speed and avoid obstacles.
- c. Use filtered or shielded lights, luminous markers, and white engineer tape, when appropriate, to help prevent accidents.

C-10. Fratricide. Fratricide prevention is a component of force protection and is closely related to safety. Fratricide is the employment of weapons, with the intent to kill the enemy or destroy enemy equipment, that results in unforeseen and unintentional death, injury, or damage to friendly personnel or equipment. Fratricide is by definition an accident. Risk assessment and

management are mechanisms by which fratricide can be controlled.

a. The following are the primary causes of fratricide:

(1) Direct fire control plan failures. These occur when units fail to develop defensive and, particularly, offensive fire control plans.

(2) Land navigation failures. These failures include straying out of sector, reporting wrong locations, and becoming disoriented.

(3) Combat identification failures. These failures include gunners or pilots being unable to distinguish thermal and optical signatures near maximum range of their sighting systems. They also include units in proximity mistaking each other for the enemy under limited visibility conditions.

(4) Inadequate control measures. Units fail to disseminate the minimum maneuver and fire support control measures necessary to tie control measures to recognizable terrain or events.

(5) Reporting communication failures. Units at all levels face problems in generating timely, accurate, and complete reports as locations and tactical situations change.

(6) Lack of radio discipline. Units and individuals “step” on each other, causing communications to be limited and/or undelivered.

(7) Weapons errors. Lapses in individual discipline lead to charge errors, accidental discharges, mistakes with explosives and hand grenades, and similar incidents.

(8) Battlefield hazards. Unexploded ordnance, unmarked or unrecorded minefields, family of scatterable mines, and booby traps litter the battlefield. Failure to mark, record, remove, or anticipate these hazards increases the risk of friendly casualties.

b. Fratricide results in unacceptable losses and increases the risk of mission failure. Fratricide undermines the unit's ability to survive and function. Units experiencing fratricide observe the following consequences:

(1) Loss of confidence in the unit's leadership.

(2) Increasing self-doubt among leaders.

(3) Hesitation to use supporting combat systems.

- (4) Over supervision of units.
- (5) Hesitation to conduct night operations.
- (6) Loss of aggressiveness during fire and maneuver.
- (7) Loss of initiative.
- (8) Disrupted operations.
- (9) General degradation of cohesiveness and morale.

APPENDIX D
METRIC-ENGLISH CONVERSION CHART

WEIGHT, LENGTH, AREA, CAPACITY

D-1. General. For conversion of weight, length, area, and capacity, see Figure D-1.

METRIC	US	METRIC	US
Weight		Tire Pressure	
1 gram	0.035 ounce	kilos per sq cm	lb per sq inch
500 grams	1.1 pounds	1.25	18
1 kilogram	2.2 pounds	1.5	22
(1,000 grams)		1.75	25
1 tonne	1.1023 tons	2.00	29
Length		2.25	32
1 centimeter	0.3937 inch	2.75	40
2.54 centimeters	1 inch		
1 meter	3.280 feet	Mileage	
1 meter	1.094 yards	kilometers	miles
1,609.3 meters	1 mile	1	0.6 (5/8)
Liquid Measure		5	3.1
1 liter	2.113 pints	10	6.2
1 liter	1.056 quarts	25	15.5
3.785 liters	1 gallon	40	25.0
Dry Measure		100	62.5
1 liter	0.908 quart	200	125.0
1 dekaliter	1.135 pecks	300	187.5
(10 liters)		400	250.0
1 hectoliter	2.837 bushels	500	312.5
		600	375.0

Figure D-1. Metric-English Conversion Chart.

D-2. Temperature Conversion. For conversion of centigrade and fahrenheit temperatures, see Figure D-2.

FORMULAS
<p><u>Centigrade to Fahrenheit.</u> Multiply centigrade by 2, deduct 10 percent, and add 32 in order to obtain Fahrenheit. For example--</p> $30^{\circ}\text{C} \times 2 = 60 \text{ less } 10\% = 54 + 32 = 86^{\circ}\text{F}.$
<p><u>Fahrenheit to Centigrade.</u> Subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9. For example--</p> $86^{\circ}\text{F} - 32 = 54 \times 5 = 270 \div 9 = 30^{\circ}\text{C}.$

Figure D-2. Temperature Conversion Formulas.

APPENDIX E VERB LIST

E-1. General. Words have different meanings to different people. Even dictionaries do not always agree on exact meanings of words and the connotation of a word may depend on the person, the circumstances, and the context in which it is used.

E-2. Definitions. Because verbs describe the actions to be taken in a task, trainers, performers, and evaluators must apply a consistent meaning to those verbs. The following definitions from TRADOC Regulation 350-70 are the intended meanings whenever used in a collective task, STX, or FTX in this publication.

Conduct: To direct or control, lead or guide.

Coordinate: To bring into common action, movement, or condition.

Develop: To set forth or make clear by degrees or in detail.

Direct: To regulate the activities or course by acting through subordinate leaders; to control through suggestions and guidelines.

Ensure: To make certain; to guarantee.

Establish: To bring into existence; to introduce as a permanent entity or procedure.

Maintain: To preserve, fix, or keep in good repair.

Monitor: To watch, observe, or check, especially for a special purpose.

Perform: To carry out an action or pattern of behavior.

Plan: To devise or project; to formulate a systematic scheme or program of action.

Prepare: To put together; to combine elements and produce a product; to make ready.

Provide: To supply or make available.

Supervise: To oversee; to critically watch, motivate, and direct the activities of subordinates.

GLOSSARY
ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

AAR	After-Action Review: A method of providing feedback to units by involving the participants in the training diagnosis process in order to increase and reinforce learning. The AAR is structured around sequential exercise events and the AAR leader guides the participants to identify errors and to seek solutions themselves.
AC	Active Component, assistant commander
ack	acknowledge
ADA	Air Defense Artillery
AG	Adjutant General Corps
AI	Area of interest
agnrs	Assistant Gunners
AL	Alabama
ammo	ammunition
amp	amputated
an	annually
AO	Area of Operations, approving officer
AOAP	Army Oil Analysis Program
AOR	Area of Responsibility
AP	Antipersonnel
APC	Armored Personnel Carrier
APFT	Army Physical Fitness Test
app	appropriate, appendix
AR	Army Regulation, Army Reserve
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program: This is the US Army training and evaluation program that prescribes the missions and collective tasks that a unit must perform to accomplish its mission and survive on the battlefield. For the trainer, ARTEP provides the tasks, conditions, minimum standards, and training support requirements that assist in the conduct of performance-oriented training. For the training manager, ARTEP is a tool that will aid in assessing training proficiency, establishing training objectives, and programming resources. The ARTEP consists of the MTP, drills, soldier's manuals, and other training products required to train a unit to proficiency.
AS	Area Security
ASP	Ammo Supply Point
ASPS	All Source Production Section
AT	Anti-Tank
ATC	Army Training Center
Attn	attention
AWOL	Absent Without Leave

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AV	Audiovisual
battle drill	A collective action executed by a platoon or smaller element without application of a deliberate decision making process. The action is vital to success in combat or critical to preserving life. The drill is initiated on a cue, such as an enemy action or simple leader's order, and is a trained response to a given stimulus. It requires minimal leader orders to accomplish and is standard throughout the Army.
BC	Branch Code
BCOC	Base Cluster Operation Center
BDAR	Battlefield Damage Assessment and Repair
bde	brigade
BDOC	Base Defense Operation Center
BHL	Battle Handoff/Over Line
BLTM	Battalion Level Training Model
Bn	Battalion
BOS	Battlefield Operating System
bt	Battery
BUA	Built-up Area
C	Centigrade
C2	Command and Control
CA	Combat Arms, civil affairs
CALFEX	Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise
CC	Chemical Corps
C&C	Command and Control
CAS	Close Air Support/Casualty
CATS	Combined Arms Training Strategy
CCIR	Commander's Critical Information Requirements
CDR	Commander
CE	communications-electronics
centralized training	Training that releases the authority and responsibility for the detailed planning, conduct, and internal evaluation of training to the battalion or separate company level. Brigade headquarters and above retain the responsibility for providing mission-type guidance to their subordinate units, allocating training resources, and providing coordination, while the broad supervision and evaluation of training may be conducted at company level.
CFX	Command Field Exercise
CG	Command Group
cGy	Centigray; a unit of absorbed dose of radiation
CH	chaplains
CI	Civilian Internee, counterintelligence

CID	Criminal Investigation Division
Civ	civilians
cm	Centimeter
cmd	Command
CMT	Common Military Training
Co	Company
COA	Course of Action
COL	Colonel
collective task	A unit of work that requires the efforts of more than one person for its completion or that must be accomplished by a whole echelon such as a platoon, a company, or a battalion. Collective tasks have identifiable start and end points and result in a measurable accomplishment or product. Subtasks or elements of a collective task may be individual tasks in their own right. A collective task may be as simple as the replacement of an equipment part that is too heavy or cumbersome for one person to replace or the use of a weapon system too complex for one person to operate or manipulate, or it may be as complex as actions required of an overall mission that are then further refined into subtasks and individual tasks.
collective training	Training in units to prepare cohesive teams and units to accomplish their combined arms and services missions on the integrated battlefield.
collective training proficiency:	The ability of a unit to successfully perform its missions to ARTEP standards.
combat operations	For military police, those actions taken to seek out, close with, and when they can, destroy enemy forces in the rear area. This is to prevent the enemy from delaying the commander's reinforcing units, disrupting his command and control, and destroying his nuclear weapons capability. This also allows the commander to keep his major tactical units fighting the main battle.
combat readiness	The ability of a unit to perform in combat. Combat readiness considers the status of personnel, equipment, and training. Collective training proficiency, based on the ARTEP, is only <u>one</u> consideration in determining combat readiness.
combined arms	The combination of combat, combat support, and combat service support components of the force structure to accomplish a tactical or strategic mission.
COMEX	Communications Exercise
command post exercise	An exercise designed to train leaders and staff officers to plan and execute tactical operations without requiring the presence and participation of the soldiers in the unit.
common collective tasks	Those collective tasks that apply to units in general or to many units that have different service school proponents. "Set up personnel decontamination station" is an example of a common

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	collective task.
COMMZ	Communications Zone
COMSEC	Communications Security
conditions	The situation/environment in which the unit will be expected to accomplish a task.
CONUS	Continental United States
CP	Command Post
CPQC	Combat Pistol Qualification Course
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CPT	Captain
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CR	dibenzoxazepine
CS	O-chlorobenzyl-malononitrile/ combat support
crew drill	A collective action that a crew of a weapon or piece of equipment must perform to use the weapon or equipment successfully in combat or to preserve life. This action is a trained response to stimulus such as a simple leader order or the status of the weapons or equipment. It requires minimal leader order to accomplish and is standard throughout the Army.
critical collective task	A collective task identified by front-end analysis that provides an immediate, direct, or significant impact on the ability of a unit to accomplish a specific wartime mission or to survive on the battlefield.
critical wartime missions	Those missions, assigned or implied, that a unit must accomplish in wartime. Critical wartime missions are identified during the conduct of front-end analysis as missions that are vital to the unit's success or survival on the battlefield.
CS	chemical stimulant
CSS	combat service support
CTA	common table of allowances
CTC	Combat training Center
CTT	common task training
CTX	command training exercise
CUS	Customer
DA	Department of the Army
DC	Dislocated Civilian
DD	Department of Defense
DE	directed energy
DZ	Drop Zone
DEF	Defense
DEPEX	Deployment Exercise
dev	Development
decon	Decontamination

diagnostic feedback	Identifies by mission, task, and subtask specifically <u>what</u> the unit did or failed to accomplish and <u>why</u> . This feedback may be a written or a mental process. The recommendations to correct identified weaknesses must be provided if those weaknesses were not corrected during the training and evaluation exercise. Diagnostic feedback must be provided to the leader or commander responsible for the training and evaluation of the unit.
dislocated civilians	A new, generic term that replaces the subcategories of refugees, displaced persons, and evacuees.
div	division
DO	Delivery Order
DOD	Department of Defense
DP	Dual Purpose
DS	directed support
drill book	Drill books are separate documents developed for squads and platoons or equivalent units. They provide a limited number of DA standard methods (battle drills or crew drills) for executing selected standard critical collective tasks.
DS	direct support
DTG	date-time group
E	East
EAC	Echelons Above Corps
EAD	Echelons Above Div
EAT	external air transport
ECM	Electronic Countermeasures
ECCM	Electronic Counter-Counter Measures
EEFI	essential element of friendly information
e.g.	for example
ELO	Enabling Learning Objectives
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
Employment	To commit a force in support of an operation plan
EN	Corp of Engineers
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPW	Enemy Prisoner of War
EPW/CI	Enemy Prisoner of War and Civilian Internees
ER	evaluation report
ERP	Enroute reporting points
EST	Estimate
eval	evaluation: That process which, by objective and subjective means, seeks to determine the extent of learning progress of teams or units. The purpose of evaluation is to determine if training objectives have been attained. It provides the training manager with the information he needs to modify or update his training program. In

	<p>a formal evaluation this process provides the evaluator with the information he needs to judge the success or failure of a team or unit.</p>
evaluation personnel	<p>Those individuals selected to administer the formal evaluation phase of the Army Training and Evaluation Program and determine if the unit being evaluated meets the primary evaluation standards.</p>
evaluation plan	<p>A method or outline of a set of procedures that will be used to gather data and information for the purpose of assessing a course of instruction or other training product.</p>
EW	<p>Electronic Warfare</p>
EXEVAL	<p>external evaluation</p>
external training and evaluation:	<p>An exercise sponsored by a higher headquarters for the purpose of training and evaluating the ability of the subordinate unit(s) to achieve training objectives. The worth of this process is directly related to the quality of the trainer-evaluators and the assistance provided. Key to this effort is comprehensive diagnostic feedback and immediate follow-on training and evaluation to correct training weaknesses. They may vary in formality from a battalion or brigade commander furnishing comments on observations made from a visit during training or an external evaluation team with a detailed written scenario, providing feedback during a formal critique.</p>
F	<p>Fahrenheit</p>
FAO	<p>Finance and Accounting Office</p>
FASCAM	<p>Family of Scattered Mines</p>
FCX	<p>Fire Coordination Exercise</p>
FD	<p>Firing Device</p>
FDC	<p>Fire Direction Center</p>
FDF	<p>Field Detention Center</p>
FEBA	<p>Forward Edge of the Battle Area</p>
FH	<p>Frequency Hopping</p>
FM	<p>Field Manual</p>
FI	<p>Finance Corps</p>
Fig	<p>figure</p>
FM	<p>Field Manual</p>
F/MLFX	<p>Fire/Maneuver Live Fire Exercise</p>
FO	<p>Forward Observer</p>
FPF	<p>Final Protective Fire</p>
FRAGO	<p>Fragmentary Order</p>
Freg	<p>frequency</p>
FSO	<p>Fire Support Officer</p>
ft	<p>Feet</p>
FTX	<p>Field Training Exercise: An exercise conducted in the field under simulated combat conditions in which the troops and armament of</p>

	one side are actually present while those of the other side may be imaginary or partially or fully represented by a second force (OPFOR).
function	A named category, descriptive of a subject under which tasks are listed. In some MTPs, functions are used instead of missions.
FY	fiscal year
G	Nerve Agent
G1	Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel
G2	Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
G3	Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations and Plans
G4	Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics
G5	Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs
GI	government issue
gnr	Gunner
GRREG	Graves Registration
GS	General Support
GSR	Ground Surveillance Radar
H	Blister Agent
HC	Hexachloroethane, hydrochloric
HE	High Explosive
HD	Distilled Mustard Gas
HHC	Headquarters and Headquarters Company
HHD	Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment
HMMWV	High-Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle
HN	Host Nation
HQ	Headquarters
HR	Hour
HUMINT	Human Intelligence
i.e	that is
IAW	in accordance with
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ID	identification
IL	Illinois
implied mission	A collection of tasks visualized as one, accepted by an individual or unit as a service to be performed or an activity to be carried out though not specified by their commander or supervisor. Implied missions are derived from an analysis of a specified mission.
individual/collective integration:	The concept of identifying the specified and implied individual tasks, leader tasks, and collective tasks or missions to maximize integration of individual and collective training. The identification process shows the relationship between individual tasks and collective training tasks or missions. The

	<p>process also illustrates the relationship between the individual tasks themselves. The material shows the existence of individual training dependencies and gives the trainer a diagnostic measure to determine weak areas for corrective training. By listing leader tasks, the material also assists the planning and conduct of multiechelon training. Finally, the training manager may select any special individual tasks supporting the skill development test of soldiers of the unit and emphasize those tasks by training for the appropriate ARTEP missions.</p>
individual task	<p>A unit of work activity that constitutes a logical and necessary step in the performance of a job or duty. Descriptions of task statements should be detailed enough to provide minimal step-by-step directions and guidance that an individual in training could follow to complete the task successfully. A task is the smallest unit of behavior in a job that describes the performance of a meaningful function in the job under consideration.</p>
inf	infantry
INT	intelligence
internal training and evaluation:	<p>An exercise sponsored, controlled, and evaluated by the performing unit for the purpose of self-evaluation and correction of weaknesses. This provides the trainer-evaluator with a means to train and simultaneously evaluate the ability of the unit to perform its critical combat missions and tasks.</p>
INTSUM	intelligence summary
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
IR	Internment/Resettlement
ISN	internment serial number
ITEP	individual training evaluation program
JTX	joint training exercise
JUMPS	Joint Uniform Military Pay System
K-9	Military Police Working Patrol Dog
kg	kilogram
KIA	killed in action
km	kilometer
kp	kitchen patrol
lab	laboratory
LAW	light antitank weapon
lb	pound
LC	line of contact
LCX	logistic coordination exercise
ldr	leader
leader task	<p>A task performed by a leader and necessary to initiate or control a</p>

	collective task. Leader tasks generally involve planning, supervising, inspecting, reporting, managing, and similar actions.
LFX	live fire exercise
LO	Learning Objective
LOMAH	location of miss and hit
LP	listening post
LT	lieutenants
LTC	lieutenant colonel
LZ	Landing Zone
m	meter
M9	Chemical Detection Paper
MACS	multipurpose arcade combat simulator
maint	maintenance
MAN	maneuver
MAPEX	map exercise
MARKS	Modern Army Record-Keeping System
MBA	main battle area
mech	mechanized
MEDDAC	medical activity
METL	mission essential task list
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain, troops and time available
MG	machine gun
MI	Military Intelligence
MIJI	meaconing, intrusions, jamming, and interference
MIL	Master Incident List
MILES	multiple integrated laser engagement system: A family of eye-safe lasers and laser detectors designed to simulate direct fire weapons of various types. Instead of firing a projectile, the weapons shoot a blank that activates a laser and sends a pulse of energy, coded for the type of weapon, downrange. Receiving detectors, located on opposing troops and vehicles, pick up the laser pulses and instantly provide audiovisual indications of a hit, kill, or near miss.
mission	Major TOE activities performed by recognized TOE echelons. Missions may be assigned or implied by the TOE or a major command to support local contingencies. Stated missions are those missions stated in a unit's TOE or in related mission documents. Implied missions are those missions not found in a unit's TOE or in related documents, but which analysts determine are required to be performed.
mission outlines	Mission outlines are graphic portrayals of the relationships between critical wartime missions and the subordinate tasks inherent to those missions. Mission outlines are designed to provide the commander with a visual outline of the unit's critical wartime missions in a format that facilitates the planning and management

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	of training at his level.
mm	millimeter
MMS	Maneuver and Mobility Support
mob	mobility
MOGAS	motor gasoline
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
MOS	military occupational specialty
MOUT	military operations on urban terrain
MP	military police
MPFQC	Military Police Firearms Qualification Course
MPI	Military Police Investigation
MPMG	Military police Machine Gun
MPRC	multipurpose range complex
MQS	military qualification standards
MSR	main supply route
MTP	mission training plan
multiechelon training and evaluation:	A technique wherein training is simultaneously accomplished at more than one echelon, such as conducting staff training at battalion level, leader training at platoon and company level, and drill training at squad, crew, or section level. Multiechelon training and evaluation is an inherent design characteristic of MTP.
MWD	military working dogs
MWR	Morale Welfare and Recreation
N	north
NA	not applicable
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
NCODP	Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development
NCOIC	Noncommissioned Officer in Charge
NCS	Net Control Station
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NLT	not later than
NSN	National Stock Number
NVD	Night Vision Devices
OC	Observer-Controller
OD	Olive Drab
OEG	Operational Exposure Guidance
OES	Officer Education System
OFS	Officer Foundation Standards
OIC	Officer in Charge
OJT	On the Job Training

OP	Observation Post
OPCON	Operational Control
OPD	Officer Professional Development
OPFOR	opposing force: An organized force created from US Army units to portray the doctrine, tactics, and configuration of a potential adversary armed force during US Armed Forces training. (See AR 350-2 and FM 34-71.)
OPLAN	Operations Plan
opns	Operations
OPORD	Operation Order
OPSUM	Operations Summary
OPSEC	Operation Security
OPTEMPO	Operating Tempo
OR	Operating Resources, Operational Readiness
ORD	Operations Requirements Document
ORP	Objective Rally Point
OT	Observer Target
P	Need Practice
P&A	Personnel and Administration
pam	Pamphlet
PDDE	Power-driven decontamination equipment
performance-oriented training:	A training strategy in which learning is accomplished through individual or team/unit performance of one or more tasks under specified conditions until the individual or team/unit can demonstrate the level of proficiency established by the training standard. The basis for conducting performance-oriented training is a training objective.
PEWS	Platoon Early Warning System/Sensors
phys	Physical
PIR	Priority Intelligence Requirement
PLL	Prescribed Load List
plt	Platoon
PM	Provost marshal
PMCS	Preventive Maintenance Check and Services
POL	Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants
POS/NAV	Position/Navigation
Prep	prepare
PRR	Personnel Requirements Report
PS	protective service
PSC	Personnel Service Company
PSG	Platoon Sergeant
PSR	Personnel Status Report
PSYOPS	Psychological Operations

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QRF	Quick Reaction Force
qual	Qualification
RA	Regular Army
rad	roentgens
RAOC	Rear Area Operations Center
RC	Reserve Component
RDS	Rounds
readiness	The ability of a military unit to perform its wartime mission.
ref	Reference
req	Required
rg	Range
ROE	Rules of Engagement
RP	Release Point
RT	Radio Transmitter
RX	Repairable Exchange
S	Safety use
S1	Adjutant
S2	Intelligence Officer
S3	Operations and Training Officer
S4	Supply Officer
S5	Civil Affairs Officer
SALUTE	Size, Activity, Location, Unit, Time, Equipment
SAM	School of Aviation Medicine, surface-to-air missile
SASO	Stability and Support Operations
SAT	Systems Approach to Training
SATRAN	Satellite Transmissions
SAW	Squad Automatic Weapon
SB	Supply Bulletin
SC	Single Channel
SCHD	Schedule
SCOPES	Squad Combat Operations Exercise (simulation)
SDSSTD	Shoot/Don't Shoot Stress Training Device
Sec	second
SF	Standard Form
SFC	Sergeant First Class
SGT	Sergeant
SI	Skill Identifier
SIDPERS	Standard Installation/Division Personnel System
SIGINT	Signal Intelligence
SIGSEC	Signal Security
SITREP	Situation Report
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SL	Skill Level

SM	Soldier's Manual
SMCT	Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks
SOI	Signal Operation Instruction
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
SP	Start Point
SPT	Support
sq	Square
sqd	Squad
sqdn	Squadron
SR	Supply Route
SSG	Staff Sergeant
SSI	Signal Supplemental Instructions
STAFFEX	Staff Exercise
STANAG	Standardization Agreement
std	Standard: A description of the minimum degree of training proficiency that a specific type of unit must achieve to accomplish its mission or that a soldier must achieve to support the mission and survive on the battlefield.
STP	soldier training publication: These are task-specific publications that support individual training and evaluation of critical tasks. This group of publications consists of soldier's manuals, trainer's guides, job books, and military qualification standards manuals.
STRAC	Standards in Training Commission
STRESS	search, tag, evacuate, segregate, and safeguard
STX	situational training exercise: A collective training exercise that is composed of drills, leader tasks, and separate individual tasks. STXs are more complex than drills, but are like drills because they train a specific task or group of tasks and represent a "chunk of battle" with a definite starting and stopping point. An STX may be a sequential execution of several drills, but a drill will never be made up of several STXs. Unlike drills, STXs are not prescriptive; that is, they do not show the only way to execute a task, but merely a doctrinally correct way.
subtasks	Constituent actions or units of work in normal sequential order that are required to fully perform the collective task. Subtasks will identify leader tasks and functions performed by some or all of the unit members. Subtasks are used, to group and sequence standards in a logical manner. Subtasks may be individual or collective. They each identify the leader, individuals, unit, or element responsible for performing the subtask.
SUPCOM	support command
supportive relationships	Skills and knowledge in one objective that have some relationship to those in another objective; the learning involved in mastery of one learning objective transfers to another, making learning involved in the mastery of the other easier.

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T	Trained
t	Trainer use
TAACOM	Theater Army area command
TADSS	Training Aids, Devices, Simulators and Simulations
Tailoring	The process of modifying MTPs, FTXs, and STXs by the trainer-evaluator to train a unit based on its unique needs or limitations. Tailoring of an MTP is accomplished by developing overall training objectives through the BLTM process, and using these training objectives to produce scenarios of specific STXs, battle drills, and leader and individual tasks to be trained in order to accomplish the overall training objectives. FTXs and STXs are modified to fit the scenarios, but battle drills and individual tasks are not modified. In the case of units with severe resource constraints, tailoring will also include limiting the echelon to be trained to proficiency, as well as number and type of missions to be trained.
TAMMS	The Army Maintenance Management System
TASCOM	Theater Army Support Command
TB	Technical Bulletin
TBP	to be published
TC	Training Circular, Technical Coordinator
TCF	Tactical Combat Force
TDA	Tables of Distribution and Allowances
T&EO	Training and Evaluation Outline: T&EOs contain the task, conditions, and standards for each collective task. T&EOs are the foundation of the MTP. They provide measurable objective performance standards that form the basis for training, internal evaluations, and formal external evaluations.
TEWT	Tactical Exercise Without Troops
TG	Trainer's Guide
TM	Technical Manual
tng	Training
TOC	Tactical Operations Center
TOCEX	Tactical Operations Center Exercise
TOE	Table of Organization and Equipment
TP	Target Practice
TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command
Trainer	A person whose duties include the requirement to prepare, conduct, and evaluate a period of instruction or training. For example: (1) An MP squad leader who is required to prepare, conduct, and evaluate weapons maintenance training for squad members. (2) An MP platoon leader who is required to prepare, conduct, and evaluate land navigation training for noncommissioned officers.
trainer-evaluator	A dual integrated role of any person who uses the MTP for training and evaluation.

training	Those formal activities designed to prepare individuals and teams or units for job/duty performance.
training equipment	Items of equipment such as rifles, vehicles, aircraft, motion picture projectors, engines, and test equipment, or their components. Although used for training, they do not lose their identity as end items and therefore are not training devices.
training manager	A person who is responsible for planning, organizing, conducting, and evaluating training, including the development of training programs. Training managers include any commander who develops a training program or who provides guidance to a commander who does. Under present Army policies (AR 350-1), battalion and separate company commanders are the principal training managers. However, company commanders or the operations/training officers of commands developing training programs are also training managers.
training matrix	This matrix relates the training products (STXs and battle drills) to the MTPs and their associated FTXs on the one hand, and to the individual and leader tasks on the other hand. The training matrix shows training relationships, not necessarily training or performance sequences.
training objective	A three-part statement that describes training and evaluation as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Task--A statement that describes exactly what is to be done. b. Conditions--The situation or environment in which a task should be performed. c. Standard--The minimum acceptable performance required (quantifiable when possible) for successful accomplishment of the task.
TRC	Training Readiness Condition
TRL	Trailer
TRP	Target Reference Point
TSC	Training Support Center
TSOP	Tactical Standing Operating Procedure
U	Untrained
u	Unit Use
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
UMR	Unit Manning Report

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unit evaluation	A measurement of a unit's proficiency against an established standard at a specific moment of time. Evaluations are run in strict accordance with the evaluation scenario, regardless of the unit's success or failure in accomplishing specific tasks. Evaluations are designed to be administered by the headquarters two echelons above the evaluated unit and are a tool for the appropriate chain of command echelon to determine proficiency in specific missions or tasks.
US	United States
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USR	Unit Status Report
V	nerve agent
Va	Virginia
w/c	with change
WIA	Wounded In Action
WPNR	Weaponeer
wpns	Weapons
XO	Executive Officer
Z	zulu time (Greenwich mean time)

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TRADOC Regulations

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TR 25-31 TRADOC Armywide Doctrinal and Training Literature Program. 30 March 1990.
TR 350-70 Training Development Management, Processes, and Products. 24 September 1995.

TRADOC Pamphlet

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DOCUMENTS NEEDED

These documents must be available to the intended users of this publication.

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AR 40-12	Quarantine Regulations of the Armed Forces. 24 January 1992.
AR 190-8	Enemy Prisoners Of War, Administration, Employment, And Compensation. 1 June 1982.
AR 190-11	Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and explosives. 30 September 1993.
AR 190-12	Military Police Working Dogs. 30 September 1993.
AR 190-13	The Army Physical Security Program. 30 September 1993.
AR 190-14	Carrying of Firearms and Use of Force for Law Enforcement and Security Duties. 12 March 1993.
AR 190-41	Customs Law Enforcement. 1 March 1994.
AR 190-47	The Army Correctional System. 15 August 1996.
AR 190-51	Security of Unclassified Army Property. 30 September 1993.
AR 195-5	Evidence Procedures. 28 August 1992.
AR 200-1	Environmental Protection and Enhancement. 21 February 1997.
AR 350-41	Training in Units. 19 March 1993.
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FM 8-10 Health Service Support in a Theater of Operations. 1 March 1991.
FM 8-10-6 Medical Evacuation in a Theater of Operations, Tactics, Techniques and Procedures. 31 October 1991.
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FM 10-52 Water Supply in Theaters of Operations. 11 July 1990.
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FM 19-20 Law Enforcement Investigations. 25 November 1987.
FM 19-30 Physical Security. 1 March 1979.
FM 19-40 Enemy Prisoner of War, Civilian Internees, and Detained Persons. 27 February 1976.
FM 19-60 Confinement and Correctional Treatment of US Military Prisoners. 27 May 1986
FM 21-10 Field Hygiene And Sanitation. 22 November 1998.
FM 21-10-1 Unit Field Sanitation Team. 11 October 1989.
FM 21-11 First Aid For Soldiers. 27 October 1988.
FM 22-9 Soldier Performance in Continuous Operations. 12 December 1991.
FM 57-38 Pathfinder Operations. 9 April 1993.
FM 63-2 Division Support Command, Armored, Infantry, and Mechanized Infantry Divisions. 20 May 1991.
FM 90-40 NLW Multiservice Procedures for the Tactical Employment of Nonlethal Weapons. 6 October 1998.
FM 100-5 Operations. 14 June 1993.

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Soldier's Training Publications

STP 19-95B1-SM Soldier's Manual, MOS 95B, Military Police, Skill Level 1. 21 February 1997.

STP 19-95B24-SM-TG Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide, MOS 95B, Military Police, Skill Levels 2/3/4. 12 February 1997.

STP 21-1-SMCT Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks Skill Level 1. 1 October 1994.

STP 21-24-SMCT Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks Skill Level 2-4. 1 October 1992.

READINGS RECOMMENDEED

These documents contain relevant supplemental information.

Army Regulations

AR 220-1 Unit Status Reporting. 1 September 1997.

AR 380-5 Department Of The Army Information Security Program. 25 February 1988.

AR 530-1 Operations Security 3 March 1995.

AR 700-138 Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability. 16 June 1993.

AR 750-1 Army Materiel Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations. 1 August 1994, Changed 1 July 1996.

Department of Army Pamphlets

DA Pam 25-30 Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Blank Forms. 1 October 1997.

DA Pam 190-12 Military Working Dog Program. 30 September 1993.

DA Pam 190-51 Risk Analysis for Army Property. 30 September 1993.

DA Pam 350-9 Index and Description of Army Training Devices. 9 December 1988, Changed 1 May 1991..

DA Pam 385-1 Small Unit Safety Officer/NCO Guide. 22 September 1993.

DA Pam 710-2-1 Using Unit Supply System: (Manual Procedures). 1 January 1982.

DA Pam 738-750 Functional User Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS). 1 August 1994.

DA Pam 750-1 Leader's Unit Level Maintenance Handbook. 15 February 1994.

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FM 8-10-6	Medical Evacuation in a Theater of Operations, Tactics, Techniques and Procedures. 31 October 1991.
FM 20-3	Camouflage. 14 November 1990.
FM 21-10	Field Hygiene And Sanitation. 22 November 1988.
FM 21-10-1	Unit Field Sanitation Team. 1 October 1989.
FM 21-11	First Aid For Soldiers. 27 October 1988.
FM 24-18	Tactical Single-Channel Radio Communications Techniques. 30 September 1987.
FM 100-5	Operations. 14 June 1993.
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Operations. 31 May 1997.

Department of Army Pamphlets

DA Pam 600-8-1	Standard Installation/Division Personnel System. 1 August 1986, Updated 2 March 1989.
DA Pam 750-35	Guide for Motor Pool Operations. 1 August 1994.

Training Circulars

TC 11-4	Handbook for AN/VRC-12 Series of Radio Sets. 8 April 1977.
TC 11-6	Grounding Techniques. 3 March 1989.
TC 24-20	Tactical Wire and Cable Techniques. 3 October 1988.
TC 25-1	Training Land. 30 September 1991.
TC 25-6	Tactical Engagement Simulation Training with MILES. 3 October 1995.

**MISSION TRAINING PLAN
USER FEEDBACK**

MTP NUMBER _____ DATE _____

MTP TITLE _____

Request your recommendations to improve this training publication. To make it easier to make recommendations, a standard questionnaire has been provided for your use. Please answer all questions frankly and mail to: US Army Military Police School, ATTN: ATZN-MP-DA, Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5030.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO YOU:

1. What is your position? _____
2. How long have you served in this position? _____
3. How long have you served in this unit? _____
4. What is your component? A. AC B. USAR C. NG
5. Where is your unit? A. CONUS B. USAREUR C. WESTCOM
D. Eight US Army E. Other (specify) _____

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT THE MTP IN GENERAL.

6. How do you feel this document has affected training in your unit.
 - A. Has made training worse.
 - B. Has made training better.
 - C. Has had no effect on training.
 - D. Do not know or do not have an opinion.

7. What part of the MTP was most useful?
- A. Chapter 1, Unit Training.
 - B. Chapter 2, Training Matrixes.
 - C. Chapter 3, Mission Outlines.
 - D. Chapter 4, Training Exercises.
 - E. Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines.
 - F. Chapter 6, External Evaluation.
 - G. Do not know or have no opinion.
8. What is the most difficult part of the MTP to understand?
- A. Chapter 1, Unit Training.
 - B. Chapter 2, Training Matrixes.
 - C. Chapter 3, Mission Outlines.
 - D. Chapter 4, Training Exercises.
 - E. Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines.
 - F. Chapter 6, External Evaluation.
 - G. Do not know or have no opinion.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO THE TRAINING EXERCISES.

9. The exercises are designed to prepare the unit to accomplish its critical mission. In your opinion, how well do they fulfill this intended purpose?

- A. They do not prepare the unit at all.

- B. They help, but only provide 20 percent or less of my unit's training requirements.
- C. They help, but only provide 21 percent to 50 percent of my unit training requirements.
- D. They help, but only provide between 51 percent to 80 percent of my unit's training requirements.
- E. They provide 81 percent or more of my unit's training requirements.

10. What STX would you recommend be added or deleted from the MTP?

11. What FTX would you recommend be added or deleted from the MTP?

12. What was the greatest problem you experienced with the exercises?

- A. Needs more information on how to set up the exercises.
- B. Needs more information on leader training.
- C. Needs more information on how to conduct the exercise.
- D. Needs more information on support and resources.
- E. Do not know or have no opinion.

13. How many STXs or FTXs have you trained or participated in personally?

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS APPLY TO CHAPTERS 5 AND 6 OF THE MTP.

14. What changes would you make to Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines (T&EOs)?

A. Leave the T&EOs as written.

B. Make the following changes to the selected T&EOs.

C. What T&EOs would you add?

D. What T&EOs would you delete?

E. The standards are too detailed.

F. The standards are not detailed enough.

G. Do not change; chapter is fine.

H. Do not know or have no opinion.

15. What changes would you make to Chapter 6, External Evaluation?

A. Leave it out altogether.

B. Clarify how to use this chapter with the training exercises.

C. Clarify how to use this chapter with the external evaluation.

D. Do not change; chapter is fine.

E. Do not know or have no opinion.

16. Additional comments:

**ARTEP 19-710-MTP
10 APRIL 1999**

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

Official:



Handwritten signature of Joel B. Hudson in cursive script.

JOEL B. HUDSON
*Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army*

05788

DENNIS J. REIMER
*General, United States Army
Chief of Staff*

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