

**MISSION TRAINING PLAN FOR
THE MILITARY POLICE
BATTALION (CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION DIVISION [CID])**

MISSION TRAINING PLAN

Mission Training Plan (MTP) for the Military Police (MP) Battalion (Criminal Investigation Division [CID])

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*This publication supercedes ARTEP 19-486-30-MTP, 20 September 1994.

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PREFACE

The purpose of this mission training plan (MTP) is to provide a descriptive, performance-oriented training guide to assist leaders in training their units. This MTP aligns with and is part of the United States (US) Army training and doctrine program. It contains tasks which support Criminal Investigation Division (CID) functions outlined in doctrinal manuals. Unit leaders use their mission-essential task list (METL) to identify the collective tasks in this MTP that must be trained. Each unit is expected to train, as a minimum, to the standards of the training and evaluation outlines (T&EOs) in this MTP. Standards for training may be made more difficult but may not be lowered.

This MTP applies to the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (HHD), Military Police Battalion (CID) organized under table of organization and equipment (TOE) 19886A000.

The proponent of this publication is Headquarters (HQ), United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Submit changes for improving this publication on Department of the Army (DA) Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) and forward it to the Commandant, US Army Military Police School, ATZT-DT-WF-M, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8929.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

CHAPTER 1

Unit Training

1-1. General. This MTP is designed to provide you with a tactical training and evaluation program for your battalion. It provides guidance on how to train, as well as the key missions on which to train. The specific details of your training program will depend on many factors, including the--

- a. Unit's METL.
- b. Training directives and guidance established by the chain of command.
- c. Training priorities of your unit.
- d. Training resources and areas available.

1-2. Supporting Material. This MTP describes a mission-oriented battalion training program. This relationship is illustrated in Figure 1-1. The unit's training program consists of--

- a. Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) 19-472-MTP. This manual describes the mission and tasks for the CID group (organized under TOE 19882A000).
- b. ARTEP 19-880-MTP. This manual describes the mission and tasks for the MP detachment (CID).
- c. ARTEP 19-100-10-DRILL. This drill is used by the company commanders and platoon leaders to train skills that must be sustained by the unit.
- d. Soldier training publications (STPs). These are used for the appropriate military occupational specialty (MOS) and skill levels.
- e. Officer Educational System (OES) task list. This is used for company commanders and platoon leaders.

Figure 1-1 shows the relationship of these supporting materials.

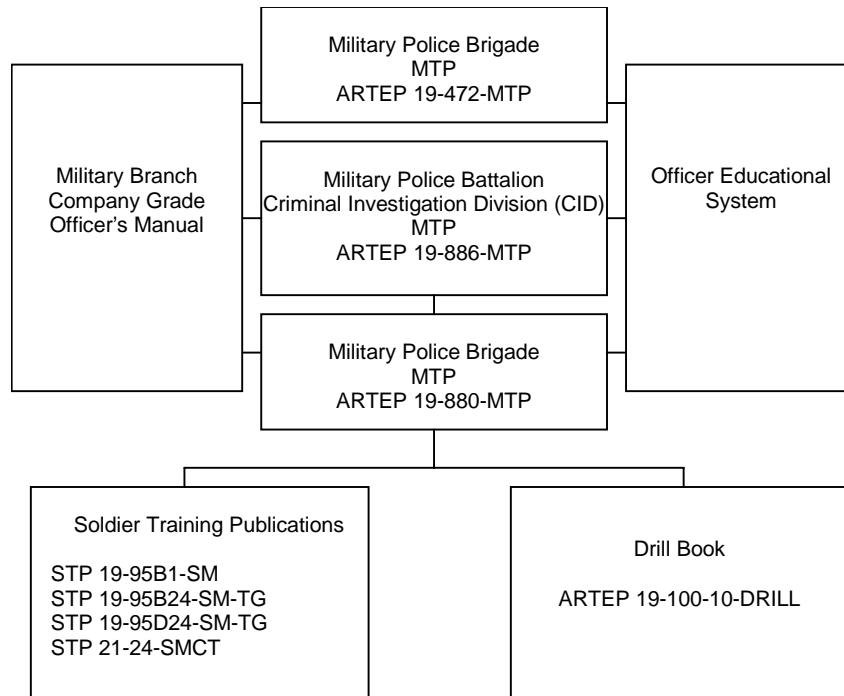


Figure 1-1. MTP Echelon Relationship

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.
- b. Chapter 2, Training Matrix, shows the relationship between missions and collective tasks.
- c. Chapter 3, Mission Outline, presents a graphic portrayal of the relationship between the unit's critical mission and the subordinate tasks inherent to that mission.
- d. Chapter 4, Training Exercises, consists of a field training exercise (FTX). This exercise provides training information and a scenario to give you a preconstructed flexible vehicle for sustaining the training of the key mission. This may also serve as part of an internal or external evaluation designed to have the battalion execute the mission in a tactical setting. This exercise may be modified to suit the needs of the unit.
- e. Chapter 5, T&EOs, provides the training criteria for tasks that the unit must master to perform its critical missions. Each task is a T&EO that identifies task steps, performance measures, individual and leader tasks, and opposing forces (OPFOR) counter tasks. Each T&EO constitutes a part of one or more critical missions and, in various combinations, makes up larger training vehicles such as the FTX in Chapter 4.
- f. Chapter 6, External Evaluation, provides instructions for the planning, preparing, and executing of an external evaluation.
- g. Appendix A, Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS), contains an explanation of the link between CATS and the Standard Army Training System (SATS) and how CATS can assist training managers with training in a combined-arms environment.

h. Appendix B, Exercise Operation Order (OPORD), used in conjunction with the training exercise in Chapter 4.

i. Appendix C, Threat Analysis, describes the local, regional, and global threats as well as special situations that impact operations.

j. Appendix D, Metric Conversion Chart, shows how to convert metric and US measurements.

1-4. Mission and Tasks.

a. The battalion's one critical mission is to provide CID support to an assigned area of operations. This MTP is composed of major activities that the battalion must execute to accomplish the mission.

b. Each of the tasks may be trained individually or jointly and must be oriented on the training criteria provided in the T&EOs. Collective task T&EOs can be linked through a logical, tactical scenario that can be used in developing an FTX for the unit to practice its entire mission responsibility.

c. Battalion tasks are trained in the same way as described above.

d. Leader tasks are individual tasks trained through STPs and the OES Task List, battle simulations, and execution of the unit's missions.

e. Individual tasks are mastered through training to the standards outlined in STPs. The T&EOs in Chapter 5 show the individual tasks that support collective task training.

1-5. Training Principles. This MTP is based on the training principles found in Field Manuals (FMs) 25-100 and 25-101.

a. Train as combined arms and services teams. Today's Army doctrine requires combined arms and services teamwork. When committed to battle, each unit must be prepared to execute combined arms and services operations without additional training or lengthy adjustment periods. Combined arms proficiency develops when teams train together. Leaders must regularly practice across the full operational spectrum of combat, combat support, and combat service support (CSS) units.

b. Train as you fight. The goal of combat-level training is to achieve combat-level standards. Every effort must be made to attain this difficult goal. Within the confines of safety and common sense, leaders must be willing to accept less than perfect results initially and demand realism in training. They must integrate such realistic conditions as smoke; noise; simulated nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC); battlefield debris; loss of key leaders; and cold weather.

c. Use appropriate doctrine. Training must conform to Army doctrine. In units, new soldiers will have little time to learn nonstandard procedures. Therefore, units must train tasks to the Army standards contained in MTPs, drill books, soldier's manuals, regulations, and other training and doctrinal publications.

d. Use performance-oriented training. Units become proficient in the performance of critical tasks and missions by practicing the tasks and missions. Soldiers learn best by doing, using a hands-on approach. Leaders are responsible for developing and executing a training strategy that will provide these opportunities. All training assets and resources, to include simulators, simulations, and training devices, must be included in the strategy.

e. Train to challenge. Tough, realistic, and intellectually and physically challenging training both excites and motivates soldiers and leaders. It builds competence and confidence by developing and honing skills. Challenging training inspires excellence by fostering initiative, enthusiasm, and eagerness to learn.

f. Train to sustain proficiency. Once individuals and units have trained to a required level of proficiency, leaders must structure collective and individual training plans to repeat critical task training at the minimum frequency necessary for sustainment. MTPs and the individual training evaluation program (ITEP) are tools to help achieve and sustain collective and individual proficiency.

g. Train using multiechelon techniques. To use available time and resources most effectively, commanders must simultaneously train individuals, leaders, and units at each echelon in the organization during training events.

h. Train to maintain. Maintenance is a vital part of every training program. Maintenance training designed to keep equipment in the fight is as equally important to soldiers as being an expert in its use. Soldiers and leaders are responsible for maintaining all assigned equipment in a high state of readiness in support of training or combat employment.

i. Make commanders the primary trainers. The leaders in the chain of command are responsible for the training and performance of their soldiers and units. They are the primary training managers and trainers for their organization.

1-6. Training Strategy. The training program developed and executed by a unit to train to standards in its critical missions is a component of the Army's 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.

a. The unit training strategies central to CATS will 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 units in the Army will have the exact mix of resources required to execute an optimal training strategy.

b. The military police battalion training strategy contained in Appendix A is a descriptive training strategy that provides a means for training the battalion to standard by listing required training events, critical training gates, training event frequencies, and training resources. The commander selects from this MTP those tasks required to train the METL. 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 military police battalion training strategy consists of three separate training strategies. When integrated with the training tasks found in the MTP, they form a comprehensive and focused training strategy that allows the unit to train to standard. The elements of the unit training strategy are--

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

(2) Gunnery strategy. The gunnery strategy is built around weapons systems found in the unit. It is intended to provide an annual training plan and to depict resources required to support weapons training. Data for the gunnery strategy comes from the Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) manual or appropriate FM publications. As a subset of the gunnery strategy, a training strategy is developed for each individual and crew-served weapon in the Army inventory.

(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 vital element in the unit 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 unit training strategy calls for conducting an FTX, and a

situational training exercise (STX) has been identified as a critical training gate for the FTX, the tasks contained in the STX must be trained to standard before conducting the FTX. Standards for all tasks must be clearly defined so that the trainer can assess the preparedness of their soldiers, or unit(s), to move on to more complex training events. The provision for critical training gates is made recognizing that the unit's METL and the commander's assessment of the unit's training status will determine the selection and timing of the collective training exercises in a specific unit's training strategy.

e. When developing the battalion's training plan, the commander identifies from the MTP the training tasks required to train this METL. Then using the training strategies found in the MTP, the leader develops a battle-focused training plan by integrating and linking METL-derived MTP training tasks with CATS training events.

1-7. Conducting Training. This MTP is designed to facilitate planning, preparing, and conducting unit training as explained in FMs 25-100 and 25-101. The commander--

a. Assigns the missions and supporting tasks for which he intends to develop training based on his METL and guidance from higher headquarters (HQ). Trainers must plan and execute unit training to support this guidance.

b. Reviews the mission outlines in Chapter 3 to determine whether the FTXs and STXs provided will support, or can be modified to support, his guidance. If they do not support the guidance, or if they need to be modified, refer to the matrix in Chapter 2. This matrix provides a listing of all critical collective tasks that must be mastered to perform the mission.

c. Prioritizes the tasks that need training. There will never be time to train everything. You must focus on the greatest challenges and most difficult sustainment skills.

d. Integrates training tasks into the training schedule. Use the following procedures to do this:

(1) List the tasks in the priority and frequency that they need to be trained.

(2) Determine the amount of time required and how you can use multiechelon training for the best effect.

(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 your needs into blocks of time and training vehicles.

e. Provides the task list to the commander. Once approved, schedules the selected tasks on the unit training schedule.

f. Determines the things that are needed to conduct training, such as ammunition, Multiple Integrated Laser-Engagement System (MILES) equipment, or a suitable training area. Coordinates for these requirements in sufficient time to ensure adequate acquisition and coordination.

g. Informs subordinate leaders of training requirements and oversees their training. Ensures that the standards are rigidly enforced. If they are not, the unit and soldiers will suffer.

1-8. Force Protection (Safety).

a. Safety is a component of force protection. Commanders, leaders, and soldiers use risk assessment and risk management to tie force protection into the military around the mission. Risk management assigns responsibility, institutionalizes the 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 that determines a unit's ability to perform its METL to standard. Readiness standards addressed during METL assessment are--

- (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 preferences that are clear and practical.
- (5) Support for task preference, 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 put more realism into training without paying the price in death, injury, or damaged equipment.

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

- 120
- (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 the 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 standards, and performance measures.
 - (c) Eliminates unnecessary safety restrictions that diminish training effectiveness.
 - (d) Assesses safety performance during training.
 - (e) Evaluates safety performance during after-action reviews (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 act 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 a team member.
- (e) Modify own risk behavior.

d. Steps. Risk management is a five-step cyclic process that is easily integrated into the decision-making process outlined in FM 101-5:

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

(2) Analyze hazards. Analyze each hazard to determine the probability of it causing an accident and the probable effect 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.

		HAZARD PROBABILITY				
		FREQUENT	PROBABLE	OCCASIONAL	REMOTE	IMPROBABLE
		A	B	C	D	E
E F F E C T	CATASTROPHIC	I	EXTREMELY HIGH	HIGH		LOW
	CRITICAL	II		HIGH		LOW
	MARGINAL	III	MEDIUM	LOW		LOW
	NEGLIGIBLE	IV	LOW			
<u>Effect</u>						
Catastrophic		Death or permanent total disability, system loss, and 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/property				
Negligible		First aid or minor supportive medical treatment, minor system impairment.				
<u>Probability</u>						
Frequent		Individual soldier/item. All soldiers exposed or item inventory		Occurs often in career/equipment or both Continuously experienced.		
Probable		Individual soldier/item All soldiers exposed or item inventory		Occurs several times in career/equipment Occurs frequently.		
Occasional		Individual soldier/item.		Occurs sometime in career/equipment service life.		
Remote		All soldiers exposed or item inventory Individual soldier/item		Occurs sporadically or several Possible to occur in career/equipment service life.		
to		All soldiers exposed or item inventory		Remote chance of occurrence; expected		
Improbable		Individual soldier/item All soldiers exposed or item inventory		occur sometime in inventory service life. Can assume will not occur in career/ equipment service life. Possible, but not probable; occurs only very rarely.		
<u>Risk Levels</u>						
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

(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 operation plans (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), standing operating procedures (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 an AAR. Develop the lessons learned.

e. Fratricide 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, which results in the unforeseen and unintentional death, injury, or damage to friendly personnel or equipment. Fratricide is by definition an accident. Risk assessment and risk management are the mechanisms with which incidence of fratricide can be controlled.

f. The following paragraphs identify the primary causes of fratricide:

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

(2) The land-navigation failures. These occur when units stray out of the sector, report wrong locations, and become disoriented.

(3) The 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. Paragraph 1 of OPORD is the commander's opportunity to "paint the picture" of the battlefield indicating location and activities of adjacent friendly units.

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

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

(7) The encountering of battlefield hazards. Unexploded ordnance (UXO), unmarked or unrecorded minefields, scatterable mines (SCATMINES), 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. Units experiencing fratricide observe these consequences.

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

(2) Increase of self-doubt among leaders.

(3) Hesitation to use supporting combat systems.

(4) Oversupervision 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. The responsibility of all unit leaders is to 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. Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

a. Identify hazards. Identify potential sources for environmental degradation during analysis of mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian consideration (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/or historical artifacts.

b. Assess the hazard. Analyze the potential severity of environmental degradation using the environmental risk-assessment matrix (Figure 1-3). The 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. Using the environmental risk-assessment matrixes, quantify the risk to the environment resulting from the operation as extremely high, medium, or low.

Environmental Area:					Rating:	
Unit Operations			Risk Impact			
Movement of heavy vehicles/systems	5	4	3	2	1	0
Movement of personnel and light vehicles/systems	5	4	3	2	1	0
Assembly area (AA) 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-Assessment Worksheet

Unit Operation	Movement of Heavy Vehicles/Systems	Movement of Personnel and Light Vehicles/Systems	AA Activities	Field Maintenance of Equipment	Garrison Maintenance of Equipment	Risk Rating
Environmental Issues						
Air pollution						
Archeological and historical sites						
Hazardous material/waste						
Noise pollution						
Threatened/endangered species						
Water pollution						
Wetland pollution						
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 commander
Extremely high	150-175	Severe	MACOM commander

Risk Categories

Figure 1-3. Environmental Risk-Assessment Matrix

c. Make environmental risk decisions. Make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.

d. Brief the chain of command. Brief the 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 list the standards that must be met for each task.

a. Evaluations can be either internal or external. Internal evaluations are conducted at all levels and must be inherent in all training. External evaluations are usually more formal and are conducted by the headquarters two levels above. (See Chapter 6 for more information on external evaluations.)

b. A critical weakness in training is the failure to evaluate each task every time it is executed. The ARTEP concept is based on simultaneous training and evaluation. Every training exercise provides the potential for evaluation feedback. Every evaluation is a training session. For this program to work, trainers and leaders must continually evaluate training as it is executed.

c. Leaders should emphasize direct, on-the-spot evaluations. Correcting poor performance during individual or small group training is easy to do. In higher-level exercises, it is usually feasible to do this with outside evaluators. Plan AARs at frequent, logical intervals during exercises (usually after the completion of a major event). This is a proven technique that will allow you to correct performance shortcomings while they are still fresh in everyone's mind. Also, it gets everyone involved and prevents the reinforcement of bad habits.

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

1-11. Feedback. Recommendations for improvements of this ARTEP MTP are requested. Feedback will help 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 3 of the preface or use the questionnaire provided at the end of this MTP.

CHAPTER 2

Training Matrixes

2-1. General. The training matrix assists the commander in planning the training of his unit's personnel. The mission identification table listed below (Figure 2-1) provides mission identification for the unit.

Mission Title
Law and Order Operations
Police Intelligence Operations

Figure 2-1. Mission Identification Table

2-2. Mission to Collective Tasks Matrix. This matrix (Figure 2-2), identifies the mission and their supporting collective tasks. The tasks are listed under the appropriate Battlefield Operating Systems (BOSs) which are indicated by an "X" in the matrix. The BOSs 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 the proficiency of the unit, training is focused on operational weaknesses.

Collective Tasks	LAW & ORDER OPERATIONS	POLICE INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS
Develop Intelligence		
19-1-5101 Coordinate Criminal Intelligence Operations	X	X
Deploy/Conduct Maneuver		
07-3-1123.19-0607 Conduct a Tactical Road March	X	X
19-1-6001 Perform Military Police (MP) Battalion-Level Logistical Functions	X	X
19-2-1001 Conduct Unit Deployment	X	X
55-2-C324.19-0155 Conduct a Convoy	X	X
Protect the Force		
03-3-C203.19-0703 Respond to a Chemical Attack	X	X
03-3-C206.19-1903 Prepare for a Nuclear Attack	X	X
03-3-C208.19-1003 Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area	X	X
03-3-C222.19-1103 Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack	X	X
03-3-C223.19-1203 Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack	X	X
05-2-0301.19-0105 Camouflage Vehicles and Equipment	X	X
09-2-C337.19-0109 React to Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	X	X

Collective Tasks		LAW & ORDER OPERATIONS	POLICE INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS
19-1-2013	Coordinate Logistics Security (LOGSEC) Operations (Criminal Investigation Division [CID])	X	X
19-1-6010	Manage Unit Maintenance Operations	X	X
19-2-2171	Provide Antiterrorism and Force-Protection Support	X	X
44-1-C220.19-0244	Use Passive Air-Defense Measures	X	X
71-3-C232.19-0271	Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC)	X	X
Perform CSS and Sustainment			
08-2-0003.19-0108	Treat Casualties	X	X
08-2-C316.19-0608	Transport Casualties	X	X
08-2-R303.19-0308	Conduct Battlefield Stress-Reduction and Stress-Prevention Procedures	X	X
08-2-R315.19-0408	Perform Field-Sanitation Functions	X	X
10-2-C320.19-0310	Provide Unit Supply Support	X	X
12-2-C202.19-0212	Process Personnel and Administrative Actions	X	X
19-1-1003	Prepare Battalion Headquarters (HQ) for Displacement	X	X
19-1-4107	Coordinate Criminal Investigations	X	X
19-1-4201	Coordinate Drug Suppression Program	X	X
19-1-5004	Coordinate a .0015 Fund Program	X	X
19-1-5301	Coordinate Host Nation (HN) Support for the Criminal Investigation Division (CID)	X	X
43-2-C322.19-0143	Perform Unit-Level Maintenance	X	X
Exercise Command and Control			
11-3-C214.19-0111	Establish and Operate a Single-Channel Voice Radio Net	X	X
12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength	X	X
19-1-2104	Coordinate Protective Service Activities	X	X
19-1-5005	Coordinate Technical Support Programs	X	X
19-1-6008	Provide Battalion-Level Communications Support	X	X

Collective Tasks	LAW & ORDER OPERATIONS	POLICE INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS
19-1-6009 Issue an Operations Order (OPORD)	X	X
71-3-C231.19-0171 Perform Risk-Management Procedures	X	X

Figure 2-2. Collective Task to Missions

CHAPTER 3

Mission Outlines / Training Plans

3-1. General. This chapter provides a mission outline and describes the use of the MTP for developing of battalion training plans. It is designed to assist commanders in preparing training plans for critical wartime missions. FMs 25-100 and 25-101 provide detailed information on training management. They should be used with the MTP to develop battalion training plans.

3-2. Long-Range Planning. Long-range planning allows commanders to provide timely input to the Army's various training resource systems and to provide a general direction for the training programs. The long-range plan consists of a calendar covering the planning period and the commander's formal guidance. To develop a long-range plan, the commander must first develop the unit's METL and conduct a training assessment. These two actions are the two principal inputs at the beginning of the planning process. FM 25-100 and other FM 25-series manuals provide guidance on developing a unit's METL.

a. Develop the unit's METL. An analysis of all specified and implied missions and other guidance is the first step in developing a METL. The next step is restating the unit's wartime mission. After analyzing the unit's missions and external directives, identify a list of tasks that must be accomplished if the unit is to accomplish its wartime mission successfully. Subordinate commanders and key noncommissioned officers (NCOs) participate in selecting the tasks. Develop a task list using the missions contained in Chapter 2 of this MTP, the missions assigned to the battalion by contingency plans, and missions directed by higher HQ guidance. The commander reviews the task list and selects tasks that are essential to the unit's wartime mission. Selected tasks are forwarded to the next higher HQ for approval. The tasks selected are the unit's METL. Refer to Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Example MP CID Battalion METL

- (1) DEVELOP INTELLIGENCE**
 - 1. Coordinate Criminal-Intelligence Operations.
- (2) DEPLOY/CONDUCT MANEUVER**
 - 1. Perform MP Battalion-Level Logistical Functions
- (3) PROTECT THE FORCE**
 - 1. Coordinate LOGSEC Operations (CID)
- (4) PERFORM COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT (CSS) AND SUSTAINMENT**
 - 1. Coordinate Criminal Investigations
 - 2. Coordinate Drug-Suppression Program
 - 3. Coordinate .0015 Fund Program
 - 4. Coordinate Host-Nation Support for CID
- (5) EXERCISE COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2)**
 - 1. Coordinate Technical-Support Programs.
 - 2. Coordinate Protective-Service Activities
 - 3. Provide Battalion-Level Communication Support

b. Establish the training objectives. After the METL is identified, the commander establishes the training objectives. The training objectives are the conditions and standards that describe the situation or the environment and the ultimate outcome criteria the unit must meet to perform the tasks successfully. Training objectives and standards for the METL can be obtained from this MTP, the STP, higher HQ command guidance, and local SOPs.

c. Conduct the training assessment. The training assessment is the commander's continuous comparison of the unit's current proficiency with the proficiency required to fight and win on the battlefield. The commander, his staff, and subordinate commanders assess the organization's current proficiency on mission-essential tasks against the required standard. The commander then indicates the current

proficiency by rating each task as “T” (trained), “P” (needs practice), “U” (untrained), or “?” (unknown). The outcome of the training assessment identifies the unit’s training requirements (Refer to Table 3-2).

Table 3-2. Sample Commander’s Training Assessment

	Training Strategy						
	Develop Intelligence	Deploy/ Conduct Maneuver	Employ Firepower	Protect the Force	Perform CSS and Sustainment	Exercise Command and Control	Overall
Mission Essential Task							
Coordinate Technical-Support Operations	P	T	P	P	U	U	T
Coordinate Criminal Investigations	U	P	T	T	P	T	T
Coordinate Protective-Services Activities	P	U	U	P	T	P	P
Coordinate Host-Nation Support	T	P	T	U	U	T	U

d. Develop the training strategy and the commander’s guidance. The training strategy is developed from the outcome of the training assessment. With the training strategy, the commander and his staff establish training priorities by determining the minimum frequency each mission-essential task will be trained during the upcoming planning period. It includes the commander’s guidance and his training vision. To develop unit goals, the commander must--

- (1) Review the higher commander’s goals.
- (2) Spell out in real-world terms what his unit will do to comply with the goals of higher commanders.
- (3) List in broad terms his own goals for the unit. Table 3-3 provides a sample of battalion goals.

Table 3-3. Sample Battalion Goals

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attain and sustain proficiency in all MTP missions. • Maintain a 90 percent operational readiness (OR) rate. • Attain and sustain 100 percent weapons qualifications. |
|---|

e. Establish training priorities. Priorities are established for training METL tasks by basing priorities on the training status, the task criticality, and the relative training emphasis the task should receive. Table 3-4 provides a sample training-priority list.

Table 3-4. Sample Battalion Training-Priority List

Task	Source	Training Priority
Coordinate Criminal-Intelligence Operations	MTP	4
Coordinate Protective-Services Activities	MTP	3
Coordinate a Drug-Suppression Program	MTP	2
Coordinate .0015 Fund Program	MTP	1

f. Prepare a long-range planning calendar. The long-range planning calendar is the coordinating tool for long-range planning. It is structured by long-range training events to identify time periods available for training mission-essential tasks. The long-range planning calendar projects the unit's training events and activities for the upcoming 12 to 18 months. To prepare a long-range calendar, follow the steps outlined below.

(1) Select training events and activities to train the missions. At battalion-level, the commander must project events that will enable him to achieve his goals.

(2) Assign time for subordinate units to train. Subordinate leaders must be allowed to develop their training programs in support of the battalion training program.

(3) Examine various training alternatives to make optimum use of the support available to train the unit. Available training resources must be compared against higher HQ-directed training, battalion-directed training events, and subordinate-level projected training events. Resource tools available to the battalion commander are the battalion-level training model (BLTM), the operational tempo (OPTEMPO), and the STRAC.

(4) Obtain approval of long-range plans from military police (CID) group.

(5) Issue guidance. Training guidance is issued to the staff and subordinate units with the long-range training calendar. This training guidance supplements the long-range training calendar and generally includes--

- (a) Training policies.
- (b) Types of mandatory training.
- (c) Training resource guidance.
- (d) Quotas for centralized training (schools).
- (e) Training goals.

3-3. Short-Range Planning. A short-range plan is prepared to address the immediate future (three months). Short-range planning develops specific training objectives based on the goals and guidance prepared during long-range planning. The short-range plan adds more detail and may modify the long-range plan based on current assessments. Prepare the short-range plan as described below.

a. Review the training program, current unit proficiency, resources, and training environment.

(1) Review the training program described in the long-range planning process. This review determines if assessments made during long-range planning are still valid.

(2) Review previous short-range planning calendars for training accomplished, training preempted, and lessons learned.

(3) Review current unit proficiency to update priorities.

(4) Review resources to determine if it is still possible to execute the program described on the long-range planning calendar.

(5) Review the training environment again in this phase of planning because it takes on added importance as training events and activities approach. Factors that affect the training environment and collectively impact the training programs are--

- (a) Personnel assigned.
- (b) Personnel turbulence.
- (c) Morale.
- (d) Education programs.
- (e) Mandatory training.
- (f) Visits, inspections, and tests.
- (g) Supplies and equipment.
- (h) Nonmission-related activities.
- (i) Other programs.

b. Develop a detailed plan of action for short-range training plans. Prepare the detailed plan of action as described below.

(1) Examine events that are scheduled on the long-range training plan to determine if they are still valid.

(2) Transfer valid events to a short-range training planning calendar.

(3) Determine desired outcomes for scheduled events.

(4) Analyze the missions to determine the related individual, leader, and collective tasks.

(5) Determine if there are any weaknesses. Select tasks to correct these weaknesses and to sustain selected individual, leader, and unit strengths (as necessary).

(6) Select the specific training objectives for the missions and tasks to be trained. The T&EOs in Chapter 5 provide the commander with the training objectives.

(7) Prepare a short-range planning calendar or three monthly schedules. The short-range planning calendar provides a detailed plan of action for the specified period.

(8) Review short-range plans with the petroleum group.

(9) Issue guidance. This guidance specifically addresses how training will be accomplished.

3-4. Near-Term Planning. The final phase of planning is the execution of training. Use the short-range plan to prepare weekly training schedules.

a. Review the unit's training program, proficiency, resources, and training environment. As in long- and short-range planning, this review determines if previous assessments are still valid.

b. Finalize plans based on the review of the training program. Determine the best sequence for training tasks, and complete the final coordination of the training events and activities.

c. Prepare trainers, observers/controllers (Os/Cs), OPFOR, and support personnel to know what is being trained, why it is being trained, and what their role in the training will be.

3-5. Training the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (HHD). Planning training for the HHD provides the commander with unique challenges. The most severe challenges are those that deal with time and the availability of personnel. The staff and HQ detachments are involved in day-to-day operations and the support of subordinate unit training. It is difficult to find the time to adequately address the training needs of these elements. These elements must be capable of fulfilling their roles in order for the battalion to perform its designated missions. The strategy selected by the commander for training these elements must include an effective method of training individuals, staffs, leaders, and units.

a. Training the battalion (staff training).

(1) Training the staff presents the greatest challenge within a constrained training environment. This MTP identifies the staff's training objectives. The staff has numerous tasks to master to be effective. Examples of tasks that any staff must be able to perform include--

- (a) Analyzing the terrain.
- (b) Functioning as an effective team.
- (c) Exchanging information.
- (d) Preparing estimates.
- (e) Giving appraisals.
- (f) Making recommendations and decisions.
- (g) Preparing plans.
- (h) Issuing orders.
- (i) Coordinating and controlling unit operations.
- (j) Supervising subordinate units.

(2) The strategy used to train the staff will vary based on the considerations used to plan training (such as the level of proficiency and the training support available). FM 25-101 contains detailed information for conducting the exercises. Some methods of staff training include the following exercises:

(a) Tactical exercise without troops (TEWT). TEWTs are low-cost, low-overhead exercises conducted in the field on actual terrain suitable for training units for specific missions. TEWTs are used by commanders to train subordinate leaders and staffs to analyze terrain and to conduct unit missions.

(b) Map exercise (MAPEX). MAPEXs are low-cost, low-overhead training exercises that allow commanders to train their staffs to perform essential integrating and control functions to support their decisions under wartime conditions. MAPEXs may be used to train the staff to exchange information, prepare estimates, give appraisals, make recommendations and decisions, prepare plans, and issue orders.

(c) Command-post exercise (CPX). CPXs are medium-cost, medium-overhead training exercises that may be conducted in a garrison or field location. CPXs normally use a battle simulation to drive the staff actions.

(d) Field-training exercise (FTX). FTXs are high-cost, high-overhead exercises conducted in the field under simulated combat conditions. Unit-conducted FTXs drill the staff in coordination, control, and supervision of unit operations. Normally the staff completes the planning tasks before the exercise begins. Military police brigade-conducted FTXs provide the best opportunity for the staff to combine all of its skills and perform as they would in wartime, responding to both higher and lower levels.

(3) At battalion level, a method to optimize staff and unit training is to integrate TEWTs, MAPEXs, and CPXs to prepare the orders and plans for upcoming battalion FTXs. This exercises the entire spectrum of the staff effectively and makes optimum use of unit field training time. Each unit is different and only the commander can determine the best method of training his staff.

b. Training the battalion. Training the battalion is a complex task requiring both unit and staff training programs. Normal day-to-day operations place a unique burden on the battalion commander to accomplish training. Elements cross staff lines and responsibilities. The battalion executive officer (XO) coordinates with the battalion commander to ensure that the soldiers are mastering the individual tasks.

3-6. Developing Training Exercises. Chapter 4 provides a sample exercise for the battalion to use or modify to meet specific training needs. Since only a sample CPX is contained in the MTP, it is necessary for the battalion to develop exercises for its own use. This section provides general procedures for the battalion staff to use for a CPX. Exercise plans are normally prepared during preparation of the short-range plan. Prepare the exercises as described below.

a. Mission and task selection for training. This was accomplished during the development of the long-range plan and refined during the development of the short-range plan.

b. Site selection. Confirm selection of a training area.

c. Scenario development. After the missions and tasks are selected, prepare a detailed scenario for the exercise.

(1) List the missions, tasks, and events in the preferred sequence of occurrence.

(2) Identify events necessary for the control of the exercises. These events would normally include issuance of orders, AARs, and any other administrative or logistical action necessary to conduct the exercise.

(3) Prepare the exercise overlays that show the sequence of actions and terrain to be used for each event.

(4) Determine the estimated time for each event using the overlay and scenario. The total time is determined to ensure that the scenario can be completed in the time allocated for the exercise.

d. OPFOR selection. OPFOR are normally suggested for a CPX and minimal personnel are required for OPFOR because most CPXs are presently conducted in the simulations arena. OPFOR may be selected from personnel or units not essential for attaining the exercise objectives. Ideally the higher HQ should provide the OPFOR.

e. Control plan preparation. Develop control plans to coordinate the actions of the training units and OPFOR. The scenario is used and a detailed control plan is prepared. The control plan consists of--

(1) Detailed schedules of OPFOR actions.

(2) Detailed instructions for the OPFOR.

(3) Detailed schedules of activities for the units.

(4) OPORDs and fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) for friendly units. Normally, friendly-unit actions are controlled through the issuance of OPORDs and FRAGOs.

f. Evaluation plan preparation. All training is evaluated, either internally or externally. The evaluation plan identifies the tasks to be evaluated, the evaluator, and the time. The evaluation will consist of--

(1) Specific instructions for each observer/controller (O/C).

(2) A sequential list of T&EOs to be evaluated by each O/C.

(3) Detailed time schedules for the evaluation and AARs.

3-7. Mission Outline. The mission outline is designed to provide a graphic portrayal of the relationship of the critical wartime mission to the CPX. This outline should assist the commander and his staff in preparing training plans. Table 3-5 is a sample mission outline for the battalion.

Table 3-5. Sample Mission Outline

MISSION OUTLINE FOR MILITARY POLICE BATTALION (CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION)	
CPX <u>PROVIDE COMMAND, CONTROL, AND STAFF SUPERVISION TO SUBORDINATE CID ELEMENTS WITHIN THE CORPS/TAACOM</u>	
Task Number	Task Title
19-1-4107	Coordinate Criminal Investigations
19-1-2013	Coordinate Logistics Security (LOGSEC) Operations (CID)
19-1-5101	Coordinate Criminal Intelligence Operations
19-1-5301	Coordinate Host-Nation Support for CID
19-1-4201	Coordinate a Drug-Suppression Program
19-1-5004	Coordinate .0015 Fund Program
19-1-2104	Coordinate Protective Services Activities

CHAPTER 4

Training Exercise

4-1. General. Training exercises are used to train and practice the performance of collective tasks. This MTP contains a sample CPX for the MP battalion (CID). It is designed to assist in developing, sustaining, and evaluating the unit's mission proficiency.

4-2. Command-Post Exercise.

a. A CPX is a medium-cost, medium-overhead training exercise that may be conducted in garrison or in the field. It is the most common exercise used to train the unit staff. A CPX is normally based on the unit's wartime mission plan, using maps of the actual terrain on which they are expected to fight. In garrison, a CPX is an expanded MAPEX using tactical communication systems and personnel in a command post (CP) environment. Normal battlefield distances between the CPs are usually reduced, and CPs do not need to exercise all tactical communications.

b. The most effective CPXs are conducted in the field. In field operations, time and distance should realistically reflect Army doctrine. Operations should be continuous and use all organic supporting communication equipment. Commanders practice combined-arms integration and tactical emplacement and displacement of CPs. Each HQ should practice survivability operations such as dispersion, camouflage, and security.

c. Commanders use CPXs to train subordinate leaders and staffs at all echelons to—

- (1) Function as effective teams.
- (2) Exchange information.
- (3) Prepare estimates.
- (4) Give appraisals.
- (5) Prepare plans.
- (6) Issue orders.
- (7) Reconnoiter, select, and tactically occupy CP locations.
- (8) Establish and employ communications.

d. CPXs also provide commanders with valuable training experiences in planning and executing combat-support and combat-service-support activities. Controllers normally represent troops other than HQ and communication personnel. A CPX may be driven by either the master schedules of events or battle simulations.

MILITARY POLICE BATTALION (CID)

CPX

19-1-E0001

PROVIDE COMMAND, CONTROL, AND STAFF SUPERVISION TO SUBORDINATE CID ELEMENTS WITHIN THE CORPS/THEATER ARMY AREA COMMAND (TAACOM)

1. Objective. This exercise is designed to train and evaluate the battalion's performance and proficiency on the collective tasks that emphasize command and control (C2) of assigned or attached units. It is one example of several possible scenarios that could be used to train staff actions for different missions.

2. Interface. This CPX is supported by the FTX in the CID detachment MTP, ARTEP 19-880-MTP.

3. Training.

a. Leader Training. The commander makes sure that the officers participating in this CPX are proficient on the leader tasks found in the OES common core task list. All commanders, staff officers, and staff sections should be familiar with their individual job requirements. The CPX will train them to coordinate with each other, develop plans and reports, and perform their duties without involving subordinate units. Prior to the conduct of this CPX, the brigade staff must undergo training to achieve proficiency in the required tasks. Some methods for leader training are--

(1) Conducting classes on field SOPs and interfacing this CPX with higher and adjacent unit missions.

(2) Conducting a MAPEX to train on terrain analysis and route selection.

(3) Conducting a reconnaissance of the training area.

(4) Conducting TEWTs on specific mission or tasks.

b. Training tips.

(1) The commander must designate the training objectives for the exercise. These may include but are not limited to preparation of OPORDs, FRAGOs, reports, or administrative/logistical procedures. All participating staff sections should have established training objectives that can be observed by evaluators. Staff sections that have no established objectives should not be included in the exercise.

(2) When conducting the CPX for the first time, take time to brief the participants on all phases of the scenario. Repeat the CPX as often as necessary. As a minimum, the CPX should be conducted once annually.

(3) Establish the communications nets required to operate the battalion tactical operations center (TOC). This gives soldiers actual practice in using the communications equipment and the inherent problems of setup times, maintenance, and operating procedures. Also plan and conduct outages to exercise the use of alternate communications methods and procedures.

(4) Ideally, the OPFOR replicate enemy forces in size and strength to realistically portray threat activities. OPFOR units should look and fight like a potential enemy. This assists soldiers in understanding threat tactics, doctrine, and weapon systems. Train the OPFOR on the appropriate doctrine before conducting the exercise. At least one evaluator of higher rank and experience should be assigned to control OPFOR activities. The evaluator evaluates OPFOR actions, ensures realism, stresses safety, and assesses loss and damage. If the OPFOR are grouped for several simultaneous actions, additional OPFOR evaluators or controllers are necessary.

c. Training Enhancers.

(1) Use qualified experienced soldiers as evaluators. Their knowledge of procedures can be readily shared in a CPX environment.

(2) OPFOR soldiers should participate in all AARs. This will assist the commander and chief evaluator in providing a complete description of the events and results.

(3) Eliminate wasteful requirements that do not contribute to the mission.

(4) Conduct the CPX with a task-force element if possible.

(5) This CPX may be trained using various options. It may be conducted with or without ammunition. The use of ammunition is encouraged to add more realism. It may be conducted with or without MILES. The use of MILES provides better feedback, and it should be used, if available. The exercise may be conducted day or night, under all weather conditions, and with or without NBC simulations.

(6) Coordinate for simulation support for systems such as JANUS, SPECTRUM, or brigade/battalion battle simulation (BBS). Based on what type is used, the requirement for support personnel will vary. Normally, staffs will be deployed to field locations to simulate tactical distances and communications nets. This procedure also accomplishes multiechelon training and optimizes the use of limited training resources, such as personnel, time, and money. Adjacent, higher, and rear unit HQ should also be portrayed to allow coordination between commands. Remember that the actual training occurs in the brigade HQ rather than at the simulation center.

4. General Situation. The battalion will select and occupy a CP and C2 its assigned or attached units. Table 4-1 provides a sample event scenario of an exercise. It shows the estimated time needed for each part of the CPX. The commander should adjust these times based on the training objectives, AAR results, and the capabilities of the staff.

5. Special Situation.

a. The commander has just issued the following FRAGO: "Battalion moves from garrison area NLT 0600 to vicinity (coordinates) and establishes a battalion CP."

b. The battalion is alerted; a quartering party is dispatched and conducts a tactical road march to the site.

c. The battalion now begins the planning process for conducting CID operations. The exercise begins with the receipt of the OPORD and ends when all scenario events associated with planning CID operations have been executed. See Appendix B for the sample OPORD.

Table 4-1. Sample Scenario for CPX 19-1-E0001

SEQUENCE	EVENT	ESTIMATED TIME
1	Issue Orders and Move	2 hours
2	Occupy CP Location	2 hours
3	Receive Mission	1 hour
4	Conduct Mission Analysis	2 hours
5	Develop Staff Estimates	2 hours
6	Brief Commander on Courses of Action (COAs)	2 hours
7	Prepare Plans and Orders	3 hours
8	Direct MP Battalion (CID) Operations *	15 hours
9	Perform Organizational Support Activities *	15 hours
10	Conduct AAR	2 hours
TOTAL TIME: 61 hours		
* These events may be conducted concurrently.		
NOTES:		
1. Events will be trained to standards, not time limitations. The time required to train an event will vary based on METT-TC factors and the training proficiency of the unit.		
2. Additional time will be required if great portions of the exercise are conducted at night or during other limited visibility.		

6. Support Requirements.

a. Minimum Trainers and Evaluators. The CPX will be conducted under the control of the commander who will be the primary trainer and evaluator. Evaluators at each staff section should be assigned to assist the commander in evaluating the CPX.

b. Vehicles and Communications Equipment. All vehicles and radios that are organic to the battalion will be used. Each trainer and O/C needs a vehicle and a radio. Radios are also required for OPFOR vehicles during mounted operations.

c. OPFOR. OPFOR support personnel may be tasked by the participating unit or other units, or may be part of the simulation support staff. Use of OPFOR requires at least one additional O/C.

d. Training Area. An area with sufficient space to set up the CP and HQ elements in a field environment will suffice.

e. Additional Equipment. Support requirements may be estimated by totaling the requirements of the subordinate elements.

7. T&EO List. Table 4-2 lists the T&EOs found in Chapter 5 that may be used to train and evaluate this CPX.

Table 4-2, T&EOs Used in Evaluating CPX 19-1-E0001

Task	Number
Coordinate Criminal Intelligence Operations	19-1-5101
Coordinate Logistics Security (LOGSEC) Operations	19-1-2013
Coordinate Criminal Investigations	19-1-4107
Coordinate a Drug-Suppression Program	19-1-4201
Coordinate .0015 Fund Program	19-1-5004
Coordinate Host-Nation (HN) Support for Criminal Investigation Division (CID)	19-1-5301
Coordinate Protective Service Activities	19-1-2104

CHAPTER 5

Training and Evaluation Outlines

5-1. General. This chapter contains the T&EOs for the unit. T&EOs are the foundation of the MTP and the collective training of the unit. T&EOs are training objectives (task, conditions, and standards) for the collective tasks that support critical wartime operations. The unit must master designated collective tasks to perform its critical wartime operations. T&EOs may be trained separately, in training exercisers, or in live-fire exercises. For collective live-fire standards, the trainer needs to refer to the applicable gunnery manual for the appropriate course of fire. Those standards and courses of fire need to be integrated into the training exercise.

5-2. Structure. The T&EOs in this chapter are listed in Figure 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 performs the task.
- b. Task. This describes the action to be performed by the unit and provides the task number.
- c. References. They are in parenthesis following the task number. The reference that 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. This is used to identify the number of times the task is performed and evaluated during training. The "M" identifies when the task is performed in mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4.
- 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. Therefore, use all available evaluation data and subunit 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 the task to standard without some difficulty or has failed to perform some task steps to standard.
 - (3) U - Untrained. The unit cannot demonstrate an ability to achieve wartime proficiency.
- f. Task conditions. The conditions describe the situation or environment in which the unit is to perform the collective task.
- g. Task standards.
 - (1) The task standards state the performance criteria that a unit must achieve to successfully execute the task. This overall standard should be the focus of training and 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. This will establish a common baseline for unit performance.

h. Task steps and performance measures. This is a listing of actions that are 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 task and their references. An asterisk (*) to the left of the step number indicates the leader tasks within each T&EO. 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 is provided for annotating 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 units demonstrated performance as a "GO" or "NO-GO." It also provides the leader with a historical record for five training iterations.

k. Supporting Individual Tasks. This is a list of all supporting individual tasks that are required to correctly perform the task. The reference number, task number, and task title for each individual task are listed.

l. OPFOR tasks. 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 their 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 or a group of tasks such as an STX or FTX. Refer to Figure 5-1.

Develop Intelligence

Coordinate Criminal Intelligence Operations (19-1-5101) 5-4

Deploy/Conduct Maneuver

Conduct a Tactical Road March (07-3-1123.19-0607) 5-6
 Perform Military Police (MP) Battalion-Level Logistical Functions (19-1-6001) 5-10
 Conduct Unit Deployment (19-2-1001)..... 5-12
 Conduct a Convoy (55-2-C324.19-0155)..... 5-14

Protect the Force

Respond to a Chemical Attack (03-3-C203.19-0703)..... 5-18
 Prepare for a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C206.19-1903)..... 5-20
 Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area (03-3-C208.19-1003) 5-22
 Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C222.19-1103) 5-24
 Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C223.19-1203)..... 5-26
 Camouflage Vehicles and Equipment (05-2-0301.19-0105) 5-28
 React to Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) (09-2-C337.19-0109) 5-30
 Coordinate Logistics Security (LOGSEC) Operations (Criminal Investigation Division [CID])
 (19-1-2013) 5-32
 Manage Unit Maintenance Operations (19-1-6010) 5-34

Provide Antiterrorism and Force-Protection Support (19-2-2171).....	5-36
Use Passive Air-Defense Measures (44-1-C220.19-0244).....	5-38
Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC) (71-3-C232.19-0271).....	5-40
Perform CSS and Sustainment	
Treat Casualties (08-2-0003.19-0108).....	5-43
Transport Casualties (08-2-C316.19-0608).....	5-46
Conduct Battlefield Stress-Reduction and Stress-Prevention Procedures (08-2-R303.19-0308).....	5-49
Perform Field-Sanitation Functions (08-2-R315.19-0408).....	5-52
Provide Unit Supply Support (10-2-C320.19-0310).....	5-55
Process Personnel and Administrative Actions (12-2-C202.19-0212).....	5-57
Prepare Battalion Headquarters (HQ) for Displacement (19-1-1003).....	5-59
Coordinate Criminal Investigations (19-1-4107).....	5-62
Coordinate Drug Suppression Program (19-1-4201).....	5-64
Coordinate a .0015 Fund Program (19-1-5004).....	5-66
Coordinate Host Nation (HN) Support for the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) (19-1-5301).....	5-68
Perform Unit-Level Maintenance (43-2-C322.19-0143).....	5-71
Exercise Command and Control	
Establish and Operate a Single-Channel Voice Radio Net (11-3-C214.19-0111).....	5-75
Maintain Unit Strength (12-2-C201.19-0112).....	5-77
Coordinate Protective Service Activities (19-1-2104).....	5-79
Coordinate Technical Support Programs (19-1-5005).....	5-80
Provide Battalion-Level Communications Support (19-1-6008).....	5-82
Issue an Operations Order (OPORD) (19-1-6009).....	5-85
Perform Risk-Management Procedures (71-3-C231.19-0171).....	5-87

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

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S2/3 Section

TASK: Coordinate Criminal Intelligence Operations (19-1-5101)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The military police (MP) battalion (Criminal Investigation Division [CID]) has deployed to support the theater of operations (TO), and crimes are occurring. The commander has directed the Intelligence Office (US Army) (S2) section to plan and coordinate criminal-intelligence operations within the battalion area. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Criminal intelligence is gathered and processed through proper channels, and activities are coordinated with proper authorities.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The S2 section conducts criminal intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prepared the criminal-intelligence annex to the operation plan (OPLAN), if required. b. Identified the latest criminal intelligence collected before the outbreak of hostilities. c. Identified United States (US) criminal-intelligence resources within the theater area. 2. The S2 section coordinates criminal-intelligence operations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Directed the essential criminal-intelligence collection efforts of subordinate elements. b. Coordinated group forecasts for .0015 funds. c. Analyzed criminal-intelligence reports. d. Disseminated criminal-intelligence reports laterally to higher headquarters (HQ) and to subordinate elements. e. Produced criminal-intelligence bulletins and alert notices. 3. The S2 section monitors a source program. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified available sources by "specialty" to meet future needs and requests. b. Identified fear-of-life actions. 4. The S2 section coordinates with the battalion Adjutant (US Army) or Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) section. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinated fear-of-life actions. b. Determined the training and experience levels of the investigators to identify the particular skills available to the collection effort. 5. The S2 section coordinates with the battalion S3 section. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified patterns or trends relevant to proactive law-and-order operations. b. Provided terrorist-related criminal intelligence and other criminal activity or threats relevant to logistics security (LOGSEC) and protective service activities. c. Maintained a criminal-intelligence index, automated or manual, providing field elements with criminal intelligence relevant to ongoing investigations. d. Made recommendations to the drug-suppression survey program. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
e. Coordinated technical-listening equipment and special-operations equipment. f. Supported specific target-analysis efforts. 6. The S2 section coordinates with the group Supply Officer (S4) section. a. Coordinated the requisition and maintenance of technical-surveillance equipment (TSE). b. Coordinated the requisition and maintenance of specialized investigative equipment. 7. The S2 section coordinates with the US, host nation, allied agencies, and nongovernment organizations. 8. The S2 section continues to monitor and support criminal-intelligence 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 19-95B24-SM-TG	071-332-5000	Prepare an Operation Overlay
	071-332-5001	Prepare, Assemble, and Distribute an Operation Plan/Operation Order/Annex
	071-332-5021	Prepare/Update Enemy/Friendly Situation Map
	071-332-5022	Prepare a Battalion Situation Report (SITREP)
STP 19-95D24-SM-TG	191-390-0142	Determine Requirements for and use Technical Listening Equipment (TLE)
	191-390-0190	Collect and Report Criminal and Terrorist Intelligence
STP 21-24-SMCT	071-332-5000	Prepare an Operation Overlay
	071-332-5022	Prepare a Battalion Situation Report (SITREP)

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

- ELEMENTS:** Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Conduct a Tactical Road March (07-3-1123.19-0607)
 (FM 7-8) (FM 7-90) (FM 7-91)
 (FM 7-92)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is ordered to conduct a tactical road march. The unit is operating separately or as a part of the company. The enemy has the ability to attack and employ indirect fire and close air support (CAS). The unit has been provided guidance on rules of engagement (ROE) and from mission instructions such as the peace mandate terms of reference, the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), and the rules of interaction (ROI). Civilians, government organizations, nongovernment organizations, private voluntary organizations, and the international press may be present on the battlefield. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit crosses the start point (SP) and the release point (RP) at the time specified in the order. The unit follows the prescribed route, rate of march, and interval without deviation unless required by enemy action or orders from higher headquarters (HQ). The main body is not surprised by the enemy. The unit complies with the ROE, mission instructions, and higher HQ and other special orders.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The senior leader receives the order and develops a plan for the road march according to the training and evaluation outline (T&EO) and conducts troop leading procedures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performed the task and conducted command and control of operations digitally. b. Organized the unit for the march. c. Determined the route, if not provided. d. Set the order of the march. e. Determined the soldier's load, based on the mission. f. Established control measures. g. Planned for actions on enemy contact, to include indirect fires along the route. h. Planned for the evacuation of any casualties. * 2. The leader prepares the platoon for the mission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inspected the unit's personnel for the soldier's load, equipment, and readiness to move before the movement began. b. Ensured that all personnel were briefed on the plan and the route. * 3. The leader directs the quartering party to the SP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reconnoitered the route and the next location. b. Provided guides along the route, as necessary. 4. The unit maintains local security throughout the movement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained all-around observation at all times, to include air guards. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
b. Oriented the weapons, as directed, to establish the unit's local security. c. Used the proper dispersion and camouflage. d. Reported and engaged any enemy who was observed, as ordered. * 5. The unit leader conducts halts at regular intervals according to the unit's standing operating procedure (SOP), as the tactical situation permits, to rest the personnel. a. Positioned the elements to ensure local security. b. Adjusted and redistributed the equipment and performed foot hygiene. c. Ensured that the leaders checked the condition of all personnel for any foot problems. d. Performed equipment cross loading, as necessary. * 6. The leader controls the unit. a. Reacted to enemy contact according to the React to Contact drill or the unit's SOP. b. Reported the unit's position to higher HQ, as required, as a six-digit coordinate or used higher-specified control graphics. 7. The unit arrives at the checkpoints (CPs) or RPs at the time specified. a. Met the quartering party guides. b. Passed through the RP without halting. 8. The unit complies with the ROE, mission instructions, and higher HQ and other special orders.		

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	071-315-0003 071-326-0501 071-331-0808 071-510-0001 113-573-4006	Operate a Night Vision Sight AN/PVS-4 Move as a Member of a Fire Team Identify Threat Weapons and Equipment Determine Azimuth Using a Protractor Use the KTC 1400(*) Numerical Cipher/Authentication System
STP 19-95B24-SM-TG	061-283-1004 071-326-5605 071-326-5611 071-326-5832 071-420-0005 113-573-4003	Locate a Target by Shift From a Known Point Control Movement of a Fire Team Conduct the Maneuver of a Squad Conduct a Disengagement by a Platoon While Under Enemy Pressure Conduct the Maneuver of a Platoon Encode and Decode Messages Using KTC 600(*) Tactical Operations Code
STP 21-1-SMCT	071-311-2007	Engage Targets With an M16A1 Or M16A2 Rifle

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	071-311-2027	Load an M16A1 or M16A2 Rifle
	071-311-2028	Unload an M16A1 or M16A2 Rifle
	071-311-2029	Correct Malfunctions of an M16A1 or M16a2 Rifle
	071-312-3027	Load an M60 Machine Gun
	071-312-3028	Unload an M60 Machine Gun
	071-312-3029	Correct Malfunctions of an M60 Machine Gun
	071-312-3031	Engage Targets With an M60 Machine Gun
	071-325-4401	Perform Safety Checks on Hand Grenades
	071-325-4407	Employ Hand Grenades
	071-326-0503	Move Over, Through, or Around Obstacles (Except Minefields)
	071-326-0510	React to Indirect Fire While Dismounted
	071-326-0511	REACT TO FLARES
	071-326-0513	Select Temporary Fighting Positions
	071-329-1000	Identify Topographic Symbols on a Military Map
	071-329-1001	Identify Terrain Features on a Map
	071-329-1002	Determine the Grid Coordinates of a Point On a Military Map
	071-329-1003	Determine a Magnetic Azimuth Using a Lensatic Compass
	071-329-1005	Determine a Location on the Ground by Terrain Association
	071-329-1008	Measure Distance on a Map
	071-329-1012	Orient a Map to the Ground by Map Terrain Association
	071-331-0801	Challenge Persons Entering Your Area
	071-331-0804	Perform Surveillance Without the Aid of Electronic Devices
	071-331-0815	Practice Noise, Light, and Litter Discipline
STP 21-24-SMCT	061-283-1002	Locate a Target by Grid Coordinates
	061-283-6003	Adjust Indirect Fire
	071-326-0515	Select a Movement Route Using a Map
	071-326-5630	Conduct Movement Techniques by a Platoon
	071-326-5775	Coordinate With an Adjacent Platoon
	071-329-1004	Determine the Elevation of a Point on the Ground Using a Map
	071-329-1006	Navigate From One Point on the Ground to Another Point While Dismounted
	071-329-1009	Convert Azimuths
	071-329-1011	Orient a Map Using a Lensatic Compass
	071-329-1014	Locate an Unknown Point on a Map and on the Ground by Intersection
	071-329-1015	Locate an Unknown Point on a Map and on the Ground by Resection
	071-329-1019	Use a Map Overlay
	071-331-0820	Analyze Terrain
	071-510-0001	Determine Azimuth Using a Protractor
	081-831-0101	Request Medical Evacuation
	113-573-8006	Use an Automated Signal Operation Instruction (SOI)
STP 7-11B24-SM-TG	071-054-0001	Prepare an M136 Launcher for Firing

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 7-11BCHM1-SM	071-054-0002	Restore an M136 Launcher to Carrying Configuration
	071-054-0003	Perform Misfire Procedures on an M136 Launcher
	071-054-0004	Engage Targets with an M136 Launcher
	071-315-0030	Operate Night Vision Goggles AN/PVS-5
	071-315-0091	Operate a Thermal Viewer AN/PAS-7
	071-054-0001	Prepare an M136 Launcher for Firing
	071-054-0002	Restore an M136 Launcher to Carrying Configuration
	071-054-0003	Perform Misfire Procedures on an M136 Launcher
	071-054-0004	Engage Targets with an M136 Launcher
	071-315-0030	Operate Night Vision Goggles AN/PVS-5
STP 7-11BCHM1-SM-TG	071-315-0091	Operate a Thermal Viewer AN/PAS-7
	071-054-0001	Prepare an M136 Launcher for Firing
	071-054-0002	Restore an M136 Launcher to Carrying Configuration
	071-054-0003	Perform Misfire Procedures on an M136 Launcher
	071-054-0004	Engage Targets with an M136 Launcher
STP 7-11BCHM24-SM-TG	071-315-0030	Operate Night Vision Goggles AN/PVS-5
	071-315-0091	Operate a Thermal Viewer AN/PAS-7
	071-326-5502	Issue a Fragmentary Order
	071-326-5503	Issue a Warning Order
	071-326-5606	Select an Overwatch Position
	071-410-0010	Conduct a Leader's Reconnaissance
	071-410-0020	Plan for Use of Supporting Fires
071-710-0004	Control Use of Night Vision Devices	

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section

TASK: Perform Military Police (MP) Battalion-Level Logistical Functions (19-1-6001)
 (FM 10-27-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: An MP battalion is deployed in support of a corps. Supplies are on hand and are being received by the battalion. The battalion headquarters (HQ) is receiving captured enemy equipment and supplies. Battalion elements are receiving enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) and United States (US) military prisoners. Elements of the battalion have been exposed to nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) contamination. The battalion commander has directed the Supply Officer (US Army) (S4) to perform staff logistical functions. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Supplies are stored securely and distributed to subordinate elements according to the priority of their needs. NBC casualties and equipment are decontaminated. Required transportation is obtained to support troop and supply movements.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The S4 maintains logistical support. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determined the logistical support that was needed and expected for battalion HQ and subordinate units. b. Coordinated with the battalion Intelligence Officer (US Army) (S2) to determine the expected support needed for EPW operations. c. Relayed unit status reports to brigade S4. d. Monitored supply requisitions for battalion HQ and subordinate units and verified requisitions against the table(s) of organization and equipment (TOE), the common table of allowances (CTA), and reported losses. e. Coordinated with the battalion Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) and S2 to determine operational priorities of elements requesting supplies. f. Determined which elements had the lower percentage of their required on-hand supply of each item requisitioned. g. Determined priorities of issue based on operational priorities and the level of supplies on hand in the element. h. Monitored the physical security of supplies, ammunition, and other equipment. i. Provided essential resupply to companies through the use of organic and/or external transport. 2. The S4 coordinates transportation requirements. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinated with the supporting transportation unit(s) and the brigade S4 for transportation beyond the capabilities of the battalion support section. b. Coordinated the ground and air transport of MP response forces in rear operations. c. Coordinated the transportation of EPW, to the corps EPW holding area using back-haul transportation, when available. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
d. Coordinated the transportation of US military prisoners to the corps temporary confinement facility using back-haul transportation, when available. 3. The medical noncommissioned officer (NCO) provides medical support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provided field-sanitation guidance and input to the commander. b. Supervised NBC casualty and equipment decontamination. c. Established the stock level for medical supplies and equipment. d. Supervised the requisition and issue of medical supplies and equipment. 		

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: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
8. The HQ element conducts unit movement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Shipped equipment. b. Deployed personnel. 		
9. The HQ element conducts reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assembled assigned and attached personnel and units. b. Coordinated the movement to the assigned AO. c. Conducted the movement to the AO. d. Integrated assigned and 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 19-95B1-SM	551-721-1358	Prepare Vehicle For Movement and/or Shipment
	551-721-1360	Drive Cargo Vehicle on Side Roads and Unimproved Roads
	551-721-1361	Drive Cargo Vehicle on Snow/Ice
STP 21-1-SMCT	551-721-1366	Drive Vehicle With Automatic Transmission
	551-721-1352	Perform Vehicle Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (Pmcs)
	551-721-1359	Drive Vehicle in a Convoy

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
ARTEP 19-313-30-MTP	12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength
ARTEP 19-472-MTP	12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength
ARTEP 19-476-MTP	12-2-C202.19-0212	Process Personnel and Administrative Actions
	12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength
ARTEP 19-546-MTP	12-2-C202.19-0212	Process Personnel and Administrative Actions
	12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength
ARTEP 19-647-30-MTP	12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength
ARTEP 19-667-30-MTP	12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength
ARTEP 19-710-MTP	12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength
	12-2-C202.19-0212	Process Personnel and Administrative Actions
ARTEP 19-886-MTP	12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength
	12-2-C202.19-0212	Process Personnel and Administrative Actions

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Conduct a Convoy (55-2-C324.19-0155)
 (FM 55-30) (FM 24-35) (FM 24-35-1)
 (FM 3-4) (FM 3-5)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: An operation order (OPORD) requires the element to move and conduct operations at an indicated location. Threat mounted forces have been operating in the area through which the route passes. The unit standing operating procedure (SOP), with movement readiness levels, and the current loading plans are available. The convoy may be performed during daylight or darkness, including blackout conditions. Radio and visual signals will be used for convoy control. The column may conduct halts. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit conducts the convoy and arrives at its new location by the time specified in the OPORD. The time required to conduct the convoy increases when conducting this task in mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The unit commander conducts a map reconnaissance using all available position (POS), navigation (NAV), and terrain-analysis capabilities to include space-based assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified the start point (SP). b. Identified the locations of friendly units. c. Identified potential ambush sites. d. Identified checkpoints (CPs). e. Identified the sites for scheduled halts. f. Identified the release point (RP). <p>2. The reconnaissance party conducts a route reconnaissance using all available POS, NAV, and available mapping capabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wore the designated MOPP gear. b. Activated the automatic chemical alarm. c. Monitored the radiation-monitoring devices. d. Verified the map information. e. Listed the capacities of the bridges and underpasses. f. Listed the locations of the culverts, ferries, fording areas, steep grades, and possible ambush sites. g. Prepared a map overlay. h. Computed the travel time. i. Prepared a strip map. <p>* 3. The convoy commander coordinates with higher headquarters (HQ) for--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Military police (MP) support. b. Medical support. c. Fire support. d. Engineer support. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>e. Maintenance contact-team support. f. Additional requirements.</p> <p>4. The unit prepares vehicles and equipment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Performed preventive-maintenance checks and services (PMCS). Corrected minor deficiencies. Reported major deficiencies. Hardened the vehicles using sandbags or other authorized materials. Covered the unit identification markings on vehicles and personnel. Covered or removed reflective surfaces. Placed antennas at their lowest height. Turned the radio volumes and squelches to their lowest setting consistent with operational requirements. <p>* 5. The convoy commander organizes the convoy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned cargo vehicle positions. Arranged the control vehicles without setting a pattern. Assigned recovery-vehicle positions. Assembled the hardened vehicles near the head of the convoy. Specified passenger locations. Assigned air guards. Organized the trail-party element. Provided the vehicle position listings to the trail-party leader. <p>* 6. The convoy commander briefs convoy personnel.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provided strip maps to each vehicle driver. Briefed the convoy chain of command. Specified the convoy route. Prescribed the rate of march and catch-up speed. Specified the convoy interval. Identified the scheduled halts. Briefed accident and breakdown procedures. Briefed immediate-action security measures. Briefed blackout-condition procedures. Identified the location of medical support. Identified the location of maintenance support. Briefed the communication procedures. Provided the location and identification of the destination. <p>7. The convoy crosses the SP.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Crossed at the specified time. Verified that the vehicles had crossed the SP. Forwarded the SP crossing report to the convoy commander when the entire unit had passed the SP. <p>* 8. The convoy commander provides the convoy information to higher HQ.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reported the SP crossing time. Reported the checkpoint clearance when crossed. Informed the higher HQ of data that conflicted with maps. Employed the correct signal operation instructions (SOI) codes in all transmissions. Reported the RP crossing time. <p>9. The convoy maintains march discipline.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maintained the designated march speed. Maintained the proper vehicle interval. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>c. Crossed the CPs as scheduled. d. Reacted correctly to the convoy commander's signals. e. Maintained security throughout the movement and during halts.</p> <p>10. The unit conducts a scheduled halt. a. Stopped the column at the prescribed time. b. Maintained the prescribed vehicular interval. c. Moved vehicles off the road. d. Established local security. e. Performed PMCS. f. Inspected vehicle loads. g. Departed at specified times.</p> <p>11. The unit conducts an unscheduled halt. a. Alerted the march column. b. Reported the stoppage to higher headquarters. c. Maintained the prescribed vehicular interval. d. Established local security. e. Reported the resumption of the march to higher HQ.</p> <p>12. The convoy moves under blackout conditions. a. Provided a visual-adjustment period. b. Prepared vehicles for blackout conditions. c. Maintained the prescribed vehicle distances. d. Wore night-vision goggles (specified personnel). e. Wore regular eye-protection goggles. f. Employed ground guides during poor visibility periods.</p> <p>13. The trail party recovers disabled vehicles. a. Inspected disabled vehicles. b. Repaired disabled vehicles, when possible. c. Towed vehicles. d. Reported the vehicles' status to the convoy commander.</p> <p>14. The convoy moves through urban areas. a. Identified the weight, height, and width restrictions. b. Employed close column formation. c. Obeyed traffic-control directions. d. Employed direction guides at critical intersections.</p> <p>15. The convoy crosses the RP. a. Crossed at the specified time. b. Verified that the vehicles had crossed the RP. c. Forwarded the crossing report to higher HQ.</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: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Respond to a Chemical Attack (03-3-C203.19-0703)
 (FM 3-3) (FM 3-4)

ITERATION: 1M 2M 3M 4M 5M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is tactically deployed in mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 2. Intelligence reports that opposing forces (OPFOR) have initiated chemical warfare. The automatic alarm sounds or detector paper changes color, causing the unit to react. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Soldiers give vocal or nonvocal commands to sound the alarm, immediately assume MOPP4, and use available shelter to prevent any further exposure to contamination. The unit reacts to the chemical alarm within 15 seconds.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. Unit leaders ensure that soldiers react to the sound of the chemical-agent alarm or recognize the indicators for a chemical or biological attack.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Put on protective masks with hoods within 15 seconds. b. Used vocal or nonvocal commands to sound the alarm. c. Assumed MOPP4 as soon as possible. d. Sought additional shelter, if available. e. Used the buddy-aid method to administer a nerve-agent antidote to other soldiers who had symptoms of nerve-agent poisoning. f. Administered nerve-agent antidotes to themselves, if applicable. g. Checked soldiers to ensure that protective measures were followed. <p>2. Soldiers take additional protective measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protected exposed equipment and supplies. b. Monitored the area by testing it with detector kits. c. Used prevention procedures, such as marking contaminated areas. <p>3. Soldiers conduct immediate decontamination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducted skin decontamination. b. Conducted a wipe down of personal equipment with M291 or M280 decontamination kits. c. Conducted a spray down of the operator's equipment. <p>* 4. Leaders initiate unmasking procedures and report to higher headquarters (HQ).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that medical care was provided to casualties. b. Reported casualties. c. Immediately submitted a nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) 1 report to higher HQ. d. Continued the mission or requested movement to an alternate location. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1M	2M	3M	4M	5M		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 19-95C14-SM-TG	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)

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Headquarters Detachment

- S1 Section
- S2/3 Section
- S4 Section
- S6 Section

TASK: Prepare for a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C206.19-1903)
 (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 that actions to minimize casualties and damage must be initiated. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

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

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 1. The unit leader issues a warning order (WO) to subordinate units ensuring that all soldiers understand the order. 2. The unit begins defensive preparation for a nuclear attack. a. Placed vehicles and equipment for the best terrain shielding, such as near hill masses, slopes, culverts, and depressions. b. Turned off and disconnected nonessential electronic equipment according to the unit standing operating procedure (SOP). c. Tied down essential antennas. d. Took down nonessential antenna leads according to the unit SOP or other guidance. e. Improved shelters with consideration for blast, thermal, and radiation effects. f. Reset the dosimeters to zero. g. Secured loose, flammable, or explosive items and food or water containers to protect them from nuclear-weapons effects. h. Took cover in hardened shelters, if available. i. Used field-expedient shelters. 3. The unit takes additional actions consistent with the tactical situation. a. Continued periodic monitoring. b. Reported all dose rate and dosimeter readings to higher headquarters (HQ).		

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	031-503-1006	Protect Yourself From NBC Injury/Contamination When Drinking From Your Canteen While Wearing Your Protective Mask
	031-503-1015	Protect Yourself From NBC Injury/Contamination With Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Gear
	031-503-1018	React to a Nuclear Hazard

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE**OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE**

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area (03-3-C208.19-1003)
 (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 cross a radiologically contaminated area. The 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 using the shortest, fastest route available without incurring radiation casualties or spreading contamination.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 1. Unit leaders prepare for the crossing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Directed individuals who may have been exposed to radioactive dust particles, to cover their noses and mouths with handkerchiefs or clean rags, roll their sleeves down, and wear gloves. b. Received operational exposure guidance (OEG) from the commander, such as the turn-back dose or the turn-back dose rate. c. Ensured that radiac-equipment operators checked their instruments. 2. The unit prepares for the crossing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified extra shielding requirements; for example, vehicles used sandbags on the floor. b. Placed externally stored equipment inside or covered it with available material. c. Started continuous monitoring. 3. The unit crosses the area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Avoided stirring up dust. b. Kept out of the dust cloud by increasing the intervals and distances between vehicles. c. Conducted movement as rapidly as possible with tracked vehicles buttoned up. 4. The unit performs an immediate decontamination of personnel and equipment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Checked for casualties. b. Reported casualties, if applicable. c. Conducted necessary decontamination. d. Evacuated casualties. e. Continued 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

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C222.19-1103)
 (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 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
* 1. The unit leaders prepare for fallout. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that individuals covered their noses and mouths with handkerchiefs or clean rags, rolled their sleeves down, and wore gloves. b. Ensured that personnel covered the equipment; munitions; petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL); and food and water containers or placed them inside shelters or vehicles. c. Used shelters, closed vehicles, or available shielding to protect personnel from fallout. d. Ensured continuous monitoring using available nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) detection and identification equipment. 2. The designated personnel monitor fallout. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained total-dose information using available total-dose rate instruments. b. Ensured that exposure was minimized while the commander determined if relocation to a clean area was necessary or possible. c. Calculated the optimum time of exit. d. Sent NBC 4 reports to higher headquarters (HQ) as required; used secure means when possible. * 3. The unit leader develops a contingency plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used guidance from higher HQ based on the mission and previous radiation exposure. b. Planned the 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

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C223.19-1203)
 (FM 3-4) (FM 3-3)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The soldiers observe a brilliant flash of light and/or a mushroom-shaped cloud. This task should not be trained 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
<p>1. The soldiers take immediate protective actions in response to a nuclear attack.</p> <p>a. Without warning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Closed their eyes immediately. (2) Dropped to the ground in a prone position, with their head toward the blast, if possible. If any soldiers were in the hatch of an armored vehicle, they immediately dropped inside the track. (3) Kept their head and face down and their helmet on. (4) Remained down until the blast wave passed and all debris stopped falling. <p>b. With warning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identified the best available shelter, such as fighting positions or inside shelters. (2) Moved to the shelter. (3) Took actions to protect themselves from the blast and radiation. (4) Kept their clothing loosely fitted and their headgear on at all times. (5) Protected their eyes and minimized their exposed skin areas. <p>* 2. The leaders reorganize the unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reestablished the chain of command. b. Reestablished communications. c. Submitted a nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) 1 report to higher headquarters (HQ). d. Treated casualties. e. Evacuated casualties. f. Reported casualties. g. Evaluated the facilities for protection from residual radiation. h. Implemented continuous monitoring. i. Submitted a damage assessment to higher HQ. j. Initiated an area-damage-control plan, as required. k. Extinguished all fires before they spread out of control. <p>* 3. The leaders ensure weapon systems are operational.</p> <p>4. The soldiers right overturned vehicles.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
a. Checked for loss of coolant, fuel, and battery fluids. b. Performed operator's maintenance to restore moderately damaged vehicles to combat use. 5. The soldiers improve cover, if applicable. a. Chose dense covering material. b. Covered in depth. c. Provided strong support. d. Covered as much of the opening as was practical.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5		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
STP 21-24-SMCT	081-831-1033	Apply a Dressing to an Open Head Wound
	081-831-1034	Splint a Suspected Fracture
	031-503-3006	Supervise Radiation Monitoring
	031-503-4003	Control Unit Radiation Exposure

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Camouflage Vehicles and Equipment (05-2-0301.19-0105)
 (FM 20-3)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)
COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is tactically deployed. The enemy has air- and ground-surveillance capability to include infrared sensors. Camouflage resources are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Vehicles, equipment, and individual fighting positions cannot be detected by ground forces within small-arms range. The element's location or identity cannot be determined through aerial photographs or ground surveillance radar (GSR).

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The element leader selects concealed vehicle positions and traffic routes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that vehicle operators used concealed routes whenever possible, following and paralleling hedges, woods, fences, cultivated fields, and other natural terrain features. b. Ensured that the vehicle's track signature continued past the parked location to another logical spot. <p>2. The operators maneuver vehicles along concealed routes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used existing tracks. b. Avoided movement near terrain features, such as hilltops and road intersections, that may have been used as a reference point by the enemy's ground and aerial fires. c. Obliterated vehicle tracks where they turned, concealing vehicle positions. <p>3. The element conceals vehicles and equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Positioned vehicles under natural cover or in shadows. b. Positioned vehicles so that their shape blended with the surroundings. c. Used natural materials to break up and combine with the shape or shadow of the vehicle. d. Blended natural materials with the surrounding area. e. Replaced cut vegetation when it withered or changed color. f. Used nets to create shadows. g. Used camouflage screening systems to enhance natural materials. h. Kept heat sources (such as generators, engines, and mess areas) under screening systems, even when natural concealment was used. i. Covered shiny objects such as windshields, headlights, cab windows, and wet vehicle bodies. j. Dug in (if in the desert or open terrain) when the situation permitted. k. Concealed vehicles' track signatures in snow-covered terrain. l. Disguised vehicles and equipment to change their appearance or to resemble something of a lesser or greater threat to the enemy. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 4. The leaders enforce camouflage discipline. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that unit activities did not change the area's appearance or reveal the presence of military equipment. b. Enforced measures to maintain blackout conditions at night. c. Ensured that measures were taken to eliminate or reduce noise by muffling or masking it with the terrain, defilade positions, or shields. d. Ensured the prompt and complete policing of debris or spoil from the area. 		
* 5. The leaders know when opposing forces' (OPFOR) surveillance is overhead. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Received satellite-transmission (SATRAN) information from higher headquarters (HQ). b. Disseminated the pertinent SATRAN information to subordinates. c. Incorporated SATRAN information into the tactical plan. 		

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	052-191-2364	Inspect Personnel, Equipment, and Defensive Positions

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section
 Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment

TASK: React to Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) (09-2-C337.19-0109)
 (FM 21-16)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: During combat operations, the unit encounters a UXO hazard. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit reacts to a UXO hazard while continuing its mission, without loss of personnel or equipment.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The element recognizes the UXO hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified the UXO by type. b. Identified the UXO by subgroup. c. Observed all safety precautions. * 2. The element leader takes immediate action for the UXO hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Evacuated the area as appropriate. b. Determined the appropriate action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Avoided the UXO hazard (2) Instituted protective measures. * 3. The element leader designates the element to mark the area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chose leaders to mark the area. b. Briefed the leaders on the area to be marked. 4. The element marks the UXO hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Marked all logical approach routes. b. Ensured that the UXO was visible from all markers. 5. The element reports the UXO hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Initiated a UXO spot report. b. Determined priority based on the current situation. c. Forwarded the report to the next higher headquarters (HQ) by the fastest means available. 		

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	093-403-5010	Recognize Military Explosive Ordnance by Type
	093-403-5020	Take Immediate Action Based on Confirmation of an Explosive Hazard
	093-403-5030	Report Explosive Hazard

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: S2/3 Section
Command Section

TASK: Coordinate Logistics Security (LOGSEC) Operations (Criminal Investigation Division [CID]) (19-1-2013)

(FM 100-15)

(FM 101-5)

(FM 3-19.1)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A military police (MP) battalion (CID) is deployed and has mission requirements from higher headquarters (HQ) for LOGSEC support for the area of operations (AO). The battalion commander directs his or her staff to plan and coordinate the LOGSEC mission. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Plans have been developed, and subordinate elements are providing logistical security support, as required. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The battalion commander receives the LOGSEC support mission from higher HQ. * 2. The battalion commander issues his or her initial guidance. 3. The battalion staff issues warning orders. 4. The battalion staff conducts the mission analysis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Analyzed the higher HQ order. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Conducted the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB). (2) Evaluated the operations, to include reviewing logistics security-vulnerability assessments and target analysis files. (3) Developed a prioritized listing of targets. b. Developed courses of action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identified risks. (2) Considered the battalion commander's and higher HQ intent. (3) Recommended courses of action. * 5. The battalion commander approves courses of action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The battalion staff completed the plan. b. The battalion Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) produced the orders, to include guidance on rules of engagement (ROE) and rules of interaction (ROI). 6. The battalion staff provides the subordinate elements with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordination for medical support, to include aid station's location. b. Augmentation/attachment support. c. Coordination with the host nation for intelligence reports and sources. d. Criminal intelligence and criminal history pertaining to identified activities. e. Coordination with higher HQ for criminal-intelligence data. f. Determination of critical assets as established by the supported commanders. g. A prioritized listing of targets. h. Identification of critical activities that are targets and vulnerable to threats. i. Identification of units and activities that are in the area of responsibility. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
j. Coordination of recovery-operations support. k. Coordination of logistics support, to include food, water, ammunition, and fuel. l. Coordination of transportation support, to include air and ground. 7. The battalion staff coordinates LOGSEC support operations while providing the subordinate elements with support, as required. a. Monitored all communications with subordinate elements, host-nation support, and higher HQ. b. Reviewed the logistics security threat assessment. c. Reviewed target-analysis files. d. Coordinated special and joint (host nation) operations with area commanders and their higher commands. e. Processed statistics for evaluation and dissemination them to higher HQ. f. Directed LOGSEC investigations, to include processing reports, reviewing movement reports, and conducting liaison with area commanders and their higher commands. g. Sent updated information and guidance to subordinate elements and host-nation support personnel. h. Continued to monitor and support the LOGSEC 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 19-95B24-SM-TG	071-332-5004	Prepare a Battalion Warning Order
STP 21-24-SMCT	071-326-5626	Prepare an Oral Operation Order

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
ARTEP 19-472-MTP	19-6-2013	Manage Logistics Security (LOGSEC) Operations (Criminal Investigation Division [CID])
ARTEP 19-476-MTP	19-1-2007	Coordinate LOGSEC Support
ARTEP 19-880-MTP	19-2-2013	Conduct LOGSEC Operations (CID)
ARTEP 19-886-MTP	19-1-2013	Coordinate Logistics Security (LOGSEC) Operations (Criminal Investigation Division [CID])

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: S2/3 Section
S4 Section

TASK: Manage Unit Maintenance Operations (19-1-6010)
(FM 9-43-1)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The corps support element or the Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM) support element is deployed with organic equipment in a tactical environment. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Maintain an operational readiness rate consistent with the tactical mission requirements and established Department of the Army (DA) standards.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The headquarters and headquarters detachment (HHD) commander supervises maintenance activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Established maintenance priorities. b. Monitored maintenance activities for individual equipment and table(s) of organization and equipment (TOE). c. Monitored equipment status. d. Monitored maintenance-personnel strength shortages. e. Conducted periodic inspections of personnel and equipment to check enforcement of safety measures and safe usage of equipment. 2. Organizational maintenance personnel conduct a quality-control program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performed initial inspections during turn-in operations. b. Recorded inspection results on DA Form 2404. c. Performed in-process inspections of new equipment. d. Performed final inspections prior to turn in to supply channels after operator preparation procedures were completed. e. Reviewed maintenance records. f. Monitored preventive-maintenance checks and services (PMCS) that were conducted by operators. g. Monitored equipment status. h. Verified inspection procedures. i. Inspected calibration equipment records. * 3. The HHD commander maintains the unit-equipment safety program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Briefed personnel on specifics of the safety program. b. Conducted safety inspections. c. Inspected disabled equipment for safety hazards. d. Enforced safety procedures. e. Reported accidents and mishaps. f. Maintained files on all safety inspections and accident reports. * 4. The appointed noncommissioned officer (NCO) monitors the HHD calibration program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained a calibration schedule. b. Monitored the calibration schedule. c. Advised the supporting calibration facility of new or additional equipment. d. Prepared calibration data cards. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
e. Verified maintenance of equipment. * 5. The commander enforces the unit safety program. a. Conducted a risk assessment of the working environment. b. Ensured that the soldiers were aware of the inherent dangers of their equipment. c. Ensured that the soldiers were aware of the hazards their equipment posed to others. d. Ensured that the chain of command enforced safety.		

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: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Provide Antiterrorism and Force-Protection Support (19-2-2171)
 (FM 3-19.1) (AR 190-11) (AR 190-13)
 (AR 190-51) (AR 525-13) (DA PAM 190-51)
 (FM 3-19.30)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 (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 (AO). Army Regulations (AR) 190-11, 190-13, 190-51, and 525-13; Field Manual (FM) 19-30; and Department of the Army Pamphlet (DA Pam) 190-51 are available. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Critical facilities and key terrain within the AO 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 the unit commander.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The force-protection team develops a draft mission-essential vulnerable-area (MEVA) list. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviewed points designated as critical by the senior commander. b. Identified the criminal and operational threat. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Reviewed the threat assessment. (2) Analyzed the threat of hostile intelligence activities, terrorist or criminal acts, dissidents, or other disruptive influences, such as natural disasters. c. Submitted a prioritized draft MEVA list for the area of responsibility (AOR) commander's approval. 2. The force-protection team receives the approved MEVA list from higher headquarters (HQ). 3. The force-protection team conducts vulnerability assessments of points on the MEVA list or designated assets. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Applied risk-analysis procedures according to AR 190-51, AR 190-11, and DA Pam 190-51. b. Ensured that the appropriate Army antiterrorism and force-protection standards were met according to AR 525-13. c. Reassessed assets for addition to or deletion from the MEVA list or for changes in priority. * 4. The force-protection supervisor reviews reports and recommendations. 5. The force-protection team advises commanders on force-protection measures. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
a. Coordinated recommendations with the unit's antiterrorism and force-protection officer. b. Recommended measures relative to threat condition (THREATCON) changes. c. Submitted written recommendations through the operations officer for review and approval.		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
ARTEP 19-313-30-MTP	19-2-2008	Supervise Security for a Conventional Ammunition Supply Point
	19-2-2009	Conduct Deep-Water Port Security
	19-2-2010	Supervise Pipeline Security
	19-2-2011	Supervise Railway Security
	19-2-2204	Supervise Security of Critical Sites

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Use Passive Air-Defense Measures (44-1-C220.19-0244)
 (FM 44-8) (FM 101-5-1) (FM 20-3)
 (FM 44-80) (FM 55-30)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element is in a tactical position. Hostile aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, and unmanned aerial vehicles [UAVs]) have been operating in the general area. The weapons-control status (WCS) is "WEAPONS HOLD." Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The opposing forces' (OPFOR) aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, and UAVs) do not detect the unit. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4 and/or blackout conditions.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The unit leader uses passive air-defense measures in a tactical position.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used all available resources such as camouflage, cover, concealment, and dispersion to hide personnel and equipment, limiting vulnerability. <p>NOTE: Air situational awareness is achieved by the unit monitoring the simplified handheld terminal units (SHTUs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Covered or shaded the reflective items, particularly windshields and optics. c. Established and rehearsed the air-attack alarms. d. Dispersed vehicles, tents, and supplies to reduce vulnerability to air attack. e. Constructed field fortifications with organic equipment as necessary to protect personnel and vulnerable mission-essential equipment. f. Manned the observation posts (OPs) in daytime or nighttime to provide warning of approaching aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed wing, and UAVs). g. Established a listening watch on the air-defense early-warning net, if equipment was available and operational. <p>* 2. The unit leader uses passive air-defense measures in a convoy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The convoy commander briefed all unit personnel. b. Camouflaged vehicles and equipment before moving out. c. Selected the column interval based on instructions, the mission, and the terrain. d. Placed the crew-served weapons throughout the convoy to cover the front, the rear, and the flanks (avenues of approach [AAs]). e. Assigned soldiers to air-guard duties with specific search sectors covering 360 degrees. f. Identified the threat aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, and UAVs) visually. g. Reported all aircraft actions to higher headquarters (HQ). h. Established and rehearsed the air-attack alarms. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
3. Unit personnel use passive air-defense measures when occupying or displacing a location. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained the vehicle interval specified in the movement order. b. Staggered the vehicles to avoid linear patterns. c. Assigned air guards to sectors of search that covered 360 degrees, and maintained the coverage until the convoy completed the movement. d. Identified the threat aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, and UAVs) visually. e. Reported all aircraft actions to higher HQ. f. Established the 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 21-1-SMCT	071-331-0804	Perform Surveillance Without the Aid of Electronic Devices
	071-331-0815	Practice Noise, Light, and Litter Discipline

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC) (71-3-C232.19-0271)
 (AR 530-1) (AR 380-5) (FM 20-3)
 (FM 34-60)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element is operating where the enemy can detect it. The enemy can employ electronic warfare (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-- (1) learning its strength, dispositions, and intentions; (2) learning any essential elements of friendly information (EEFI); and (3) surprising its main body.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The element leader implements OPSEC protective measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that OPSEC measures were properly implemented. b. Ensured that OPSEC was integrated in all operations and activities. c. Maintained awareness of all activities that were OPSEC sensitive. * 2. The leaders check or perform information-security measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Controlled information on a need-to-know basis. b. Prohibited the fraternization with civilians, as applicable. c. Conducted the alert, deployment preparation, and loading to minimize detection. d. Ensured that maps contained only minimum-essential information. e. Inspected and gave briefings to ensure that personnel did not carry details of any military activities in their personal materials such as letters, diaries, notes, drawings, sketches, or photographs. f. Sanitized all planning areas and positions before departure. 3. The element performs camouflage discipline. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used natural concealment and camouflage materials, whenever possible, to prevent ground and air observation. b. Moved on covered and concealed routes. c. Covered all reflective surfaces and unit markings with nonreflective material such as cloth, mud, or a camouflage stick. d. Covered or removed all vehicle markings. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that foliage was not stripped near positions. b. Camouflaged the earth berms. c. Ensured that the camouflage nets, if used, were hung properly. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>d. Avoided crossing near footpaths, trails, and roads, where possible.</p> <p>e. Erased tracks leading into the positions.</p> <p>f. Ensured that the vehicles parked in the shadows were moved as the shadows shifted.</p> <p>g. Replaced and replenished the camouflage as needed.</p> <p>h. Avoided movement in the area to prevent ground and air detection.</p> <p>5. The element net control station (NCS) enforces communications procedures.</p> <p>a. Enforced signal operation instructions (SOI) procedures for the challenge, the authentication and decode, and the call signs and frequencies.</p> <p>b. Enforced approved radiotelephone operator (RATELO) procedures.</p> <p>c. Enforced communications security (COMSEC) procedures (have short transmissions, use the lowest power settings possible, use directional antennas, avoid transmission patterns, and maintain radio silence), as directed.</p> <p>6. The element employs COMSEC.</p> <p>a. Used SOI procedures for the challenge, the authentication and decode, and the call signs and frequencies.</p> <p>b. Used approved RATELO procedures.</p> <p>c. Used COMSEC procedures (have short transmissions, use the lowest power setting possible, use directional antennas, avoid transmission patterns, and maintain radio silence), as directed.</p> <p>d. Employed electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM) procedures for operations during jamming.</p> <p>e. Used messenger and wire to the maximum extent.</p> <p>f. Used visual signals according to the unit standing operating procedure (SOP).</p> <p>7. The element employs physical-security measures.</p> <p>a. Established observation posts (OPs).</p> <p>b. Used counterreconnaissance patrols.</p> <p>c. Employed stand-to procedures.</p> <p>d. Emplaced mines and obstacles.</p> <p>e. Tied in with adjacent units for coordination and fire.</p> <p>f. Used the correct challenge and password.</p> <p>g. Limited access into the element area.</p> <p>h. Safeguarded weapons, ammunition, sensitive items, and classified documents.</p> <p>i. Employed air guards.</p> <p>j. Used noise and light discipline.</p> <p>k. Used the proper litter discipline.</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	071-331-0801	Challenge Persons Entering Your Area
	071-331-0815	Practice Noise, Light, and Litter Discipline

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Treat Casualties (08-2-0003.19-0108)
 (AR 350-41) (AR 600-8-1) (FM 21-11)
 (FM 3-4) (FM 3-5) (FM 8-10)
 (FM 8-10-6) (FM 8-10-7) (FM 8-285)
 (FM 8-55)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit has sustained casualties and has no organic medical-treatment personnel. Threat-force contact has been broken. Soldiers have been wounded and may have chemical contamination or nonbattle injuries. Some unit members have been assigned the additional duty of combat lifesavers. Unit personnel 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 headquarters's (HQ) tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP) and operation order (OPORD) are available. Simplified collective-protection equipment (SCPE) is on hand and/or field-expedient and natural shelters are available.

NOTE: This task should not be trained in mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4 except when treating nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) casualties. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Unit personnel provide first-aid treatment for casualties according to Field Manual (FM) 21-11, FM 8-285, and combat-lifesaver certification standards. At MOPP4, performance-degradation factors increase the time required to provide treatment and limit the type of treatment provided.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 1. The commander and leaders supervise first-aid treatment of casualties. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Developed a treatment plan. b. Monitored treatment for compliance with FM 21-11 and ensured that all casualties were treated. c. Directed the employment of combat lifesavers to treat casualties. d. Monitored battlefield stress-reduction and stress-prevention procedures, if required. e. Reported casualties, as required. f. Coordinated the replenishment of medical material, medicine, stretchers, and surgical instruments (Class VIII supplies) with the higher HQ logistics (LOG) element according to the TSOP. g. Directed distribution of Class VIII supplies and equipment according to the TSOP. h. Enforced quality-control (QC) procedures for Class VIII items issued to unit elements. 2. Unit personnel survey casualties and check for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Responsiveness. b. Breathing. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Bleeding. d. Head injury. e. Shock. f. Fractures, to include cervical-spine and back fractures. g. Burns. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Unit personnel administer lifesaving first-aid treatment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cleared all objects from the casualty's throat. b. Used the jaw-thrust method to open the airway if a cervical-spine injury was suspected. c. Performed mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to restore the casualty's breathing according to cardiovascular pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) procedures. 4. Unit personnel control hemorrhage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Applied dressings and bandages. b. Applied manual direct pressure to the wound. c. Elevated extremities. d. Applied a pressure dressing to the wound. e. Applied a tourniquet as a last resort. 5. Unit personnel dress wounds by applying-- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An occlusive dressing to an open chest wound, if possible. b. A dressing to an open abdominal wound. c. A dressing to an open head wound. 6. Unit personnel splint suspected fractures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Employed available materials to splint the injury. b. Splinted the fracture in the position in which the casualty was found. c. Restricted the movement of extremities. d. Checked circulation for impairment. 7. Unit personnel provide first-aid treatment to casualties with burns. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Extinguished any thermal burn agent(s). b. Removed any chemical burn agent(s). c. Eliminated any electrical burn source. d. Uncovered the burn unless it was stuck to clothing or unless a chemical environment existed. e. Applied a field dressing, if appropriate. 8. Unit personnel provide first-aid treatment for environmental injuries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Administered treatment for heat injuries. b. Administered first aid for frostbite. 9. Unit personnel provide first-aid treatment for chemical casualties. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Took immediate protective steps to protect self and warn others according to FM 8-285. b. Protected casualties from further contamination. c. Administered a nerve-agent antidote according to FM 8-285. d. Administered a convulsant antidote for nerve agents (CANAs), if required. e. Decontaminated casualties according to FM 8-285, if necessary. 10. Unit personnel prevent shock. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Positioned casualties in the correct antishock position according to FM 21-11. b. Loosened clothing and equipment. c. Prevented casualties from chilling or overheating. d. Calmed casualties by reassuring them. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
11. Unit combat lifesavers perform enhanced first-aid treatment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Evaluated casualties for the condition and type of treatment that was needed. b. Measured the casualty's vital signs. c. Inserted an oropharyngeal airway in an unconscious casualty. d. Applied splints to fractured limbs. e. Administered first aid to chemical-agent casualties. f. Initiated an intravenous infusion for hypovolemic shock. g. Identified environmental injuries. h. Treated environmental injuries. i. Managed battle-fatigue (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 aCasualty
	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)
	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
STP 21-24-SMCT	121-030-3534	Report Casualties

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Transport Casualties (08-2-C316.19-0608)
 (FM 8-10-6)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)
COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The opposing forces (OPFOR) contact has been broken. Soldiers have been wounded in the battle. The self-aid and the buddy aid are being administered. The casualties are evacuated from fighting positions to the designated division support elements' (DSE) medical collection points. All methods of evacuation will be employed. This task will be performed simultaneously with other organization tasks. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: All wounded soldiers are evacuated without causing additional injury as soon as the tactical situation permits.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The element members prepare casualties for evacuation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Separated the wounded soldiers from the killed in action (KIA). b. Identified evacuation requirements. c. Coordinated additional support requirements with higher headquarters (HQ). d. Requested (through higher HQ) the evacuation of casualties from the element area. e. Administered lifesaving first aid to the injured soldiers before their movement, if the situation permitted. f. Evacuated casualties using one- and two-man carries or standardized and field-expedient litters; used care not to further their injuries. g. Loaded, unloaded, and positioned casualties correctly on team vehicles used for evacuation. h. Requested and coordinated for ground and air evacuation. i. Loaded ground and air ambulances correctly. j. Provided appropriate security. k. Forwarded the spot-casualty report to higher HQ. 2. The element members remove casualties from vehicles. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Removed casualties from vehicles using care not to cause further injury. b. Administered lifesaving first aid to the injured soldiers before their removal, if the situation permitted. 3. The element members evacuate casualties by manual carry. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Evacuated casualties using the one- and two-man carries. b. Used the carry appropriate to the situation and injury. c. Used care not to cause further injury. 4. The element members construct and use field-expedient litters. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Constructed a litter for the evacuation of the casualty without the litter falling apart during the movement. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>b. Constructed the type of litter appropriate for the casualty's condition.</p> <p>5. The element members evacuate casualties by litter.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secured the casualty properly on the litter. Evacuated the casualty to prevent further injury or complication to the casualty's condition. <p>6. The element members evacuate contaminated casualties.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Attempted decontamination before loading. Covered casualties to minimize the hazards of contamination. Unloaded casualties at the designated decontamination station. Did not take contaminated casualties or vehicles directly to the entrance of a "clean" medical treatment facility. Decontaminated the contaminated vehicles, equipment, and crew. <p>7. The element members evacuate enemy prisoner of war (EPW) casualties.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuated EPW casualties by the same standards as used for friendly casualties. Maintained security of EPW casualties. Searched EPW casualties for weapons and ordnance before evacuation. Did not make weapons or ordnance accessible to the EPWs during evacuation. <p>* 8. The DSE commander or team leader requests medical evacuation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluated the situation. Gathered the required information for submission of a medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) request. Submitted the MEDEVAC request. Used the correct brevity code items. Did not include extraneous information. Transmitted the information accurately and in the proper sequence. Transmitted the request by secure means or encrypted it. Did not submit evacuation requests for personnel who did not require evacuation or who were KIA. Evacuated casualties as soon as they were ready for movement and evacuation means were available. Did not evacuate casualties capable of returning to duty following minor treatment. Used categories of precedence. Ensured that the pickup site provided sufficient space for helicopter hovering, landing, and takeoff. <p>NOTE: If aeromedical evacuation is anticipated, remove all dangerous objects likely to be blown about before arrival of the helicopter.</p> <p>9. The element members assist in loading MEDEVAC vehicles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Employed proper loading techniques. Loaded patients in the sequence directed by the crew without unnecessary discomfort to the patients. Followed proper safety procedures for both patients and personnel while around the aircraft. Maintained security of the landing site. 		

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
	081-831-1040	Transport a Casualty Using a One-Man Carry
	081-831-1041	Transport a Casualty Using a Two-Man Carry or an Improvised Litter

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Conduct Battlefield Stress-Reduction and Stress-Prevention Procedures (08-2-R303.19-0308)
 (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 headquarters (HQ) operations. The unit's sleep plan and standing operating procedures (SOPs) to manage battle fatigue (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. Simplified collective-protection equipment (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 military-occupational-specialty (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: The unit applies techniques that counter battlefield stress. At mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4, performance degradation factors increase the need for stress-prevention implementation.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The commander and leaders perform stress-prevention leader actions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Issued warning orders, operation orders (OPORDs), and fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) to the lowest possible level. b. Provided soldiers with an accurate assessment of the friendly and enemy situation. c. Briefed the leader's intention to all of the unit personnel. d. Spoke positively concerning the unit's missions, purpose, and abilities. e. Encouraged a positive attitude throughout the unit. f. Instituted an information-dissemination plan designed to quell and prevent rumors. g. Informed personnel of the availability of religious support. * 2. The commander and leaders implement a sleep plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provided a safe and secure area away from vehicles and other high-noise activities. b. Adjusted the sleep plan as dictated by the tactical situation. c. Enforced the sleep plan according to the tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP). * 3. Leaders implement task-rotation or task-restructuring procedures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alternated cross-trained unit personnel on critical tasks, as required. b. Rotated unit personnel between demanding and nondemanding tasks. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Assigned two soldiers who functioned independently on tasks that required a high degree of accuracy. d. Adjusted task-rotation policies and procedures to the tactical situation. <p>* 4. Leaders implement stress-coping and stress-management techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Integrated new unit members into the unit immediately. b. Assisted soldiers in resolving home-front problems. c. Implemented a buddy system to observe signs of stress or battle fatigue (BF) among soldiers and leaders. d. Provided instruction on relaxation techniques to all personnel before deployment. e. Conducted after-action debriefings. f. Conducted unit award, decoration, recognition, and memorial ceremonies. <p>* 5. The commander and leaders implement stress-control techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Implemented a plan to deal with mild, seriously stressed, or BF cases. b. Assigned simple tasks to soldiers who showed signs of severe stress or BF. c. Directed personnel to be supportive of stressed or BF soldiers. d. Referred soldiers showing signs of serious stress or BF to a medical-treatment facility (MTF) for evaluation. e. Reintegrated return-to-duty (RTD) soldiers into their specific element. <p>6. Unit personnel employ stress-prevention measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained a positive attitude concerning the unit's mission, purpose, and abilities. b. Complied with the commander's sleep plan. c. Identified other soldiers who showed signs of stress or BF. d. Provided immediate buddy-aid support. e. Reported signs of stress or BF in other soldiers to their immediate supervisor. f. Accepted new unit members immediately. g. Practiced relaxation techniques at the appropriate times and places. h. Participated 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.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-II-MQS	S3-9001.18-0001	Manage Organizational Stress
	S3-9001.18-0002	Minimize Combat Stress
STP 21-I-MQS	S3-9001.18-0001	Manage Organizational Stress
	S3-9001.18-0002	Minimize Combat Stress

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Perform Field-Sanitation Functions (08-2-R315.19-0408)
 (AR 200-1) (AR 385-10) (AR 40-5)
 (FM 10-52) (FM 21-10) (FM 21-10-1)
 (FM 3-4) (FM 3-5) (FM 8-10)
 (FM 8-10-7)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Health hazards exist which require field-sanitation measures. The unit is in the field without permanent sanitation or water facilities. The commander has selected and trained the unit's field-sanitation team (FST). The combat-health-support (CHS) plan, the tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP), and higher headquarters's (HQ) operation order (OPORD) are available. All required sanitation equipment is available. Field-sanitation measures are continuous and performed simultaneously with other operational tasks. Simplified collective-protection equipment (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: Field-sanitation measures are accomplished according to the TSOP, the OPORD, and Field Manual (FM) 21-10. The FST performs field-sanitation measures according to the TSOP, FM 21-10, and the commander's guidance. Only minimum-essential field-sanitation activities are performed at mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 1. The commander directs field-sanitation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Directed field-sanitation activities to counter the medical threat. b. Monitored field-sanitation activities for compliance with FM 21-10 and the TSOP. c. Enforced individual field-sanitation measures. d. Requested assistance from the preventive-medicine (PVNTMED) elements for sanitation problems that were beyond the expertise of the unit FST according to the TSOP and the OPORD. e. Corrected field-sanitation deficiencies. f. Reported field-sanitation deficiencies, which could not be corrected by unit personnel, to the FST. g. Enforced safety procedures according to Army Regulation (AR) 385-10 and the TSOP. h. Enforced environmental-protection procedures according to AR 200-1 and the TSOP. 2. The FST supervises unit field-sanitation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained the field-sanitation basic load according to AR 40-5 and FM 21-10-1. b. Supervised the distribution of field-sanitation basic-load items according to AR 40-5 and FM 21-10-1. c. Tested the unit water supply for the chlorine-residual level according to FM 21-10-1 and the TSOP. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Monitored personnel to ensure that personal protective measures against arthropods (skin, clothing, and bed-net repellent) and rodents were used according to applicable directives and the commander's guidance. e. Conducted rodent surveys, as required. f. Monitored personnel for employment of correct hygiene measures. g. Monitored waste facilities and procedures for compliance with AR 40-5, FM 21-10-1, and the TSOP, as required. h. Inspected latrines and urinals according to the TSOP. i. Inspected liquid- and solid-waste disposal facilities to ensure compliance with AR 40-5, FM 21-10-1, and the TSOP. j. Inspected hand-washing devices according to FM 21-10-1 and the TSOP. k. Inspected the transport, storage, preparation, and serving of food for compliance with FM 21-10-1 and the TSOP. l. Provided advice, recommendations, and training requirements to the commander. m. Enforced safety procedures according to the TSOP and the commander's guidance. n. Enforced environmental-protection procedures according to AR 200-1 and the TSOP. o. Inspected water containers and trailers according to FM 21-10-1 and the TSOP. <p>3. Unit personnel employ field-sanitation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained the prescribed load of water-purification materials according to FM 21-10 and the TSOP. b. Prepared unpotable water for personal use according to FM 21-10 and the TSOP. c. Consumed only the water that was designated as potable. d. Maintained latrines and hand-washing facilities according to FM 21-10 and the TSOP. e. Employed preventive measures against cold and heat injuries. f. Employed personal-hygiene measures. g. Employed preventive measures against arthropod and rodent infestation, to include using skin, clothing, and bed-net repellent. h. Reported field-sanitation deficiencies to the FST. i. Employed safety procedures according to AR 385-10 and the TSOP. j. Enforced environmental-protection procedures according to AR 200-1 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 21-24-SMCT	081-831-0102	Supervise Unit Preventive Medicine and Field Sanitation Procedures

ARTEP 19-886-MTP

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S4 Section

TASK: Provide Unit Supply Support (10-2-C320.19-0310)
 (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: The unit headquarters (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 tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP) and higher HQ operation order (OPORD) are available. The 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 the OPORD. At mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4, unit supply support is reduced to minimum-essential actions.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The commander directs unit supply operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inspected supply records and status to ensure compliance with supply regulations, directives, and the TSOP. b. Directed inventories of supplies and equipment to calculate assets on hand. c. Inspected unit equipment, weapons, and ammunition storage areas for compliance with supply regulations, directives, and the TSOP. d. Directed the issue of supplies and equipment according to higher HQ guidance and the TSOP or both sustainment controls. e. Forwarded supplies, weapons, and small-arms ammunition requirements to higher HQ staff element. * 2. The supply sergeant supervises unit supply. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inspected the supply status to determine total assets. b. Conducted inventories to calculate assets on hand. c. Developed supply-storage plans. d. Monitored supply transactions to ensure compliance with established supply procedures. e. Supervised the control of weapons and ammunition. f. Prepared input to material-condition status reports. g. Enforced safety procedures. h. Enforced environmental stewardship measures. 3. Supply personnel request additional supplies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinated requirements with elements. b. Calculated resupply requirements. c. Recorded requests on the appropriate document register. d. Forwarded resupply requests to higher HQ staff element. 4. Supply personnel receive supplies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inspected incoming supplies for quantity and condition. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
b. Recorded the receipt of supplies on the appropriate document register. c. Stored the supplies according to storage plans. d. Notified the requesting element of the availability of supplies for issue. 5. Supply personnel issue supplies. a. Processed supply requests according to the appropriate regulations and directives and the TSOP. b. Prepared transaction documents according to the appropriate regulations and directives and the TSOP. c. Issued supplies as prescribed by the commander's guidance. d. Maintained the prescribed copies of transactions according to the appropriate regulations and directives. 6. Supply personnel maintain small arms and ammunition. a. Controlled stored weapons and ammunition according to the appropriate regulations and command policies. b. Requested ammunition resupply from the Supply Officer (US Army) (S4) section. c. Performed unit-level maintenance on small arms. d. Forwarded weapons beyond organizational repair capabilities to support-maintenance elements. e. Employed safety procedures. f. Employed 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.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-II-MQS	O3-5101.00-0281	Direct the Preparation and Maintenance of Unit Supply Records
	O3-5101.00-0282	Direct the Storage of Unit Supplies, Weapons, Equipment, and Ammunition
STP 21-I-MQS	O3-5101.00-0284	Inspect Unit Supply Records
	O3-5101.00-0281	Direct the Preparation and Maintenance of Unit Supply Records
	O3-5101.00-0282	Direct the Storage of Unit Supplies, Weapons, Equipment, and Ammunition
	O3-5101.00-0284	Inspect Unit Supply Records

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Process Personnel and Administrative Actions (12-2-C202.19-0212)
 (DA PAM 600-8) (AR 27-10) (FM 12-6)
 (TC 12-16)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is deployed and performing its combat mission. Requests for personnel actions are being received. Distribution, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) actions, and hometown news releases are being received. The 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
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The headquarters (HQ) element collects requests from sections and higher HQ. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Logged receipt of all actions. b. Verified actions to ensure that they were valid and required. c. Corrected erroneous and incomplete data. 2. The unit clerk processes information. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prioritized all personnel actions. b. Prepared the appropriate personnel Department of the Army (DA) Forms 31, 4187, 67-9, 2166-7, 2142, 638, and 2446; Department of Defense (DD) Forms 2266 and 2559; the unit manning report, the personnel-qualification roster report, and the roster of enlisted personnel eligible for promotion report. c. Reviewed actions for accuracy and completeness. d. Corrected erroneous and incomplete data. e. Prepared other reports and correspondence. f. Suspended actions when they were dispatched. g. Maintained publications and blank forms. * 3. The command group processes actions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performed a technical and administrative review. b. Corrected minor errors. c. Approved or recommended approval. d. Dispatched actions to higher HQ for further action. e. Spot-checked the suspense system. f. Administered actions under the UCMJ. * 4. The section sergeant disseminates information. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitored the processing of all actions. b. Briefed the commander on the status of all personnel actions. c. Informed subordinate sections on the status of personnel actions. d. Conducted a 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.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-II-MQS	03-0001.00-1011	Recommend Enlisted Personnel for Promotion
	03-0150.00-1003	Recommend Enlisted Personnel for Reduction for Inefficiency or Misconduct
	03-0150.00-1008	Initiate a Recommendation for an Award
STP 21-I-MQS	S3-0150.00-1002	Process Administrative Discharges
	03-0001.00-1011	Recommend Enlisted Personnel for Promotion
	03-0150.00-1003	Recommend Enlisted Personnel for Reduction for Inefficiency or Misconduct
	03-0150.00-1008	Initiate a Recommendation for an Award
	S3-0150.00-1002	Process Administrative Discharges

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
b. Corrected minor deficiencies. c. Reported major deficiencies. d. Hardened vehicles using sandbags and/or other authorized materials. e. Masked or removed unit identification markings. f. Covered reflective surfaces. g. Lowered radio antennas. h. Reduced radio volume and squelch to the lowest setting consistent with operational requirements. 4. The HHC or HHD and staff personnel mount and load vehicles. a. Loaded vehicles according to load plans. b. Verified that all personnel loaded equipment and mounted vehicles. 5. The HHC or HHD and staff personnel maintain OPSEC. a. Maintained communications security (COMSEC). b. Verified that the old site was cleared of any materials which would indicate the size, mission, designation, or destination of the unit. c. Verified that all classified and For Official Use Only (FOUO) documents were secure and accounted for.		

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	071-329-1030	Navigate From One Point on the Ground to Another Point While Mounted
STP 21-24-SMCT	071-326-0515 113-573-8006	Select a Movement Route Using a Map Use an Automated Signal Operation Instruction (SOI)

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
ARTEP 19-313-30-MTP	19-2-1001	Conduct Unit Deployment
ARTEP 19-472-MTP	19-2-1001	Conduct Unit Deployment
ARTEP 19-476-MTP	19-2-1001	Conduct Unit Deployment
ARTEP 19-546-MTP	19-2-1001	Conduct Unit Deployment
ARTEP 19-647-30-MTP	19-2-1001	Conduct Unit Deployment
ARTEP 19-667-30-MTP	19-2-1001	Conduct Unit Deployment
ARTEP 19-710-MTP	19-2-1001	Conduct Unit Deployment
ARTEP 19-880-MTP	19-2-1001	Conduct Unit Deployment
ARTEP 19-886-MTP	19-2-1001	Conduct Unit Deployment

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S2/3 Section

TASK: Coordinate Criminal Investigations (19-1-4107)
(AR 195-2) (CID REG 195-1) (FM 19-20)
(STP 19-95D24-SM-TG)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The military police (MP) battalion (CID) has been deployed to a theater of operations (TO). Crimes are occurring, and investigations have commenced. A mission analysis has been conducted, and the operation order (OPORD) has been issued. The battalion commander has requested that an initial report on investigations in progress from all subordinate units be submitted to the Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) section for monitoring. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The battalion S3 section monitors all ongoing investigations in the TO and receives final reports from subordinate elements. The battalion S3 section ensures that investigations are conducted and reported according to CID Regulation 195-1, Army Regulation (AR) 195-2, and Field Manual (FM) 19-20.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The S3 section processes reports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviewed investigative reports for thoroughness, timeliness of reporting, and timeliness of investigation. b. Returned deficient reports of investigation (ROIs) for corrective action or for further investigative activity. c. Processed statistical reports. 2. The S3 section monitors sensitive investigations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitored requests for investigations, to include congressional inquiries. b. Monitored hot-line complaints referred to CID. c. Coordinated joint investigations. d. Coordinated data with the criminal-intelligence officer and the Intelligence Officer (US Army) (S2). e. Coordinated the source program. 3. The S3 section conducts liaison. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinated with United States (US) agencies and nongovernment organizations. b. Coordinated with host nation and allied counterparts. c. Continued to monitor and support criminal investigations. 		

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
MOS E 95D 1	191-390-0110	Conduct a Preliminary Investigation to Determine CID Investigative Authority and Responsibility
STP 19-95D24-SM-TG	191-390-0141	Use Covert Operations
	191-390-0110	Conduct a Preliminary Investigation to Determine CID Investigative Authority and Responsibility
	191-390-0141	Use Covert Operations

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S2/3 Section

TASK: Coordinate Drug Suppression Program (19-1-4201)
(AR 195-2)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The military police (MP) battalion (Criminal Investigation Division [CID]) has deployed to support the theater of operations (TO), and reports of illicit drugs within the theater are being received. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Subordinate elements are conducting drug-suppression operations under the guidance and coordination of the MP battalion (CID).

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) section analyzes the current drug environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinated with other agencies, area commanders, and higher command. b. Coordinated with a criminal-intelligence officer. c. Reviewed the last drug-suppression survey program. d. Coordinated the update of the survey, as needed. 2. The S3 section implements plans and strategy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviewed the prioritized target list. b. Allocated resources, to include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sources. (2) .0015 funds. (3) Technical-surveillance equipment (TSE). (4) Specialized overt equipment. 3. The S3 section coordinates drug-suppression program resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinated logistical support. b. Provided updated investigator training. c. Coordinated joint operations. d. Coordinated counterdrug 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-SM	191-390-0154	Identify a UCMJ Fraud Offense

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95D24-SM-TG	191-390-0114	Identify an Offense Involving Controlled Substances
	191-390-0136	Recruit and Handle Sources
	191-390-0140	Conduct Surveillance
	191-390-0145	Use Limitation .0015 Contingency Funds
	191-390-0154	Identify a UCMJ Fraud Offense
	191-390-0162	Plan and Conduct a Raid

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S2/3 Section

TASK: Coordinate a .0015 Fund Program (19-1-5004)
(AR 195-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The military police (MP) battalion (Criminal Investigation Division [CID]) has been deployed in the theater of operations (TO), and a need for funds has been established and authorized for use in ongoing investigations. The budget request has been submitted to higher headquarters (HQ), and a fund cite for .0015 funds has been received. Class A agents, an approving officer, and fund custodians have been appointed. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Funds are allocated and issued according to Army Regulation (AR) 195-4. Expenditures are reviewed and completed, and approved vouchers are submitted to higher HQ.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) section coordinates allocated funds for subordinate elements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviewed previous expenditures and vouchers. b. Reviewed the logistics security threat assessment and drug-suppression survey program for input. c. Projected mission requirements. 2. The S3 section reviews current .0015 fund needs and expenditures. 3. The S3 section approves .0015 funds as required according to AR 195-4. 4. The S3 section reviews expenditures for the commander's approval. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collected vouchers. b. Forwarded completed vouchers to the group commander for approval. 5. *The group commander approves the vouchers.		

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	191-390-0145	Use Limitation .0015 Contingency Funds

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S2/3 Section

TASK: Coordinate Host Nation (HN) Support for the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) (19-1-5301)
(FM 100-15) (FM 101-5) (FM 71-100)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A military police (MP) battalion staff (CID) is deployed, and the battalion commander has directed his or her staff to plan and coordinate HN support for a specific operation plan (OPLAN) or operation order (OPORD) within the battalion's area of operations (AO). Area assessment or other means of identifying resources are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Coordination for support is made with the HN, and the required resources are implemented into the battalion OPLAN or OPORD.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The battalion commander receives the HN support mission from higher headquarters (HQ). * 2. The battalion commander issues his or her initial guidance. 3. The battalion staff issues warning orders. 4. The battalion staff conducts the mission analysis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The staff analyzed the higher HQ order. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Conducted the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB). (2) Identified local policies, laws, treaties, local customs, and United States (US) policies. (3) Identified support requirements and the availability of specified resources, as noted on the area assessment. b. The staff developed the course of action (COA). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identified risks. (2) Considered the battalion commander's and higher HQ intent. (3) Recommended a COA. * 5. The battalion commander approves the COA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The battalion staff completed the plan. b. The battalion Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) produced the order(s), to include guidance on rules of engagement (ROE) and rules of interaction (ROI). 6. The battalion staff provides the subordinate elements with the following support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinates with the public affairs office (PAO). b. Coordinates medical support, to include locations of HN hospitals. c. Provides local policies, laws, treaties, local customs, and US policies. d. Coordinates with the HN on cultural aspects and considerations in the AO. e. Coordinates with the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) on ROE and their interpretation. f. Coordinates with Civil Affairs (CA) for staff support. g. Coordinates with the SJA, US legal, contractual, and financial support. h. Provides logistics support, to include food, water, ammunition, and fuel. i. Coordinates transportation support, to include air and ground. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> j. Ensures that communications security (COMSEC) controls were in place for shared assets. k. Provides the communications-electronics signal officer for communications requirements. l. Provides the contract officer, if required. m. Establishes liaison with appropriate HN civilian-government officials. n. Provides translation and interpreter support. o. Provides the location and availability of specified resources, as noted on the area assessment. p. Provides the location and number of liaison teams assigned to this mission. q. Specifies which missions were designated for HN support. <p>7. The battalion staff supervises the HN support operations while providing the subordinate elements with support as required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that the levels of support did not exceed the unilateral capability. b. Ensured that all missions; such as, crime investigation, logistics security (LOGSEC), and protective services performed by the HN were authorized under the bilateral nation-to-nation agreements. c. Monitored all communication with the HN, subordinate elements, and higher HQ. d. Consolidated information and potential intelligence provided by HN personnel. e. Sent updated information and guidance to subordinate elements, higher HQ, and the HN. f. Continued to monitor and support the HN's support 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 21-24-SMCT	071-326-5626	Prepare an Oral Operation Order

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
ARTEP 19-313-30-MTP	19-2-5103 19-2-5201	Coordinate Criminal Intelligence Coordinate Intelligence Collecting and Reporting
ARTEP 19-472-MTP	19-6-5301	Manage Host-Nation (HN) Support for the Criminal Investigation Division (CID)
ARTEP 19-476-MTP	19-1-2006	Coordinate Host Nation Support
ARTEP 19-710-MTP	19-2-5001	Support Police Intelligence Operations
ARTEP 19-880-MTP	19-2-5301	Conduct Host Nation Support for Criminal Investigation Division (CID)

ARTEP 19-886-MTP

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
ARTEP 19-886-MTP	19-1-5301	Coordinate Host Nation (HN) Support for the Criminal Investigation Division (CID)

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Perform Unit-Level Maintenance (43-2-C322.19-0143)
 (FM 9-43-1) (AR 220-1) (AR 385-10)
 (AR 385-40) (AR 700-138) (AR 750-1)
 (DA PAM 738-750) (DA PAM 750-35) (FM 9-43-2)
 (TC 43-35)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The company is tactically deployed. Unit maintenance personnel receive requests to repair inoperative equipment. The unit maintenance area is established. Required tools, repair parts, equipment, and personnel are available. Operators are performing preventive-maintenance checks and services (PMCS) on the equipment. Recovery operations with injured operators on board may be required. The company tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP) is available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Unit vehicles and equipment are maintained in an operational-ready status according to Department of the Army (DA) standards.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The company commander or motor officer directs the unit maintenance program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitored implementation of the unit maintenance program. b. Monitored unit operational levels by reviewing vehicle and equipment status reports. c. Identified current or anticipated maintenance problems. d. Coordinated the resolution of maintenance problems with higher headquarters (HQ). e. Requested control-substitution approval from higher HQ. f. Approved emergency field repairs. g. Prepared materiel condition status reports (MCSR). h. Conducted periodic inspections of personnel and equipment to ensure that the safety program was enforced. * 2. The platoon or section leaders supervise operator maintenance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitored the performance of PMCS. b. Inspected vehicles, weapons, and equipment. c. Coordinated maintenance assistance with the unit maintenance section. d. Monitored the equipment and repair parts status. e. Requested approval for emergency field repairs. f. Maintained the maintenance status of vehicles, weapons, and equipment. g. Provided input for the MCSRs. 3. The company personnel perform operator maintenance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performed PMCS. b. Notified the supervisor of maintenance problems that were beyond the operator's capability. c. Performed emergency field repairs. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>d. Assisted unit maintenance personnel with repairs and services.</p> <p>* 4. The motor sergeant supervises unit maintenance personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Organized unit maintenance personnel to perform unit maintenance activities. b. Supervised The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) and prescribed load-list (PLL) procedures for completeness and accuracy. c. Supervised repair and inspection procedures to ensure that they were done safely and according to the appropriate references. d. Requested approval for battle-damage assessment and repair (BDAR) from the company commander when established repair procedures could not be used. e. Supervised BDAR procedures to ensure that procedures were done according to appropriate BDAR manuals. f. Requested approval to use a controlled exchange from the company commander when required repair parts were not available. g. Supervised the use of a controlled exchange for compliance with the commander's guidance. h. Supervised recovery operations to ensure that correct recovery and safety procedures were used. i. Supervised the procedures for the Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) to ensure that the testing of oil samples was done at the required intervals. j. Coordinated the maintenance status with platoon or section leaders. k. Provided the unit maintenance status to the company commander. <p>5. The unit maintenance personnel repair organic equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diagnosed faults on inoperative equipment. b. Requested required repair parts to complete the repair from the PLL clerk. c. Repaired equipment according to the applicable technical manuals (TMs). d. Requested approval for BDAR through the motor sergeant when established repair procedures could not be used. e. Performed BDAR according to the appropriate BDAR manual. f. Requested approval for a controlled exchange through the motor sergeant when required repair parts were not available. g. Performed a controlled exchange. h. Performed a final inspection to ensure quality control of repairs. i. Recorded completed work on the appropriate documents. j. Employed safety procedures to minimize accidents. <p>6. The unit maintenance personnel conduct transactions with support maintenance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified the category of repair. b. Corrected unit-level deficiencies. c. Prepared the required documentation for submission to support maintenance. d. Evacuated the equipment used to support maintenance. e. Verified the completion of repairs. f. Picked up equipment upon completion of repairs. <p>7. The unit maintenance personnel perform administrative-support functions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained the PLL. b. Requested repair parts for unit equipment. c. Performed the required AOAP tasks. d. Turned in unserviceable-repairable items. e. Maintained document registers. f. Maintained maintenance-control records. g. Maintained technical publications on all organic equipment. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> h. Maintained tools and test equipment. i. Maintained power-generating equipment. <p>8. The maintenance personnel recover disabled vehicles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Verified the location of the disabled vehicles. b. Moved on a concealed route to the disabled vehicles. c. Inspected the vehicles to determine the required parts. d. Repaired the vehicles on-site. e. Evacuated nonrepairable vehicles to the unit maintenance area. <p>9. The maintenance personnel react to battle-damaged vehicles (recoverable) within a hostile area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Requested covering fire. b. Moved on a concealed route to the disabled vehicles. c. Towed the vehicles to a concealed location. d. Removed casualties from the vehicles. e. Performed self-aid or buddy aid. f. Requested medical assistance, if required. g. Evacuated casualties. h. Performed battle-damage assessments. i. Repaired vehicles, if possible. j. Recovered nonrepairable vehicles. <p>10. The maintenance personnel react to battle-damaged vehicles (unrecoverable) within a hostile area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Requested direct and supporting fire. b. Moved on a concealed route to the disabled vehicles. c. Removed casualties from the vehicles. d. Treated casualties. e. Requested medical assistance, if required. f. Evacuated casualties. g. Requested disposition of the unrecoverable vehicles from the company commander. h. Conducted salvage operations. i. Prepared the vehicles for destruction. j. Destroyed the vehicles on order from the commander or a designated representative. 		

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	071-004-0001	Maintain an M9 Pistol
	113-600-3017	Perform Unit Level Maintenance on Telephone Set TA-312/PT

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	191-381-1252	Perform Operator's Maintenance on 12-Gauge Shotgun
STP 19-95B24-SM-TG	071-004-0001	Maintain an M9 Pistol
	071-311-2125	Maintain an M203 Grenade Launcher
	113-600-3017	Perform Unit Level Maintenance on Telephone Set TA-312/PT
STP 19-95C14-SM-TG	191-381-1252	Perform Operator's Maintenance on 12-Gauge Shotgun

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section

TASK: Establish and Operate a Single-Channel Voice Radio Net (11-3-C214.19-0111)
 (FM 24-18) (FM 24-1) (FM 24-19)
 (FM 24-33)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element is tactically deployed and must establish the communications networks. Operators have been briefed and issued signal operation instructions (SOI) or standing signal instructions (SSI) extracts, the numerical cipher authenticated system, operations codes, and brevity lists. Situational hazards such as nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) conditions; opposing forces (OPFOR); electronic warfare (EW); and directional-finding ability exist. General conditions apply. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The operators establish and enter a radio net no later than the time prescribed in the operation order (OPORD) or the operation plan (OPLAN). The net is not compromised.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The radio operators install a radio set for operation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Secured radios in mounts. b. Connected audio accessories. c. Installed antennas. d. Performed preventive-maintenance checks and services (PMCS) before operation. e. Performed operational checks for radios. 2. The radio operators make initial entry into the nets. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Obtained the appropriate call signs, suffixes, and frequencies from the SOI or the SSI. b. Entered a radio net. c. Authenticated when challenged by the net control station (NCS). 3. The radio operators recognize frequency interference. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Recognized jamming and interference. b. Determined if the interference was internal or external. c. Determined if the interference was intentional or unintentional. 4. The radio operator initiates the prescribed electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continued to operate. b. Increased the transmit power. c. Tuned the receiver for a maximum signal. d. Relocated the antenna. e. Requested a change of frequency. f. Reported suspected jamming to the immediate supervisor. g. Submitted a meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference (MIJI) feeder report. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
5. The radio operators employ preventive-ECCM and radio procedures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used communications-security (COMSEC) equipment (TSEC/KY-38 or TSEC/KY-57) (secure), if available. b. Loaded the appropriate key variables using KYK 13 or KOI 15. c. Used only approved radiotelephone procedures as required by the SOI or SSI. d. Encrypted and decrypted grid coordinates using the SOI or SSI (not necessary in secure-voice operation). e. Kept the length and number of transmissions to a minimum (not more than 20 seconds per transmission). f. Used the lowest power setting required to communicate with the desired stations. g. Used the correct call signs and frequencies. h. Observed periods of radio-listening silence. i. Adhered to net 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 19-95B1-SM	113-573-4006	Use the KTC 1400(*) Numerical Cipher/Authentication System
	113-573-4006P	Use the KTC 100(*) Numeral Cipher/Authentication System
STP 19-95B24-SM-TG	113-573-4003	Encode and Decode Messages Using KTC 600(*) Tactical Operations Code

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment
 S1 Section

TASK: Maintain Unit Strength (12-2-C201.19-0112)
 (DA PAM 600-8-1) (AR 600-8-1) (FM 12-6)
 (TC 12-16)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)
COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is engaged in combat. Personnel losses and gains have occurred. The unit is equipped with the Tactical Army Combat-Service Support (CSS) Computer System (TACCS). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: A personnel status report (PSR) is prepared daily and required Standard Installation Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) changes are made.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The headquarters (HQ) element collects strength information from all sections. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Logged situation reports (SITREPs) and other personnel information. b. Collected other personnel strength information from the tactical operations center (TOC) and the servicing aid station. c. Verified strength data. d. Corrected and completed data. 2. The HQ element updates the Command and Control Strength Reporting System (C2SRS). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Posted the battle roster. b. Inputted individual changes. c. Initiated casualty feeder reports. d. Posted the commander's narrative guidance to the PSR and the personnel requirements report (PRR). e. Printed casualty feeder reports, the PSR, and the PRR. f. Created TACCS floppy diskettes for the C2SRS. g. Printed the updated battle roster, as required. h. Reconciled the C2SRS and the TACCS personnel file after downloading them from the personnel automation section. i. Prepared letters of condolence and sympathy. 3. The HQ element processes replacements. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducted the unit welcome or orientation briefing. b. Reviewed a copy of the soldiers' orders. c. Signed soldiers into the unit using Department of the Army (DA) Form 647. d. Collected medical and dental records. e. Forwarded medical and dental records to the servicing medical unit. f. Inspected critical clothing and equipment for shortages. g. Coordinated the issue of needed items. h. Added names to the battle roster. i. Completed DA Form 3955. j. Forwarded DA Form 3955 to the servicing postal activity. * 4. The unit sergeant or commander forwards the casualty data. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
a. Reviewed casualty feeder reports for accuracy and completeness, with the data entered on DA Form 1594. b. Reconciled the casualty log with the strength-accounting data. c. Corrected any deficiencies. d. Forwarded casualty feeder reports to the servicing personnel service company. * 5. The unit sergeant disseminates strength information. a. Briefed the commander on unit strength and replacement status. b. Forwarded personnel SITREPs and DA Forms 1155 and 1156 to higher HQ. c. Informed higher HQ staff and subordinate sections of projected replacements. * 6. The unit commander performs strength-management functions. a. Performed cross leveling. b. Verified combat critical-personnel requirements. c. Reviewed and approved strength-management reports. d. Spot checked strength-information processing. e. Briefed 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.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 19-95B24-SM-TG	071-332-5022	Prepare a Battalion Situation Report (SITREP)
STP 21-24-SMCT	071-332-5022	Prepare a Battalion Situation Report (SITREP)
	121-030-3534	Report Casualties
STP 21-II-MQS	03-0170.01-1005	Perform Wartime Strength Accounting at Unit Level
STP 21-I-MQS	03-0170.01-1005	Perform Wartime Strength Accounting at Unit Level

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: S2/3 Section
Command Section

TASK: Coordinate Protective Service Activities (19-1-2104)
(FM 3-19.1) (FM 3-19.30)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The military police (MP) battalion (CID) is deployed in the theater of operations (TO) and has been tasked from higher headquarters (HQ) with a personal security mission for a principal within the theater. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The principal departs the TO without incident, and security is no longer required.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The Intelligence Officer (US Army) (S2) or Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) section conducts advance planning and coordination for the mission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tasked the subordinate element for the required agents and equipment. b. Coordinated with criminal-intelligence officers in the affected area of operation (AO). c. Coordinated with the host nation and/or allied counterparts. d. Obtained the needed clearances for arsenal, personnel, and equipment. 2. The S2 or S3 section coordinates the personal security-vulnerability assessment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Receives updated personal security-vulnerability assessments from subordinate elements. b. Continued to monitor and support the protective-service activities. 		

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	191-390-0170	Plan and Conduct a Protective Service Operation

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S2/3 Section

TASK: Coordinate Technical Support Programs (19-1-5005)
(AR 190-53) (AR 195-6)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The military police (MP) battalion (Criminal Investigation Division [CID]) is deployed, crimes are occurring, and criminal investigations are being conducted. Technical-support requests are being received from subordinate elements. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The technical-support equipment (TSE) after-action report is submitted to higher headquarters (HQ) within five days. A polygraph quality-control acceptance message is received and is accepted. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) section coordinates TSE support, as authorized. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviewed TSE requests from subordinate elements. b. Forwarded TSE requests to higher HQ. c. Coordinated equipment for approved requests with the battalion Supply Officer (US Army) (S4). d. Monitored progress of ongoing TSE operations. e. Forwarded TSE after-action reports to higher HQ. 2. The S3 section coordinates polygraph support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviewed polygraph requests from subordinate elements and local requesters. b. Identified the availability of polygraph-examiner support. c. Verified that the polygraph examiner had conducted the examination. d. Forwarded the results of the examination to the United States Army Crime Records Center (USACRC). e. Reviewed quality-control returns. 3. The S3 section coordinates surveillance and covert-operation requests and plans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviewed requests and plans. b. Forwarded requests and plans to higher HQ, if required. c. Coordinated equipment for approved requests with the S4. d. Monitored the progress of ongoing operations. e. Forwarded after-action reports to higher HQ, if required. 		

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	191-390-0129	Interview Witnesses and Victims
	191-390-0132	Interrogate Suspects and Subjects
	191-390-0140	Conduct Surveillance
	191-390-0141	Use Covert Operations
	191-390-0142	Determine Requirements for and use Technical Listening Equipment (TLE)

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment

TASK: Provide Battalion-Level Communications Support (19-1-6008)
(FM 24-16) (FM 24-18) (FM 24-20)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A military police (MP) battalion is deployed. The commander directs the signal officer to provide communications support in the battalion area of operations (AO). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The battalion's communications support is operational and can sustain operations.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The communications supervisor plans and supervises communications support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Advised the commander and staff on all communications matters. b. Planned the integration of the unit communications system with those of higher, lower, and adjacent headquarters (HQ). c. Planned communications support for movements. d. Supervised the integration of communications support for movements. 2. The communications section establishes and maintains a radio-communications network. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Established a net control station (NCS). b. The NCS ensured that unit elements complied with signal operation instructions (SOI). c. Established radio relay sites to ensure communications throughout the radio network. d. Ensured that the radios throughout the battalion were sited to allow reliable transmission and reception. e. Ensured the use of preventive electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM). f. Ensured the use of remedial ECCM. 3. The NCS reports attempted jamming or interference. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that affected operators submitted meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference (MIJI) reports to NCS by secure means. b. The NCS submitted MIJI reports by secure means to the battalion. * 4. The communications supervisor establishes and supervises communications security (COMSEC) procedures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that COMSEC items and materials were secured. b. Programmed COMSEC equipment for secure operations using a key list or keying devices. c. Ensured that all elements used authentication procedures. d. Ensured that all elements used the approved codes and/or brevity lists. 5. Establishes radio and radio teletypewriter (RATT) sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that transmitters were sited to use the available natural or man-made obstacles to mask the radio signal from the enemy. b. Ensured that transmitters were sited away from the unit HQ and their antennas were remotod. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Ensured the cover and concealment of radio and RATT sites. d. Switched radios and RATTs to generator power without interruption of communications. e. Ensured that the field wire was recovered without damage upon displacement of the unit or unit element. e. Planned alternate sites for radio and RATT transmitters. <p>6. Establishes wire communications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Installed switchboard, telephones, and field wire in support of the tactical operations center (TOC). b. Ensured that the telephones and field wire were installed in sections operating apart from the battalion TOC. c. Operated the switchboard. d. Ensured that the damaged field wire was prepared for operations. e. Ensured that the field wire was recovered without damage upon displacement of the unit or unit element. <p>7. The communications section maintains communications equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provided assistance for operator maintenance. b. Performed unit-level maintenance. c. Coordinated for direct support (DS) or general support (GS) maintenance. 		

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	113-573-4006	Use the KTC 1400(*) Numerical Cipher/Authentication System
	113-573-4006P	Use the KTC 100(*) Numeral Cipher/Authentication System
	113-594-2014	Operate Switchboard, Telephone, Manual SBb-22(*)/Pt
	113-594-2014P	Operate Switchboard, Telephone, Manual SB-22(*)/PT
	113-596-1018	Install RC-292 Antenna
	113-596-1068	Install Antenna Group OE-254/GRC (Team Method)
	113-596-1068P	Install Antenna Group OE-254/GRC
	113-600-1012	Install Telephone Set TA-312/PT
	113-600-1012P	Install Telephone Set TA-312/PT
	113-600-3017	Perform Unit Level Maintenance on Telephone Set TA-312/PT
STP 19-95B24-SM-TG	113-600-3017P	Perform Unit Level Maintenance (ULM) on Telephone Set TA-312/PT
	071-332-5001	Prepare, Assemble, and Distribute an Operation Plan/Operation Order/Annex

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	113-573-4003	Encode and Decode Messages Using KTC 600(*) Tactical Operations Code
STP 21-24-SMCT	113-573-0002	Conduct Operations Security (OPSEC) Procedures

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

TASK: Conduct Guerilla and Saboteur Attacks (19-OPFOR-0009)

CONDITION: The opposing forces (OPFOR) have dispatched small teams into friendly rear areas to disrupt operations.

STANDARD: 1. Locate rear-support bases and command-and-control (C2) facilities. 2. Delay and disrupt operations through guerilla activities. 3. Infiltrate bases to conduct sabotage activities. 4. Inflict casualties. 5. Destroy supplies and equipment. NOTE: Use with any task.

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S2/3 Section

TASK: Issue an Operations Order (OPORD) (19-1-6009)
(FM 101-5) (FM 100-5) (FM 63-3)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A military police (MP) unit is deployed in support of a corps. The unit has received an OPORD from higher headquarters (HQ). The mission analysis has been completed, and the commander has provided his concept of the operation to the staff. The unit commander directs the unit Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) to prepare an OPORD. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The OPORD is complete and has been issued to the affected elements. No more than one-third of the available preparation time is used for planning and issuing the order.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The S3 section coordinates with the staff sections for their input to the OPORD. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified orders, written or oral, that the staff had issued which applied to the OPORD. b. Coordinated with the Intelligence Officer (US Army) (S2) section for the enemy-forces portion of paragraph 1 of the OPORD. c. Coordinated with the Adjutant (US Army) (S1), the Supply Officer (US Army) (S4), and the unit executive officer (XO) for service-support information for paragraph 4 of the OPORD. d. Coordinated with the signal officer for the signal portion of paragraph 5 of the OPORD. 2. The S3 section prepares the OPORD. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assigned an OPORD number. b. Developed the task organization based on the commander's decision and concept. c. Identified references, maps, charts, overlays, and other documents needed to understand the order. d. Extracted friendly-force information for paragraph 1 of the OPORD from the brigade OPORD. Ensured the information addressed higher, adjacent, supporting, and reinforcing elements. e. Determined attachments and detachments and the effective times of those attachments or detachments from the brigade OPORD. f. Developed the mission statement for paragraph 2 of the OPORD. Based the statement on the essential tasks determined by the unit commander. g. Developed the execution paragraph for paragraph 3 of the OPORD from the brigade OPORD and the commander's concept. Ensured that it clarified the purpose of the operation and provided enough detail to permit subordinate and supporting units to act appropriately without additional specific instructions. h. Assembled the OPORD in the standard five-paragraph format. * 3. The unit commander issues the OPORD to the affected units. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Approved the OPORD prepared by S3 section. b. Directed the S3 section to issue the OPORD to affected units. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5		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	071-332-5001	Prepare, Assemble, and Distribute an Operation Plan/Operation Order/Annex
STP 21-24-SMCT	071-332-5000	Prepare an Operation Overlay

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: S1 Section
 S2/3 Section
 S4 Section
 S6 Section
 Command Section
 Headquarters Detachment

TASK: Perform Risk-Management Procedures (71-3-C231.19-0171)
 (AR 385-10) (FM 100-5) (FM 25-100)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)
COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is deployed performing its combat mission. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Leaders and soldiers are aware of all potential safety problems inherent in the conduct of this task. The company trains to standard and does not take shortcuts that endanger unit members. All risks taken are necessary to accomplish training objectives. Appropriate measures are taken to minimize risks.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The commander identifies risk or safety hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Analyzed the operation plan (OPLAN), the fragmentary order (FRAGO), and the operation order (OPORD) for specified and implied missions or tasks. b. Integrated safety into every phase of the planning process. c. Assessed the risks before issuing a FRAGO when missions or conditions changed. <p>* 2. The leaders evaluate risk or safety hazards identified in the operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compared the risk to the acceptable level of risk in the commander's intent, based on the stated training objective. b. Determined the likelihood of equipment and personnel losses from accidents. c. Described the operation in terms of high, medium, or low risk. d. Prepared courses of action that minimized accidental losses. <p>* 3. The commander or leaders eliminate or reduce risk or safety hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chose the course of action (COA) that maximized the operation and minimized the risk. b. Developed procedures that reduced risk or safety hazards. c. Prescribed safety and protective equipment. d. Briefed elements before all operations. <p>4. The element carries out safety procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Received safety briefings before all operations. b. Practiced safety procedures during all mission rehearsals. c. Made on-the-spot safety corrections. <p>NOTE: FM 25-100 emphasizes that safety is a part of realism . . . and realism includes building safety into training so that safe practices that eliminate accidents become second nature during war.</p> <p>RISK: FM 100-5 emphasizes the need for boldness and that commanders must take "risks and tenaciously press soldiers and systems" as an imperative of the air-land battle. However, such an imperative is founded on the premise that protecting the</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
force to the maximum possible ensures winning the battle. Formally, risk is an expression of possible loss over a specific time or number of operational cycles as defined for the Center for Army Safety.		

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: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

CHAPTER 6

External Evaluation

6-1. General. An external evaluation is conducted to evaluate the battalion's ability to perform its missions. This chapter is a guide for preparing evaluations. Using units 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 that involves the total unit and employs a realistic OPFOR and the use of MILES. At the end of the evaluation, the commander can identify the strengths and weaknesses of his unit. 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 battalion's capabilities.

a. Preparing the evaluation instrument. The sample evaluation scenario in Table 6-1 contains the 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:

Table 6-1. Sample Battalion Evaluation Scenario

MILITARY POLICE BATTALION (CID)			
EVALUATION SCENARIO			
Event	Action	Maximum Time Allotted	Proposed Time Frame
1	Conduct Administrative Preparation	Before Start Time	
2	Receive the Notification Order Indicating Impending Operations With OPLAN	30 min	Day 1 0500
3	Receive Planning Guidance, Related Mission, and OPORD Completion Time	2 hrs	0700
4	Perform Predeployment Activities	5 hrs	1200
5	Conduct an Intermediate AAR	1 hr	1300
6	Direct Movement to the Port of Embarkation	1 hr	1400
7	Coordinate LOGSEC Operations	3 hrs	1700
8	Coordinate Host Nation Support	1 hr	1800
9	Plan Criminal-Intelligence Operations	1 hr	1900
10	Conduct an Intermediate AAR	1 hr	2000
11	Receive the Warning Order	10 min	Day 2
12	Analyze the Mission	50 min	0600
13	Prepare the Movement Plan	1 hr	0700
14	Conduct the Route Reconnaissance	1 hr	0800
15	Prepare the Vehicles and Equipment	1 hr	0900
16	Dismantle the Current Operating Site	1 hr	1000
17	Organize March Elements	30 min	1030
18	Coordinate Additional Requirements	1 hr	1130
19	Conduct an Intermediate AAR	1 hr	1230
20	Conduct a Road March	1 hr	1330
21	Cross a Contaminated Area	1 hr	1430
22	Defend a Convoy	30 min	1500

Table 6-1. Sample Battalion Evaluation Scenario, Continued

23	Continue the Road March	1 hr		1600
24	Cross the Release Point (RP)	15 min		1615
25	Conduct an Intermediate AAR	45 min		1700
26	Conduct Advance/Quartering Party Activities	1 hr		1800
27	Occupy a New Operating Site	1 hr		1900
28	Setup the Defense	1 hr		2000
29	Setup the TOC	30 min		2030
30	Prepare NBC Defense	30 min		2100
31	Setup Administrative Bivouac Areas	30 min		2130
32	Conduct an Intermediate AAR	30 min		2200
33	Coordinate Criminal Investigations	8 hrs	Day 3	0600
34	Conduct an Intermediate AAR	1 hr		1500
35	Coordinate Protective Service Activities	2 hrs		1700
36	Conduct an Intermediate AAR	30 min		1730
37	Coordinate a Drug Suppression Program	2 hrs		1930
38	Conduct an Intermediate AAR	1 hr		2030
39	Receive Redeployment Notification	30 min	Day 4	0600
40	Receive Reinstitution for Movement	3 hrs		0900
41	Direct Movement to the Redeployment Assembly Areas	1 hr		1000
42	Direct Movement to the Port Of Embarkation	1 hr		1100
43	Perform Reception Activities of Debarkation	2 hrs		1300
44	Conduct Final AAR	2 hrs		1500

(1) Identify the missions for evaluating each echelon or element using Figure 2-1 in Chapter 2. Record the selected missions on the unit-proficiency worksheet (Figure 6-1).

Unit: _____		Date: _____				
Number	Unit Mission/Task	Section/ Squad	Section/ Squad	Section/ Squad	Section/ Squad	Unit Overall Rating and Remarks
		GO	GO	GO	GO	
		NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	
		GO	GO	GO	GO	
		NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	
		GO	GO	GO	GO	
		NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	
		GO	GO	GO	GO	
		NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	
		GO	GO	GO	GO	
		NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	
		GO	GO	GO	GO	
		NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	
		GO	GO	GO	GO	
		NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	
		GO	GO	GO	GO	
		NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	
		GO	GO	GO	GO	
		NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	
		GO	GO	GO	GO	
		NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	
		GO	GO	GO	GO	
		NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	
		GO	GO	GO	GO	
		NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	NO-GO	
NOTE: If more space is required for remarks, use the back side of this form.						

Figure 6-1. Example Battalion Unit Proficiency Worksheet

b. Selecting and preparing the field evaluation site. The required size, type of terrain, OPFOR requirements, and administrative requirements are the basis for site selection. The OPFOR is positioned according to threat doctrine. The site must provide space for the administrative area required in support of the evaluation.

6-3. Forecasting and Requisitioning Resources. Adequate training ammunition, equipment, and supplies must be forecasted and requisitioned. Table 6-2 is an estimated list of support requirements for this evaluation. It is based on experiences with the scenario in Table 6-1. The evaluating HQ will prepare its own estimated support requirements.

Table 6-2. Estimated Support Requirements

ESTIMATED SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS			
Ammunition		Basic Load	
5.56-mm (blank)		120 rounds/M16 per year	
5.56-mm (blank)		300 rounds/M249 squad automatic weapon (SAW) per year	
5.56-mm (blank)		120 rounds/M4 per year	
(OPFOR SUPPORT PACKAGE)			
5.56-mm (blank)		120 rounds/M16 per year	
5.56-mm (blank)		300 rounds/M249 SAW per year	
5.56-mm (blank)		120 rounds/M4 per year	
Equipment	Company	Evaluators	OPFOR
High-mobility, multipurpose, wheeled vehicle (HMMWV)	13		3
M16 systems	22		10
M249 systems (when available)	14		3
M4 systems	10		3
Controller guns		5	
Small-arms alignment fixture (SAAF)		1	
Electronic-system test set (ESTS)		1	
Batteries	Amount Required		
BA 200 (6v)	48		
BA 3090 (9v)	560		
NOTE: For other support requirements (pyrotechnics and the like), see DA Pam 350-38.			

6-4. Selecting and Training the Os/Cs. A successful evaluation depends heavily on selecting Os/Cs with the proper experience, training them to fulfill their responsibilities, and supervising them throughout the evaluation.

a. A six-person O/C team should be used to perform an external evaluation of the battalion. The team should be made up of the following personnel:

- (1) Senior O/C.
- (2) Staff O/C.

- (3) Operations O/C.
- (4) Administration O/C.
- (5) Logistics O/C.
- (6) NBC O/C.

b. A thorough knowledge of the battalion's mission, organization, equipment, and doctrine is required by the Os/Cs. They must understand the overall operation of the battalion and how it is integrated into and supports force-projection operations. Team members must have a working knowledge of the common individual and collective tasks in areas such as local-defense convoy procedures, communications, and NBC. One member of the team must have detailed expertise in the NBC and local defense, common task areas. Os/Cs should be equal in rank to the person in charge of the element they are evaluating, and they should have previous experience in the position being evaluated. All team members must be able to make objective evaluations, function effectively as team members, and state their findings in writing and briefings.

c. O/C training focuses on providing Os/Cs a general understanding of the overall evaluation, providing each O/C with a detailed understanding of specific duties and responsibilities, and building a spirit of teamwork. O/C training includes--

(1) The overall evaluation design, general scenario, master-events list, and specific evaluation purposes and objectives.

(2) The battalion METL and its linkage to the T&EOs and other materials contained in this ARTEP MTP.

(3) The O/C team composition and general duties and responsibilities of each team member.

(4) Detailed responsibilities of individual team members with special emphasis on the master-events list items that are their responsibility. This includes--

- (a) A review of the written instructions and materials contained in folders for the Os/Cs.
- (b) A detailed reconnaissance of the area used for the evaluation.
- (c) The O/C communications and the C2 system.
- (d) Safety procedures.
- (e) Evaluation of data collection plan and procedures.
- (f) AAR procedures and techniques.

(5) A talk-through of the entire evaluation including war-gaming all items on the master events list in order of their occurrence, and a review of each team member's responsibilities and anticipated problems.

d. The senior O/C supervises the operation of the team. He provides the team leadership, focuses his efforts on ensuring that the Os/Cs fulfill their responsibilities and adhere to the evaluation plan, resolves problems, synchronizes the efforts of team members, ensures close coordination among team members, holds periodic team coordination meetings, plans and orchestrates the battalion's AAR, and conducts specific evaluation team AARs.

6-5. Selecting and Training OPFOR. The OPFOR support for an external evaluation of the battalion is limited to two squads of dismounted infantry and two to five individuals who serve as enemy agents. Although OPFOR support is only used for some tasks, proper training and employment of this force is important to ensure a proper assessment of the battalion's capabilities.

a. The OPFOR commander should be a company-grade officer or a senior NCO who is well-trained in OPFOR tactics and operations. In addition to the duties and responsibilities in leading various OPFOR elements, the OPFOR commander serves as a part-time member of the O/C team. In order to fulfill O/C responsibilities, the OPFOR commander must participate in O/C planning and training activities. He must be present during AARs.

b. OPFOR elements are trained, organized, and equipped to operate in a manner that depicts threat forces as realistically as possible. Their training includes--

- (1) Threat tactics and rules for engagement.
- (2) OPFOR missions and responsibilities.
- (3) OPFOR tasks and standards.
- (4) Threat weapons and equipment, if available.
- (5) C2.
- (6) Safety.

6-6. Conducting the Evaluation. The senior O/C has overall responsibility for conducting the evaluation. He orchestrates the overall evaluation and the support provided by various individuals and elements that are specially selected and trained to fulfill designated functions and responsibilities.

a. Os/Cs must be free to observe, report, and record the actions of the battalion.

b. The HQ two echelons above the battalion being evaluated should select and train the control elements for the evaluation. It issues orders, receives reports, provides feeder information, and controls the OPFOR.

c. All exercise participants and supporting personnel must ensure that every facet of the evaluation is conducted in a safe manner. Personnel observing unsafe conditions must take prompt action to halt them and must advise their superiors of the situation.

6-7. Recording External Evaluation Information.

a. The senior O/C is responsible for implementing the evaluation scoring system. Although the senior O/C makes up the final evaluation, the full team participates in this process. Their reports reflect the overall ability of the battalion to accomplish its wartime missions.

b. The evaluation scoring system is based on an evaluation of the unit's performance of each mission-essential task and any other collective task contained in the overall evaluation plan. This evaluation has four steps.

(1) Identify the ARTEP MTP T&EOs that correspond to each of the evaluation plan tasks.

(2) Use T&EO standards to evaluate the unit's performances of the tasks. This is done for each evaluation plan task.

(3) Record on the T&EO a GO for each performance measure performed to standard and a NO-GO for each performance measure not performed to standard.

(4) Record the unit's overall capability to perform the task by using GO/NO-GO information recorded on each T&EO. Use the following definitions as guidance in making this determination:

(a) GO - The unit successfully accomplished the task or performance measures to standard.

(b) NO-GO - The unit did not accomplish the task or performance measures to standard.

c. Use other locally designed reports that are approved by the senior O/C and prescribed in the evaluation plan to collect evaluation information. These reports assist the team in recording the information concerning the unit's capability to perform its wartime mission according to the established standards. This information will assist the senior O/C to determine the unit's overall final rating. The following reports can be used to collect the information:

(1) Unit data sheet (Figure 6-3). This report records personnel and equipment status information.

(2) Environmental data sheet (Figure 6-4). This report records information concerning weather and terrain conditions present during the evaluation period.

(3) Personnel-and equipment-loss report (Figure 6-5). This report records information concerning battalion personnel and equipment losses during OPFOR engagements.

UNIT DATA SHEET						
1. Unit Designation:				Date:		
2. Unit Leaders: (Circle the most correct answer.)						
Position	Rank	Time in Unit (Months)				
Commander	LTC/MAJ	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
Bn XO	MAJ/CPT	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
BnS3	MAJ/CPT	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
BnS1	CPT/1LT	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
Bn S2	CPT/1LT	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
Bn S4	CPT/1LT	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
Field Surgeon	CPT/1LT	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	>19
3. Unit Strength (excluding leaders):						
4. Equipment Shortages (major items):						
5. Comments:						
O/C Signature:						

Figure 6-3. Example Battalion-Level Unit Data Sheet

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SHEET						
Exercise Number and Description:						
Date/Time Exercise Started:						
Date/Time Exercise Ended:						
1. Weather Conditions: (Circle the appropriate description.)						
Clear	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy	Hazy	Rain	Snow	Fog
Other:						
Temperature:						
2. Ground Conditions: (Circle the appropriate description.)						
Dry	Wet	Ice	Snow			
Other :						
3. Light Conditions: (Circle the appropriate description.)						
Day		Night				
Moon Phase:		1/4	1/2	3/4	Full	
Average Range Visibility Due to Light:						
4. Terrain: (Circle the appropriate description.)						
Flat	Rolling	Mountains	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

(1) Planning. Planning for AARs is started in the exercise preparation activities long before the start of the action evaluation. AARs are integrated into the general scenario at logical break points and into the detailed evaluation scenario that is developed subsequently. Qualified Os/Cs are selected and trained in the AAR processes as part of O/C training. This phase also includes the identification of potential AAR sites and the requisition of equipment and supplies needed to conduct the AAR.

(2) Preparation. AAR preparation starts with the beginning of the actual evaluation. In addition to observing the HQ MP battalion (CID) performing its critical tasks, this phase includes the review of training objectives, orders, and doctrine. The final AAR site selection is completed and times and attendance are established. The AAR information is gathered from applicable Os/Cs and battalion personnel. The AAR is organized and rehearsed.

(3) Conduct. AARs are conducted at logical break points in the exercise and at the end of the evaluation. When AAR participants have assembled, the AAR begins with the senior O/C introducing the session with a statement of the AAR's purpose, the establishment of the AAR's ground rules and procedures, and a restatement of the training and evaluation objectives. Guidelines for a successful AAR include--

- (a) AARs are not critiques, but professional discussions of training events.
- (b) The senior O/C guides the discussion in a manner that ensures participants discuss lessons openly.
- (c) Dialogue is encouraged among Os/Cs and battalion personnel.
- (d) All individuals who participated in the evaluation are present for the AAR, if possible. As a minimum, every unit or element that participated in the exercise is represented.
- (e) Participants discuss not only what happened, but also how it happened and how it could have been done better.
- (f) Participants review the sequence of the events associated with the hazards and the risk assessment made before the exercise. As a minimum, the review should address hazards that presented themselves (but were not identified) and each incident of fratricide or near fratricide and how it could be avoided in the future.
- (g) Events that were not directly related to the major events are not examined.
- (h) Participants do not offer self-serving excuses for inappropriate actions.
- (i) The AAR's end result is that soldiers and leaders, through discovery learning, gain a better understanding of their individual and collective strengths and weaknesses and become more proficient in training for and performing their critical tasks.

APPENDIX A - COMBINED ARMS TRAINING STRATEGY

A-1. General.

a. The 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.

A-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. See DA Pam 350-38 for an example of a maneuver training strategy. The Web site for this information is at www.atsc.army.mil/atmd/strac.

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 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 the appropriate FMs and TMs. DA Pam 350-38 provides sustainment and qualification standards requirements for all weapons systems. See DA Pam 350-38 for examples of the various weapon strategies.

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. See DA Pam 350-38 for an example of a soldier training strategy

APPENDIX B - EXERCISE OPERATION ORDER

B-1. General. OPORDs are directives a commander issues to subordinate commanders to coordinate the execution of an operation. They always specify an execution time and date.

B-2. Contents. All orders must have five paragraphs, provide task organization, and have a scheme of maneuver and a clear articulated mission statement. Orders must also convey the commander's intent and concept of operations. This sample OPORD in Figure B-1 is intended as a guideline for use with the CPX of this publication.

OPERATION ORDER	
Operations Order _____ 19 _____	Copy ___ of ___ Copies 18 th MP Bde
(No change from oral orders)	
Reference: Map, Series ____, (name) _____, sheets _____, Edition _____ 1: XX,XXX	
Time zone used throughout the order:	
Task Organization: 93 rd MP Bn 709 th MP Bn 793 rd MP Bn	
1. SITUATION.	
a. Enemy Forces.	
<p>(1) The US Army V Corps is opposed by one combined-arms Army (CAA) and one tank army (TA). Both are estimated at near 90-percent strength. Hostile elements are already operating in the rear and will increase their sabotage and espionage operations. Hostile reconnaissance units, up to battalion size, will penetrate into the corps's rear area once the 1st echelon parent elements maneuver within 100 kilometers (km) of the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA). The 15th Tactical Air Army supports these ground forces, which is capable of air superiority for brief periods of time in some areas of our sector. A full range of electronic warfare is expected to be employed. Nuclear and chemical fires are also expected.</p> <p>(2) Terrorist activity is expected throughout the entire area of operation in the form of sabotage and assaults on selected targets of opportunity.</p> <p>(3) See current intelligence summary (INTSUM).</p>	
b. Friendly Forces. The 93 rd MP Bn conducts rear operations in support of US Army V Corps by _____ (DTG) _____, _____ (coordinates) _____. The 709 th MP Bn is located at vicinity _____, 793 rd MP Bn is located at vicinity _____.	
2. MISSION: The 93 rd MP Bn conducts combat support MP missions from (coordinates) to (coordinates) to (coordinates) to (coordinates) in support of V US Corps offensive and defensive operations commencing (DTG).	

Figure B-1. Sample Operations Order

3. EXECUTION:

a. Intent. During the initial days of the war, we must maintain our flexibility in employing assets down to the platoon level until we determine the prioritized needs of the corps commander. During the corps offense, our priority must be focused on maneuver- and mobility-support operations. During the corps defense, area security will be our priority with the main focus on protection of critical assets in the corps rear. Police intelligence and law-and-order operations will be conducted throughout the operations to include coordinating with the host nation and other police agencies on collecting and disseminating intelligence information. Internment/resettlement (IR) operations will be conducted as required. Geneva Conventions and US policies will be followed at all times.

b. Concept of Operation: Annex A (Operation Overlay).

(1) Maneuver. The 93rd MP Bn conducts combat-support MP operations within the assigned area with the 709th MP Bn to the north, and the 793rd MP Bn to the south.

(2) Fires. Annex B (Fire Support).

(3) Obstacles, mines, and fortifications. None

c. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) Priority of MP missions: (TBP).

(2) MOPP level 1 is in effect. Be prepared to increase MOPP level on short notice.

(3) Operation exposure guide: moderate risk.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT: Bde/Cmd field SOP.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL:

a. Command. Bde CP is located at _____ .

b. Signal. Current SOI are in effect.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

A. Sample
COL, MP

OFFICIAL
ANNEXES:

A. Operation Overlay (Omitted)
B. Fire Support (Omitted)

DISTRIBUTION:

(Classification)

Figure B-1. Sample Operations Order Continued

APPENDIX C - THREAT ANALYSIS

C-1. General.

a. Dramatic changes in Europe and within the former Soviet Union have reduced the likelihood of an East-West military confrontation in Europe. The threat in Europe has not gone away completely, but it is less immediate and changed in nature. Despite reductions, Russia still has the largest army in Europe. Regardless of the stated peaceful intentions of current Russian political leaders, the Russian Armed Forces still possess formidable capabilities, and those capabilities will remain should conditions and intentions change. Other former Soviet republics are forming their own armed forces and could pose threats to each other or to other countries in the region. In this time of turmoil and uncertainty, the former Soviet military power remains a potentially dangerous challenge to US and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) security. However, this remnant of the former Soviet threat is just one of many.

b. Many other nations are obtaining or developing sophisticated weaponry. Various regional conflicts could cause the US to intervene bilaterally or as part of a multinational coalition to protect our interests or those of our allies. Other potential conflict areas could call for a variety of responses by either the US or the former Soviet republics or both. The threat may come in an organized military form which may or may not follow the former Soviet model. It may also come in the form of insurgencies, terrorism, or narcotics trafficking. The US Army needs to be prepared to respond to this broad spectrum of potential threats which it could encounter in various contingencies.

C-2. Global Threats. A global-type threat, such as the former Soviet one, would be characterized by modern weapons and the capability to project military power to great distances beyond its own national borders. Against such a potential adversary, the threat to rear operations would include the following:

- Armored or mechanized forces breaking into our rear area.
- Airborne, air-mobile, or amphibious assault forces inserted into our rear area.
- Long-range artillery, surface-to-surface missiles, or air strikes targeting rear-area assets.
- Nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons.
- Radio-electronic combat aimed at jamming or destroying our communications means and disrupting our command and control.
- Agents and saboteurs.

C-3. Regional Threats. Regional threats, such as Iraq or North Korea, have less capability to project power. However, they may have some of the same weapons and organizations as a global threat. In fact, lessening superpower tensions are contributing significantly to the proliferation of sophisticated weaponry to emerging nations. This applies not only to conventional ground and air weapons, but also to chemical and nuclear weapons and missile systems. A mature regional power, possibly with a global power as a major source of its military hardware, emphasizes the ability to project its forces throughout a given region.

C-4. Local Threats. Local threats have even more localized objectives and little capability to project power beyond their own borders or their immediate neighbors. They generally have less modern equipment than global or regional threat powers or at least a limited variety of modern weapons. Their equipment may include modern small arms and light artillery (mortars, howitzers, gun-howitzers, and rocket launchers) but often does not include sophisticated weapons such as long-range conventional artillery or high-performance aircraft. A local threat may be heavily supported by a regional threat or even by a global power. In the past, for example, Cuba assisted Soviet-backed movements in Angola, Nicaragua, and Ethiopia. This outside influence will often be reflected in the equipment, organization, or

tactics of the local threat forces. However, the actions of a local threat are often limited to insurgencies, civil wars, or border disputes. Insurgents, especially those with outside help, may be able to purchase modern weapons, but may not have developed a logistics base able to sustain continuous conflict. Therefore, they often concentrate on guerrilla tactics, sabotage, assassinations, booby traps, or explosives to achieve their objectives.

C-5. Special Situations.

a. The threat in special situations includes terrorism. Terrorism may satisfy the objectives of different types of threats discussed above. Terrorists are the least likely threat to use conventional forces and thus are the hardest to anticipate or to train against. Terrorist tactics include the following:

- Assassination or maiming.
- Arson.
- Bombing.
- Hijacking, kidnapping, or hostage-taking.
- Raids and seizure of facilities.
- Sabotage.
- Hoaxes (such as bomb threats).

Aside from these threats, terrorists may also be able to obtain weapons of mass destruction. Such NBC weapons may be controlled by a political leadership that supports terrorism, as in Iraq. If nuclear weapons are too difficult to obtain, terrorists may instead employ chemical or biological weapons to reach their goals.

b. Narcotics trafficking is another special-condition threat. It may be supported or tolerated by a global power for political or economic reasons. It may also be tied in with regional or local threat powers or with terrorism. There is often a marriage of convenience between insurgent groups and the drug cartels. The cartels can spend significant amounts of money on the latest in technology for communications and security to protect their operations. They can also buy weapons and otherwise finance regional insurgencies and cross-border conflicts.

C-6. Bottom Line. The threat to rear operations includes all of the above categories. These threat categories are not mutually exclusive and may overlap with one another.

APPENDIX D - METRIC CONVERSION CHART

Table D-1. Metric Conversion Chart

US Units	Multiplied By	Equals Metric Units
Length		
Feet	0.30480	Meters
Inches	2.54000	Centimeters
Inches	0.02540	Meters
Inches	25.40010	Millimeters
Miles (statute)	1.60930	Kilometers
Miles (nautical)	1.85320	Kilometers
Yards	0.91400	Meters
Area		
Square inches	6.45160	Square centimeters
Square feet	0.09290	Square meters
Square yards	0.83610	Square meters
Volume		
Cubic inches	16.38720	Cubic centimeters
Cubic feet	0.02830	Cubic meters
Cubic yards	0.76460	Cubic meters
Gallons	3.78540	Liters
Fluid ounces	29.57300	Milliliters
Quarts	0.94600	Liters
Weight		
Ounces	28.34900	Grams
Pounds	453.59000	Grams
Pounds	0.45359	Kilograms
Short tons	0.90700	Metric tons
Long tons	1.01600	Metric tons

GLOSSARY**Section I**
Abbreviations

?	unknown
1LT	first lieutenant
AA	avenue of approach; assembly area
AAR	after-action review
AC	Active component; assistant commandant; alternating current; hydrogen cyanide
AO	area of operations
AOAP	Army Oil Analysis Program
AOR	area of responsibility
AR	Army regulation; armor
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program
AT/FP	antiterrorism/force protection
ATTN	attention
BBS	brigade/battalion battle simulation
BDAR	battle-damage assessment and repair
Bde	Brigade
BF	battle fatigue
BLTM	battalion-level training model
BN	battalion
BOS	battlefield operating systems
C2	command and control
C2SRS	Command and Control Strength Reporting System
CA	civil affairs; combat arms
CAA	combined-arms Army
CANA	convulsant antidote for nerve agents
CAS	casualty

CATS	Combined Arms Training Strategy
CHS	combat health support
CI	civilian internee; command information; criminal investigation; criminal intelligence
CID	criminal investigation division
COA	course of action
COL	colonel
COMSEC	communications security
CONUS	continental United States
CP	command post
CPR	cardiovascular pulmonary resuscitation
CPT	captain
CPX	command post exercise
CSS	combat service support
CTA	Consolidated Training Activities
DA	Denmark; direct action
DA Form	Department of the Army Form
DA Pam	Department of the Army Pamphlet
DC	Dental Corps; dislocated civilian; District of Columbia
DD	Department of Defense
DD FORM	Department of the Defense Form
DS	direct support
DSE	division support elements
DTG	date-time group
EAC	echelons above corps
ECCM	Electronic Counter-Countermeasures
EEFI	essential elements of friendly information
EPW	enemy prisoner of war

ESTS	electronic-system test set
EW	electronic warfare
FEBA	forward edge of the battle area
FM	field manual; frequency modulated/modulation
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FRAGO	fragmentary order
FST	field-sanitation team
FTX	field training exercise
GS	general support
GSR	general support-reinforcing; ground surveillance radar
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HHD	headquarters and headquarters detachment
HMMWV	high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
HN	host nation
HQ	headquarters
INTSUM	intelligence summary
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
IR	internment and resettlement; intelligence requirement; infrared
ITEP	Individual Training Evaluation Program
ITO	invitational travel orders; installation transportation officer
KIA	killed in action
KM	kilometer
LOG	logistics
LOGSEC	logistics security
LTC	lieutenant colonel
MAJ	major
MAPEX	map exercise
MCSR	material condition status report

MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
METL	mission essential task list
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian consideration
MEVA	mission-essential vulnerable area
MIJI	meaconing, interference, jamming, and intrusion
MILES	Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System
MM	millimeter
MO	Missouri; monthly
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
MOS	military occupational specialty
MP	military police
MSR	main supply route
MTF	medical-treatment facility
MTP	mission training plan; MOS training plan
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAV	navigation
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NCO-ER	noncommissioned officer evaluation report
NCS	net control station
NG	National Guard
NO.	number
O/C	observer/controller
OEG	operation exposure guide
OES	Officer Educational System
OP	observation post
OPFOR	opposing forces
OPLAN	operation plan

OPORD	operation order
OPSEC	operations security
OPTEMPO	operational tempo
OR	operational readiness
P	pass
Pam	Pamphlet
PAO	Public Affairs Office(r)
PLL	Prescribed Load List
PM	program manager; provost marshal
PMCS	preventive maintenance checks and services
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POS	position
PRR	personnel requirements report
PSR	Personnel Status Report
PVNTMED	preventive medicine
QC	quality control
RATELO	radiotelephone operator
RATT	radio teletypewriter
RC	Reserve Component
ROE	rules of engagement
ROI	rules of interaction; report of investigation
RP	Republic of Philippines; release point
RSOI	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
RTD	return to duty
S1	adjutant
S2	intelligence officer
S3	operations and training officer
S4	supply officer

S6	Communications Officer (US Army)
SAAF	small-arms alignment fixture
SATRAN	satellite transmission; satellite reconnaissance advance notice
SATS	Standard Army Training Systems
SAW	squad automatic weapon
SCATMINE	scatterable mine
SCPE	simplified collective-protection equipment
SHTU	simplified handheld terminal unit
SIDPERS	Standard Installation Division Personnel System
SITREP	situation report
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SM	soldier's manual
SMCT	soldier's manual of common tasks
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SOI	signal operating instructions
SOP	standing operating procedures
SP	start point; strongpoint; self-propelled; Spain
SRP	school requirements package; soldiers' readiness processing
SSI	standing signal instructions
STP	soldier's training publication
STRAC	standards in training commission
STX	situational training exercise
T	trained; trainer use
T&EO	training and evaluation outline
TA	target analysis; tank army
TAACOM	Theater Army Area Command
TACCS	Tactical Army Combat Service Support (CSS) Computer System
TAMMS	The Army Maintenance Management System

TBP	to be posted
TC	Technical Coordinator; Training Circular
TEWT	tactical exercise without troops
TG	Trainer's Guide; Training Guidance
THREATCON	threat condition
TLE	technical listening equipment
TM	technical manual
TO	theater of operations
TOC	tactical operations center
TOE	table of organization and equipment
TRADOC	United States Army Training and Doctrine Command
TRADOC PAM	United States Army Training and Doctrine Command Pamphlet
TSE	tactical-support equipment; technical-support equipment; technical-surveillance equipment
TSOP	tactical standing operating procedures
U	untrained; unit use; up
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
ULM	unit-level maintenance
US	United States
USACIDC	United States Army Criminal Investigation Command
USACRC	United States Army Crime Records Center
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USAREUR	United States Army, Europe
UXO	unexploded explosive ordnance
V	nerve agent; volt
WCS	weapons-control status
WESTCOM	United States Army, Western Command

WIA	wounded in action
WO	Warrant Officer; warning order
XO	Executive Officer

Section II
Terms

BERM

A narrow shelf, path, or ledge typically at the top or bottom of a slope; a mound or wall of earth.

CLASS VIII

Medical material, including repair parts peculiar to medical equipment and management of blood.

CMD

command

CONDUCT

To direct or control, lead, or guide.

COORDINATE

To bring into common action, movement, or condition.

DEFILADE

To arrange (fortifications) so as to protect the lines from frontal or enfilading fire and the interior from fire from above or behind.

DETERMINE

To settle or decide by choice of alternatives or possibilities.

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.

EMPLOY

To make use of.

ENFORCE

To see that the provisions (of an order or regulation) are carried out effectively.

ENSURE

To make certain; to guarantee.

ESTABLISH

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

EXERCISE

Collective task training designed to develop proficiency and crew teamwork in performing the task to the established standard. It also provides practice for performing supporting individual critical tasks.

Exercises may be conducted in units and resident training. Types of exercises are as follows: Command Field Exercise (CFX)-- A field training exercise with reduced troop and vehicle density, but with full command and control, and combat-service support elements. Command Post Exercise (CPX)-- An exercise in which the forces are simulated; may be conducted from garrison locations or between participating headquarters in the unit. Field Training Exercise (FTX)-- A scenario-driven tactical exercise used to train and evaluate critical collective and supporting individual tasks in a collective environment which simulates the stress, sounds, and wartime conditions. It is conducted in an austere field environment through all weather conditions and during night as well as day. The FTX should guide soldiers through a series of events exposing them to the rigors of duty performance during wartime operations. It combines combat arms, combat support, and combat service support. Live Fire Exercise (LFX)-- An exercise designed to allow a unit/team to engage targets with its organic weapons and support. Situational Training Exercise (STX)-- A short scenario-driven mission-oriented tactical exercise that provides a vehicle to train a group of closely related collective tasks and drills together. Situational training exercises provide preconstructed, bite-sized, short-term exercises that are central to sustainment training for tactical mission proficiency.

FIELD MANUAL (FM)

A Department of the Army (DA) publication that contains doctrine that prescribes how the Army and its organizations function on the battlefield in terms of missions, organizations, personnel, and equipment. The level of detail should facilitate an understanding of "what" and "how" for commanders and staffs to execute their missions and tasks. The FM may also be used to publish selected alliance doctrinal publications that are not readily integrated into other doctrinal literature.

IDENTIFY

To determine critical or necessary conditions or other factors.

JANUS

An analytical simulation used as a tactical and synchronization trainer for platoon leaders through brigade commanders. The simulation is interactive and pits leaders against a thinking opposing force (OPFOR).

MAINTAIN

To preserve, fix, or keep in good repair.

MONITOR

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

MOPP 2

Mask carried/worn. Protective suit and boots worn, gloves carried.

MOPP 4

Mask worn. Protective suit, boots, and gloves worn.

MOPP SYSTEM

A flexible system that provides maximum NBC protection for the individual with the lowest risk possible and still maintains mission accomplishment.

NBC 1 REPORT

Observer's Initial Report. Used by the observing unit to give basic initial and follow-up data about a nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) attack. It is sent by platoons and companies to battalion headquarters or by designated observers to the division NBC center.

NBC 4 REPORT

Monitoring and Survey Report. Used to report nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) hazards detected by a unit through monitoring, survey, or reconnaissance. This report is prepared and submitted by company-level organizations.

OPERATIONAL TEMPO (OPTEMPO)

The annual operating miles or hours for systems in a particular unit required to execute the commander's training strategy. It is stated in terms of the miles or hours for the major system in a unit; however, all equipment generating significant operating and support cost has an established operational tempo.

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.

PROCESS

To initiate a series of actions or operations leading to a particular end.

PROVIDE

To supply or make available.

REPORT

To present an account officially; to formally or regularly carry back and repeat to another; to provide information on ongoing activities.

SPECTRUM

Combines conflict, attrition based modeling with a multivariate sociological model that simulates political, economic, and socio-cultural activities as well as movement over digital terrain, logistical problems, and combat operations.

SUPERVISE

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

SUPPORT

To aid or help.

UPDATE

To bring up to date or to make current.

REFERENCES

Required Publications

Required publications are sources that users must read in order to understand or to comply with this publication.

Army Regulations

AR 190-11	Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (This item is included on EM 0001). 30 September 1993
AR 190-13	The Army Physical Security Program (This item is included on EM 0001). 30 September 1993
AR 190-51	Security of Unclassified Army Property (Sensitive and Nonsensitive) (This item is included on EM 0001). 30 September 1993
AR 190-53	Interception of Wire and Oral Communications for Law Enforcement Purposes (This item is included on EM 0001). 1 November 1978
AR 195-2	Criminal Investigation Activities (This item is included on EM 0001). 30 October 1985
AR 195-4	Use of Contingency Limitation .0015 Funds for Criminal Investigative Activities (This item is included on EM 0001). 1 May 1982
AR 195-6	Department of the Army Polygraph Activities (This item is included on EM 0001). 29 September 1995
AR 200-1	Environmental Protection and Enhancement. 21 February 1997
AR 220-1	Unit Status Reporting. 1 September 1997
AR 27-10	Legal Services: Military Justice. 24 June 1996
AR 350-1	Army Training. 1 August 1981
AR 350-41	Training in Units. 19 March 1993
AR 380-5	Department of the Army Information Security Program. 25 February 1988
AR 385-10	The Army Safety Program. 23 May 1988
AR 385-40	Accident Reporting and Records. 1 November 1994
AR 40-5	Preventive Medicine. 15 October 1990
AR 525-13	Antiterrorism Force Protection (AT/FP): Security of Personnel, Information, and Critical Resources. 10 September 1998
AR 530-1	Operations Security (OPSEC). 3 March 1995
AR 600-8-1	Army Casualty Operations/Assistance/Insurance. 20 October 1994
AR 600-8-101	Personnel Processing (In and Out and Mobilization Processing). 12 December 1989
AR 700-138	Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability. 16 September 1997
AR 710-2	Inventory Management Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level. 31 October 1997
AR 750-1	Army Materiel Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations. 1 August 1994

Army Training and Evaluation Program

ARTEP 19-100-10-DRILL	Military Police Drill Book. 31 August 2000
ARTEP 19-472-MTP	Mission Training Plan for the Military Police Combat Support and Internment and Resettlement Brigades and Criminal Investigation Division Groups. 2 March 2001

ARTEP 19-880-MTP Mission Training Plan (MTP) for the Military Police (MP) Detachment (Criminal Investigation Division [CID]). To be published within six months.

Department of Army Forms

DA FORM 1155	Witness Statement on Individual. 1 June 1966
DA FORM 1156	Casualty Feeder Report. 1 June 1966
DA FORM 1594	Daily Staff Journal or Duty Officer's Log. 1 November 1962
DA FORM 2028	Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms. 1 February 1974
DA FORM 2142	Pay Inquiry. 1 April 1982
DA FORM 2166-7	Noncommissioned Officer Evaluation Report (NCO-ER). 1 September 1987
DA FORM 2446	Request for Orders. 1 January 1976
DA FORM 31	Request and Authority for Leave. 1 September 1993
DA FORM 3955	Change of Address and Directory Card. 1 February 1979
DA FORM 4187	Personnel Action. January 2000.
DA FORM 638	Recommendation for Award. 1 November 1994
DA FORM 647	Personnel Register. 1 August 1978
DA FORM 67-9	Officer Evaluation Report. 1 October 1997

Department of Army Pamphlets

DA PAM 190-51	Risk Analysis for Army Property (This item is included on EM 0001). 30 September 1993
DA PAM 350-38	Standards in Weapons Training. 3 July 1997
DA PAM 350-9	Index and Description of Army Training Devices. 15 February 2000
DA PAM 600-8	Management and Administrative Procedures. 25 February 1986
DA PAM 600-8-1	Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) Battalion S1 Level Procedures. 1 August 1986
DA PAM 710-2-1	Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures). 31 December 1997
DA PAM 738-750	Functional Users Manual for The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS). 1 August 1994
DA PAM 750-35	Guide for Motor Pool Operations. 1 August 1994

Field Manuals

FM 100-15	Corps Operations. 29 October 1996
FM 100-5	Operations. 14 June 1993
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Operations. 31 May 1997
FM 101-5-1	Operational Terms and Graphics. 30 September 1997
FM 10-27-4	ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPLY FOR UNIT LEADERS 21 July 1994
FM 10-52	Water Supply in Theaters of Operations. 11 July 1990
FM 12-6	Personnel Doctrine. 9 September 1994
FM 19-20	LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS 25 November 1985
FM 20-3	Camouflage, Concealment, and Decoys. 30 August 1999
FM 21-10	Field Hygiene and Sanitation. 21 June 2000
FM 21-10-1	Unit Field Sanitation Team. 11 October 1989
FM 21-11	First Aid for Soldiers. 27 October 1988
FM 21-16	Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Procedures. 30 August 1994
FM 22-9	Soldier Performance in Continuous Operations. 12 December 1991
FM 23-27	MK19, 40-mm Grenade Machine Gun, MOD 3. 27 December 1988

FM 23-9 M16A1 Rifle and M16A2 Rifle Marksmanship. 3 July 1989
 FM 24-1 Signal Support in the Airland Battle. 15 October 1990
 FM 24-16 Communications-Electronics Operations, Orders, Records, and Reports. 7 April 1978
 FM 24-18 Tactical Single-Channel Radio Communications Techniques. 30 September 1987
 FM 24-19 Radio Operator's Handbook. 24 May 1991
 FM 24-20 Tactical Wire and Cable Techniques. 13 December 1985
 FM 24-33 Communications Techniques: Electronic Counter-Countermeasures. 17 July 1990
 FM 24-35 (O) Signal Operation Instructions "The SOI." 26 October 1990
 FM 24-35-1 (O) Signal Supplemental Instructions. 2 October 1990
 FM 25-100 Training the Force. 15 November 1988
 FM 25-101 Battle Focused Training. 30 September 1990
 FM 3-19.1 Military Police Operations. To be published within six months.
 FM 3-19.30 Physical Security. To be published within six months.
 FM 3-3 Chemical and Biological Contamination Avoidance. 16 November 1992
 FM 3-4 NBC Protection. 29 May 1992
 FM 34-60 Counterintelligence. 3 October 1995
 FM 3-5 NBC Decontamination. 28 July 2000
 FM 44-8 Combined Arms for the Air Defense. 1 June 1999
 FM 44-80 Visual Aircraft Recognition. 30 September 1996
 FM 55-30 Army Motor Transport Units and Operations. 27 June 1997
 FM 63-3 Corps Support Command. 30 September 1993
 FM 71-100 Division Operations. 28 August 1996
 FM 7-8 Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad. 22 April 1992
 FM 7-90 Tactical Employment of Mortars. 9 October 1992
 FM 7-91 Tactical Employment of Antiarmor Platoons, Companies, and Battalions. 30 September 1987
 FM 7-92 THE INFANTRY RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON AND SQUAD (AIRBORNE, AIR ASSAULT, LIGHT INFANTRY) THIS ITEM IS INCLUDED ON EM 0019 23 December 1992
 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. 14 April 2000
 FM 8-10-7 Health Service Support in a Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Environment. 22 April 1993
 FM 8-285 Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries. 22 December 1995
 FM 8-55 Planning for Health Service Support. 9 September 1994
 FM 9-43-1 MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES 21 February 1997
 FM 9-43-2 Recovery and Battlefield Damage Assessment and Repair. 3 October 1995

Other Product Types

CID REG 195-1 Criminal Investigation Operational Procedures. 5 October 2000
 DD FORM 2266 Hometown News Release Information. 1 June 1995
 DD FORM 2559 Savings Bond Allotment Authorization/Active Duty or Retired Pay. 1 March 1990
 TRADOC PAMPHLET 11-9 Blueprint of the Battlefield. 27 April 1990

UCMJ Uniform Code of Military Justice

Soldier Training Publications

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

STP 19-95B24-SM-TG Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide, MOS 95B, Military Police, Skill Levels 2/3/4. 21 February 1997

STP 19-95C14-SM-TG Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide for MOS 95C, Internment/Resettlement Specialist, Skill Levels 1/2/3/4. 26 March 1999

STP 19-95D24-SM-TG Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide for MOS 95D, Special Agent, Skill Levels 2, 3, and 4. 11 April 1995

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 (SMCT) Skill Levels 2-4. 1 October 1992

STP 21-II-MQS Military Qualification Standards II Manual of Common Tasks for (Lieutenants and Captains). 31 January 1991

STP 21-I-MQS Military Qualification Standards I Manual of Common Tasks (Precommissioning Requirements). 31 May 1990

STP 7-11B24-SM-TG Soldier's Manual, Skill Levels 1/2/3/4 And Trainers Guide, CMF11, Infantry

STP 7-11BCHM1-SM Soldier's Manual, Skill Level 1, CMF 11, Infantry 1 March 2000

STP 7-11BCHM1-SM-TG Soldier's Manual, Skill Level 1 and Trainer's Guide, CMF 11, Infantry 1 March 2000

STP 7-11BCHM24-SM-TG Soldier's Manual, Skill Levels 2/3/4 and Trainer's Guide, CMF 11, Infantry 19 June 2000

Training Circulars

TC 12-16 PAC Noncommissioned Officer's Guide. 27 June 1991

TC 25-1 Training Land. 30 September 1991

TC 43-35 Recovery Training. 3 October 1995

Related Publications

Related publications are sources of additional information. They are not required in order to understand this publication.

Army Training and Evaluation Program

ARTEP 19-313-30-MTP Mission Training Plan for Echelons Above Corps, Corps and Division Military Police Company (Combat Support). 10 April 1999

ARTEP 19-472-MTP Mission Training Plan for the Military Police Combat Support and Internment and Resettlement Brigades and Criminal Investigation Division Groups. 2 March 2001

ARTEP 19-476-MTP Mission Training Plan for Echelons Above Corps (EAC) and Corps Military Police Battalion and Division Provost Marshal (Combat Support). 10 April 1999

ARTEP 19-486-30-MTP Mission Training Plan for the Military Police Detachment (CID) Corps Support Element TAACOM Support Element. 20 September 1994

ARTEP 19-546-MTP Mission Training Plan for the Headquarters and Headquarters Company Military Police Battalion (Internment/Resettlement). 10 April 1999

ARTEP 19-647-30-MTP	Mission Training Plan for the Military Police Escort Guard Company. 10 April 1999
ARTEP 19-667-30-MTP	Mission Training Plan for the Military Police Guard Company. 10 April 1999
ARTEP 19-710-MTP	Mission Training Plan for the Military Police Detachment (Law and Order). 10 April 1999

QUESTIONNAIRE

MISSION TRAINING PLAN (MTP) NUMBER: _____ DATE: _____

MTP TITLE: _____

Request your recommendations to improve this training publication. To make it easier for you to make recommendations, a standard questionnaire has been provided. Please respond to all questions by circling your answer or providing a written response, where requested. Please make a copy of this questionnaire. Mail to: Commandant, U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center, ATTN: ATZT-DT-WF-M, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8900.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO YOU.

1. What is your position (for example, company commander, platoon sergeant)?

2. How long have you served in this position? _____

3. How long have you served in this unit? _____

4. What is your component?

- a. Active Component
- b. Reserve Component
- c. National Guard

5. Where is your unit?

- a. Continental United States (CONUS)
- b. United States Army, Europe (USAREUR)
- c. United States Army, Western Command (WESTCOM)
- d. Eighth United States Army (USA)
- e. Other (specify)

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO THE TRAINING EXERCISES.

6. What training exercise would you recommend be added or deleted from this MTP?

7. What was the greatest problem you experienced with the exercise?

- a. Needs more information on how to set up the exercise.
- 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.

8. How many training exercises have you trained or participated in personally?

9. How often does your unit train on nonmilitary police tasks during the exercise?

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO CHAPTER 5.

10. What changes would you make to the training and evaluation outlines (T&EOs) in this chapter?

11. What T&EOs would you add?

12. What T&EOs would you delete?

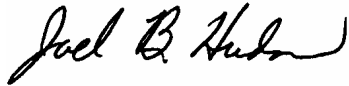
13. Additional comments.

**ARTEP 19-886-MTP
2 MARCH 2001**

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

ERIC K. SHINSEKI
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



JOEL B. HUDSON
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