HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ARTEP 44-176-15-MTP

MISSION TRAINING PLAN FOR A SENSOR PLATOON

Army Training and
Evaluation Program
ARTEP 44-176-15-MTP

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MISSION TRAINING PLAN FOR A SENTINEL PLATOON

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*This publication supersedes ARTEP 44-116-16-MTP, 29 September 1994, and ARTEP 44-176-15-MTP, 3 October 1995.

PREFACE

1. The purpose of this MTP is to provide you, the sensor platoon leader, with a descriptive, mission-oriented training program you can use to train your platoon to perform its critical wartime mission.

2. The intended audience for this MTP includes the leaders, trainers, and observer/controllers of the sensor platoon organized under the following TOEs:

44-116-A000	44-176-L100
44-116-A100	44-413-L400
44-116-L200	44-414-A000
44-136-A000	44-423-A100
44-146-A000	44-433-A100
44-176-A100	44-436-A100
44-176-F000	

It explains their roles and how to plan, prepare for, and conduct collective training and evaluation. They may use each exercise contained in this MTP, as written in training. They may also tailor the exercise as necessary to meet local METT-TC requirements. Additionally, trainers may also use these requirements as examples when preparing training plans. Training in the common tasks identified in this MTP is an absolute requirement.

3. The proponent for this publication is Headquarters, TRADOC. Submit changes for improving this publication on DA Form 2028 to: Commandant, US Army Air Defense Artillery School, ATTN: ATSA-DT-WF, Fort Bliss, TX 79916-3802, E-mail: johnsonj6@bliss.army.mil or FAX 978-0450.

4. 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 training and evaluation program. It provides guidance on how to train, as well as the mission to train. Chapter 1 of FM 25-100 contains the specific details to "battle focus" a training program. The specific details of your training program depend on many factors, including--

a. Training directives and guidance established by your chain of command (modification to your MTP affecting missions or standards must be in writing).

b. Training directives of your unit.

c. Training resources and areas available.

d. Your unit METL.

1-2. Supporting Material. This MTP describes a critical wartime mission-oriented platoon-training program. The individual and collective training shown below support this MTP.

a. Drills. Trainers use drills to train those collective tasks that fit drill criteria.

b. Nondrill collective tasks.

c. Soldier's manual tasks for the appropriate MOS tasks and skill levels.

d. Tasks for platoon leaders.

Note: Figure 1-1 shows platoon MTP echelon relationships.

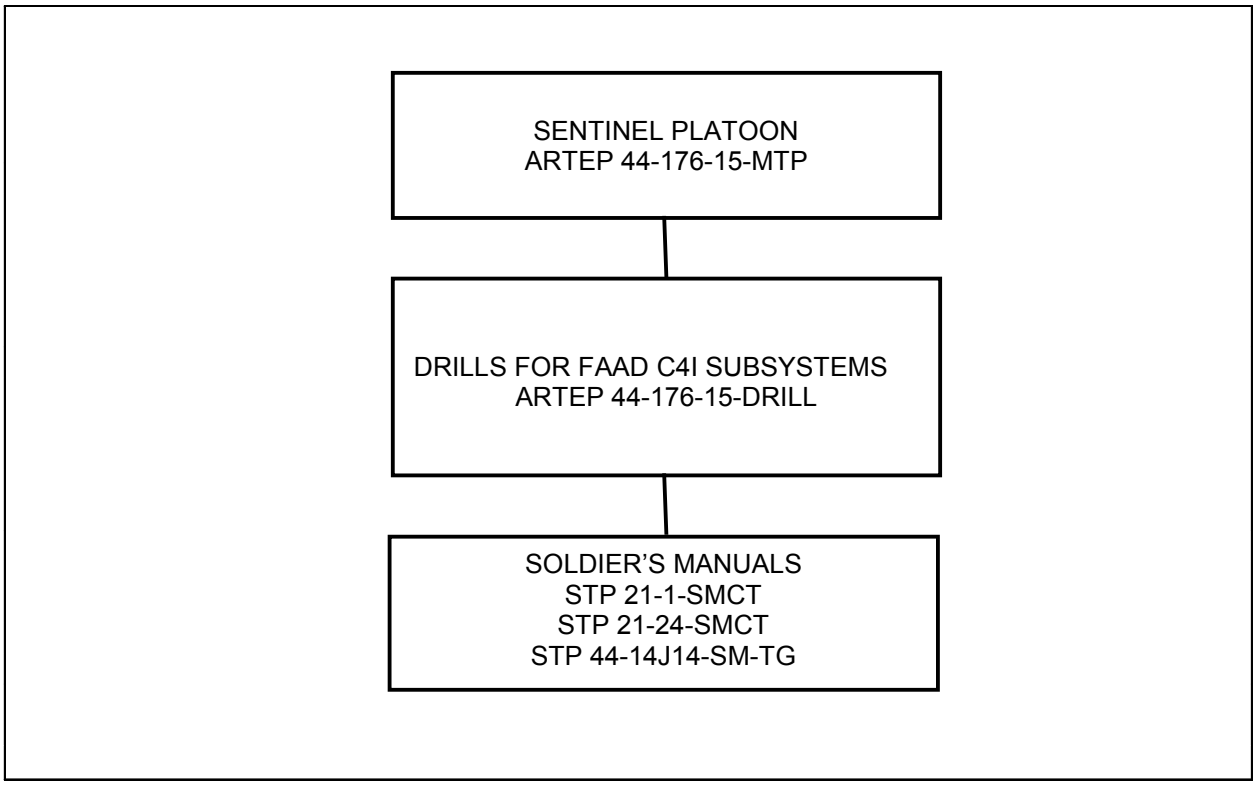


Figure 1-1. Platoon MTP echelon relationships.

1-3. Contents. This MTP contains six chapters and three appendixes.

a. Chapter 1, Unit Training. This chapter provides a foundation for the other chapters and explains their use.

b. Chapter 2, Training Matrix. This chapter shows the relationship between STXs and collective tasks.

c. Chapter 3, Mission Outline. This chapter provides the mission orientation for training. It shows which training activities you must train to proficiency. The mission outline presents a graphic portrayal of the relationship between the critical wartime mission and subordinate tasks inherent to the mission.

d. Chapter 4, Training Exercises. This chapter consists of an FTX and STXs. These combine leader training activities and collective tasks show you one way to train critical missions and collective tasks. The FTX and STXs provide training information and a scenario giving you a flexible plan for training. They may also serve as part of an internal or external evaluation designed to have the unit execute the mission in a tactical setting.

e. Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines. This chapter provides the training criteria for all of the collective tasks that the unit must master to perform its critical wartime missions. These training criteria orient on the levels of collective training performed by the unit. Each T&EO constitutes a part of the critical mission. In various combinations, it makes up larger training plans such as the FTX and STXs in Chapter 4.

f. Chapter 6, External Evaluation. This chapter provides instructions for the development of an external evaluation of your unit. It also includes suggested rating forms.

g. Appendix A, Sensor Platoon Gunnery Tables. This appendix provides the mandatory qualification standards (drills and gunnery tables) and tests the proficiency of the sensor platoon personnel.

h. Appendix B, Combat Readiness or Deployability Certification Criteria. This appendix provides guidance for certifying a sensor platoon combat ready or deployable.

i. Appendix C, Air Threat to Sensor Platoon Sections. This appendix discusses the air threats that the sensor platoon sections must be prepared to defend the force from. It also describes briefly the four phases of force-projection operations and explains the air threat of each phase.

Note: Table 1-1 shows which activities are related to each part of the MTP.

Table 1-1. Relationship of activities to parts of an MTP.

LETTER	ACTIVITY TITLE
A	Planning for Training
B	Execution of Training
C	Evaluation of Training
D	Explanatory Data
E	Forwarding Pertinent Comments

	ACTIVITY				
PARTS OF AN MTP	A	B	C	D	E
Preface				X	X
Chapter 1, Unit Training				X	
Chapter 2, Training Matrix	X		X		
Chapter 3, Mission Outline	X				
Chapter 4, Training Exercises	X	X			
Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines		X	X		
Chapter 6, External Evaluation				X	
Appendix A, Sensor Platoon Gunnery Tables	X	X	X		
Appendix B, Combat Readiness or Deployability Certification Criteria			X	X	
Appendix C, Air Threat to Sensor Platoon Sections			X	X	
MTP User Feedback Questionnaire					X

1-4. Mission and Tasks. The mission requires training. Platoon tasks may be trained individually (one at a time) or jointly (with others). In either case, orient on the training criteria in the T&EOs and drills (detailed information on drill training is in ARTEP 44-176-15-Drill).

a. This MTP concerns specified missions which the unit and you, their leader and trainer, must do to accomplish the mission. The mission also includes the tasks that sensor teams and individual soldiers must do. Figure 1-2 shows this relationship. The critical wartime mission is to provide air and missile threat early warning to the force.

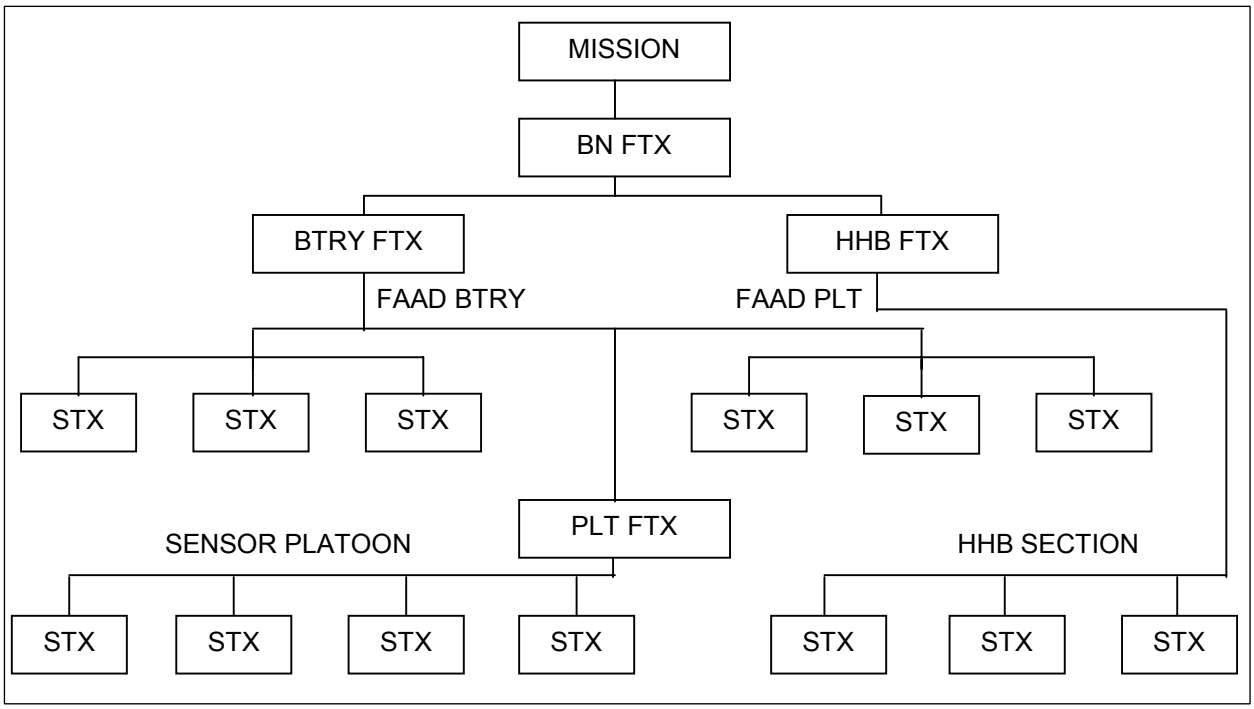


Figure 1-2. How training exercises fit together.

b. Training is based on the criteria described in the T&EOs. Several T&EOs can be trained as an STX. Various combinations of STXs can be used to develop an FTX for the unit to practice its entire mission responsibility. Several STXs can be developed into an external evaluation designed by the next higher echelon to evaluate the detachment's ability to perform multiple missions under stress in a realistic environment.

c. Platoon and team tasks are trained in much the same way as described above. However, the platoon or team leader must also train the drills provided in the drill book.

d. Leader tasks that support the unit’s missions are trained through STP training, battle simulations, and execution of this unit's missions.

e. Individual tasks that support unit tasks are mastered by training to standards in the appropriate STP.

1-5. Training Principles. This MTP is based on the training principles found in FM 25-100, Training the Force. For further information, see Chapter 1 of this manual.

1-6. Training Strategy. The training program developed and executed by a unit to train to standards in its critical wartime 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 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’s training strategies central to CATS provide the commander with a descriptive "menu" for training reflecting that while there is an optimal way to train to standard, it is unlikely that all units in the Army will have the exact mix of resources required to execute an optimal training strategy.

b. This unit's training strategy contained in this MTP is a descriptive training strategy that provides a means for training 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 his 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. This unit's training strategy is comprised 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 this unit's training strategy are—

(1) Maneuver and collective training 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 which are required to support the training events.

(2) Gunnery strategy. The gunnery strategy is built around weapons systems found in the unit and 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 STRAC manual or appropriate FM publications.

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

d. A critical element in the 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 an STX has been identified as a critical training gate for the FTX, the training 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 his soldiers or unit(s) to move on to more complex training events. The provision for critical training gates recognizes that the unit's METL, and the commander's assessment of his 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 unit's training plan, the commander will identify the training tasks from the MTP required to train his METL.

1-7 Conducting Training. This MTP is designed to facilitate the planning, preparation, and conduct of unit training as explained in the FMs 25-100 and 25-101.

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

b. The commander will review the mission outline in Chapter 3 to determine whether the FTXs and STXs provided will support or can be modified to support his commander's guidance. If they do not support the guidance or need to be modified, refer to the training matrix in Chapter 2.

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

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

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

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

(3) Determine where the training can take place.

(4) Determine who will be responsible for what. The leader of the element being trained must always be involved.

(5) Organize your needs into blocks of time and training vehicles.

e. The commander must approve the list of tasks to be trained and schedule them on the unit-training schedule.

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

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

1-8. Force Protection (Safety).

a. Safety is a component of force protection. Commanders, leaders, and soldiers use risk assessment and management to 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 that enables units to win fast and decisively, with minimum losses. Safety is an integral part of all combat operations and stability and support 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. Proper fluid replacement (hydration) is one of the most essential elements in heat injury prevention. Of particular note is the fact that the revised maximum hourly fluid intake should NOT exceed 1.5 quarts and the revised maximum daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts. The newly revised fluid replacement chart (Table 1-2) describes the amounts of fluid replacement and work/rest cycles for acclimatized soldiers undergoing training.

Table 1-2. Fluid replacement chart.

Fluid Replacement Guidelines for Warm Weather Training
(Applies to average acclimated soldier wearing BDU, hot weather)

Heat Category	WBGT Index, °F	Easy Work		Moderate Work		Hard Work	
		Work/Rest	Water Intake, Qt/Hr	Work/Rest	Water Intake, Qt/Hr	Work/Rest	Water Intake, Qt/Hr
1	78-81.9	NL	½	NL	¾	40/20 min	¾
2 (Green)	82-84.9	NL	½	50/10 min	¾	30/30 min	1
3 (Yellow)	85-87.9	NL	¾	40/20 min	¾	30/30 min	1
4 (Red)	88-89.9	NL	¾	30/30 min	¾	20/40 min	1
5 (Black)	> 90	50/10 min	1	20/40 min	1	10/50 min	1

Notes:
- The work: rest times and fluid replacement volumes will sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours of work in the specified heat category. Individual water needs will vary ± ¼ qt/hour.
- NL = no limit to work time per hour.
- Rest means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing), accomplished in shade if possible.
- **CAUTION: Hourly fluid intake should not exceed 1½ quart.**
- **Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts.**
- Wearing body armor, adds 5°F to WBGT Index.
- Wearing MOPP overgarment, adds 10°F to WBGT index.

Easy Work	Moderate Work	Hard Work
• Walking Hard Surface at 2.5 mph, ≤ 30 lb Load • Weapon Maintenance • Manual of Arms • Marksmanship Training • Drill and Ceremony	• Walking Hard Surface at 3.5 mph, < 40 lb Load • Walking Loose Sand at 2.5 mph, no Load • Calisthenics • Patrolling • Individual Movement Techniques; i.e., low crawl, high crawl • Defensive Position Construction • Field Assaults	• Walking Hard Surface at 3.5 mph, ≥ 40 lb Load • Walking Loose Sand at 2.5 mph with Load

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

(1) Commanders.

(a) Seek optimum, not adequate, performance.

(b) Specify the risk they will accept to accomplish the mission.

(c) Select risk reductions provided by staff.

(d) Accept or reject residual risk, based on the benefit to be derived.

(e) Train and motivate leaders at all levels to effectively use risk management concepts.

(2) Staff.

(a) Assists the commander in assessing risk and develop risk reduction options for training.

(b) Integrates risk controls in plans, orders, METL standards and performance measures.

(c) Eliminates unnecessary safety restrictions that diminishes training effectiveness.

(d) Assesses safety performance during training.

(e) Evaluates safety performance during AARs.

(3) Subordinate Leaders.

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

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

(4) Individual Soldiers.

(a) Reports unsafe conditions and acts and corrects the situation when possible.

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

(c) Takes responsibility for personal safety.

(d) Works as a team member.

(e) Modifies own risk behavior.

d. Risk management is a process that assists decision makers in reducing or offsetting risk (by systematically identifying, assessing, and controlling risk arising from operational factors) and making decisions that weigh risks against mission benefits. Risk is an expression of a possible loss or negative mission impact stated in terms of probability and severity. The risk management process (see Figure 1-3) provides leaders and individuals a method to assist in identifying the optimum COA. Detailed steps are outlined in FM 3-100.12.

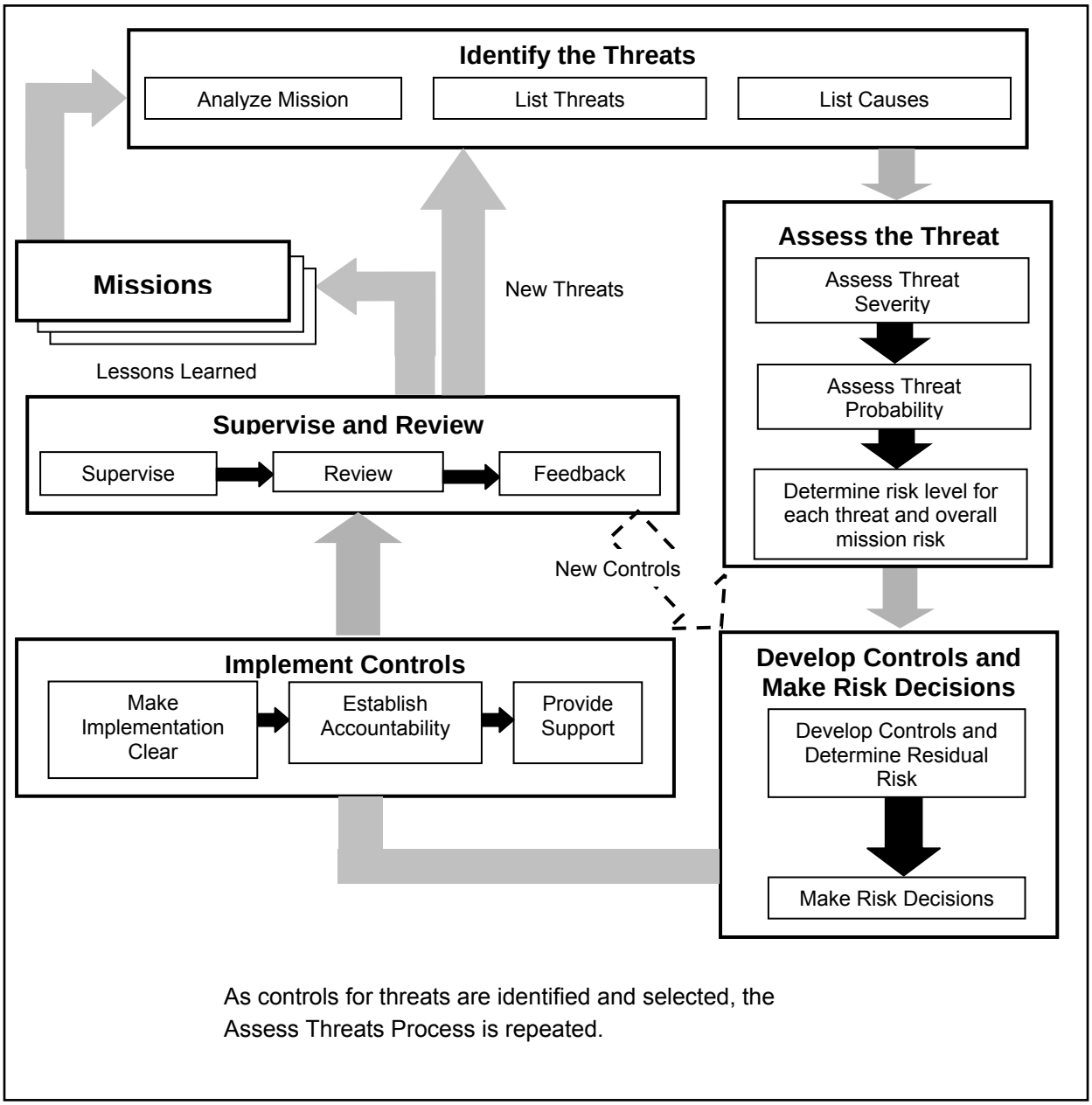


Figure 1-3. Risk management process.

e. Risk management must be fully integrated into planning, preparation, and execution. Commanders are responsible for the application of risk management in all military operations. Risk management facilitates the mitigation of the risks of threats to the force. For the purposes of this document, threat is defined as a source of danger—any opposing force, condition, source, or circumstance with the potential to negatively impact mission accomplishment and/or degrade mission capability. Leaders must analyze each hazard to determine the probability of its causing an accident and the probable effect of the accident. Identify control options to eliminate or reduce the hazard. The risk assessment matrix (Figure 1-4) is a tool for assessing hazards. Table 1-3 outlines risk severity categories, and Table 1-4 describes probability categories in detail.

Risk Assessment Matrix

		Probability				
Severity		**Frequent** **A**	**Likely** **B**	**Occasional** **C**	**Seldom** **D**	**Unlikely** **E**
Catastrophic	**I**	**E**	**E**	**H**	H	**M**
Critical	**II**	**E**	**H**	**H**	**M**	**L**
Marginal	**III**	**H**	**M**	**M**	**L**	**L**
Negligible	**IV**	**M**	**L**	**L**	**L**	**L**

Legend:

Risk Definitions

E - Extremely High Risk: Loss of ability to accomplish the mission if threats occur during mission. A frequent or likely probability of catastrophic loss (IA or IB) or frequent probability of critical loss (IIA) exists.

H – High Risk: Significant degradation of mission capabilities in terms of the required mission standard, inability to accomplish all parts of the mission, or inability to complete the mission to standard if threats occur during the mission. Occasional to seldom probability of catastrophic loss (IC or ID) exists. A likely to occasional probability exists of a critical loss (IIB or IIC) occurring. Frequent probability of marginal losses (IIIA) exists.

M – Moderate Risk: Expected degraded mission capabilities in terms of the required mission standard will have a reduced mission capability if threats occur during mission. An unlikely probability of catastrophic loss (IE) exists. The probability of a critical loss is seldom (IID). Marginal losses occur with a likely or occasional probability (IIIB or IIIC). A frequent probability of negligible (IVA) losses exists.

L – Low Risk: Expected losses have little or no impact on accomplishing the mission. The probability of critical loss is unlikely (IIE), while that of marginal loss is seldom (IIID) or unlikely (IIIE). The probability of a negligible loss is likely or less (IVB through (IVE).

Figure 1-4. Risk assessment matrix.

Table 1-3. Risk severity categories.

Category	*Definition*
CATASTROPHIC (I)	Loss of ability to accomplish the mission or mission failure. Death or permanent disability. Loss of major or mission-critical system or equipment. Major property (facility) damage. Severe environmental damage. Mission-critical security failure. Unacceptable collateral damage.
CRITICAL (II)	Significantly degraded mission capability, unit readiness, or personal disability. Extensive damage to equipment or systems. Significant damage to property or the environment. Security failure. Significant collateral damage.
MARGINAL (III)	Degraded mission capability or unit readiness. Minor damage to equipment or systems, property, or the environment. Injury or illness of personnel.
NEGLIGIBLE (IV)	Little or no adverse impact on mission capability. First aid or minor medical treatment. Slight equipment or system damage, but fully functional and serviceable. Little or no property or environmental damage.

Table 1-4. Probability definitions.

Element Exposed	*Definition*
FREQUENT (A) Occurs very often, continuously experienced	
Single item	Occurs very often in service life. Expected to occur several times over duration of a specific mission or operation.
Fleet or inventory of items	Occurs continuously during a specific mission or operation, or over a service life.
Individual	Occurs very often. Expected to occur several times during mission or operation.
All personnel exposed	Occurs continuously during a specific mission or operation.
LIKELY (B) Occurs several times	
Single item	Occurs several times in service life. Expected to occur during a specific mission or operation.
Fleet or inventory of items	Occurs at a high rate, but experienced intermittently (regular intervals, generally often).
Individual	Occurs several times. Expected to occur during a specific mission or operation.
All personnel exposed	Occurs at a high rate, but experienced intermittently.
OCCASIONAL (C) Occurs sporadically	
Single item	Occurs some time in service life. May occur about as often as not during a specific mission or operation.
Fleet or inventory of items	Occurs several times in service life.
Individual	Occurs over a period of time. May occur during a specific mission or operation, but not often.
All personnel exposed	Occurs sporadically (irregularly, sparsely, or sometimes).
SELDOM (D) Remotely possible; could occur at some time	
Single item	Occurs in service life, but only remotely possible. Not expected to occur during a specific mission or operation.
Fleet or inventory of items	Occurs as isolated incidents. Possible to occur some time in service life, but rarely. Usually does not occur.
Individual	Occurs as isolated incident. Remotely possible, but not expected to occur during a specific mission or operation.
All personnel exposed	Occurs rarely within exposed population as isolated incidents.
UNLIKELY (E) Can assume will not occur, but not impossible	
Single item	Occurrence not impossible, but can assume will almost never occur in service life. Can assume will not occur during a specific mission or operation.
Fleet or inventory of items	Occurs very rarely (almost never or improbable). Incidents may occur over service life.
Individual	Occurrence not impossible, but may assume will not occur during a specific mission or operation.
All personnel exposed	Occurs very rarely, but not impossible.

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

g. The primary causes of fratricide are—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

h. 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 leadership.

(2) Increasing self-doubt among leaders.

(3) Hesitation to use supporting combat systems.

(4) Over supervision of units.

(5) Hesitation to conduct night operations.

(6) Loss of aggressiveness during fire and maneuver.

(7) Loss of initiative.

(8) Disrupted operations.

(9) General degradation of cohesiveness, morale, and combat power.

1-9. Environmental Protection. Protection of natural resources has continued to become an ever-increasing concern to the Army. It is the responsibility of all unit leaders 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 as safety risk management. Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

a. Identify hazards. Identify potential sources for environmental degradation during analysis of METT-TC factors. This requires identification of environmental hazards. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential for polluting air, soil, or water and/or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.

b. Assess the hazard. Analyze potential severity of environmental degradation using the environmental risk assessment matrix (Figure 1-5). Severity of environmental degradation is considered when determining the potential effect an operation will have on the environment. The risk impact value is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. Quantify the risk to the environment resulting from the operation as extremely high, medium, or low, using the environmental risk assessment matrix.

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 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

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

Overall Environmental Risk Assessment Form.

CATEGORY	RANGE	ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE	DECISION MAKER
Low	0-58	Little or none	Appropriate level
Medium	59-117	Minor	Appropriate level
High	118-149	Significant	Division Commander
Extremely high	150-175	Severe	MACOM Commander

Risk Categories

Figure 1-5. Environmental risk assessment matrix.

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

d. Brief chain of command. Brief chain of command (to include installation environmental office, if applicable) on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrixes. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.

e. Implement controls. Implement environmental protection measures by integrating them into plans, orders, SOPs, training performance standards, and rehearsals.

f. Supervise. Supervise and enforce environmental protection standards.

1-10. NBC. Realistic training requires organizations to train the way they will fight or support on the battlefield. This includes combat and combat support under all NBC conditions. On a task-by-task basis, your unit must attain proficiency in each collective task at the highest MOPP possible. As your unit becomes more proficient on each collective task, you as a trainer must inject and insist on dedicated training at the highest MOPP.

1-11. Evaluation. The T&EOs in Chapter 5 describe standards that must be met for each task.

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

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. Too often, leaders do not practice continuous evaluation. Often, soldiers or small units are trained to perform a task to standard, then later, when they execute that task as part of a training exercise; they execute it poorly or incorrectly, and are not corrected. For this program to work, trainers and leaders must continually evaluate training as it is being executed.

c. Leaders should emphasize direct, on-the-spot evaluations. Correcting poor performance during individual or small group training is easy to do. In higher-level exercises, it is not feasible to do this with outside O/Cs, but should not be eliminated. Plan AARs at frequent logical intervals during the exercises (usually after the completion of a major subordinate task). This is a proven technique which will allow you to correct performance shortcomings while they are still fresh in everyone's mind, and prevents reinforcement of bad habits.

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

1-12. Feedback. Recommendations for improvement of this MTP are requested. Feedback will help to ensure that this MTP answers the training needs of units in the field. There is a questionnaire at the end of this MTP to make it easier to send recommendations and comments. In case of a need for an immediate change, use the ADAS, DOTD homepage, http://airdefense.bliss.army.mil/dotd/.

CHAPTER 2

TRAINING MATRIX

2-1. General. The training matrix assists the commander in planning the training of his unit's personnel. It provides the commander with an organized set of relationships to make the job easier.

2-2. Training Matrix (Collective Task Number and Title to STX Matrix). This matrix (Table 2-1) displays the relationship between the STXs and their supporting collective tasks. Use it to plan nondrill collective task training to support STX training. To use this matrix, determine which STX you plan to train and locate its representative number across the top of the columns. Now look down the column; an "X" in the column identifies each collective task and number supporting the STX. Prioritize collective tasks in the order you want to train them.

Table 2-1. Training matrix.

EXERCISE NUMBER	EXERCISE TITLE
STX 44-4-E0002	Prepare for Combat
STX 44-3-E0003	Destroy Critical Equipment
STX 44-3-E0004	Deploy and Occupy Combat Positions
STX 44-4-E0005	Provide Early Warning to SHORAD Units

BATTLEFIELD OPERATING SYSTEM, COLLECTIVE TASK NUMBER, AND TITLE		STX E0002	STX E0003	STX E0004	STX E0005
DEVELOP INTELLIGENCE					
19-3-3105.44-S30H	PROCESS CAPTURED DOCUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT				X
DEPLOY/CONDUCT MANEUVER					
44-5-0101.44-S30H	DEPLOY AND OCCUPY POSITIONS			X	X
PROTECT THE FORCE					
44-4-9039.44-S30H	PERFORM EMERGENCY DESTRUCTION		X	X	
03-2-C312.44-S30H	CONDUCT THOROUGH DECONTAMINATION OPERATIONS			X	
03-3-C201.44-S30H	PREPARE FOR OPERATIONS UNDER NBC CONDITIONS	X		X	X
03-3-C202.44-S30H	PREPARE FOR A CHEMICAL ATTACK	X		X	X
03-3-C203.44-S30H	RESPOND TO A CHEMICAL ATTACK		X	X	X
03-3-C205.44-S30H	PREPARE FOR A FRIENDLY NUCLEAR STRIKE	X		X	X
03-3-C206.44-S30H	PREPARE FOR A NUCLEAR ATTACK	X		X	X
03-3-C208.44-S30H	CROSS A RADIOLOGICALLY CONTAMINATED AREA			X	
03-3-C209.44-S30H	REACT TO SMOKE OPERATIONS	X		X	X
03-3-C222.44-S30H	RESPOND TO THE RESIDUAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK		X	X	X
03-3-C223.44-S30H	RESPOND TO THE INITIAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK		X	X	X

Table 2-1. Training matrix (continued).

EXERCISE NUMBER	EXERCISE TITLE
STX 44-4-E0002	Prepare for Combat
STX 44-3-E0003	Destroy Critical Equipment
STX 44-3-E0004	Deploy and Occupy Combat Positions
STX 44-4-E0005	Provide Early Warning to SHORAD Units

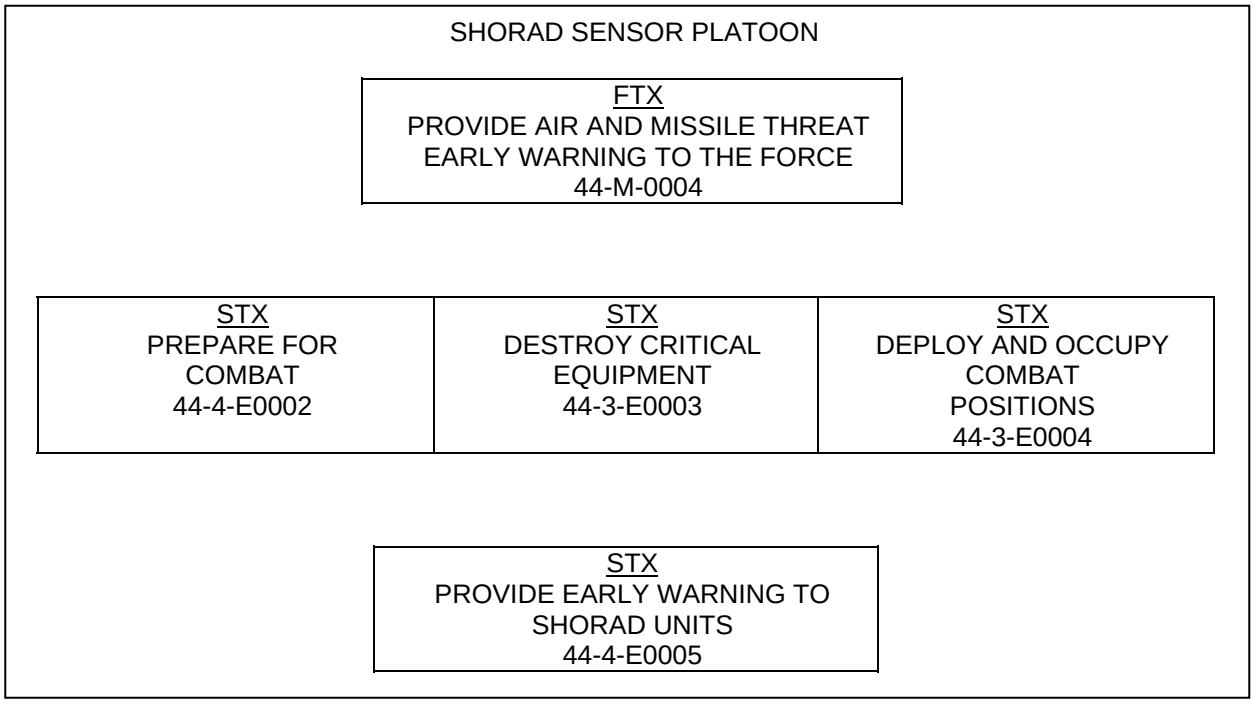
BATTLEFIELD OPERATING SYSTEM, COLLECTIVE TASK NUMBER, AND TITLE		STX E0002	STX E0003	STX E0004	STX E0005
PROTECT THE FORCE (continued)					
03-3-C224.44-S30H	CONDUCT OPERATIONAL DECONTAMINATION			X	
03-3-C226.44-S30H	CROSS A CHEMICALLY CONTAMINATED AREA			X	
05-2-0301.44-S30H	CAMOUFLAGE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT			X	X
19-3-2205.44-S30H	CONDUCT SECURITY OF A COMMAND POST	X	X	X	X
44-1-C220.44-S30H	USE PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE MEASURES	X	X	X	X
71-3-C232.44-S30H	MAINTAIN OPERATIONS SECURITY	X		X	X
PERFORM CSS AND SUSTAINMENT					
63-2-4513.44-S30H	PERFORM UNIT MORTUARY AFFAIRS OPERATIONS (DIGITIZED & ANALOG)	X		X	
08-2-0003.44-S30H	TREAT CASUALTIES	X		X	
08-2-C316.44-S30H	TRANSPORT CASUALTIES	X		X	
08-2-R303.44-S30H	CONDUCT BATTLEFIELD STRESS REDUCTION AND PREVENTION PROCEDURES			X	X
12-3-C216.44-S30H	MAINTAIN PLATOON STRENGTH	X		X	
19-3-3106.44-S30H	HANDLE ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR			X	
EXERCISE COMMAND AND CONTROL					
11-2-C302.44-S30H	ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A SINGLE-CHANNEL VOICE RADIO NET	X		X	X
44-3-0028.44-S30H	CONDUCT CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS			X	X
44-4-0026.44-S30H	PLAN SENSOR EMPLOYMENT	X		X	
44-5-0003.44-S30H	PROVIDE EARLY WARNING			X	X
71-3-C231.44-S30H	PERFORM RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES	X	X	X	X

CHAPTER 3

MISSION OUTLINE

3-1. General. The mission outline illustrates the relationship between critical wartime mission proficiency and subordinate collective tasks inherent to this mission. This outline provides the trainer a diagram of the unit missions, and examples of FTX and STXs that support them.

3-2. Mission Outline. Since unit training is mission-oriented, the mission outline shows how tasks training contributes to the ability of the unit to perform its mission. The mission outline in Figure 3-1 provides the platoon leader with a visual outline of his unit's missions in a format that facilitates the planning and management of training.



Note: See Table 2-1 in Chapter 2 for a list of collective tasks trained and evaluated with each STX.

Figure 3-1. Sample mission outline.

3-3. Sample Training Exercises. Sample training exercises are numbered for identification and for Armywide automation of MTP production. (See Table 3-1.)

Table 3-1. How to number training exercises and missions.

STEP	ACTION	EXAMPLE
1.	Assign the proponent identification number to the first two digits.	The ADA School will use "44."
2.	Assign the echelon identification number to the third digit.	1- Battalion 2- Battery 3- Platoon 4- Squad, Section 5- Crew, Team
3.	Assign the exercise identification number to the last five digits. • Begin with the letter "E" to identify the number as being an exercise, or the letter "M" to identify a mission. • Assign a four-digit sequential number.	Exercise identification numbers range from E0001-E9999.

CHAPTER 4

TRAINING EXERCISES

4-1. General. Training exercises are used to train and practice the performance of collective tasks. There are two types of exercises in this MTP: the FTX and the STX. This MTP includes one FTX and four STXs (Table 4-1) designed to provide a basic plan to achieve proficiency in your mission. These exercises are designed to assist you in developing, sustaining, and evaluating your unit's mission proficiency.

Table 4-1. List of exercises.

EXERCISE NUMBER	TITLE	PAGE
FTX 44-M-0004	PROVIDE AIR AND MISSILE THREAT EARLY WARNING TO THE FORCE	4-2
STX 44-4-E0002	PREPARE FOR COMBAT	4-8
STX 44-3-E0003	DESTROY CRITICAL EQUIPMENT	4-13
STX 44-3-E0004	DEPLOY AND OCCUPY COMBAT POSITIONS	4-16
STX 44-4-E0005	PROVIDE EARLY WARNING TO SHORAD UNITS	4-21

4-2. Field Training Exercise. The FTX provides a training method for the detachment to train the critical wartime mission. It provides a logical sequence for the performance of the tasks previously trained in the STXs.

4-3. Situational Training Exercises. The STXs provide information for training smaller component tasks of a mission. The STX does the following important functions:

a. Provides repetitive training on the missions.

b. Allows training to focus on identified weaknesses.

c. Allows the detachment to practice the missions before the critical wartime mission.

d. Saves time by providing a majority of the information needed to develop a vehicle for training.

4-4. Force Protection (Safety). All soldiers and leaders must be safety conscious during the conduct of any training exercise. All observer/controllers and trainers have the responsibility to ensure that they conduct all training in a safe manner. Before the beginning of an exercise, brief all personnel on specific safety measures that they must observe during the exercise. Use T&EO 71-3-C231.44-S30H when planning training in risk management procedures and safety analysis.

4-5. Fratricide. Munitions cannot distinguish between friend and foe. All commanders, trainers, and leaders must plan, train, and stress all procedures which must be followed to avoid fratricide. These procedures include IFF, weapon control status, vehicle and aircraft recognition, corridors, routes, zones, flight levels, and other control measures.

SENSOR PLATOON
FTX
44-M-0004
PROVIDE AIR AND MISSILE THREAT EARLY WARNING TO THE FORCE

1. Objective. This exercise trains the platoon headquarters, operator/maintainer, and a minimum of one sensor section to perform their tasks to accomplish their mission of providing early warning to SHORAD units.

2. Interface. This FTX is supported by the following platoon and section STXs and their supporting drills:

a. STX 44-4-E0002, Prepare for Combat.

b. STX 44-3-E0003, Destroy Critical Equipment.

c. STX 44-3-E0004, Deploy and Occupy Combat Positions.

d. STX 44-4-E0005, Provide Early Warning to SHORAD Units.

3. Training Enhancers. This paragraph describes training enhancers for this FTX.

a. Platoon personnel must have a working knowledge of receiving, processing, and distributing combat information (warning orders, FRAGOs, OPORDs, and overlays) in near real-time.

b. The training matrix in Chapter 2 shows the collective tasks that the platoon and section must master to perform this mission. The following training fundamentals will help the unit perform the mission:

(1) Plan sensor employment. This task, T&EO 44-4-0026.44-S30H, may be partially conducted in garrison by the following methods:

(a) Scenario generation preview (SGP). The SGP is an option under the Create Exercise menu. It is available on any sheltered subsystem. The menu is used to start the terrain initialization and to perform some basic functions that define how the SGP is to display information and what information is to be used.

(b) TEWT.

(c) COMEX (closed loop of wire communications and low-power FM net operation) to reestablish lost communications.

(d) Fratricide. All commanders, trainers, and leaders must plan, train, and stress all procedures, which must be followed to avoid fratricide.

(2) Establish an aggressive spirit in leaders and units.

(a) Use an aggressive unit sports and physical fitness program.

(b) Use section competition in field navigation courses and aircraft recognition.

(c) Show appropriate movies (combat type) that have a positive aggressive effect on the soldiers.

(d) Ensure an awareness of unit heritage.

(3) Always use OPFOR and MILES/AGES equipment if available. These add realism to the tactical situation and can readily point out mistakes made by both leaders and section members.

c. You must practice soldier's manual tasks during the FTX. See the T&EOs in Table 4-4 and Training Matrix 1 for a list of the applicable collective tasks. Individual supporting tasks are listed at the end of each T&EO. You may group collective tasks as necessary to add realism to the mission. You may use them anywhere within the scenario to meet the demonstrated training need of your platoon. The scenario is a guide to appropriate collective training times. You may repeat selected tasks as reinforcement training as necessary.

d. This exercise begins with the receipt of the OPORD. It ends after simulating the destruction of your equipment in one iteration or after the teams have provided early warning during both daytime and nighttime environments in another iteration you choose. You should conduct AARs after you plan the defense, occupy positions, conduct sustained operations, after each phase of planned air defense battle, and a final AAR after all notes have been compiled. If necessary, repeat portions of the exercise until you are satisfied with your platoon's performance. Table 4-2 is a suggested scenario.

Table 4-2. Example suggested scenario.

PLATOON FTX 44-M-0004		
Event	ACTION	ESTIMATED TIME
1.	Alert and recall	3 hours
2.	Plan early warning based on OPORD or FRAGO	3 hours (+AAR)
3.	Issue march order for teams to move to SHORAD unit assembly areas	½ hour
4.	Occupy sensor positions (static asset)	2 hours (+AAR)
5.	Platoon headquarters employs with Btry CP and conducts sustained operations. Sensor teams deploy with SHORAD units and provide early warning	2 hours (+AAR)
6.	Air attack (fixed-wing) on assets	1 hour (+AAR)
7.	Conduct chemical defensive operations	1 hour (+AAR)
8.	SHORAD unit occupies night defensive positions Sensor teams adjust positions, if necessary	6 hours
9.	OPFOR infiltrators attack SHORAD unit NDP	2 hours
10.	Occupy individual battle positions with SHORAD units at BMNT	½ hour
11.	Provide early warning	4 hours
12.	Air attack (helicopter) on asset	1 hour (+AAR)
13.	OPFOR armor sighted	As needed
14.	Conduct final AAR	As needed
TOTAL		*26 hours
*Allow extra time for night training, retraining, NBC conditions, and AARs. First, train events to standards, and then train to meet standards within time limitations. Time required will vary based on METT-TC factors and training proficiency of the platoon.		

4. General Situation. The general situation is as follows:

a. The sensor platoon is the air defense platoon supporting the airborne, air assault, light infantry divisions, or heavy divisions. The battalion receives orders to provide early warning for the division. You must task-organize the platoon to support ADA units.

b. Conduct this exercise under all environmental conditions, during day or night. The sensor teams will move under threat of NBC attack, or in an active NBC environment.

5. Special Situation. The special situation is as follows:

a. Your battalion commander has just issued the OPORD (Figure 4-1).

b. You now begin your planning process by task-organizing your sensor teams and selecting tentative sensor locations.

(CLASSIFICATION)

1. SITUATION

a. Enemy Forces. INTSUM 3 (prepared by Bn S2).

b. Friendly Forces. 1st Bde in defense at coord _____.
2nd Bde in defense at coord _____.
3rd Bde in defense at coord _____.
DISCOM located behind coord _____ to _____.

c. Attachments and detachments. None.

2. MISSION (Your sensor platoon) to provide early warning to 2/44 ADA Bn or one section (two teams) A/2-44 ADA.

3. EXECUTION Concept of operation. Move to _____ Z hours to assembly area, coord _____. Adjust positions as necessary.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT

a. General. (Your plt) move to assembly area (DTG).

b. Material and Services.

(1) DS maintenance will be located at (coordinates).
(2) Medical support will be located at (coordinates).

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

a. Command.

(1) Operational control is maintained by the section.
(2) Bn TOC or Btry TOC (coordinates).

b. Signal. SOI index (_____) is in effect.

Acknowledge.

JONES
COMMANDING

OFFICIAL:

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 4-1. OPORD for FTX.

6. Support Requirements. The support requirements for this FTX include the following:

a. Minimum trainers and observer/controllers. You have two options—

(1) The exercise may be conducted for practice with the platoon leader evaluating his sensor platoon.

(2) The battalion commander may direct the FTX (internal evaluation) using a section observer controller, team observer/controllers, and an operator/maintainer observer/controller.

b. Vehicles and communications. Those vehicles and communications equipment organic to the platoon are required. In providing continuous communications to accomplish the mission, the communications equipment for the platoon must provide reliable near real-time information from platoon leader to team chiefs, and from the sensors to their supported SHORAD units. The platoon headquarters section is authorized one each AN/VRC-92 (or AN/VRC-92A), AN/GRC-213, TSEC/KY-68, AN/VSQ-S(V). The sensor teams (six each) are authorized one each AN/VRC-92 (or AN/VRC-92A), AN/GRC-213, and AN/VSQ-2(V) radio equipment. When employing as OPFOR, you need to provide a radio for the observer controller.

c. OPFOR. The OPFOR threat could come from the air and/or the ground.

(1) Air. Two unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and four fixed-wing aircraft should fly a minimum of five to six sorties a day. Helicopters will penetrate along the FLOT and high-performance aircraft will primarily attack reserve and support forces.

(2) Ground. The OPFOR should be in at least platoon strength for this mission. Field artillery employment is a main ground force mission to support maneuver forces attacking air defense critical assets. Expect direct fire at sensors. Use these elements for realistic training, using threat ground attack mission profiles.

d. Maneuver Area. The maneuver area requirements for this FTX are as follows:

(1) The maneuver area must provide minimum terrain mask that allows for target detection at the greatest distance possible.

(2) The maneuver area should provide mixed avenues of approach for attacking aircraft.

(3) Place the sensor teams according to recommendations from the S3 (tactical positions) and S2 (threat-IPB) should not be closer than 10 kilometers from the FLOT (Sentinel) (METT-TC dependent).

(4) Pickup and landing zones must afford maximum concealment for the teams while awaiting transport.

e. Consolidated Support Requirements. Table 4-3 shows the support needed to ensure one platoon's successful completion of the FTX.

Table 4-3. Consolidated support requirements for FTX 44-M-0004.

AMMUNITION	DODAC	QUANTITY
5.56-mm, blank	A080	Per unit SOP
Pyrotechnics		Per unit SOP
OTHER ITEMS		**QUANTITY**
Sensor		1
MILES/AGES (individual)		Per TOE or CTA 25-6-15
Rigging equipment		Per TOE or CTA 50-909
Helicopter (lift capable)		2 sorties
Aircraft, cargo		2 sorties
OPFOR (air)	50% UAVs, 50% fixed-wing aircraft, 2 helicopters	
(ground)	1 infantry platoon, 1 tank platoon	

7. T&EO Sequence. Table 4-4 lists the T&EOs (found in Chapter 5) which the platoon leader uses to evaluate this FTX.

Table 4-4. T&EOs for FTX 44-M-0004.

TASK	NUMBER	PAGE
PROCESS CAPTURED DOCUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT	19-3-3105.44-S30H	5-4
DEPLOY AND OCCUPY POSITIONS	44-5-0101.44-S30H	5-6
PERFORM EMERGENCY DESTRUCTION	44-4-9039.44-S30H	5-11
CONDUCT THOROUGH DECONTAMINATION OPERATIONS	03-2-C312.44-S30H	5-13
PREPARE FOR OPERATIONS UNDER NBC CONDITIONS	03-3-C201.44-S30H	5-18
PREPARE FOR A CHEMICAL ATTACK	03-3-C202.44-S30H	5-21
RESPOND TO A CHEMICAL ATTACK	03-3-C203.44-S30H	5-23
PREPARE FOR A FRIENDLY NUCLEAR STRIKE	03-3-C205.44-S30H	5-25
PREPARE FOR A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C206.44-S30H	5-27
CROSS A RADIOLOGICALLY CONTAMINATED AREA	03-3-C208.44-S30H	5-29
REACT TO SMOKE OPERATIONS	03-3-C209.44-S30H	5-31
RESPOND TO THE RESIDUAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C222.44-S30H	5-33
RESPOND TO THE INITIAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C223.44-S30H	5-35
CONDUCT OPERATIONAL DECONTAMINATION	03-3-C224.44-S30H	5-38
CROSS A CHEMICALLY CONTAMINATED AREA	03-3-C226.44-S30H	5-42
CAMOUFLAGE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	05-2-0301.44-S30H	5-44
CONDUCT SECURITY OF A COMMAND POST	19-3-2205.44-S30H	5-46
USE PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE MEASURES	44-1-C220.44-S30H	5-50
MAINTAIN OPERATIONS SECURITY	71-3-C232.44-S30H	5-53
PERFORM UNIT MORTUARY AFFAIRS OPERATIONS (DIGITIZED & ANALOG)	63-2-4513.44-S30H	5-56
TREAT CASUALTIES	08-2-0003.44-S30H	5-58
TRANSPORT CASUALTIES	08-2-C316.44-S30H	5-61
CONDUCT BATTLEFIELD STRESS REDUCTION AND PREVENTION PROCEDURES	08-2-R303.44-S30H	5-64
MAINTAIN PLATOON STRENGTH	12-3-C216.44-S30H	5-66
HANDLE ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR	19-3-3106.44-S30H	5-68
ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A SINGLE-CHANNEL VOICE RADIO NET	11-2-C302.44-S30H	5-70
CONDUCT CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS	44-3-0028.44-S30H	5-72
PLAN SENSOR EMPLOYMENT	44-4-0026.44-S30H	5-76
PROVIDE EARLY WARNING	44-5-0003.44-S30H	5-78
PERFORM RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES	71-3-C231.44-S30H	5-80

SENSOR PLATOON
STX
44-4-E0002
PREPARE FOR COMBAT

1. Objective. This STX trains the sensor platoon leader in planning for sensor team employment. The STX provides the platoon sergeant and other key personnel with practice in planning and supervising this task.

2. Interface. Team drills do not support this STX. However, you should perform the following additional coordination during the planning process:

a. Army aviation units that will be using airspace over the training area.

b. Army aviation units that are a part of combined arms teams that require recognition using IFF and visual identification procedures.

3. Training.

a. Guidance. The trainer should review the individual, leader, and collective tasks and drills that are performed during this STX. Determine which tasks may require initial or refresher training.

(1) Individual training. Individual training should be on the soldier's manual tasks required to support this STX. The individual tasks at the end of each training and evaluation outline in Chapter 5 should be used as a source. Individual training is based on the tasks, conditions, and standards in STP 44-14J14-SM-TG, and the soldier's common tasks manual. Training should be hands-on and performance-oriented. During training, leaders assess soldier proficiency by evaluating task performance against the soldier's manual standards and provide feedback to the soldiers. The individual training and evaluation program includes things such as common task tests and commander's evaluations.

(2) Collective training. Collective training should be on the collective tasks required for the STX. Battle drills and STXs are key tools for teams and platoon collective training. As with individual tasks, drills should be trained to standards with feedback provided, as required. Collective tasks that support this STX and mission are in the Collective Task Number and Title to STX Matrix in Chapter 2.

(3) Leader training. Leader training should be on leader tasks required for the exercise as well as the individual tasks. One or all of the following methods at 3c below should be emphasized and considered during your training. However, do not limit yourself only to these listed training methods.

b. You may train the sensor team tasks by any of the following methods:

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

(2) A TEWT or terrain walk over the STX area.

c. Tips for Leader Training.

(1) Familiarize yourself with the requirements of planning sensor team employment (see FMs 44-48 and 44-64 and T&EO 44-4-0026.44-S30H). These references will give you the basic procedures for planning sensor team employment.

(2) Conduct a personal reconnaissance of the training area, if possible.

(3) During the sand table exercise or TEWT, emphasize--

(a) Hostile aircraft likely and forced routes of approach.

(b) The selection of effective sensor team positions and making use of cover and concealment.

(c) Movement techniques used in occupation of position.

(d) Limited visibility considerations.

(e) Location of command post and supported units.

(f) Breach of obstacles such as water crossings required during sensor team movement to positions.

(g) Review of standards in T&EO 44-4-0026.44-S30H.

d. Tips for Training.

(1) When conducting the STX as a map exercise, take time to understand all phases of design; double-check the references.

(2) Repeat the STX as often as necessary but, as a minimum, the STX should be conducted once annually by the--

(a) Platoon leader and platoon sergeant together.

(b) Platoon leader alone.

(c) Platoon sergeant alone.

4. Training Enhancers. The training enhancers for this STX are as follows:

a. Platoon personnel must have a working knowledge of receiving, processing, and distributing combat information (warning orders, FRAGOs, OPORDs, and overlays) in near real-time.

b. Take advantage of terrain, especially to prevent aerial observation.

c. Use pyrotechnics and training ammunition to add realism to training.

d. Test each other's proficiency (platoon leader and platoon sergeant) by designing several defenses and comparing the results. Critique each other.

5. General Situation. The general situation is as follows:

a. The section is attached to its respective battery.

b. Conduct the exercise under any environmental condition, day or night. The section will move under threat of NBC attack, or in an active NBC environment.

c. OPFOR air superiority exists and is capable of reconnaissance flights on a limited basis.

6. Special Situation. The special situation is as follows:

a. The battery commander issues the FRAGO (Figure 4-2).

Copy_1__of_2__Copies
2d Bde, 52d ID DIV
FT MACK, (NK 280010) LA
_____(D-2, H-4)

FRAGMENTARY ORDER__1

References: OPORD 2

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order: Local

Task Organization: 3rd and 4th sensor sections DS to B Battery in support of 2nd maneuver brigade effective 141400ZJan.

1. SITUATION Tank battalion delaying advance of TF 1-6.

2. MISSION Provide EW track data to B Battery and assets .

3. EXECUTION

   a. Tasks to subordinate unit:

      (1) 3rd sensor section LOC TS456835.
      (2) 4th sensor section LOC TS436815.

   b. Coordinating instructions: "Current overlay remains in effect."

4. SERVICE SUPPORT No change to OPORD.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL Platoon CP currently at TS454814.

ACKNOWLEDGE. Notify this headquarters upon receipt of order and again upon understanding the order.
Direct coordination with supported unit is authorized.

CORREDOR
CPT

Figure 4-2. Sample FRAGO for STX 44-4-E0002.

b. Begin your planning process. This exercise ends when you have planned air defense for each of the three types of defenses and completed the actions required by Performance Measures 1, 2, 3, and 4 of T&EO 44-4-0026.44-S30H. You should conduct your AARs and critique each other at the end of the exercise. If necessary, repeat the exercise until your section achieves a GO performance rating.

c. Table 4-5 shows the estimated time needed for each part of the exercise.

Table 4-5. Estimated time needed to train STX 44-4-E0002.

Event	Action	Estimated Time
1.	Plan air defense	3 hours
TOTAL		*3 hours

*Allow extra time for night training, retraining, NBC conditions, and AARs. First, train events to standards, and then train to meet standards within time limitations. Time required will vary based on METT-TC factors and training proficiency of the platoon.

7. Support Requirements. The support requirements for this STX include the following:

a. Minimum trainers and Observer/Controllers. The platoon leader may be the only observer/controller necessary after conducting several self-evaluations on this STX. If you use OPFOR, an observer/controller is also necessary.

b. OPFOR. Use OPFOR in this exercise after the three sensor sections demonstrate basic proficiency and when the STX is performed as a portion of the FTX.

c. Vehicles and Communications. The STX requires the vehicle and communications equipment organic to the platoon. When using OPFOR, the observer/controller requires a radio.

d. Maneuver Area. An assembly area large enough to accommodate the 20-40 kilometer tracking area required.

e. Consolidated Support Requirements. See Table 4-6.

Table 4-6. Consolidated support requirements for STX 44-4-E0002.

AMMUNITION	DODAC	QUANTITY
5.56-mm, blank	A080	Per unit SOP
Pyrotechnics		Per unit SOP
OTHER ITEMS		**QUANTITY**
MILES/AGES (individual)		Per TOE or CTA 25-6-15
OPFOR (air)		Simulated air superiority
(ground)		Simulated tank battalion

8. T&EO Sequence. Table 4-7 lists the T&EOs (found in Chapter 5) which the platoon and section observer/controllers use to evaluate this STX.

Table 4-7. T&EO for STX 44-4-E0002.

TASK	NUMBER	PAGE
PREPARE FOR OPERATIONS UNDER NBC CONDITIONS	03-3-C201.44-S30H	5-18
PREPARE FOR A CHEMICAL ATTACK	03-3-C202.44-S30H	5-21
RESPOND TO A CHEMICAL ATTACK	03-3-C203.44-S30H	5-23
PREPARE FOR A FRIENDLY NUCLEAR STRIKE	03-3-C205.44-S30H	5-25
PREPARE FOR A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C206.44.S30H	5-27
REACT TO SMOKE OPERATIONS	03-3-C209.44-S30H	5-31
RESPOND TO THE RESIDUAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C222.44-S30H	5-33
RESPOND TO THE INITIAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C223.44-S30H	5-35
CAMOUFLAGE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	05-2-0301.44-S30H	5-44
CONDUCT SECURITY OF A COMMAND POST	19-3-2205.44-S30H	5-46
USE PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE MEASURES	44-1-C220.44-S30H	5-50
MAINTAIN OPERATIONS SECURITY	71-3-C232.44-S30H	5-53
PERFORM UNIT MORTUARY AFFAIRS OPERATIONS (DIGITIZED & ANALOG)	63-2-4513.44-S30H	5-56
TREAT CASUALTIES	08-2-0003.44-S30H	5-58
TRANSPORT CASUALTIES	08-2-C316.44-S30H	5-61
MAINTAIN PLATOON STRENGTH	12-3-C216.44-S30H	5-66
ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A SINGLE-CHANNEL VOICE RADIO NET	11-2-C302.44-S30H	5-70
PLAN SENSOR EMPLOYMENT	44-4-0026.44-S30H	5-76
PERFORM RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES	71-3-C231.44-S30H	5-80

SENSOR PLATOON
STX
44-3-E0003
DESTROY CRITICAL EQUIPMENT

1. Objective. This STX trains sensor platoon personnel in the proper procedures to correctly destroy critical equipment as an emergency action. This STX also provides leaders practice in planning, coordinating, and controlling these emergency actions.

2. Interface. Team drills do not support this STX.

3. Training.

a. Guidance. The trainer should review the individual, leader, and collective tasks and drills that are performed during this STX. Determine which tasks may require initial or refresher training.

(1) Individual training. Individual training should be on the soldier's manual tasks required to support this STX. The individual tasks at the end of each training and evaluation outline in Chapter 5 should be used as a source. Individual training is based on the tasks, conditions, and standards in STP 44-14J14-SM-TG, and the soldier's common tasks manual. Training should be hands-on and performance-oriented. During training, leaders assess soldier proficiency by evaluating task performance against the soldier's manual standards and provide feedback to the soldiers. The individual training and evaluation program includes things such as common task tests and commander's evaluations.

(2) Collective training. Collective training should be on the collective tasks required for the STX. Battle drills and STXs are key tools for teams and platoon collective training. As with individual tasks, drills should be trained to standards with feedback provided, as required. Collective tasks that support this STX and mission are in the Collective Task Number and Title to STX Matrix in Chapter 2.

(3) Leader training. Leader training should be on leader tasks required for the exercise as well as the individual tasks. One or all of the following methods at 3c below should be emphasized and considered during your training. However, do not limit yourself only to these listed training methods.

b. You may train leader tasks by any of the following methods:

(1) Conduct formal training classes in handling explosives and methods of destruction using demonstrations presented by EOD personnel.

(2) Provide a demonstration team trained in the use of explosives.

(3) Conduct a walk-through of T&EO 44-3-9039.44-S30H by all platoon personnel using training ammunition and homemade inert simulators.

c. Tips for Leader Training.

(1) Familiarize yourself with the requirements in TMs 750-244-6, 750-244-2, 750-244-7, and T&EO 44-3-9039.44-S30H.

(2) Ensure that all subordinate leaders understand their responsibilities and the T&EO that they perform during the STX.

(3) Review escape and evasion techniques, including small unit tactics.

d. Tips for Training. Conduct the STX under either of these options—

(1) With or without OPFOR.

(2) With or without MILES.

4. Training Enhancers. The training enhancers for this STX are as follows:

a. Platoon personnel must have a working knowledge of receiving, processing, and distributing combat information (warning orders, FRAGOs, OPORDs, and overlays) in near real-time.

b. Take advantage of terrain, especially to prevent aerial and ground observation during escape and evasion phase.

c. Prepare homemade simulators by the use of tin cans, taped packages, and other aids to add realism to training.

5. General Situation. The general situation is as follows:

a. The section is organized as a standard sensor section.

b. Conduct the exercise under any environmental condition, day or night.

c. The section has just completed a DS mission attached to a FAAD battery in the defense.

d. OPFOR air superiority exists and is capable of reconnaissance flights on a regular basis. Division forward elements have been overrun by OPFOR armor.

6. Special Situation. The special situation is as follows:

a. Your battalion commander or sensor platoon leader issues verbal FRAGO (Figure 4-3).

> "Implement plan DELTA, Level Four. Your sections/teams released effective _____ Z. Return to area FOXTROT SEVEN as best you can. Destroy equipment, if necessary."

Figure 4-3. Sample platoon FRAGO for STX 44-3-E0003.

b. This exercise ends when you have completed simulated destruction of all sensor systems and unnecessary escape and evasion equipment as listed in T&EO 44-4-9039.44-S30H. You should conduct your AARs after each section destroys its equipment and at the end of the exercise. If necessary, repeat the exercise until your section achieves a GO performance rating.

c. Table 4-8 shows the estimated time needed for each part of the exercise.

Table 4-8. Estimated time needed to train STX 44-3-E0003.

Event	Action	Estimated Time
1.	Destroy critical equipment	.75 hour
TOTAL		*.75 hour

*Allow extra time for night training, retraining, NBC conditions, and AARs. First, train events to standards, and then train to meet standards within time limitations. Time required will vary based on METT-TC factors and training proficiency of the platoon.

7. Support Requirements. The support requirements for this STX include the following:

a. Minimum Trainers and Observer/Controllers. The sensor team chief, who will be the trainer and observer/controller, conducts this exercise. If you use an OPFOR, an observer/controller is also necessary.

b. OPFOR. Use OPFOR in this exercise after the sensor team demonstrates basic proficiency and when the STX is performed as a portion of an FTX.

c. Vehicles and Communications. The STX requires the vehicles and communications equipment organic to the section. When employing an OPFOR, you need to provide a radio for the observer/controller.

d. Training Area. You may conduct this STX in garrison. Once the sensor team completes a GO performance rating, a field location is preferable.

e. Consolidated Support Requirements. See Table 4-9.

Table 4-9. Consolidated support requirements for STX 44-3-E0003.

AMMUNITION	DODAC	QUANTITY
5.56-mm, blank	A080	Per unit SOP
Pyrotechnics		Per unit SOP
OTHER ITEMS		**QUANTITY**
MILES/AGES (individual)		Per TOE or CTA 25-6-15
OPFOR (air)		Simulated air superiority
(ground)		Simulated tank battalion

8. T&EO Sequence. Table 4-10 lists the T&EOs (found in Chapter 5) which the platoon and section observer/controllers use to evaluate this STX.

Table 4-10. T&EO for STX 44-3-E0003.

TASK	NUMBER	PAGE
PERFORM EMERGENCY DESTRUCTION	44-4-9039.44-S30H	5-11
RESPOND TO A CHEMICAL ATTACK	03-3-C203.44-S30H	5-23
RESPOND TO THE RESIDUAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C222.44-S30H	5-33
RESPOND TO THE INITIAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C223.44-S30H	5-35
CONDUCT SECURITY OF A COMMAND POST	19-3-2205.44-S30H	5-46
USE PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE MEASURES	44-1-C220.44-S30H	5-50
TREAT CASUALTIES	08-2-0003.44-S30H	5-58
TRANSPORT CASUALTIES	08-2-C316.44-S30H	5-61
PERFORM RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES	71-3-C231.44-S30H	5-80

SENSOR PLATOON
STX
44-3-E0004
DEPLOY AND OCCUPY COMBAT POSITIONS

1. Objective. This STX trains the sensor platoon personnel in the proper procedures in deploying and occupying positions. Use these procedures when moving any sensor section.

2. Interface. The following drills support this STX:

a. Emplacement Procedures (ARTEP 44-176-15-Drill).

b. March Order Procedures (ARTEP 44-176-15-Drill).

3. Training.

a. Guidance. The trainer should review the individual, leader, and collective tasks and drills that are performed during this STX. Determine which tasks may require initial or refresher training.

(1) Individual training. Individual training should be on the soldier's manual tasks required to support this STX. The individual tasks at the end of each training and evaluation outline in Chapter 5 should be used as a source. Individual training is based on the tasks, conditions, and standards in STP 44-14J14-SM-TG, and the soldier's common tasks manual. Training should be hands-on and performance-oriented. During training, leaders assess soldier proficiency by evaluating task performance against the soldier's manual standards and provide feedback to the soldiers. The individual training and evaluation program includes things such as common task tests and commander's evaluations.

(2) Collective training. Collective training should be on the collective tasks required for the STX. Battle drills and STXs are key tools for teams and platoon collective training. As with individual tasks, drills should be trained to standards with feedback provided, as required. Collective tasks that support this STX and mission are in the Collective Task Number and Title to STX Matrix in Chapter 2.

(3) Leader training. Leader training should be on leader tasks required for the exercise as well as the individual tasks. One or all of the following methods at 3c below should be emphasized and considered during your training. However, do not limit yourself only to these listed training methods.

b. You may train leader tasks by any of the following methods:

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

(2) A TEWT or terrain walk over the area where the STX will be conducted.

(3) Deployed with the sensor team personnel (preferred method).

c. Tips for Leader Training.

(1) Familiarize yourself with the requirements of deploying and occupying positions (see FMs 44-48 and 44-64 and T&EO 44-5-0101.44-S30H).

(2) Conduct a personal reconnaissance of the training area whenever possible.

(3) During the sand table exercise or TEWT, emphasize—

(a) The selection of a good sensor position, making use of cover and concealment.

(b) Hostile aircraft likely and forced routes of approach.

(c) Movement techniques used in occupation of position.

(d) Limited visibility considerations.

(e) Location of supported units.

(f) Breach of obstacles, such as water crossings, required during movement to positions.

(g) Terrain effect on communications to supported platoon and higher headquarters.

(h) Locations of nighttime defensive positions for supported platoon.

(i) Perimeter defense considerations and positions.

d. Tips for Training. Conduct the STX under either of these options—

(1) With or without OPFOR.

(2) With or without MILES.

(3) With or without a live defended asset (facility or unit).

4. Training Enhancers. The training enhancers for this STX are as follows:

a. Platoon personnel must have a working knowledge of receiving, processing, and distributing combat information (warning orders, FRAGOs, OPORDs, and overlays) in near real-time.

b. Take advantage of terrain, especially to prevent aerial observation.

c. Use pyrotechnics and training ammunition to add realism to training.

d. When training with this STX without a live asset, develop scenario cards for sensor teams to practice reporting systems.

e. Use smoke to deny OPFOR observation or as decoy measure.

f. Provide training in individual and collective tasks concerning command and control, maneuver, and mobility and survivability.

5. General Situation. The general situation is as follows:

a. The team is organized as a standard sensor team.

b. Conduct the exercise under any environmental condition, day or night. The section will move under threat of NBC attack, or in an active NBC environment.

c. The sensor section presently has a DS mission.

d. OPFOR air superiority exists and is capable of reconnaissance flights on a limited basis.

6. Special Situation. The special situation is as follows:

a. Your battery commander issues verbal FRAGO (Figure 4-4).

"Released present mission. Return to Sector Six by 1800Z and report to Battery Commander, C/1-5 ADA at 3d Brigade's location _____ (UTM) for mission."

Figure 4-4. Sample section FRAGO for STX 44-3-E0004.

b. The sensor section leader informs you that the unit he is supporting intends to remain at their present position for the next 24 hours. You now begin your planning process. This exercise ends when you occupy your position and complete all of the performance measures of the T&EOs listed in Table 4-4. You should conduct your AARs and critique each other at the end of the exercise. If necessary, repeat the exercise until your section achieves a GO performance rating.

c. Table 4-11 shows the estimated time needed for each part of the exercise.

Table 4-11. Estimated time needed to train STX 44-3-E0004.

Event	Action	Estimated Time
1.	Deploy and occupy combat positions	3 hours
TOTAL		*3 hours

*Allow extra time for night training, retraining, NBC conditions, and AARs. First, train events to standards, and then train to meet standards within time limitations. Time required will vary based on METT-TC factors and training proficiency of the platoon.

7. Support Requirements. The support requirements of this STX includes the following:

a. Minimum Trainers and Observer/Controllers. You need a minimum of two observer/controllers to score this STX.

b. OPFOR. Use OPFOR in this exercise after the sensor team demonstrates basic proficiency. See Tips for Training.

c. Vehicles and Communications. The STX requires those vehicles and communications equipment organic to the section. When using an OPFOR, the observer/controller requires a radio.

d. Training Area. The training area must provide sufficient room to establish a sensor position with minimum terrain mask that allows target detection for a distance of at least 20 to 40 kilometers. Size of area may vary as long as the above conditions are met.

e. Consolidated Support Requirements. See Table 4-12.

Table 4-12. Consolidated support requirements for STX 44-3-E0004.

AMMUNITION	DODAC	QUANTITY
5.56-mm, blank	A080	Per unit SOP
Pyrotechnics		Per unit SOP
OTHER ITEMS		**QUANTITY**
MILES/AGES (individual)		Per TOE or CTA 25-6-15
OPFOR (air)		2 Sorties (UAVs, fixed-wing aircraft, or helicopters)
(ground)		1 infantry squad

8. T&EO Sequence. Table 4-13 lists the T&EOs (found in Chapter 5) the sensor team chief, platoon leader, platoon sergeant, or battery commander uses to evaluate this STX.

Table 4-13. T&EOs for STX 44-3-E0004.

TASK	NUMBER	PAGE
PROCESS CAPTURED DOCUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT	19-3-3105.44-S30H	5-4
DEPLOY AND OCCUPY POSITIONS	44-5-0101.44-S30H	5-6
PERFORM EMERGENCY DESTRUCTION	44-4-9039.44-S30H	5-11
CONDUCT THOROUGH DECONTAMINATION OPERATIONS	03-2-C312.44-S30H	5-13
PREPARE FOR OPERATIONS UNDER NBC CONDITIONS	03-3-C201.44-S30H	5-18
PREPARE FOR A CHEMICAL ATTACK	03-3-C202.44-S30H	5-21
RESPOND TO A CHEMICAL ATTACK	03-3-C203.44-S30H	5-23
PREPARE FOR A FRIENDLY NUCLEAR STRIKE	03-3-C205.44-S30H	5-25
PREPARE FOR A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C206.44-S30H	5-27
CROSS A RADIOLOGICALLY CONTAMINATED AREA	03-3-C208.44-S30H	5-29
REACT TO SMOKE OPERATIONS	03-3-C209.44-S30H	5-31
RESPOND TO THE RESIDUAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C222.44-S30H	5-33
RESPOND TO THE INITIAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C223.44-S30H	5-35
CONDUCT OPERATIONAL DECONTAMINATION	03-3-C224.44-S30H	5-38
CROSS A CHEMICALLY CONTAMINATED AREA	03-3-C226.44-S30H	5-42
CAMOUFLAGE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	05-2-0301.44-S30H	5-44
CONDUCT SECURITY OF A COMMAND POST	19-3-2205.44-S30H	5-46
USE PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE MEASURES	44-1-C220.44-S30H	5-50
MAINTAIN OPERATIONS SECURITY	71-3-C232.44-S30H	5-53
PERFORM UNIT MORTUARY AFFAIRS OPERATIONS (DIGITIZED & ANALOG)	63-2-4513.44-S30H	5-56
TREAT CASUALTIES	08-2-0003.44-S30H	5-58
TRANSPORT CASUALTIES	08-2-C316.44-S30H	5-61
CONDUCT BATTLEFIELD STRESS REDUCTION AND PREVENTION PROCEDURES	08-2-R303.44-S30H	5-64
MAINTAIN PLATOON STRENGTH	12-3-C216.44-S30H	5-66
HANDLE ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR	19-3-3106.44-S30H	5-68
ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A SINGLE-CHANNEL VOICE RADIO NET	11-2-C302.44-S30H	5-70
CONDUCT CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS	44-3-0028.44-S30H	5-72
PLAN SENSOR EMPLOYMENT	44-4-0026.44-S30H	5-76
PROVIDE EARLY WARNING	44-5-0003.44-S30H	5-78
PERFORM RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES	71-3-C231.44-S30H	5-80

SENSOR PLATOON
STX
44-4-E0005
PROVIDE EARLY WARNING TO SHORAD UNITS

1. Objective. This STX trains the sensor platoon sections to correctly provide early warning to the SHORAD unit.

2. Interface. The following team drills support this STX:

a. Emplacement Procedures (ARTEP 44-176-15-Drill).

b. March Order Procedures (ARTEP 44-176-15-Drill).

3. Training.

a. Guidance. The trainer should review the individual, leader, and collective tasks and drills that are performed during this STX. Determine which tasks may require initial or refresher training.

(1) Individual training. Individual training should be on the soldier's manual tasks required to support this STX. The individual tasks at the end of each training and evaluation outline in Chapter 5 should be used as a source. Individual training is based on the tasks, conditions, and standards in STP 44-14J14-SM-TG, and the soldier's common tasks manual. Training should be hands-on and performance-oriented. During training, leaders assess soldier proficiency by evaluating task performance against the soldier's manual standards and provide feedback to the soldiers. The individual training and evaluation program includes things such as common task tests and commander's evaluations.

(2) Collective training. Collective training should be on the collective tasks required for the STX. Battle drills and STXs are key tools for teams and platoon collective training. As with individual tasks, drills should be trained to standards with feedback provided, as required. Collective tasks that support this STX and mission are in the Collective Task Number and Title to STX Matrix in Chapter 2.

(3) Leader training. Leader training should be on leader tasks required for the exercise as well as the individual tasks. One or all of the following methods at 3c below should be emphasized and considered during your training. However, do not limit yourself only to these listed training methods.

b. You may train leader tasks by any of the following methods:

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

(2) A TEWT or terrain walk over the area where the STX will be conducted.

(3) Deployed with the sensor team personnel (preferred method).

c. Tips for Leader Training.

(1) Familiarize yourself with the requirements of providing early warning and conducting continuous operations (see FM 44-64, and T&EOs 44-3-0028.44-S30H and 44-5-0003.44-S30H).

(2) Ensure that all subordinate leaders understand their responsibilities and T&EOs that they must perform during the STX.

(3) If possible, conduct a personal reconnaissance of the training area.

(4) During the sand table exercise or TEWT, emphasize—

(a) Hostile aircraft likely and forced routes of approach.

(b) The selection of a good sensor position, making use of cover and concealment.

(c) Movement techniques used in occupation of position.

(d) Limited visibility considerations.

(e) Review of the section drill standards and the standards in the T&EOs.

d. Tips for Training. You may conduct the STX under several options—

(1) With or without OPFOR.

(2) With or without MILES.

(3) With or without a live defended asset (facility or unit).

4. Training Enhancers. The training enhancers for this STX are as follows:

a. Platoon personnel must have a working knowledge of receiving, processing, and distributing combat information (warning orders, FRAGOs, OPORDs, and overlays) in near real-time.

b. Take advantage of terrain, especially to prevent aerial observation.

c. Use pyrotechnics and training ammunition to add realism to training.

d. When training this STX without a live asset, develop scenario cards for sensor sections to practice reporting systems.

e. Use smoke to deny OPFOR observation or as a decoy measure.

f. Provide training in individual and collective tasks concerning command and control, maneuver, and mobility and survivability.

5. General Situation. The general situation is as follows:

a. The section is organized as a standard sensor section.

b. Conduct the exercise under any environmental condition, day or night. The section will move under threat of NBC attack, or in an active NBC environment.

c. The supported FAAD unit has a DS mission.

d. OPFOR air superiority exists and is capable of reconnaissance flights on a limited basis.

6. Special Situation. The special situation is as follows:

a. Your platoon leader has just issued a verbal FRAGO (Figure 4-5).

"Your section attached DS to Btry C, 5th Bn, 62d ADA supporting 2d Bde, Mech Inf Div in defensive position at _____ (UTM). Rpt ADA Btry Cdr NLT _____ hours for mission."

Figure 4-5. Sample section FRAGO for STX 44-4-E0005.

b. You now begin your planning process. This exercise ends when you have provided early warning and completed the actions required in the T&EOs. You should conduct your AARs after the section occupies its position, and at the end of the exercise. If necessary, repeat the exercise until the section achieves a GO performance rating.

c. Table 4-14 shows the estimated time needed for each part of the exercise.

Table 4-14. Estimated time needed to train STX 44-4-E0005.

Event	Action	Estimated Time
1.	Deploy and occupy combat positions	3 hours
2.	Provide early warning to SHORAD units	5 hours
TOTAL		*8 hours

*Allow extra time for night training, retraining, NBC conditions, and AARs. First, train events to standards, and then train to meet standards within time limitations. Time required will vary based on METT-TC factors and training proficiency of the platoon.

7. Support Requirements. The support requirements for this STX include the following:

a. Minimum Trainers and Observer/Controllers. The platoon leader or section chief will be the trainer and observer/controller to conduct this exercise. If you use OPFOR, an observer/controller is also necessary.

b. OPFOR. Use OPFOR in this exercise after the unit demonstrates basic proficiency. See recommendation for executing the training.

c. Vehicles and Communications. The STX requires the vehicles and communications equipment organic to the section. When using OPFOR, the observer/controller requires a radio.

d. Training Area. The training area must provide sufficient room to establish a sensor position with minimum terrain mask that allows target detection for a distance of at least 20 to 40 kilometers. Size of area may vary as long as the above conditions are met.

e. Consolidated Support Requirements. See Table 4-15.

Table 4-15. Consolidated support requirements for STX 44-4-E0005

AMMUNITION	DODAC	QUANTITY
5.56-mm, blank	A080	Per unit SOP
Pyrotechnics		Per unit SOP
OTHER ITEMS		**QUANTITY**
MILES/AGES (individual)		Per TOE or CTA 25-6-15
OPFOR (air)	2 Sorties (UAVs, fixed-wing aircraft, or helicopters)	
(ground)		1 infantry squad

8. T&EO Sequence. Table 4-16 lists the T&EOs (found in Chapter 5) the platoon and section observer controllers use to evaluate this STX.

Table 4-16. T&EOs for STX 44-4-E0005.

TASK	NUMBER	PAGE
PROCESS CAPTURED DOCUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT	19-3-3105.44-S30H	5-4
DEPLOY AND OCCUPY POSITIONS	44-5-0101.44-S30H	5-6
PERFORM EMERGENCY DESTRUCTION	44-4-9039.44-S30H	5-11
PREPARE FOR OPERATIONS UNDER NBC CONDITIONS	03-3-C201.44-S30H	5-18
PREPARE FOR A CHEMICAL ATTACK	03-3-C202.44-S30H	5-21
RESPOND TO A CHEMICAL ATTACK	03-3-C203.44-S30H	5-23
PREPARE FOR A FRIENDLY NUCLEAR STRIKE	03-3-C205.44-S30H	5-25
PREPARE FOR A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C206.44.S30H	5-27
REACT TO SMOKE OPERATIONS	03-3-C209.44-S30H	5-31
RESPOND TO THE RESIDUAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C222.44-S30H	5-33
RESPOND TO THE INITIAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK	03-3-C223.44-S30H	5-35
CAMOUFLAGE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	05-2-0301.44-S30H	5-44
CONDUCT SECURITY OF A COMMAND POST	19-3-2205.44-S30H	5-46
USE PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE MEASURES	44-1-C220.44-S30H	5-50
MAINTAIN OPERATIONS SECURITY	71-3-C232.44-S30H	5-53
PERFORM UNIT MORTUARY AFFAIRS OPERATIONS (DIGITIZED & ANALOG)	63-2-4513.44-S30H	5-56
TREAT CASUALTIES	08-2-0003.44-S30H	5-58
TRANSPORT CASUALTIES	08-2-C316.44-S30H	5-61
CONDUCT BATTLEFIELD STRESS REDUCTION AND PREVENTION PROCEDURES	08-2-R303.44-S30H	5-64
MAINTAIN PLATOON STRENGTH	12-3-C216.44-S30H	5-66
HANDLE ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR	19-3-3106.44-S30H	5-68
ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A SINGLE-CHANNEL VOICE RADIO NET	11-2-C302.44-S30H	5-70
CONDUCT CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS	44-3-0028.44-S30H	5-72
PLAN SENSOR EMPLOYMENT	44-4-0026.44-S30H	5-76
PROVIDE EARLY WARNING	44-5-0003.44-S30H	5-78
PERFORM RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES	71-3-C231.44-S30H	5-80

CHAPTER 5

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINES

5-1. General. This chapter contains the training and evaluation outlines for the unit. T&EOs are the foundation of the MTP and the collective training of the units. T&EOs are training objectives (task, conditions, and standards) for the collective tasks which support critical wartime operations. The unit must master designated collective tasks to perform its critical wartime operations. T&EOs may be trained separately, in an STX, in an FTX, or in live-fire exercises. For collective live-fire standards, the trainer 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 is a description of the action to be performed by the unit, and provides the task number.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

g. Task standard.

(1) The task standard states the performance criteria that a unit must achieve to successfully execute the task. This overall standard should be the focus of training. Every soldier should understand it.

(2) The trainer or observer controller 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 base line for unit performance.

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

i. GO/NO-GO column. This column 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 observer controller a means to rate the unit’s 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 listing of all supporting individual tasks required to correctly perform the task. Listed are the reference, task number, and task title.

l. OPFOR tasks and standards. These standards specify overall OPFOR performance for each collective task. These standards ensure that OPFOR soldiers accomplish meaningful training and force the training unit to perform its task to standard or "lose" to the OPFOR. The OPFOR standards specify what must be accomplished--not how it must be accomplished. The OPFOR must always attain 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. Several T&EOs can be used to train or evaluate a group of tasks such as an STX or FTX.

5-5. Environment. Commanders, trainers, and leaders must include a review of environmental contamination in each applicable task that will be performed. This includes contamination to the subsurface, surface, waterways, vegetation, and super-surface (air). Contamination includes chemical, oil, grease, smoke, fumes, unexploded ordnance, et cetera.

Figure 5-1. List of T&EOs.

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS

TASK: PROCESS CAPTURED DOCUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT (19-3-3105.44-S30H) (FM 19-40) (FM 19-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: OPFOR equipment and documents have been captured. Some iterations of this task are initiated and performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon processes all captured documents and equipment based on disposition instructions and within the time standards established by higher headquarters. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The platoon tags all captured documents and equipment. a. Annotates type of document or equipment (for example, maps, photos, rifles, or radios). b. Annotates date and time of capture. c. Annotates place of capture (grid coordinates). d. Annotates capturing unit. e. Annotates circumstances of capture. f. Annotates prisoner's name (if taken from EPW). *2. The platoon leader reports capture of documents or equipment to higher headquarters. a. Reports type of document or equipment. b. Reports date and time of capture. c. Reports capturing unit. d. Reports place of capture (grid coordinates). *3. The platoon leader disposes of documents and equipment according to guidance from higher headquarters. a. Destroys, secures, evacuates, or abandons the equipment. b. Evacuates documents through the chain of command to intelligence personnel.		

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	071-329-1002	DETERMINE THE GRID COORDINATES OF A POINT ON A MILITARY MAP
	301-348-1050	REPORT INFORMATION OF POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE VALUE
STP 21-24-SMCT	191-379-4450	SUPERVISE HANDLING OF ENEMY PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT AT UNIT LEVEL
	301-337-6001	PROCESS CAPTURED MATERIEL

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: 3 SENSOR SECTIONS

TASK: DEPLOY AND OCCUPY POSITIONS (44-5-0101.44-S30H)
(FM 44-48)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The sensor teams deploy with its supported unit. All section personnel are present. TOE equipment is on-hand and operational. The FBCB^2 is initialized. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The teams arrive at their designated site by the time specified in the OPORD and are operational. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Team chief prepares for deployment. a. Reads the digital OPORD or FRAGO. b. Makes a digital map reconnaissance of the tentative sensor position. c. Plots the route of march and tentative sensor positions on his map and/or FBCB2. d. Ensures team prepares for march order within 15 minutes in MOPP 1 or 2 and within 20 minutes in MOPP 3 or 4. *2. Team chief conducts pre-combat inspection. a. Ensures secure voice communications equipment is properly coded. b. Ensures team has entered the required communications nets. c. Ensures PMCS is completed on all equipment. d. Ensures all TOE or individual equipment is present in sufficient amount and properly loaded. *3. Team chief deploys the team with supported unit. a. Supervises the deployment. b. Ensures team keeps pace with the supported unit until released to occupy position. *4. Team chief supervises sensor occupation at designated positions. a. Ensures team emplaces and prepares for action within 15 minutes in MOPP 1 or 2 and within 20 minutes in MOPP 3 or 4. b. Uses passive air defense measures. c. Establishes local security. d. Checks that the area is free of NBC contamination.		

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	031-503-1007	DECONTAMINATE YOUR SKIN AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT USING AN M258A1 DECONTAMINATION KIT
	031-503-1014	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M8 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1018	REACT TO NUCLEAR HAZARD OR ATTACK
	031-503-1019	REACT TO CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL HAZARD OR ATTACK
	031-503-1020	DETECT CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M9 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1023	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WHEN CHANGING MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1035	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION USING YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-503-1036	MAINTAIN YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	052-191-1501	PERFORM INDIVIDUAL CAMOUFLAGE
	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
	113-571-1022	PERFORM VOICE COMMUNICATIONS
	181-906-1505	CONDUCT COMBAT OPERATIONS ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF WAR
	551-721-1352	PERFORM VEHICLE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES (PMCS)
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-2001	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M256-SERIES CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTOR KIT
	031-503-2013	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM174-SERIES RADIACMETER
	031-503-2020	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM93 OR IM147 DOSIMETER AND PP1578-SERIES CHARGER
	031-503-3002	CONDUCT UNMASKING PROCEDURES
	031-503-3005	SUBMIT NBC 1 REPORT
	031-503-3006	SUPERVISE RADIATION MONITORING
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE
	031-503-3009	LEAD MOPP GEAR EXCHANGE

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	031-503-4002	SUPERVISE UNIT PREPARATION FOR NBC ATTACK
	031-503-4003	CONTROL UNIT RADIATION EXPOSURE
	061-283-1002	LOCATE A TARGET BY GRID COORDINATES
	071-326-5705	ESTABLISH AN OBSERVATION POST
	071-329-1009	CONVERT AZIMUTHS
	071-329-1011	ORIENT A MAP USING A LENSATIC COMPASS
	071-329-1019	USE A MAP OVERLAY
	071-331-0820	ANALYZE TERRAIN
	113-573-8006	USE AN AUTOMATED SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTION (SOI)
STP 44-14J14-SM-TG	113-571-1004	OPERATE IN RADIO NETS
	113-573-0001	CHECK SIGSEC PROCEDURES
	113-587-2070	OPERATE SINCGARS SINGLE-CHANNEL (SC)
	113-587-2071	OPERATE SINCGARS FREQUENCY HOPPING (FH) (NET MEMBERS)
	113-587-2075	OPERATE SINCGARS DATA DEVICES
	113-620-2026	OPERATE RADIO SET AN/GRC-213
	113-620-2028	OPERATE RADIO SET AN/GRC-193A
	113-620-3063	PERFORM OPERATOR PMCS ON RADIO SET AN/GRC-193A
	441-066-1028	PERFORM OPERATOR PMCS ON EPLRS RADIO SET AN/VSQ-2(V)2
	441-066-1029	OPERATE EPLRS RADIO SET AN/VSQ-2(V)2
	441-066-1030	LOAD EPLRS RADIO SET AN/VSQ-2(V)2 KEY SET
	441-066-1032	PERFORM PMCS ON THE PLGR (GPS)
	441-066-1033	PERFORM SETUP/INITIALIZATION OF THE PLGR (GPS)
	441-066-1035	OPERATE THE PLGR (GPS)
	441-066-1037	CONNECT PLGR (GPS) TO EXTERNAL DEVICES
	441-096-1001	PERFORM OPERATOR DUTIES DURING MARCH ORDER OF THE SENSOR NODE
	441-096-1002	PERFORM OPERATOR DUTIES DURING EMPLACEMENT OF THE SENSOR NODE
	441-096-1004	POWER UP THE FAAD RWS
	441-096-1006 **	POWER UP THE FAAD STS
	441-096-1030	PERFORM OPERATOR PMCS ON GENERATOR SET 5 KW
	441-096-1031	OPERATE GENERATOR SET 5 KW
	441-096-1032	PERFORM OPERATOR TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES ON GENERATOR SET 5 KW
	441-096-1033	PERFORM OPERATOR PMCS ON GENERATOR SET 10 KW
	441-096-1034	OPERATE GENERATOR SET 10 KW

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	441-096-1035	PERFORM OPERATOR TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES ON GENERATOR SET 10 KW
	441-096-1036 **	EMPLACE THE AB-903/G ANTENNA MAST ASSEMBLY ON THE STS
	441-096-1037 **	MARCH ORDER THE AB-903/G ANTENNA MAST ASSEMBLY ON THE STS
	441-096-1038 **	CONNECT COMMUNICATIONS INTERFACE ON THE FAAD STS
	441-096-1041	CONNECT COMMUNICATION INTERFACES ON THE FAAD RWS
	441-096-1043	PERFORM COMMON HARDWARE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE
	441-096-1044	PERFORM OPERATOR CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE ON THE TCU
	441-096-1048	PERFORM OPERATOR CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE ON THE SHRD
	441-096-1049	PERFORM OPERATOR CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE ON THE PRINTER
	441-096-1060	PERFORM PMCS ON THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-1062	ENERGIZE THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-1063	INITIALIZE THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-1064	OPERATE THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-1067	PERFORM OPERATOR DUTIES DURING MARCH ORDER OF THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-1074	PERFORM OPERATOR DUTIES DURING EMPLACEMENT OF THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-1081	REACT TO OPERATOR ERROR MESSAGES
	441-096-1088	SET TRACK FILTERS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1089	SELECT OVERLAYS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1091	GENERATE OR MODIFY CONTROL MEASURES ON THE BSD
	441-096-1092	ACKNOWLEDGE AND REVIEW MESSAGES AND STATUS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1093	PERFORM SITE ADAPTATION
	441-096-1112	PERFORM OPERATOR TROUBLESHOOTING ON A UNIX SYSTEM
	441-096-1113	PERFORM USER ACTIONS ON A UNIX SYSTEM
	441-096-1119	OPERATE TACTICAL QUIET GENERATOR SET 10 KW
	441-096-2006	SUPERVISE EMPLACEMENT OF THE SENTINEL SENSOR AND SENSOR NODE
	441-096-2009	SUPERVISE OPERATIONS ON THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-2014	LOAD SENTINEL SENSOR MODE 3/4 IFF CODES (ALLIED)
	441-096-3013	SUPERVISE PMCS ON THE SENTINEL SENSOR

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	441-096-4012	SUPERVISE SENSOR PLATOON TACTICAL OPERATIONS
	551-721-1352	PERFORM PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES (PMCS)
	551-721-1364	DRIVE VEHICLE WITH SEMIAUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

"**" indicates a task to be performed by a 14J assigned to a light unit.

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS

TASK: PERFORM EMERGENCY DESTRUCTION (44-4-9039.44-S30H)
(TM 750-244-2) (AR 380-5) (FM 5-250) (TM 11-5895-532-12) (TM 750-244-6)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The tactical situation places a sensor team in an indefensible position; capture by the enemy is imminent. Escape and evasion with all critical equipment are impossible due to vehicle damage, terrain, or enemy action. The section's parent unit orders destruction of equipment to prevent its capture and use by the enemy. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Sensor team(s) must destroy equipment and evade capture in any weather condition and MOPP level, day or night. Within 45 minutes, the team must destroy, or render unusable by the enemy, all team critical equipment using available demolitions, vehicle BII, and fuel. Small arms, manpack radios, and maps containing no tactical information are retained for use during escape and evasion after destroying equipment. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Platoon leader, platoon sergeant, or SHORAD battery unit commander orders the destruction of critical equipment. a. Ensures that equipment needed during escape and evasion is set aside. b. Supervises platoon CP emergency destruction procedures. 2. Platoon elements select a destruction site. The site should-- a. Protect friendly troops from fragments or ricocheting projectiles, which occur during destruction. b. Impede enemy movement. 3. Platoon elements select method of destruction based on the destruction materials available. a. Permit no fewer than two people and no more than the minimum number of people required for safety and efficiency to engage in a destruction procedure. b. Do mechanical destruction first. It requires axes, mattocks, sledgehammers, or crowbars. c. Destruction by burning requires fuel, oil, or incendiary grenades. d. Destruction by gunfire requires artillery, rifle grenades, or LAW. e. Destruction by demolition requires explosives such as C4 or satchel charges. 4. Sensor teams will zero frequency hopsets and crypto data and destroy the shelter equipment, the entire sensor system, and all major components by smashing with vehicle BII or by-- a. Placing charge(s) on or in the common hardware and communications equipment in the vehicles and shelter. b. Placing charge(s) on or in the Sentinel sensor equipment. (1) Radar signal/data processor circuit cards. (2) Disk memory unit and software. (3) Radar control terminal and radar control system panel. (4) Power distribution unit panel switches and controls. (5) Receiver/exciter assembly. (6) IFF interrogation unit. (7) Transmitter assembly and waveguide components. (8) North finding system. (9) Fault processor assembly.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
(10) Beam steering unit. (11) Antenna assembly. (12) ATG interface unit. (13) Power cables and heads. (14) Generator. c. Cutting wires and dousing electronic cables with fuel. 5. Elements destroy classified documents and sensitive records. a. Tear SOI into small pieces. b. Place material on vehicle for burning or destruction, and douse with fuel. 6. Elements destroy generators, communications equipment, optical devices, and NBC detection equipment. a. First, retain fuel for later use, then puncture fuel tanks, and cut fuel lines, interconnecting cables, and exposed wiring. b. Smash equipment using vehicle BII. 7. Elements destroy miscellaneous and individual equipment. a. Smash or tear equipment using vehicle BII. b. Place on vehicle for burning or destruction, and douse with fuel. WARNING: Take cover immediately since fire may cause an explosion. Depart the destruction area immediately after ensuring that the vehicle is burning. Note: Train in demolition techniques using live ammunition and charges, if possible, prior to training on this T&EO. Priorities for equipment destruction must be shown in the platoon TSOP that the platoon uses in conjunction with this T&EO to evaluate this task.		

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
	301-348-6001	PROTECT CLASSIFIED INFORMATION AND MATERIAL
STP 44-14J14-SM-TG	441-096-1065	DESTROY THE SENTINEL SENSOR TO PREVENT ENEMY USE
	441-096-1066	DE-ENERGIZE THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-2010	SUPERVISE DESTRUCTION OF THE SENTINEL SENSOR TO PREVENT ENEMY USE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: CONDUCT THOROUGH DECONTAMINATION OPERATIONS (03-2-C312.44-S30H) (FM 3-5) (FM 3-100) (FM 3-3) (FM 3-4)

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

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A unit is contaminated with a persistent chemical agent during combat operations. Time is available to conduct reconstitution, to include thorough decontamination. A supporting smoke/decon (or decon) platoon is tasked to conduct the thorough decontamination mission. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The smoke/decon platoon sets up the detailed equipment decon site and removes all contamination from the equipment/vehicles. The contaminated unit sets up the detailed troop decon (with technical advice from the decon platoon) and processes all personnel. The responsible units properly close the site and report the location to the higher headquarters.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Contaminated unit's leader determines extent of contamination and establishes decontamination priorities. a. Receives input from subordinate leaders and/or staff. b. Establishes priorities of decontamination. 2. Contaminated unit submits request for decontamination to higher headquarters. Request should, as a minimum, include a. Designation of the contaminated unit. b. Location of the contaminated unit. c. Frequency and call sign of the contaminated unit. d. Time the unit became contaminated. e. Number of vehicles/equipment, by type, that are contaminated. f. Type of contamination. g. Earliest possible time the unit can move/begin decontamination. h. Special requirements (patient decon station, recovery assets, unit decon team, et cetera). 3. The contaminated unit's higher headquarters chemical staff -- a. Issues a warning order to the supporting chemical unit. b. Coordinates the movement of the contaminated unit to the linkup point and decon site. c. Coordinates with supporting elements (medical, engineer, air defense, military police, smoke support, et cetera). Note: The contaminated unit is responsible for providing security for the decon site. Security support must be coordinated before arriving at the linkup point. 4. Contaminated unit, decon platoon, and other supporting elements arrive at the linkup point. 5. Decon unit leader briefs site layout and procedures. 6. Contaminated unit conducts pre-decon site/staging area activities. a. Segregates contaminated vehicles/equipment from uncontaminated, if possible. b. Crews, except drivers, dismount the vehicles, ensuring that they— (1) Remove all equipment from the top of the vehicles. (2) Do not reenter the vehicles once they have exited (to prevent further contamination of the interior of the vehicles).		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
c. Prepares vehicles for detailed equipment decon. (1) Removes all heavy mud and debris from the vehicle using pioneer tools. (2) Removes and disposes of seat covers, canvas items, camouflage netting, and other materials which can absorb chemical contaminants. (3) Removes and disposes of NBC covers as contaminated waste. d. Moves contaminated personnel and vehicles/equipment to the detailed troop and equipment decon lines. 7. Designated personnel set up and maintain communications within the decon site and coordinate with the supported unit for additional communications support. *8. The decon unit sets up detailed equipment decon site stations. a. Station 1. Initial Wash. b. Station 2. DS2 Application. c. Station 3. Wait/Interior Decon. d. Station 4. Rinse. e. Station 5. Check. 9. Contaminated unit sets up detailed troop decontamination site stations. a. Station 1. Individual Gear Decon. b. Station 2. Overboot and Hood Decon. c. Station 3. Overgarment Removal. d. Station 4. Overboot and Glove Removal. e. Station 5. Monitor. f. Station 6. Mask Removal. g. Station 7. Mask Decon Point. h. Station 8. Reissue Point. Note: The decon unit leader must establish a route to move vehicle operators from Station 3 of the detailed equipment decon site to the detailed troop decon site. 10. Decon unit leader (in conjunction with the leader, or control cell, from the contaminated unit) supervises overall thorough decon site operations. 11. Decon unit processes vehicles/equipment through the detailed equipment decon stations. a. Contaminated unit provides guides to control vehicle traffic through the site. b. Drivers move the vehicles/equipment through the stations. c. Assistant drivers who have processed through the detailed troop decon stations replace the primary drivers at station 3, once interior decon is completed. d. The primary drivers proceed to the detailed troop decon site to process through the stations. e. Soldiers from the detailed troop decon site and vehicles/equipment from the detailed equipment decon site reunite and move to the reconstitution area. 12. Contaminated unit processes personnel through the detailed troop decon stations. 13. Decon unit soldiers close the detailed equipment decon site. a. Station 1. (1) Decon all equipment used at the station (PDDE, hoses, nozzles, et cetera). (2) Check all equipment for contamination, and decon again if necessary. (3) Drain water from blivets or fabric tanks. (4) Load equipment on vehicles. (5) Spread a can of STB in each sump and cover the sumps. (6) Mark the sumps. b. Station 2 (for chemical/biological only).		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
(1) Apply DS2 to PDDE, mops, handles, decon apparatus, and containers. (2) Discard mop heads, brushes, and station sign into Station 4 sump and then pull PDDE forward and wash entire application point. (3) Load unused decontaminants onto vehicles. (4) Mark the area and move all reusable equipment from station 2 to station 3. c. Station 3. (1) Inspect unused supplies for contamination; if uncontaminated load onto vehicles. (2) Throw contaminated supplies into Station 4 sump. d. Station 4. (1) Decon all equipment used at the station (PDDE, hoses, nozzles, et cetera). (2) Check all equipment for contamination, and decon again if necessary. (3) Drain water from billets or fabric tanks. (4) Load equipment on vehicles. (5) Spread a can of STB in each sump and cover the sumps (after the residue from station 5 has been placed in the sump). (6) Mark the sumps. e. Station 5. (1) Decon all equipment used at the station. (2) Load all reusable equipment onto vehicles. (3) Discard unusable items into Station 4 sump. 14. The decon unit moves to the troop decon site for decon. 15. Station operators clean up the detailed troop decon site. *16. Platoon conducts reconstitution activities. a. Place all used supplies from Station 7 into the Station 7 sump. b. Move all usable equipment and supplies from all stations to Station 1. c. Discard unusable supplies from Stations 5, 4, and 3 into the sump at Station 1. d. Decontaminate all supplies and equipment collected at Station 1. e. Empty and rinse the decontaminant containers from Station 1 into the sump at that station. f. Mark the area. g. Remove overgarments utilizing the MOPP gear exchange technique. h. Dispose of used overgarments into the Station 1 sump. i. Move all equipment used to fill the sump upwind of the decon area. j. Decon rubber gloves and move all equipment from Station 1 upwind of the decon area (Keep this equipment separate from the equipment used the fill the sump). k. Spread a can of STB in each sump and cover the sumps. l. Mark the sumps. m. Submit NBC 4 Report to higher headquarters defining the areas of contamination resulting from the decon operation. *17. Contaminated unit conducts reconstitution activities a. Coordinates with supported battalions for assessment and recovery team(s). b. Coordinates and requests maintenance support. c. Coordinates and requests medical support. d. Coordinates and establishes logistical support for resupply activities.		

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 21-1-SMCT	031-503-1007	DECONTAMINATE YOUR SKIN AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT USING AN M258A1 DECONTAMINATION KIT
	031-503-1014	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M8 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1020	DETECT CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M9 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1023	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WHEN CHANGING MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1031	USE THE CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR
	031-503-1033	DECONTAMINATE YOUR SKIN USING THE M291 SKIN DECONTAMINATING KIT (SDK)
	031-503-1034	DECONTAMINATE YOUR INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT USING THE M295 INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION KIT (IEDK)
	031-503-1035	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION USING YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-503-1036	MAINTAIN YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-506-1052	PROTECT YOURSELF AND OTHERS FROM CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INJURY/CONTAMINATION BY USING A COLLECTIVE PROTECTION SHELTER
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-1030	PREPARE THE CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR FOR OPERATION
	031-503-2001	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M256-SERIES CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTOR KIT
	031-503-2020	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM93 OR IM147 DOSIMETER AND PP1578-SERIES CHARGER
	031-503-3006	SUPERVISE RADIATION MONITORING
	031-503-3009	LEAD MOPP GEAR EXCHANGE

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	031-503-3010	SUPERVISE EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, OR CHEMICAL MARKERS
	031-503-4003	CONTROL UNIT RADIATION EXPOSURE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: PREPARE FOR OPERATIONS UNDER NBC CONDITIONS (03-3-C201.44-S30H) (FM 3-100) (FM 3-3) (FM 3-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Higher headquarters informs the unit that the OPFOR is conducting NBC warfare in the area. NBC equipment has been issued. Soldiers carry protective masks with their LCE, having MOPP gear readily available (within the work area). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit uses collective protection or takes measures to limit effects of NBC attacks and/or contamination and continues the mission. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Unit leader checks accountability and serviceability of NBC defense equipment. a. Ensures that NBC detection equipment is issued to trained operators. b. Ensures that NBC detection equipment is employed and operating within 15 minutes. c. Identifies equipment shortages. d. Takes action to obtain replacement equipment. *2. Unit assumes MOPP levels as directed by higher headquarters or as the NBC situation dictates and is prepared to operate at the time specified in the OPORD. a. Soldiers can mask and hood within 15 seconds. b. Soldiers can assume MOPP4 within 8 minutes. *3. Unit soldiers take actions to protect themselves against NBC attack. a. Set up and use collective protective shelters (if available). b. Prepare protective shelters such as individual fighting positions with overhead cover. *4. Unit leader adjusts MOPP level using MOPP analysis. a. Receives and analyzes the enemy NBC threat capability. Note: Some considerations are - - - Is the unit targeted or can it be targeted? - Does the enemy have the capability to deliver chemical or nuclear weapons? - When or where would the enemy most likely deliver the chemical or nuclear weapons? b. Collects and analyzes weather data. Note: Some considerations are - - - Is it day or night? - What are the current weather conditions (see CDM or weather report)? - What are the weather conditions two, four, six hours in the future (see CDM or weather report)? c. Analyzes the unit status and mission. Note: Some considerations are - - - What is the mission? – What is the work rate? - How long will the work take? - What is the training and physical level of the unit? - How long will it take to warn all soldiers of an NBC attack?		

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	031-503-1008	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INJURY/ CONTAMINATION WHILE ELIMINATING BODYWASTE WHEN WEARING MOPP4
	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1023	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WHEN CHANGING MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1035	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION USING YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-503-1036	MAINTAIN YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-506-1052	PROTECT YOURSELF AND OTHERS FROM CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INJURY/CONTAMINATION BY USING A COLLECTIVE PROTECTION SHELTER
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-1030	PREPARE THE CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR FOR OPERATION
	031-503-1032	PREPARE THE CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR FOR MOVEMENT
	031-503-2012	SUPERVISE THE FITTING OF PROTECTIVE MASKS
	031-503-2013	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM174-SERIES RADIACMETER
	031-503-2020	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM93 OR IM147 DOSIMETER AND PP1578-SERIES CHARGER
	031-503-2022	USE AND MAINTAIN THE AN/VDR-2 RADIAC SET
	031-503-3004	SUPERVISE THE CROSSING OF A CONTAMINATED AREA
	031-503-3006	SUPERVISE RADIATION MONITORING
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE
	031-503-3009	LEAD MOPP GEAR EXCHANGE

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	031-503-3010	SUPERVISE EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, OR CHEMICAL MARKERS
	031-503-4002	SUPERVISE UNIT PREPARATION FOR NBC ATTACK
	031-503-4003	CONTROL UNIT RADIATION EXPOSURE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: PREPARE FOR A CHEMICAL ATTACK (03-3-C202.44-S30H)
(FM 3-100) (FM 3-3) (FM 3-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

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

TASK STANDARDS: Unit personnel must assume MOPP4 within 8 minutes and complete their preparation efforts prior to the attack or its effects reaching their location. Unit protects its personnel, equipment, food, and water and continues its mission. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Unit leader issues a warning order. 2. Unit personnel start defensive preparations for a chemical attack. a. Assume MOPP4 within 8 minutes after notification. b. Attach M9 detector paper to their right arms and left wrists, and to either their right or left ankles, and to vehicles. c. Conduct MOPP field sanitation procedures. d. Emplace chemical agent alarms upwind of position. 3. Unit personnel prepare fighting positions/shelters. a. Use existing natural or man-made facilities as fighting positions and shelters (such as caves, ditches, culverts, and tunnels). b. Dig fighting positions and bunkers with overhead cover. Note: Fighting positions should have overhead cover consisting of at least a minimum of 18 inches of soil, if time permits. *4. NCOs check personnel and fighting positions. a. Ensure personnel are at MOPP4. b. Ensure individual and platoon fighting positions are hardened with sandbags and overhead cover. *5. Unit leader takes additional actions consistent with the tactical situation by increasing, decreasing, or modifying MOPP level as appropriate.		

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	031-503-1008	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INJURY/ CONTAMINATION WHILE ELIMINATING BODYWASTE WHEN WEARING MOPP4
	031-503-1014	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M8 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1019	REACT TO CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL HAZARD OR ATTACK
	031-503-1020	DETECT CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M9 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1033	DECONTAMINATE YOUR SKIN USING THE M291 SKIN DECONTAMINATING KIT (SDK)
	031-503-1034	DECONTAMINATE YOUR INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT USING THE M295 INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION KIT (IEDK)
	031-503-1035	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION USING YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-503-1036	MAINTAIN YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-506-1052	PROTECT YOURSELF AND OTHERS FROM CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INJURY/CONTAMINATION BY USING A COLLECTIVE PROTECTION SHELTER
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-1030	PREPARE THE CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR FOR OPERATION
	031-503-2001	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M256-SERIES CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTOR KIT
	031-503-2012	SUPERVISE THE FITTING OF PROTECTIVE MASKS
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE
	031-503-4002	SUPERVISE UNIT PREPARATION FOR NBC ATTACK
	031-504-3001	SUPERVISE POSITIONING OF THE CHEMICAL AGENT ALARM

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: RESPOND TO A CHEMICAL ATTACK (03-3-C203.44-S30H)
(FM 3-4) (FM 3-100) (FM 3-3) (FM 3-5)

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

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is deployed in MOPP2. Intelligence indicates that the OPFOR has initiated chemical warfare. Automatic alarm sounds or detector paper changes color, causing the unit to react. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Soldiers sound the alarm (vocal/non vocal), immediately assume MOPP4, and use available shelter to prevent further exposure to contamination. The unit reacts to the chemical alarm within 15 seconds.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Unit leaders ensure that soldiers react to the sound of the chemical agent alarm or recognize the indicators for a chemical/ biological attack. a. Put on protective masks with hoods within 15 seconds. b. Give the alarm: vocal/nonvocal. c. Assume MOPP4 as soon as possible. d. Seek additional shelter if available. e. Administer a nerve agent antidote (buddy aid) to other soldiers with symptoms of nerve agent poisoning (if applicable). f. Administer nerve agent antidotes to selves (if applicable). g. Check soldiers to ensure protective measures are followed. 2. Soldiers take additional protective measures. a. Protect exposed equipment and supplies. b. Monitor the area by testing with detector kits. c. Use prevention procedures such as marking contaminated areas. 3. Soldiers conduct immediate decontamination. a. Conduct skin decontamination. b. Conduct wipedown of personal equipment with M291 or M280 decon kits. c. Conduct operator's spraydown of equipment. *4. Leaders initiate unmasking procedures and report to higher headquarters. a. Ensure that casualties are provided medical care. b. Report casualties. c. Submit NBC 1 report to higher headquarters immediately. d. Continue mission or request movement to 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 21-1-SMCT	031-503-1006	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WHEN DRINKING FROM YOUR CANTEEN WHILE WEARING YOUR PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-503-1007	DECONTAMINATE YOUR SKIN AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT USING AN M258A1 DECONTAMINATION KIT
	031-503-1008	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INJURY/ CONTAMINATION WHILE ELIMINATING BODYWASTE WHEN WEARING MOPP4
	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1018	REACT TO NUCLEAR HAZARD OR ATTACK
	031-503-1019	REACT TO CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL HAZARD OR ATTACK
	031-503-1023	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WHEN CHANGING MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1035	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION USING YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-503-1036	MAINTAIN YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	081-831-1000	EVALUATE A CASUALTY
	081-831-1031	ADMINISTER FIRST AID TO A NERVE AGENT CASUALTY (BUDDY-AID)
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-1030	PREPARE THE CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR FOR OPERATION
	031-503-2001	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M256-SERIES CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTOR KIT
	031-503-3002	CONDUCT UNMASKING PROCEDURES
	031-503-3005	SUBMIT NBC 1 REPORT
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: PREPARE FOR A FRIENDLY NUCLEAR STRIKE (03-3-C205.44-S30H)
(FM 3-4) (FM 3-3)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit receives a STRIKEWARN message from higher headquarters directing specific actions to be implemented. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit completes preparations within 30 minutes of friendly nuclear strike warning. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Designated radio operator(s) acknowledges STRIKEWARN message. a. Authenticates the call. b. Acknowledges warning by return message. *2. Unit leader issues warning order. a. Warns subordinate and affected units. b. Ensures subordinates execute actions as directed. 3. Unit soldiers complete actions before detonation occurs. a. Place vehicles and equipment for best terrain shielding. b. Disconnect nonessential electronic equipment. c. Tie down essential antennas. d. Take down nonessential antennas and antenna leads. e. Improve shelters with consideration for blast, thermal, and radiation effects. Note: Add sandbags to shelters, foxholes, or tents in the direction of the strike. Cover openings or position them away from the strike. f. Zero dosimeters. g. Secure loose flammable, or explosive items, and food or water containers, to protect them from nuclear weapons effects.		

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	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1018	REACT TO NUCLEAR HAZARD OR ATTACK
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-2013	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM174-SERIES RADIACMETER
	031-503-2020	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM93 OR IM147 DOSIMETER AND PP1578-SERIES CHARGER
	031-503-2022	USE AND MAINTAIN THE AN/VDR-2 RADIAC SET
	031-503-3006	SUPERVISE RADIATION MONITORING
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE
	031-503-4002	SUPERVISE UNIT PREPARATION FOR NBC ATTACK
	031-503-4003	CONTROL UNIT RADIATION EXPOSURE
	071-331-0820	ANALYZE TERRAIN
	113-572-5005	RECEIVE A VOICE UNITED STATES MESSAGE TEXT FORMAT (USMTF) MESSAGE
	113-572-6005	WRITE A UNITED STATES MESSAGE TEXT FORMAT (USMTF) MESSAGE
	113-572-6006	READ A UNITED STATES MESSAGE TEXT FORMAT (USMTF) MESSAGE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: PREPARE FOR A NUCLEAR ATTACK (03-3-C206.44-S30H)
(FM 3-4) (FM 3-100) (FM 3-3)

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 must initiate actions to minimize casualties and damage. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit hardens and shields positions and equipment and conducts periodic monitoring. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. The unit's leader issues a warning order to subordinate units, ensuring all soldiers understand the order. *2. The unit begins defensive preparation for a nuclear attack. a. Places vehicles and equipment for best terrain shielding (hill masses, slopes, culverts, depressions). b. Turns off and disconnects nonessential electronic equipment per unit SOP. c. Ties down essential antennas. d. Takes down nonessential antenna leads per unit SOP or other guidance. e. Improves shelters with consideration for blast, thermal, and radiation effects. f. Zeros dosimeters. g. Secures loose, flammable, or explosive items, and food or water containers, to protect them from nuclear weapons effects. h. Soldiers take cover in hardened shelters (if available). i. Soldiers use field expedient shelters. *3. The unit takes additional actions consistent with the tactical situation. a. Continues periodic monitoring b. Reports all dose rate and dosimeter readings to higher headquarters.		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	031-503-1014	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M8 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1018	REACT TO NUCLEAR HAZARD OR ATTACK
	031-503-1020	DETECT CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M9 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1023	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WHEN CHANGING MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1035	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION USING YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-503-1036	MAINTAIN YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-506-1052	PROTECT YOURSELF AND OTHERS FROM CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INJURY/CONTAMINATION BY USING A COLLECTIVE PROTECTION SHELTER
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-2013	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM174-SERIES RADIACMETER
	031-503-2020	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM93 OR IM147 DOSIMETER AND PP1578-SERIES CHARGER
	031-503-2022	USE AND MAINTAIN THE AN/VDR-2 RADIAC SET
	031-503-3002	CONDUCT UNMASKING PROCEDURES
	031-503-3004	SUPERVISE THE CROSSING OF A CONTAMINATED AREA
	031-503-3005	SUBMIT NBC 1 REPORT
	031-503-3006	SUPERVISE RADIATION MONITORING
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE
	031-503-4002	SUPERVISE UNIT PREPARATION FOR NBC ATTACK
	031-503-4003	CONTROL UNIT RADIATION EXPOSURE
	071-326-5704	SUPERVISE CONSTRUCTION OF A FIGHTING POSITION
	071-332-5000	PREPARE AN OPERATION OVERLAY

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: CROSS A RADIOLOGICALLY CONTAMINATED AREA (03-3-C208.44-S30H)
(FM 3-3) (FM 3-100) (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. Approximate boundaries of the area are known or marked. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit crosses the contaminated area by the shortest, fastest route available without incurring radiation casualties or spreading contamination. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Unit leaders prepare for the crossing. a. Direct individuals who may be exposed to radioactive dust particles to cover their noses and mouths with handkerchiefs or clean rags, roll sleeves down, and wear gloves. b. Receive operational exposure guidance (OEG) from commander (turn back dose/turn back dose rate). c. Ensure radiac equipment operators check instruments. 2. The unit prepares for crossing. a. Identifies extra shielding requirements (for example, vehicles use sandbags on the floor). b. Places externally stored equipment inside or covers it with available material. c. Starts continuous monitoring. 3. The unit crosses the area. a. Avoids stirring up dust. b. Keeps out of dust cloud by increasing the intervals and distances between vehicles. c. Conducts movement as rapidly as possible (tracked vehicles should be buttoned up). 4. The unit performs immediate decontamination of personnel and equipment. a. Checks for casualties. b. Reports casualties (if applicable). c. Conducts necessary decontamination. d. Evacuates casualties. e. Continues the mission.		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	031-503-1007	DECONTAMINATE YOUR SKIN AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT USING AN M258A1 DECONTAMINATION KIT
	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1018	REACT TO NUCLEAR HAZARD OR ATTACK
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-2013	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM174-SERIES RADIACMETER
	031-503-2020	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM93 OR IM147 DOSIMETER AND PP1578-SERIES CHARGER
	031-503-2022	USE AND MAINTAIN THE AN/VDR-2 RADIAC SET
	031-503-3004	SUPERVISE THE CROSSING OF A CONTAMINATED AREA
	031-503-3006	SUPERVISE RADIATION MONITORING
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE
	031-503-4003	CONTROL UNIT RADIATION EXPOSURE
	551-721-3348	PERFORM DUTIES AS SERIAL/MARCH UNIT COMMANDER
	551-721-3352	DIRECT CONVOY DEFENSE OPERATIONS
	850-001-3001	CONTROL MISSION SAFETY HAZARDS
STP 44-14J14-SM-TG	551-721-1364	DRIVE VEHICLE WITH SEMIAUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: REACT TO SMOKE OPERATIONS (03-3-C209.44-S30H)
(FM 3-50)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The sensor section(s) encounters smoke, friendly or enemy, while conducting operations. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The sensor section(s) exploits the threat smoke or employs friendly smoke to conceal their own activities and continues the mission. The time required to prepare is increased when conducting this task in MOPP4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Sensor section does not allow smoke to impede performance of mission. a. Performs its mission in the presence of smoke. b. Uses OPFOR smoke to conceal their own movements. c. Moves to alternate positions to reduce the effects of the OPFOR's use of smoke. d. Considers using countersmoke to conceal their own activities. 2. The sensor section employs organic smoke grenade launchers, smoke pots, and smoke hand grenades. a. Coordinates smoke operations with unit commander or supported unit. b. Determines wind direction and speed. c. Determines where to release smoke and where it will travel. d. Determines duration of smoke operations. e. Determines the effects of weather conditions of their smoke plan. f. Ensures that smoke covers a larger area than the platoon position. g. Requests smoke support from the supported unit, if organic systems cannot accomplish the task. 3. The sensor team uses target acquisition and guidance systems. a. Determines what available target and acquisition systems are effective in smoke and uses them. b. Requests target acquisition and guidance systems that are effective in smoke. *4. Platoon leader/platoon sergeant requests resupply of smoke munitions when required. a. Requests smoke grenades and smoke pots. b. Distributes smoke grenades and smoke pots.		

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	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1019	REACT TO CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL HAZARD OR ATTACK
	031-503-1020	DETECT CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M9 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1035	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION USING YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-503-1036	MAINTAIN YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-506-1052	PROTECT YOURSELF AND OTHERS FROM CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INJURY/CONTAMINATION BY USING A COLLECTIVE PROTECTION SHELTER
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-3002	CONDUCT UNMASKING PROCEDURES
	031-503-3004	SUPERVISE THE CROSSING OF A CONTAMINATED AREA
	031-503-3005	SUBMIT NBC 1 REPORT
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: RESPOND TO THE RESIDUAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK (03-3-C222.44-S30H) (FM 3-4) (FM 3-100) (FM 3-3)

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. Platoon prepares for fallout. a. Individuals wear protective masks or cover their noses and mouths with handkerchiefs or clean rags, roll sleeves down, and wear gloves. b. Covers equipment, munitions, POL, food and water containers, or places them inside shelters or vehicles. c. Uses shelters, closed vehicles, or available shielding to protect personnel from fallout. d. Continuous monitoring is maintained using available survey instruments. 2. Designated personnel monitor fallout. a. Maintain total dose information, using available total dose rate instruments. b. Ensure exposure is minimized while commander determines if relocation to a clean area is necessary or possible. c. Calculate optimum time of exit. d. Platoon leader sends NBC 4 reports to higher headquarters, as required, using secure means when possible. *3. Platoon leader develops a contingency plan. a. Uses guidance from higher headquarters based on the mission and previous radiation exposure. b. Plans for rotation of individuals to minimize exposure. c. Ensures that entry or exit procedures are followed to minimize vehicle contamination. d. Platoon continues mission.		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	031-503-1007	DECONTAMINATE YOUR SKIN AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT USING AN M258A1 DECONTAMINATION KIT
	031-503-1014	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M8 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1018	REACT TO NUCLEAR HAZARD OR ATTACK
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-2013	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM174-SERIES RADIACMETER
	031-503-2020	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM93 OR IM147 DOSIMETER AND PP1578-SERIES CHARGER
	031-503-2022	USE AND MAINTAIN THE AN/VDR-2 RADIAC SET
	031-503-3005	SUBMIT NBC 1 REPORT
	031-503-3006	SUPERVISE RADIATION MONITORING
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE
	031-503-4002	SUPERVISE UNIT PREPARATION FOR NBC ATTACK
	031-503-4003	CONTROL UNIT RADIATION EXPOSURE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: RESPOND TO THE INITIAL EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK (03-3-C223.44-S30H) (FM 3-4) (FM 3-100) (FM 3-3)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Soldiers observe a brilliant flash of light and/or a mushroom-shaped cloud. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit takes actions to minimize exposure to the initial effects of a nuclear detonation in its area and continues its mission. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Platoon takes immediate protective actions in response to a nuclear attack. a. Without warning: (1) Close eyes immediately. (2) Drop to the ground in a prone position, with head toward blast, if possible (if in the hatch of an armored vehicle, immediately drop down inside the vehicle). (3) Keep head and face down and helmet on. (4) Remain prone until the blast wave passes and all debris stops falling. b. With warning: (1) Identify the best available shelter (fighting positions/inside shelters). (2) Move to the shelter. (3) Take actions to protect themselves from the blast and radiation. (4) Keep clothing loosely fitted with headgear on at all times. (5) Protect eyes and minimize exposed skin areas.		
*2. Platoon leader reorganizes the unit. a. Reestablish chain of command. b. Reestablish communications. c. Submit NBC 1 (Nuclear) report to higher headquarters. d. Keep clothing loosely fitted with headgear on at all times. e. Treat casualties. f. Report casualties. g. Evacuate casualties. h. Evaluate facilities for protection from residual radiation. i. Implement continuous monitoring. j. Submit damage assessment to higher headquarters. k. Initiate area damage control plan as required. l. Extinguish all fires before they spread out of control.		
*3. Platoon leader ensures sentinel systems are operational. a. Treat casualties. b. Extinguish all fires before they spread out of control.		
4. Platoon right overturned vehicles. a. Check loss of coolant, fuel, and battery fluids. b. Perform operator's maintenance to restore moderately damaged vehicles to combat use.		
5. Platoon improves cover (if applicable). a. Choose dense covering material.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
b. Cover in-depth. c. Provide strong support. d. Cover as much of the opening as practical.		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	031-503-1018	REACT TO NUCLEAR HAZARD OR ATTACK
	081-831-1000	EVALUATE A CASUALTY
	081-831-1005	PERFORM FIRST AID TO PREVENT OR CONTROL SHOCK
	081-831-1007	PERFORM FIRST AID FOR BURNS
	081-831-1016	PUT ON A FIELD OR PRESSURE DRESSING
	081-831-1017	PUT ON A TOURNIQUET
	081-831-1025	PERFORM FIRST AID FOR AN OPEN ABDOMINAL WOUND
	081-831-1033	PERFORM FIRST AID FOR AN OPEN HEAD WOUND
	081-831-1034	PERFORM FIRST AID FOR A SUSPECTED FRACTURE
	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
	081-831-1042	PERFORM MOUTH-TO-MOUTH RESUSCITATION
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-2013	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM174-SERIES RADIACMETER
	031-503-2020	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM93 OR IM147 DOSIMETER AND PP1578-SERIES CHARGER
	031-503-2022	USE AND MAINTAIN THE AN/VDR-2 RADIAC SET
	031-503-3004	SUPERVISE THE CROSSING OF A CONTAMINATED AREA
	031-503-3005	SUBMIT NBC 1 REPORT
	031-503-3006	SUPERVISE RADIATION MONITORING
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE
	031-503-4003	CONTROL UNIT RADIATION EXPOSURE
	081-831-0101	REQUEST MEDICAL EVACUATION

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: CONDUCT OPERATIONAL DECONTAMINATION (03-3-C224.44-S30H)
(FM 3-5) (FM 3-100) (STP 21-1-SMCT)

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

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is operating in a contaminated environment and/or is contaminated. Performance degradation from MOPP4 is increasing, and protective gear is in danger of penetration by contamination. Time and the tactical situation permit the unit to conduct operational decontamination. Replacement protective gear is available for each soldier. For a nonsupported decon, unit decon equipment and supplies are available and operational. For a supported decon, a decon unit is available, operational, and tasked to provide decon support. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit decontaminates their individual gear and conducts MOPP gear exchange (using the buddy system) without sustaining additional casualties from NBC contamination. The unit limits the contamination transfer hazard by removing gross chemical contamination on equipment, and minimizes contamination on soldiers per FM 3-5. The unit reduces radiological contamination to negligible risk levels per FM 3-5 and/or reduces chemical and biological contamination to accelerate the weathering process and eventually provide temporary relief from MOPP4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Contaminated unit's leader determines extent of contamination and establishes decontamination priorities. a. Receives input from staff and/or subordinate leaders. b. Establishes priorities of decontamination. 2. Contaminated unit submits request for decontamination to higher headquarters. Request should, as a minimum, include a. Designation of the contaminated unit. b. Location of the contaminated unit. c. Frequency and call sign of the contaminated unit. d. Time the unit became contaminated. e. Number of vehicles/equipment, by type, that are contaminated. f. Type of contamination. g. Special requirements (patient decon station, recovery assets, unit decon team, et cetera). *3. Contaminated unit coordinates with higher headquarters. a. Obtains permission to conduct decontamination and obtain necessary support. b. Selects linkup point to meet supporting units (company supply section, company/battalion power driven decon equipment crew, decon squad/platoon, et cetera). c. Coordinates with supporting elements. d. Requests replacement MOPP gear. e. Coordinates with supporting units to determine if they will also conduct a MOPP gear exchange. 4. The contaminated unit's leader and NBC specialist(s) select a site to conduct the operation, ensuring the site selected provides the following: a. Adequate overhead concealment. b. Good drainage. c. Easy access and exit (but off the main routes). d. Proximity to a water source large enough to support the vehicle washdown.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
e. Area enough to accommodate units involved in the operational decontamination (100 square meters for both vehicle washdown and MOPP gear exchange sites).		
5. Contaminated unit coordinates for operational decon support (company/battalion PDDE crew or decon unit).		
a. Requests operational decon support.		
b. Notifies higher headquarters of the area for the operational decon.		
c. Establishes communications with the decon unit.		
d. Ensures that the decon unit knows the locations of the linkup and the selected decon site.		
6. Contaminated unit and supporting units move to decon site.		
a. Meet at linkup point as coordinated.		
b. Contaminated unit provides security at both linkup point and decon site.		
7. Units prepare for operational decontamination.		
a. Set up the decon site.		
(1) Supporting decon unit crew sets up vehicle washdown site.		
(2) Contaminated unit sets up MOPP gear exchange site not less than 50 meters upwind of the vehicle washdown site.		
(3) The remainder of the unit prepares its equipment for decon.		
b. Conduct preparatory actions in pre-decon area.		
(1) Vehicle crews (except for operators) dismount unless they have an operational overpressure system and an uncontaminated interior.		
(2) Dismounted crews remove mud and camouflage from vehicles. The contaminated unit must provide personnel to do this if crews do not dismount.		
(3) Separate vehicles and dismounted crews.		
(a) Ensure vehicle operators are briefed (include use of overhead cover and concealment and the proper interval).		
(b) Ensure vehicles are buttoned up (all doors, hatches, and other openings are closed or covered).		
(4) Move vehicles, with operators, to the vehicle washdown site.		
(5) Move dismounted crews and all other soldiers in the contaminated unit to the MOPP gear exchange site.		
8. NCOIC of the decon unit supervises operation of the vehicle washdown site, ensuring that:		
a. Vehicle operators maintain the proper interval between vehicles while processing through the washdown station.		
b. Vehicles are washed properly.		
(1) Start at top and work down.		
(2) Spray hot soapy water for 2 to 3 minutes per vehicle.		
(3) Monitor water consumption.		
c. Vehicles move to assembly area after vehicle washdown.		
d. Vehicle operators move to the MOPP gear exchange site and conduct MOPP gear exchange.		
9. Contaminated unit conducts MOPP gear exchange.		
a. Prepares equipment decontamination station (with STB dry mix).		
b. Briefs MOPP gear exchange participants on procedures to be followed.		
c. Places decontaminated individual equipment on a clean surface (plastics, poncho, or other similar material).		
d. Exchanges MOPP gear using the buddy system.		
e. Moves soldiers to the assembly area after completion of MOPP gear exchange.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
Note: Ensure the supporting units have the opportunity to use the MOPP gear exchange site before proceeding. Note: The supporting decon unit will clean and mark the site, and report the area of contamination (using NBC 4 Report) to higher headquarters. 10. Unit's leaders account for all personnel and equipment after completion of the operational decontamination. 11. Contaminated unit leader reports to higher headquarters. a. Completion and location of decon site (vehicle washdown and MOPP gear exchange sites). b. Requests permission to perform unmasking procedures if, through testing, no hazard is detected. c. Determines the adequacy of decontamination and adjusts MOPP level as required (after obtaining approval from higher headquarters). 12. Continues the mission.		

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 21-1-SMCT	031-503-1007	DECONTAMINATE YOUR SKIN AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT USING AN M258A1 DECONTAMINATION KIT
	031-503-1014	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M8 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1020	DETECT CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M9 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1023	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WHEN CHANGING MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1031	USE THE CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR
	031-503-1035	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION USING YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-503-1036	MAINTAIN YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	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
	071-329-1008	MEASURE DISTANCE ON A MAP

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	081-831-1031	ADMINISTER FIRST AID TO A NERVE AGENT CASUALTY (BUDDY-AID)
	113-571-1022	PERFORM VOICE COMMUNICATIONS
	551-721-1352	PERFORM VEHICLE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES (PMCS)
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-1030	PREPARE THE CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR FOR OPERATION
	031-503-2001	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M256-SERIES CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTOR KIT
	031-503-3002	CONDUCT UNMASKING PROCEDURES
	031-503-3006	SUPERVISE RADIATION MONITORING
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE
	031-503-3009	LEAD MOPP GEAR EXCHANGE
	031-503-3010	SUPERVISE EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, OR CHEMICAL MARKERS
	031-507-3003	SUPERVISE HASTY DECONTAMINATION
	071-329-1004	DETERMINE THE ELEVATION OF A POINT ON THE GROUND USING A MAP
	113-573-8006	USE AN AUTOMATED SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTION (SOI)
	850-001-4001	INTEGRATE RISK MANAGEMENT IN PLATOON MISSION

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: CROSS A CHEMICALLY CONTAMINATED AREA (03-3-C226.44-S30H)
(FM 3-3)

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

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The sensor team(s) is en route to a new location on a designated route and cannot move off that route and still complete its assigned mission. The sensor team(s) discovers contamination on the route and is directed to cross the contaminated area. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The sensor team(s) crosses the contaminated area without suffering chemical agent casualties.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. The team chief selects a digital route. a. Uses NBC 5 (chemical) report and or reconnaissance reports to select a route. b. Selects digital route that minimizes exposure consistent with the mission. c. Obtains route clearance and approval. 2. Sensor team(s) prepares for crossing the area. a. Assumes MOPP4 for crossing the area. b. Ensures all drivers, vehicle commanders, and leaders know the digital route of march and have strip maps. c. Ensures vehicles are buttoned up (mounted movement). d. Places externally stored equipment inside or covers with available material. e. Attaches M9 detector paper to personnel and vehicles to provide warning of contamination. 3. Sensor team(s) crosses the area. a. Avoids low ground, overhanging branches, and brush to the extent allowed by the tactical situation. b. Conducts dismounted movement, if necessary, as rapidly as possible. c. Crosses area as quickly and carefully as possible. 4. Sensor team(s) exits the contaminated area. a. Checks for casualties. b. Conducts necessary decontamination. c. Continues mission.		

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 21-1-SMCT	031-503-1007	DECONTAMINATE YOUR SKIN AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT USING AN M258A1 DECONTAMINATION KIT
	031-503-1014	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M8 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1019	REACT TO CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL HAZARD OR ATTACK
	031-503-1020	DETECT CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M9 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1030	PREPARE THE CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR FOR OPERATION
	031-503-1031	USE THE CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR
	031-503-1032	PREPARE THE CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR FOR MOVEMENT
	031-503-1035	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION USING YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-503-1036	MAINTAIN YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	071-326-0503	MOVE OVER, THROUGH, OR AROUND OBSTACLES (EXCEPT MINEFIELDS)
	071-329-1005	DETERMINE A LOCATION ON THE GROUND BY TERRAIN ASSOCIATION
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-2001	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M256-SERIES CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTOR KIT
	031-503-3004	SUPERVISE THE CROSSING OF A CONTAMINATED AREA
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE
	071-326-0515	SELECT A MOVEMENT ROUTE USING A MAP
	121-030-3534	REPORT CASUALTIES
STP 44-14J14-SM-TG	551-721-1364	DRIVE VEHICLE WITH SEMIAUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: CAMOUFLAGE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT (05-2-0301.44-S30H)
(FM 20-3)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The sensor sections are 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 sensor sections' location or identity cannot be determined through aerial photographs or ground surveillance radar (GSR). The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. The team chief selects concealed vehicle positions and traffic routes. a. Ensures that the vehicle operators use concealed routes whenever possible, following and paralleling hedges, woods, fences, cultivated fields, and other natural terrain features. b. Ensures that the vehicle's track signature continues past the parked location to another logical spot. 2. The operators maneuver vehicles along concealed routes. a. Use existing tracks. b. Avoid movement near terrain features (such as hilltops and road intersections) that may be used as a reference point by enemy ground and aerial fires. c. Obliterate vehicle tracks where they turn, concealing vehicle positions. 3. The sensor teams conceal vehicles and equipment. a. Positions under natural cover or in shadows. b. Positions so the shape blends with surroundings. c. Uses natural materials to break up and combine with the shape or shadow. d. Blends natural materials with the surrounding area. e. Replaces cut vegetation when it withers or changes color. f. Uses nets to create shadows. g. Uses camouflage screening systems to enhance natural materials. h. Keeps heat source (generators, engines, and mess area) under screening systems, even when using natural concealment. i. Covers shiny objects such as windshields, headlights, cab windows, and wet vehicle bodies. j. Digs in (if in desert or open terrain) when the situation permits. k. Conceals vehicle track signatures in snow-covered terrain. l. Disguises vehicle and equipment to change appearance or to resemble something of lesser or greater threat to the enemy. *4. The leaders enforce camouflage discipline. a. Ensure that the sensor teams' activities do not change the area's appearance or reveal the presence of military equipment. b. Enforce measures to maintain blackout conditions at night. c. Ensure that measures are taken to eliminate/reduce noise by muffling or masking with terrain, defilade positions, or shields. d. Ensure the prompt and complete police of debris or spoil from the area.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*5. The leaders know when OPFOR surveillance is overhead. a. Receive satellite transmissions (SATRANs) information from higher HQ. b. Disseminate pertinent SATRAN information to subordinates. c. Incorporate 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 21-1-SMCT	052-191-1501	PERFORM INDIVIDUAL CAMOUFLAGE
	071-331-0815	PRACTICE NOISE, LIGHT, AND LITTER DISCIPLINE
STP 21-24-SMCT	071-328-5301	INSPECT PERSONNEL/EQUIPMENT
	071-430-0006	CONDUCT A DEFENSE BY A PLATOON
STP 44-14J14-SM-TG	551-721-1399	CAMOUFLAGE A VEHICLE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS

TASK: CONDUCT SECURITY OF A COMMAND POST (19-3-2205.44-S30H)
(FM 19-4) (FM 100-15) (FM 71-100)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Levels I and II threat forces are attempting to disrupt and destroy critical command and control elements. The section has been given the mission to conduct security for a command post. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The section secures the command post to preclude breeches of security and without degradation of command post operations. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Platoon leader plans to provide security to the command post on a 24-hour basis. a. Initiates troop-leading procedures. b. Issues a warning order to subordinate leaders and other key personnel. c. Reviews existing security measures. d. Conducts a reconnaissance of the routes to the CP and areas around the CP under all conditions. e. Coordinates with the headquarters commander and G3 concerning security, CP locations, and movement routes. f. Ensures a screen line made up of LPs/OPs and security patrols encircles the CP to provide early warning of hostile elements. The screen line should be able to detect, repel, or if necessary, destroy hostile elements. g. Coordinates with higher headquarters for threat analysis, access control procedures, badges, and other security requirements. h. Establishes a challenge and password/duress system. i. Makes contingency plan for augmentation forces. When using band assets, informs the bandmaster and band members of the tactical situation and security plan. Also includes them in any rehearsals. The band may be used to-- (1) Assist in perimeter defense of the CP. (2) Provide access control on the road to the CP. (3) Operate the dismount point for the CP. (4) Augment or relieve security personnel on the defensive perimeter. j. During planning, receives on-hand status reports from the platoon sergeant, squad leaders, or both. k. Reviews platoon requirements based on the tactical plan. l. Considers a field or hard-site location. m. Makes security plans according to METT-TC and OCOKA with the assistance of the platoon sergeant, squad leaders, and other key personnel. n. Assists the platoon sergeant in planning and coordinating the platoon's combat service support effort. o. Develops a casualty evacuation plan. p. Briefs security plan to company commander. q. Issues oral OPORD to the platoon. *2. Platoon sergeant coordinates for support requirements. a. Organizes the platoon CP according to the unit SOP, platoon leader's guidance, and METT-TC factors.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
b. Trains the crews for crew-served weapons. c. Employs crews according to the unit SOP, platoon leader's guidance, and METT-TC factors. d. Coordinates for administrative and logistical support. (1) Receives section/squad leader's requests for rations, water, and ammunition. (2) Works with the company first sergeant to request resupply. (3) Forwards the platoon casualty reports. (4) Maintains platoon strength information. (5) Receives replacements. e. Coordinates for medical evacuation. f. Monitors the morale, discipline, and health of platoon members. g. Coordinates for morale support. h. Develops load plans. i. Spot-checks personnel and equipment. j. Coordinates with the CP operations sergeant for any security and administrative support. k. Requests augmentation for roving patrols within the perimeter, as needed. l. Takes charge of task-organized elements in the platoon during tactical operations to include the following: (1) Quartering parties. (2) Security patrols during night attacks. (3) Support elements in attacks and raids. (4) Security forces during withdrawals. *3. Section/squad leader receives mission. a. Establishes priority of work for the teams/squads in the section/squad. b. Maintains accountability of soldiers and equipment. c. Inspects the condition of the soldier's weapons, clothing, and equipment. d. Directs the maintenance of the section's/squad's weapons and equipment. e. Assigns missions to teams. f. Supervises execution of the CP security plan. g. Manages the logistical and administrative needs of the section/squad. (1) Requests and issues ammunition, water, rations, and special equipment. (2) Ensures that material and supplies are distributed to the section/squad members. (3) Ensures supplies and equipment are internally cross-leveled within the section/squad. (4) Keeps the platoon sergeant/leader informed on section/squad supply status and section/squad requirements. h. Trains the section/squad on the individual and collective tasks required to perform the security mission. i. Controls maneuver of the section/squad and its rate and distribution of fire. j. Updates the platoon leader on mission status. 4. Teams/squads conduct the CP security mission. a. Place TCPs near the intersection of the MSR and the access road to the CP to ensure-- (1) Traffic continues to flow freely and traffic congestion is avoided. (2) Teams/squads screen traffic entering access road. (3) Teams/squads provide route security to include straggler and refugee control as needed. (4) Communication is maintained with platoon headquarters. (5) Teams/squads maintain proper cover and concealment. b. Operate the dismount point near the entrance to the CP.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
(1) Teams/squads screen all persons desiring entry to the CP area. Only authorized personnel or vehicles are allowed to enter. (2) Teams/squads direct vehicles into authorized parking areas and control dispersion of vehicles. (3) Teams/squads enforce noise, light, and litter discipline. (4) Teams/squads maintain communications with platoon headquarters. c. Control entrance to the CP. (1) Teams/squads use access posters provided by the G2 to permit entry. (2) Teams/squads maintain primary and alternate means of communications, FM and landline. (3) Teams/squads enforce noise, light, and litter discipline. 5. Teams/squads provide personal security for the commander. a. Ensure three individuals (at a minimum) are on call for an internal QRF. b. Ensure one personnel is assigned to guard the commanding general's tent. *6. Platoon leader coordinates with base for augmentation of a security element (non-MP) from within the base camp to conduct LZ/DZ security. *7. Platoon leader monitors mission progress. a. Checks the work of the platoon sergeant and section/squad leaders. b. Receives status reports from platoon sergeant and section/squad leaders. c. Reports status to higher headquarters.		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	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	071-326-5705	ESTABLISH AN OBSERVATION POST
	081-831-0101	REQUEST MEDICAL EVACUATION
	113-573-0002	CONDUCT OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC) PROCEDURES

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

TASK: ATTACK (19-OPFOR-1010)

CONDITIONS: The enemy rear area combat service support base has been located by an OPFOR element. Priority intelligence requirements and other intelligence requirements have been obtained by OPFOR patrols. The OPFOR element has automatic and antiarmor weapons and light mortars. The OPFOR element is approximately the size of two platoons.

STANDARDS: 1. Develop an attack plan. 2. Initiate attack using a scheme of maneuver that exploits enemy flanks, gaps, and weaknesses. 3. Use covered and concealed routes to approach enemy units' flanks, gaps, or weakly held areas. 4. Employ indirect fire to support attack. 5. Penetrate enemy defenses. 6. Destroy equipment and supplies. 7. Inflict heavy casualties. 8. Isolate the combat service support base by blocking reinforcements. 9. Force enemy units to displace. 10. Withdraw before combat service support base is reinforced with tactical combat forces.

TASK: CONDUCT ELECTRONIC WARFARE (19-OPFOR-1012)

CONDITIONS: The OPFOR employs a large number of radio direction finder sets and monitors enemy forces for loose communications security practices.

STANDARDS: 1. Locate the positions of the enemy command, intelligence, and logistics radio nets. 2. Forward locations to OPFOR HQ. 3. Use jamming signals against enemy radio receivers. 4. Monitor enemy radio nets for intelligence information.

TASK: CONDUCT TERRORIST AND SABOTEUR ATTACKS (19-OPFOR-1013)

CONDITIONS: The OPFOR dispatches small teams into the enemy rear area to disrupt combat service support operations.

STANDARDS: 1. Locate rear support bases and command and control facilities. 2. Delay and disrupt combat service support operations through probes. 3. Infiltrate combat service support bases to conduct sabotage and terrorist activities. 4. Inflict light casualties. 5. Destroy supplies and equipment.

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: USE PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE MEASURES (44-1-C220.44-S30H)
(FM 44-8) (FM 44-80)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is in a tactical position. Hostile aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, UAVs) have been operating in the general area. The unit's weapon control status is WEAPONS HOLD. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: OPFOR aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, UAVs) do not detect the unit. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 and/or blackout conditions is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Unit leader uses passive air defense measures in a tactical position. a. Uses all available resources (camouflage, cover, concealment, dispersion, and so forth) to hide personnel and equipment to limit its vulnerability. Air situational awareness is achieved by unit monitoring the SHTUs. b. Covers or shades shiny items, particularly windshields and optics. c. Establishes and rehearses air attack alarms. d. Disperses vehicles, tents, and supplies to reduce vulnerability to air attack. e. Constructs field fortifications with organic equipment as necessary to protect personnel and vulnerable mission-essential equipment. f. Mans OPs (daytime or nighttime) to provide warning of approaching aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, UAVs). g. Establishes a listening watch on the air defense early warning net, if equipment is available and operational. *2. Unit leader uses passive air defense measures in a convoy. a. Convoy commander briefs all unit personnel. b. Camouflages vehicles and equipment before moving out. c. Selects column interval based on instructions, mission, and terrain. d. Places crew-served weapons throughout the convoy to cover front, rear, and flanks (avenues of approach). e. Assigns soldiers to air guard duties with specific search sectors covering 360 degrees. f. Visually identifies threat aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, UAVs). g. Reports all aircraft actions to higher headquarters. h. Establishes and rehearses air attack alarms. 3. Unit personnel use passive air defense measures when occupying or displacing. a. Maintain vehicle interval specified in the movement order. b. Stagger vehicles to avoid linear patterns. c. Assign air guards to sectors of search that cover 360 degrees and maintains coverage until convoy completes the movement. d. Visually identify threat aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, UAVs). e. Report all aircraft actions to higher headquarters. f. Establish 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	052-191-1501	PERFORM INDIVIDUAL CAMOUFLAGE
	113-571-1022	PERFORM VOICE COMMUNICATIONS
	301-348-1050	REPORT INFORMATION OF POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE VALUE
STP 21-24-SMCT	071-328-5301	INSPECT PERSONNEL/EQUIPMENT
STP 44-14J14-SM-TG	113-571-1004	OPERATE IN RADIO NETS
	113-587-2070	OPERATE SINCGARS SINGLE CHANNEL
	113-587-2071	OPERATE SINCGARS FREQUENCY HOPPING (FH) (NET MEMBERS)
	441-096-1081	REACT TO OPERATOR ERROR MESSAGES
	441-096-1091	GENERATE OR MODIFY CONTROL MEASURES ON THE BSD
	441-096-1094	TERMINATE TACTICAL BSD OPERATIONS
	441-096-1095	PERFORM CONOPS OPERATIONS
	441-096-1064	OPERATE THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-1119	OPERATE TACTICAL QUIET GENERATOR SET 10 KW
	441-096-2009	SUPERVISE OPERATIONS ON THE SENTINEL SENSOR

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS

TASK: CONDUCT AN AIR ATTACK ON ENEMY FORCES, STATIC SITE, OR MOVING FORCES (44-OPFOR-0004)

CONDITIONS: OPFOR units have located sensor team asset positions and MSRs in the forward area. OPFOR units are initiating an air/ground attack.

STANDARDS: 1. Locate the selected target (static site or moving forces). 2. Initiate an air attack on the selected target. 3. Make two or more attack runs. 4. Inflict heavy damage to the selected target. 5. Lose no aircraft or ground troops. 6. Delay moving force for more than one hour.

TASK: CONDUCT AIR RECONNAISSANCE (44-OPFOR-0005)

CONDITIONS: OPFOR headquarters requires intelligence on locations and identifications of team sections. An aircraft is dispatched to take photographs and make visual inspection of forward area and selected MSRs.

STANDARDS: 1. Locate sensor team positions in forward area (command and control, static assets, and MSRs). 2. Photograph selected assets in area of interest. 3. Make visual checks to support photographs. 4. Do not engage enemy forces.

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: MAINTAIN OPERATIONS SECURITY (71-3-C232.44-S30H)
(AR 530-1) (AR 380-5) (FM 19-30)
(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 it can be detected by the enemy. The enemy can employ EW measures and air and ground reconnaissance units. The enemy can use the local populace and enemy intelligence agencies. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element prevents the enemy from learning its strength, dispositions, and intentions. The element prevents the enemy from learning any EEFI. The element prevents the enemy from surprising its main body. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Element leader implements OPSEC protective measures. a. Ensures OPSEC measures are properly implemented. b. Ensures OPSEC is integrated in all operations and activities. c. Maintains awareness of all activities that are OPSEC sensitive. *2. Leaders check or perform information security measures. a. Control information on a need-to-know basis. b. Prohibit fraternization with civilians (as applicable). c. Conduct alert, deployment preparation, and loading to minimize detection. d. Ensure maps contain only minimum essential information. e. Inspect and give briefings to ensure that personnel do not carry details of military activities in personal materials such as letters, diaries, notes, drawings, sketches, or photographs. f. Sanitize all planning areas and positions before departure. 3. The element performs camouflage discipline. a. Uses natural concealment and natural camouflage materials, whenever possible, to prevent ground and air observation. b. Moves on covered and concealed routes. c. Covers all reflective surfaces and unit markings with nonreflective material such as cloth, mud, or camouflage stick. d. Covers or removes 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. a. Ensures foliage is not stripped near positions. b. Camouflages earth berms. c. Ensures that camouflage nets (if used) are hung properly. d. Avoids crossing near footpaths, trails, and roads, where possible. e. Erases tracks leading into the positions. f. Makes sure vehicles parked in shadows are moved as shadows shift. g. Replaces and replenishes camouflage as needed. h. Avoids movement in the area to prevent ground and air detection. 5. The element's NCS enforces communications procedures. a. Enforces SOI procedures (challenge, authentication and decode, call signs, and frequencies). b. Enforces approved RATELO procedures.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
c. Enforces communications security procedures (short transmissions, lowest power settings possible, directional antennas, avoid transmission patterns, maintain radio silence, as directed). 6. The element employs communications security. a. Uses SOI procedures (challenge, authentication and decode, call signs, and frequencies). b. Uses approved RATELO procedures. c. Uses communications security procedures (short transmissions, lowest power setting possible, directional antennas, avoid transmission patterns, maintain radio silence, as directed). d. Employs ECCM procedures for operations during jamming. e. Uses messenger and wire to the maximum extent. f. Uses visual signals per the unit's SOP. 7. The company employs physical security measures. (071-331-0801, 071-331-0815) a. Establishes observation posts. b. Uses counterreconnaissance patrols. c. Employs stand-to procedures. d. Emplaces mines and obstacles. e. Ties in with adjacent units (coordination and fire). f. Uses challenge and password. g. Limits access into the element area. h. Safeguards weapons, ammunition, sensitive items, and classified documents. i. Employs air guards. j. Uses noise and light discipline. k. Uses proper litter discipline.		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	052-191-1501	PERFORM INDIVIDUAL CAMOUFLAGE
	071-326-0511	REACT TO FLARES
	071-326-5703	CONSTRUCT INDIVIDUAL FIGHTING POSITIONS
	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
	181-906-1505	CONDUCT COMBAT OPERATIONS ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF WAR
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	071-326-0600	USE VISUAL SIGNALLING TECHNIQUES (DISMOUNTED)
	071-326-5705	ESTABLISH AN OBSERVATION POST
	071-326-5775	COORDINATE WITH AN ADJACENT PLATOON
	071-331-0820	ANALYZE TERRAIN
	071-430-0006	CONDUCT A DEFENSE BY A PLATOON
	113-572-4008	TRANSMIT A VOICE UNITED STATES MESSAGE TEXT FORMAT (USMTF) MESSAGE
	113-572-5005	RECEIVE A VOICE UNITED STATES MESSAGE TEXT FORMAT (USMTF) MESSAGE
	113-572-6005	WRITE A UNITED STATES MESSAGE TEXT FORMAT (USMTF) MESSAGE
	113-572-6006	READ A UNITED STATES MESSAGE TEXT FORMAT (USMTF) MESSAGE
	113-573-0002	CONDUCT OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC) PROCEDURES
	113-573-8006	USE AN AUTOMATED SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTION (SOI)
STP 44-14J14-SM-TG	113-573-0001	CHECK SIGNAL SECURITY (SIGSEC) PROCEDURES

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: PERFORM UNIT MORTUARY AFFAIRS OPERATIONS (DIGITIZED & ANALOG)
(63-2-4513.44-S30H)
(FM 10-64) (FM 3-4) (FM 3-5) (TC 5-400)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit has sustained fatalities. The unit may have the capability to perform an air reconnaissance. Some remains may be contaminated. Non-mortuary affairs personnel may perform this task. The commander has assigned search and recovery team leader(s) and personnel. Theater commander authorizes emergency burials. The unit has analog and digital communications with higher HQ. The higher HQ OPORD, the unit TSOP, and higher HQ TSOP are available. This task is performed under all environmental conditions both day and night. The unit is subject to air, NBC, and all levels of threat forces attacks. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Search, recovery, evacuation, and emergency burial operations are performed according to the TSOP and OPORD. At MOPP4, performance degradation factors increase time required for performing mortuary affairs.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Search and recovery team leader(s) prepare for the search. a. Perform a map, terrain, or aerial reconnaissance of the search area. b. Identify additional support requirements. c. Request additional support requirements from the S4 section using analog and digital communications or messenger, and following up with a requisition for additional supplies. d. Identify search pattern to be used. e. Coordinate NBC and EOD assistance with the unit HQ using analog and digital communications or messenger. f. Coordinate security of search area with unit HQ using analog and digital communications messenger. *2. Search and recovery team leader(s) supervise search, recovery, and evacuation operations. a. Brief search and recovery team(s) on operational procedures. b. Issue personal effects bags, human remains pouches, if available, and NBC agent tags. c. Assign areas of search to each team of which the sum equals the entire search area, as directed by the commander. d. Assign a portion of the search area to an individual team member. e. Monitor search and recovery team(s) operations for compliance with TSOP and the commander's guidance. 3. Search and recovery team(s) conduct the search. a. Search assigned areas for remains and personal effects. b. Mark location of remains with pegs. c. Initiate FMC for each remains per AR 40-66 and FM 8-230 (medical personnel only). d. Prepare recovery site sketch indicating locations where remains and personal effects were found. 4. Search and recovery team(s) recover remains. a. Inspect immediate area for booby traps and NBC contaminants. b. Perform procedures for initial identification.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
c. Attach to contagious remains a tag marked with a large "C", and the identity of each contagion and contaminant. Note: Remains found in a contaminated area are to be handled IAW procedures set forth in FM 10-64 and buried according to mass burial procedures. d. Attach personal effects to remains. e. Shroud remains with available materials. f. Prepare a sketch of the recovery site showing major landmarks. g. Prepare a map overlay of the recovery site using analog and digital devices or manually. h. Coordinate evacuation of recovered remains to collection points with the support operations section using analog and digital communications. i. Forward SITREP per TSOP to the unit HQ using analog and digital communications or messenger. j. Employ environmental stewardship protection program procedures per TC 5-400. 5. Search and recovery team(s) transport remains. a. Verify that personal effects are attached to remains. b. Transport remains to a covered vehicle or aircraft. Note: Remains should not be transported in ambulance. *6. Search and recovery team leader(s) supervise emergency burials. a. Identify specific burial site in coordination with the unit HQ using analog and digital communications or messenger. b. Supervise grave marking per FM 10-64, TSOP, and current directives. c. Supervise the burial of all recovered remains and their personal effects. d. Report burial data to unit HQ using analog and digital communications or messenger. e. Employ environmental stewardship protection program procedures per TC 5-400. 7. Search and recovery team(s) perform emergency burials. a. Prepare the grave site(s) per FM 10-64, TSOP, and current directives. b. Mark all gravesites per FM 10-64. c. Bury U.S., Allied, and enemy forces remains and personal effects in separate grave site(s). d. Bury contaminated remains in trenches separated from uncontaminated remains. e. Identify trenches containing contaminated remains with a sign "Contaminated Remains". f. Employ environmental stewardship protection program procedures per TC 5-400.		

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: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: TREAT CASUALTIES (08-2-0003.44-S30H)
(AR 600-8-1) (AR 350-41) (FM 21-11)
(FM 3-4) (FM 3-5) (FM 8-10)
(FM 8-10-1) (FM 8-10-6) (FM 8-10-7)
(FM 8-230) (FM 8-285) (FM 8-42)
(FM 8-55)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The platoon has sustained casualties. The section has no organic medical treatment personnel. Threat force contact has been broken. Soldiers have been wounded and may have chemical contamination or non-battle injuries. Some section 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 HQ TSOP and OPORD are available. SCPE is on hand and/or field-expedient and natural shelters are available. Note: This task should not be trained in MOPP4 except when treating NBC casualties. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

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

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Commander and leaders supervise first aid treatment of casualties. a. Develop treatment plan. b. Monitor treatment for compliance with FM 21-11 and to ensure all casualties are treated. c. Direct employment of combat lifesavers to treat casualties. d. Report casualties, as required. e. Coordinate replenishment of Class VIII supplies with higher HQ LOG element per the TSOP. f. Direct distribution of Class VIII supplies and equipment per the TSOP. g. Enforce QC procedures for Class VIII items issued to platoon elements. 2. Platoon personnel survey casualties. a. Check for responsiveness. b. Check for breathing. c. Check for bleeding. d. Check for head injury. e. Check for shock. f. Check for fractures, to include cervical spine and back fractures. g. Check for burns. 3. Platoon personnel administer life-saving first aid treatment. a. Clear all objects from throat of casualty. b. Use jaw thrust method to open airway if cervical spine injury is suspected. c. Perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to restore casualty's breathing per CPR procedures. 4. Platoon personnel control hemorrhage. a. Apply dressing and bandages. b. Apply manual direct pressure to wound.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
c. Elevate extremities. d. Apply pressure dressing to wound. e. Apply tourniquet as last resort. 5. Platoon personnel dress wounds. a. Apply occlusive dressing to an open chest wound, if possible. b. Apply dressing to an open abdominal wound. c. Apply dressing to an open head wound. 6. Platoon personnel splint suspected fractures. a. Employ available materials to splint injury. b. Splint fracture in position found. c. Restrict movement of extremities. d. Check circulation for impairment. 7. Platoon personnel provide first aid treatment to casualties with burns. a. Extinguish thermal burn agent(s). b. Remove chemical burn agent(s). c. Eliminate electrical burn source. d. Uncover burn unless stuck to clothing or a chemical environment exists. e. Apply field dressing, if appropriate. 8. Platoon personnel provide first aid treatment for environmental injuries. a. Administer treatment for heat injuries. b. Administer first aid for frostbite. 9. Platoon personnel provide first aid treatment for chemical casualties. a. Take immediate protective steps to protect self and warn others per FM 8-285. b. Protect casualty from further contamination. c. Administer nerve agent antidote per and FM 8-285. d. Administer CANA, if required. e. Decontaminate casualty per FM 8-285, if necessary. 10. Platoon personnel prevent shock. a. Position casualty in the correct antishock position per FM 21-11. b. Loosen clothing and equipment. c. Prevent casualty from chilling or overheating. d. Calm casualty by reassuring him. 11. Platoon combat lifesavers perform enhanced first aid treatment. a. Evaluate casualty for condition and type treatment needed. b. Measure casualty's vital signs. c. Insert oropharyngeal airway in an unconscious casualty. d. Apply a splint to a fractured limb. e. Administer first aid to chemical agent casualties. f. Initiate an intravenous infusion for hypovolemic shock. g. Identify environmental injuries. h. Treat environmental injuries. i. Manage BF casualties.		

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	081-831-1000	EVALUATE A CASUALTY
	081-831-1003	PERFORM FIRST AID TO CLEAR AN OBJECT STUCK IN THE THROAT OF A CONSCIOUS CASUALTY
	081-831-1005	PERFORM FIRST AID TO PREVENT OR CONTROL SHOCK
	081-831-1007	PERFORM FIRST AID FOR BURNS
	081-831-1008	PERFORM 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	PERFORM FIRST AID FOR AN OPEN ABDOMINAL WOUND
	081-831-1026	PERFORM FIRST AID FOR AN OPEN CHEST WOUND
	081-831-1031	ADMINISTER FIRST AID TO A NERVE AGENT CASUALTY (BUDDY-AID)
	081-831-1033	PERFORM FIRST AID FOR AN OPEN HEAD WOUND
	081-831-1034	PERFORM FIRST AID FOR 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: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: TRANSPORT CASUALTIES (08-2-C316.44-S30H)
(AR 600-8-1) (AR 200-1) (FM 100-5)
(FM 12-6) (FM 21-11) (FM 3-4)
(FM 3-5) (AR 385-10) (FM 57-38)
(FM 8-10) (FM 8-10-1) (FM 8-10-6)
(FM 8-285) (FM 8-42) (FM 8-55)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

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

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

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Commander and leaders supervise transport of casualties.		
a. Monitor casualty transport operations for compliance with FM 8-10-6 and TSOP.		
b. Identify casualty collection points.		
c. Identify transport requirements.		
d. Supervise preparation of casualties for transport.		
e. Coordinate transport of casualties from unit area with higher HQ PERS element per FM 8-10-6 and TSOP.		
f. Coordinate security requirements for the pickup site with subelements and higher HQ OPS element.		
g. Disseminate transport information to unit personnel.		
h. Forward casualty feeder report and witness statements to higher HQ PERS element per FM 12-6 and TSOP.		
2. Unit personnel prepare casualties for transport.		
a. Provide first aid treatment to casualties.		
Note: See task 08-2-0003.44-S30H for detailed treatment procedures.		
b. Report casualties, as required.		
c. Collect classified documents such as SOI/SSI, maps, overlays, and key lists.		
d. Secure custody of organizational equipment per TSOP.		
e. Forward casualty feeder reports to unit HQ per TSOP.		
3. Unit personnel transport casualties to casualty collection points using manual carries.		
a. Select type of manual carry appropriate to situation and injury.		
b. Transport casualty without causing further injury per FM 8-10-6.		
4. Unit personnel transport casualties to casualty collection points using litter carries.		
a. Identify litter team(s).		
b. Construct improvised litter from available material, as required.		
c. Secure casualty on litter.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
d. Transport casualty without causing further injury per FM 8-10-6. 5. Unit personnel transport casualties to an MTF using available vehicles. a. Load maximum number of casualties per FM 8-10-6. b. Secure casualties in vehicle. c. Transport casualties without causing further injury per FM 8-10-6. *6. Commander and leaders request aeromedical evacuation. a. Transmit request per FM 8-10-6, OPORD, and TSOP. b. Select landing site which provides sufficient space for helicopter hover, landing, and takeoff per FM 8-10-6 and FM 57-38. c. Supervise removal of all dangerous objects likely to be blown about before aircraft arrival. d. Supervise security of landing site per the TSOP. 7. Unit personnel assist in loading ambulance. a. Employ proper carrying and loading techniques per FM 8-10-6. b. Load casualties in the sequence directed by crew. c. Load casualties without causing unnecessary discomfort. d. Employ safety procedures per AR 385-10, FM 8-10-6, and TSOP. e. Employ environmental protection procedures per AR 200-1 and TSOP. 8. Unit personnel transport chemically contaminated casualties. a. Assume MOPP4. b. Mark contaminated casualties per the TSOP. c. Notify supporting MTF that contaminated casualties are en route to their location. d. Transport casualties directly to a designated decontamination and treatment station. e. Unit personnel transport EPW casualties. (1) Maintain security of EPW casualties per TSOP. (2) Search EPW casualties for weapons and ordnance before evacuation. (3) Transport EPW casualties according to the provisions of the Geneva convention and the TSOP. f. Protect casualties from further contamination during transport. 9. Unit personnel transport EPW casualties. a. Maintain security of EPW casualties per TSOP. b. Search EPW casualties for weapons and ordnance before evacuation. c. Transport EPW casualties according to the provisions of the Geneva convention 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 21-1-SMCT	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1035	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION USING YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	031-503-1036	MAINTAIN YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	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
STP 21-24-SMCT	081-831-0101	REQUEST MEDICAL EVACUATION
	121-030-3534	REPORT CASUALTIES

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS

TASK: CONDUCT BATTLEFIELD STRESS REDUCTION AND PREVENTION PROCEDURES (08-2-R303.44-S30H)
(FM 22-51) (FM 22-9) (FM 3-4)
(FM 3-5) (FM 8-10) (FM 8-10-1)
(FM 8-51)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

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

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

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Commander and leaders perform stress prevention leader actions.		
a. Issue warning orders, OPORDs, and FRAGOs to the lowest possible level.		
b. Provide soldiers an accurate assessment of the friendly and enemy situation.		
c. Brief leader's intention to all unit personnel.		
d. Speak positively concerning the unit's missions, purpose, and abilities.		
e. Encourage a positive attitude throughout the unit.		
f. Institute an information dissemination plan designed to quell and prevent rumors.		
g. Inform personnel of availability of religious support.		
*2. Commander and leaders implement sleep plan.		
a. Provide a safe and secure area away from vehicles and other high-noise activities.		
b. Adjust the sleep plan as dictated by tactical situation.		
c. Enforce the sleep plan per the TSOP.		
*3. Leaders implement task rotation or restructuring procedures.		
a. Alternate cross-trained unit personnel on critical tasks, as required.		
b. Rotate unit personnel between demanding and nondemanding tasks.		
c. Assign two soldiers to function independently on tasks requiring a high degree of accuracy.		
d. Adjust task rotation policies and procedures to the tactical situation.		
*4. Leaders implement stress-coping and management techniques.		
a. Integrate new unit members into the unit immediately.		
b. Assist soldiers in resolving homefront problems.		
c. Implement a buddy system to observe signs of stress or battle fatigue (BF) among soldiers and leaders.		
d. Provide instruction on relaxation techniques to all personnel before deployment.		
e. Conduct after-action debriefings.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
f. Schedule a critical event debriefing after any especially traumatic event per FM 22-51.		
g. Conduct unit award, decoration, recognition, and memorial ceremonies.		
*5. Commander and leaders implement stress control techniques.		
a. Implement a plan to deal with mild, seriously stressed, or BF cases.		
b. Assign soldiers showing signs of severe stress or BF to simple tasks.		
c. Direct personnel to be supportive of stressed or BF soldiers.		
d. Refer soldiers showing signs of serious stress or BF to supporting MTF for evaluation.		
e. Reintegrate RTD soldiers into their specific element.		
6. Unit personnel employ stress prevention measures.		
a. Maintain a positive attitude concerning the unit's mission, purpose, and abilities.		
b. Comply with commander's sleep plan.		
c. Identify other soldiers with signs of stress or BF.		
d. Provide immediate buddy aid support.		
e. Report signs of stress or BF in other soldiers to immediate supervisor.		
f. Accept new unit members immediately.		
g. Practice relaxation techniques at appropriate times and places.		
h. Participate in buddy systems and after-action debriefings.		

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: MAINTAIN PLATOON STRENGTH (12-3-C216.44-S30H)
(FM 101-5)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Casualties have occurred and replacements are arriving. A lull in the battle has occurred. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: A section status report which accounts for 100% of section personnel is provided per unit SOP. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Section sergeants report personnel status of section. a. Account for all assigned or attached personnel. b. Prepare DA Form 1156 (Casualty Feeder Report) for killed or wounded soldiers (body under US control). c. Prepare DA Form 1155 (Witness Statement) for captured or missing soldiers (body not under US control). *2. Platoon leader/platoon sergeant processes strength information. a. Records SITREP and other personnel information. b. Directs cross-leveling to fill critical positions caused by casualties. c. Consolidates squad personnel reports. d. Collects casualty reports (DA Forms 1155 and 1156) e. Updates battle roster/platoon strength accountability system. f. Determines critical replacement requirements. g. Prepares strength report per TAC SOP. *3. Platoon leader/platoon sergeant processes replacements. a. Briefs replacements on mission, tactical situation, platoon policies and procedures, specific duties, and site/platoon orientation. b. Enters soldiers' names into platoon accountability system/battle roster. c. Inspects soldiers for combat critical clothing and equipment. d. Arranges for issue of missing required items of combat critical clothing and equipment. e. Implements buddy system. f. Arranges for movement of soldiers to assignments. *4. Platoon leader/platoon sergeant reports personnel status. a. Forwards completed DA Forms 1155 and 1156. b. Transmits strength report and other requested personnel information.		

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	071-430-0003	CONSOLIDATE A SQUAD FOLLOWING ENEMY CONTACT WHILE IN THE DEFENSE
	071-430-0004	REORGANIZE A SQUAD FOLLOWING ENEMY CONTACT WHILE IN THE DEFENSE
	071-430-0007	CONSOLIDATE A PLATOON FOLLOWING ENEMY CONTACT WHILE IN THE DEFENSE
	071-430-0008	REORGANIZE A PLATOON FOLLOWING ENEMY CONTACT WHILE IN THE DEFENSE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: HANDLE ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR (19-3-3106.44-S30H)
(FM 19-40)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Enemy soldiers surrendered or were captured. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The capturing element takes charge of and evacuates EPW per unit SOP and the 5 Ss and T (search, silence, segregate, speed, safeguard, and tag). The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The element searches EPW. a. Removes all weapons and documents with intelligence value. b. Returns personal items of no military intelligence value such as protective clothing and equipment. c. Gives prisoners receipts for personal property taken. 2. The element segregates EPW. a. Segregates EPW by rank, sex, deserters, civilians, nationality, and ideology when possible. b. Turns wounded EPW over to medical personnel for evacuation through medical channels. 3. The element silences EPW. a. Prevents EPW leaders from giving orders. b. Prevents EPW from planning escape. c. Does not talk in front of EPW except to issue orders and maintain discipline. 4. The element safeguards EPW. a. Removes EPW from dangers of the battlefield. b. Does not allow anyone to abuse EPW. c. Treats EPW humanely. 5. The element tags the EPW with DA Form 5976. a. Annotates the following information: (1) Date and time of capture. (2) Capturing unit. (3) Grid coordinates of capture. (4) Circumstance of capture. b. Attaches Part A to EPW. c. Retains Part B for unit records. d. Attaches Part C to property. 6. The element speeds EPW to the rear. a. Notifies higher headquarters that the company has EPW. b. Removes EPW rearward to the nearest MP collecting point. c. Exploits intelligence information.		

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"							

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	071-329-1002	DETERMINE THE GRID COORDINATES OF A POINT ON A MILITARY MAP
	181-906-1505	CONDUCT COMBAT OPERATIONS ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF WAR
STP 21-24-SMCT	191-377-5250	HANDLE ENEMY PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT
	191-379-4450	SUPERVISE HANDLING OF ENEMY PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT AT UNIT LEVEL
	301-337-6001	PROCESS CAPTURED MATERIEL

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A SINGLE-CHANNEL VOICE RADIO NET (11-2-C302.44-S30H) (FM 24-1) (FM 24-18) (FM 24-19) (FM 24-33)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Section operators were briefed on SOI extract to include numeral cipher, authenticated system operations code, and brevity list. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Radio operators establish, enter, and operate a radio net no later than the time prescribed in the OPORD. The time required to perform this task is increased when operating in MOPP4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Radio operators install a radio set for operation.		
a. Secure radio in the mount.		
b. Connect audio accessories.		
c. Install antenna.		
d. Perform all preoperational and operational checks on the radio set.		
2. Radio operators make initial entry into the net.		
a. Obtain appropriate call signs, suffixes, and frequency from current SOI.		
b. Contact NCS and request permission to enter the radio net.		
c. Authenticate, when challenged by the NCS.		
d. Enter net only after NCS has given permission.		
3. Radio operators recognize frequency interference.		
a. Recognize ECM tactics.		
b. Check for accidental or unintentional interference.		
c. Check for intentional interference.		
4. Radio operators initiate prescribed ECCM procedures.		
a. Disconnect antenna.		
b. Identify type of noise.		
c. Tune the receiver above or below the normal frequency.		
d. Identify jamming signals.		
e. Report interference received to the commander.		
f. Employ antijamming measures.		
g. Continue to operate on current frequency.		
5. Radio operators employ preventive ECCM and radio procedures.		
a. Use COMSEC equipment, if available (TSEC/KY-38 or TSEC/KY-57).		
b. Set COMSEC equipment for the proper code.		
c. Safeguard COMSEC equipment and materiel when COMSEC is used.		
d. Use only approved radiotelephone procedures.		
e. Use challenge and reply authentications, as required by the SOI.		
f. Communicate using approved codes and brevity list. Encode and decode grid coordinates using the current SOI.		
g. Keep the length and number of transmissions to a minimum.		
h. Use the lowest power setting required to communicate with the desired stations.		
i. Use the correct call signs and frequencies.		
j. Observe periods of radio silence.		
k. Adhere to net discipline.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES						GO	NO-GO
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"							

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-1-SMCT	113-571-1022	PERFORM VOICE COMMUNICATIONS
STP 21-24-SMCT	113-573-8006	USE AN AUTOMATED SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTION (SOI)
STP 44-14J14-SM-TG	113-571-1004	OPERATE IN RADIO NETS
	113-573-6001	RECOGNIZE ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES AND IMPLEMENT ELECTRONIC COUNTER-COUNTERMEASURE (ECCM)
	113-587-0058	PERFORM OPERATOR'S TROUBLESHOOTING ON SINCGARS
	113-587-2070	OPERATE SINCGARS SINGLE-CHANNEL (SC)
	113-587-2071	OPERATE SINCGARS FREQUENCY HOPPING (FH) (NET MEMBERS)
	113-587-2075	OPERATE SINCGARS DATA DEVICES
	113-587-2076	OPERATE SECURE SINCGARS USING CONTROL MONITOR (CM)
	113-587-2077	OPERATE SINCGARS REMOTE CONTROL UNIT (RCU)

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SECTION

TASK: CONDUCT CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS (44-3-0028.44-S30H)
(FM 44-48)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Sensor teams are deployed with supported units. The section must sustain operations until mission completion in any weather condition and MOPP level, day or night. All section personnel are present. TOE equipment is on-hand and operational. Enemy threat is according to OPORD intelligence annex and intelligence summaries. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Sensor teams provide early warning to ADA batteries, platoons, sections, and AD liaison officers. Platoon headquarters section maintains communications with sensor sections. Elements submit status reports as required in the OPORD. Immediate action is taken to repair or replace non-operational sensor teams. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Platoon leader or platoon sergeant digitally advises the S3 section on sensor deployment. a. Recommends task reorganization as the missions change. b. Ensures that the principle of sensor mutual support is maintained. c. Digitally reports operational status and maintenance condition of sensor sections. *2. Platoon leader or platoon sergeant monitors sensor employment. a. Uses digital reporting systems to obtain sensor team status reports and passes information. b. Conducts digital scenario generation. c. Monitors the ground battle to determine when to make changes in sensor locations. d. Maintains operational control over sensor teams tasked to operate under general support (GS) to the division or mixed mode employment. (See notes). e. Prepares digital unit status report work sheets. 3. Platoon sergeant digitally coordinates maintenance support for the sensor teams. a. Monitors the scheduled maintenance program of the sensor platoon. b. Conducts periodic maintenance inspections of the sensor teams. *4. Platoon sergeant digitally coordinates logistical support for the sensor teams. a. Ensures that sensor teams attached to units are provided local logistical support (rations, water, POL, and ammunition). b. Digitally coordinates logistical support for unattached sensor sections operating in GS to the division or mixed mode employment. (See notes). *5. Sensor section leader conducts continuous operations. a. Establishes periods to perform maintenance on equipment. b. Supervises equipment recovery. c. Establishes section NBC defensive measures. d. Redistributes newly issued equipment. e. Briefs replacement personnel. f. Orders ammunition resupply.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
g. Establishes and executes section sleep plan and position rotation to ensure that each section member receives 4 or more hours sleep during a 24-hour period. h. Submits digital personnel and equipment status reports. i. Reports OPFOR PIR. Notes: 1. GS to the division--The sensor section leader deploys the sensor teams with staff supervision exercised by the S3 officer. In this method, the sensor section leader retains operational control of the sensor teams. 2. Attached to batteries--In this method, sensor sections are attached to each of the ADA firing batteries in support of divisional brigade combat teams. Each sensor team chief exercises operational control of his team and keeps the section leader and/or section sergeant informed of the tactical situation. The sensor platoon leader normally assists the battery commander in support of the main effort brigade combat team with employment planning and command and control when using this method. 3. Mixed mode--One or two sensor teams are attached to the firing batteries while the other sections remain under the sensor platoon leader's control as in GS to the division.		

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	031-503-1007	DECONTAMINATE YOUR SKIN AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT USING AN M258A1 DECONTAMINATION KIT
	031-503-1014	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M8 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1015	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1018	REACT TO NUCLEAR HAZARD OR ATTACK
	031-503-1019	REACT TO CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL HAZARD OR ATTACK
	031-503-1020	DETECT CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M9 DETECTOR PAPER
	031-503-1023	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM NBC INJURY/CONTAMINATION WHEN CHANGING MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) GEAR
	031-503-1035	PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION USING YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	031-503-1036	MAINTAIN YOUR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE MASK
	052-191-1501	PERFORM INDIVIDUAL CAMOUFLAGE
	181-906-1505	CONDUCT COMBAT OPERATIONS ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF WAR
	301-348-1050	REPORT INFORMATION OF POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE VALUE
	551-721-1352	PERFORM VEHICLE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES (PMCS)
STP 21-24-SMCT	031-503-2001	IDENTIFY CHEMICAL AGENTS USING M256-SERIES CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTOR KIT
	031-503-2013	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM174-SERIES RADIACMETER
	031-503-2020	USE AND PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON THE IM93 OR IM147 DOSIMETER AND PP1578-SERIES CHARGER
	031-503-3002	CONDUCT UNMASKING PROCEDURES
	031-503-3005	SUBMIT NBC 1 REPORT
	031-503-3006	SUPERVISE RADIATION MONITORING
	031-503-3008	IMPLEMENT MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE
	031-503-3009	LEAD MOPP GEAR EXCHANGE
	031-503-4002	SUPERVISE UNIT PREPARATION FOR NBC ATTACK
	031-503-4003	CONTROL UNIT RADIATION EXPOSURE
	113-573-8006	USE AN AUTOMATED SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTION (SOI)
STP 44-14J14-SM-TG	113-571-1004	OPERATE IN RADIO NETS
	113-587-0058	PERFORM OPERATOR'S TROUBLESHOOTING ON SINCGARS
	113-587-2070	OPERATE SINCGARS SINGLE-CHANNEL (SC)
	113-587-2071	OPERATE SINCGARS FREQUENCY HOPPING (FH) (NET MEMBERS)
	113-587-2075	OPERATE SINCGARS DATA DEVICES
	441-066-1028	PERFORM OPERATOR PMCS ON EPLRS RADIO SET AN/VSQ-2(V)2
	441-066-1029	OPERATE EPLRS RADIO SET AN/VSQ-2 (V)2
	441-096-1004	POWER UPTHE FAAD RWS
	441-096-1006 **	POWER UP THE FAAD STS
	441-096-1008	POWER DOWN THE FAAD RWS
	441-096-1010 **	POWER DOWN THE FAAD STS
	441-096-1030	PERFORM OPERATOR PMCS ON GENERATOR SET 5 KW
	441-096-1031	OPERATE GENERATOR SET 5 KW
	441-096-1032	PERFORM OPERATOR TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES ON GENERATOR SET 5 KW

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	441-096-1033	PERFORM OPERATOR PMCS ON GENERATOR SET 10 KW
	441-096-1034	OPERATE GENERATOR SET 10 KW
	441-096-1035	PERFORM OPERATOR TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES ON GENERATOR SET 10 KW
	441-096-1043	PERFORM COMMON HARDWARE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE
	441-096-1044	PERFORM OPERATOR CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE ON THE TCU
	441-096-1048	PERFORM OPERATOR CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE ON THE SUPER HIGH RESOLUTION DISPLAY (SHRD)
	441-096-1049	PERFORM OPERATOR CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE ON THE PRINTER
	441-096-1064	OPERATE THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-1081	REACT TO OPERATOR ERROR MESSAGES
	441-096-1082	PERFORM DIRECTED EARLY WARNING PROCEDURES
	441-096-1083	PERFORM ARCHIVAL TASKS
	441-096-1084	REACT TO AIR TRACK ALERTS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1085	TOGGLE TRACK LINKS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1086	HOOK AIR TRACKS
	441-096-1088	SET TRACK FILTERS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1089	SELECT OVERLAYS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1091	GENERATE OR MODIFY CONTROL MEASURES ON THE BSD
	441-096-1092	ACKNOWLEDGE AND REVIEW MESSAGES AND STATUS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1093	PERFORM SITE ADAPTATION
	441-096-1095	PERFORM CONOPS OPERATIONS
	441-096-1146	PERFORM OPERATOR MAINTENANCE ON CHS II EQUIPMENT
	441-096-2009	SUPERVISE OPERATIONS ON THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-4012	SUPERVISE SENSOR PLATOON TACTICAL OPERATIONS
	551-721-1364	DRIVE VEHICLE WITH SEMIAUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

"**" indicates a task to be performed by a 14J assigned to a light unit.

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS

TASK: PLAN SENSOR EMPLOYMENT (44-4-0026.44-S30H)
(FM 44-48)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The sensor section receives a digital OPORD for an impending support mission. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Prior to mission start time, the sensor platoon leader/senior team chief must prepare a digital sensor section employment plan and a digital section OPORD, obtain approval, and distribute the section employment OPORD. Section leaders apply the one-third/two-thirds rule to allow time to conduct troop-leading procedures. Section leaders receive briefing to understand the critical aspects of the plan and prepare to deploy. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. The section leader receives the digital OPORD from the S3 section. The OPORD must contain-- a. Commander's intent. b. Deployment of forces to be supported. c. The enemy threat, both air and ground. d. Electronic warfare environment. e. Mission times. *2. The section leader prepares a digital sensor employment plan. a. Analyze the mission and disposition of units to be supported. b. Determine the employment method for each sensor team (See notes). Notes: 1. GS to the division--The sensor section leader deploys the sensor teams with staff supervision exercised by the S3 officer. In this method, the sensor section leader retains operational control of the sensor teams. 2. Attached to batteries--In this method, sensor sections are attached to each of the ADA firing batteries in support of divisional brigade combat teams. Each sensor team chief exercises operational control of his team and keeps the section leader informed of the tactical situation. The sensor section leader can assist the battery commander in support of the main effort brigade combat team with employment planning and command and control when using this method. 3. Mixed mode--One or two sensor teams are attached to the firing batteries while the other sections remain under the sensor platoon leader's control as in GS to the division. c. Determine the employment method for each sensor section (See notes). d. Perform digital map reconnaissance to select tentative sensor positions and coverage. e. Task organize sensor sections to specific supported units. f. Prepare digital section OPORD. g. Issue digital warning order to sensor sections. *3. The section leader coordinates sensor employment plan with the S3 section. a. Obtains approval of the plan. b. Furnishes the S3 and ABMOC with tentative coverage diagram overlay. *4. The section leader distributes the digital OPORD or FRAGO to the other sensor team. The order contains-- a. Sensor team's supported unit.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
b. Assembly points, release times, and operational times. c. Logistical procedures. d. Command and control procedures. *5. The section leader briefs the teams on the OPORD. The briefing includes-- a. Each team's support mission. b. Commander's intent. c. The enemy threat, both air and ground. d. Electronic warfare environment. e. Mission times.		

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	031-503-2012	SUPERVISE THE FITTING OF PROTECTIVE MASKS
	071-328-5301	INSPECT PERSONNEL/EQUIPMENT
	071-332-5022	PREPARE A BATTALION SITUATION REPORT (SITREP)
STP 44-14J14-SM-TG	441-096-4013	PLAN SENSOR COVERAGE OF A STATIC OR CRITICAL ASSET
	441-096-4014	PLAN SENSOR COVERAGE OF A MANEUVER FORCE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS

TASK: PROVIDE EARLY WARNING (44-5-0003.44-S30H)
(FM 44-48)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Sensor teams are occupying designated positions. Sensor is emplaced, operational, and electronic equipment is initialized. Early warning target data has been received from the ABMOC. The OPFOR are using electronic warfare against the sensor teams to include MIJI. Enemy air threat is according to the OPORD intelligence annex and intelligence summaries. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The sensor teams must detect, identify, and verify target dissemination within 2-6 seconds. The time required to perform this task in MOPP4 is increased.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Team maintains air surveillance of their sector. a. Uses ECM to reduce radiation detection. b. Uses ECCM to combat MIJI tactics used by the OPFOR. 2. Team detects and evaluates aerial targets. a. The software automatically evaluates targets based on heading and local airspace management procedures and controls. b. The software displays targets on the monitor screen. *3. Team chief supervises the operator disseminating target information over the SINCGARS or EPLRS data broadcast net. a. When possible, target location, tentative identification, and number of aircraft are reported at maximum range. b. The software automatically disseminates target data over the SINCGARS or EPLRS data net. c. The software automatically updates track information over the SINCGARS or EPLRS data net every two seconds. d. The software automatically scrubs tracks when no longer within range.		

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	301-348-1050	REPORT INFORMATION OF POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE VALUE
STP 21-24-SMCT	113-573-0002	CONDUCT OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC) PROCEDURES
STP 44-14J14-SM-TG	113-571-1004	OPERATE IN RADIO NETS
	113-573-6001	RECOGNIZE ECM AND IMPLEMENT ECCM

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

References	Task Number	Task Title
	113-587-2070	OPERATE SINCGARS SINGLE-CHANNEL (SC)
	113-587-2071	OPERATE SINCGARS FREQUENCY HOPPING (FH) (NET MEMBERS)
	113-587-2075	OPERATE SINCGARS DATA DEVICES
	441-066-1029	OPERATE EPLRS RADIO SET AN/VSQ-2(V)2
	441-096-1030	PERFORM OPERATOR PMCS ON GENERATOR SET 5 KW
	441-096-1031	OPERATE GENERATOR SET 5 KW
	441-096-1032	PERFORM OPERATOR TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES ON GENERATOR SET 5 KW
	441-096-1064	OPERATE THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-1074	PERFORM OPERATOR DUTIES DURING EMPLACEMENT OF THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-1081	REACT TO OPERATOR ERROR MESSAGES
	441-096-1082	PERFORM DIRECTED EARLY WARNING PROCEDURES
	441-096-1084	REACT TO AIR TRACK ALERTS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1085	TOGGLE TRACK LINKS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1086	HOOK AIR TRACKS
	441-096-1087	MANUALLY DESIGNATE ID OR CLASSIFICATION (ONLY IF ID AUTHORITY)
	441-096-1088	SET TRACK FILTERS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1089	SELECT OVERLAYS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1091	GENERATE OR MODIFY CONTROL MEASURES ON THE BSD
	441-096-1092	ACKNOWLEDGE AND REVIEW MESSAGES AND STATUS ON THE BSD
	441-096-1093	PERFORM SITE ADAPTATION
	441-096-1095	PERFORM CONOPS OPERATIONS
	441-096-1112	PERFORM OPERATOR TROUBLESHOOTING ON A UNIX SYSTEM
	441-096-1113	PERFORM USER ACTIONS ON A UNIX SYSTEM
	441-096-1118	PERFORM USER ACTIONS ON A MSDOS SYSTEM
	441-096-1119	OPERATE TACTICAL QUIET GENERATOR SET 10 KW
	441-096-2009	SUPERVISE OPERATIONS ON THE SENTINEL SENSOR
	441-096-3007	SUPERVISE ENGAGEMENT OPERATIONS
	441-096-4001	MONITOR ENGAGEMENT OPERATIONS
	441-096-4012	SUPERVISE SENSOR PLATOON TACTICAL OPERATIONS

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: SENSOR PLT HQS
3 SENSOR SECTIONS
SENSOR MAINT SEC

TASK: PERFORM RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES (71-3-C231.44-S30H)
(AR 385-10)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

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

TASK STANDARDS: All leaders and soldiers are aware of all potential safety problems inherent in the conduct of the task. Section 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. The time required to prepare is increased when conducting this task in MOPP4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
*1. Unit leader identifies risk or safety hazards. a. Analyzes OPLAN, FRAGO, or OPORD for specified and implied missions (tasks). b. Integrates safety into every phase of the planning process. c. Assesses risks before issuing a FRAGO when missions or conditions change. *2. Leaders evaluate risk and safety hazards identified in the operation. a. Compare the risk to the acceptable level of risk in the commander's intent based on the stated training objective. b. Determine the likelihood of equipment and personnel losses from accidents. c. Quantify the risk. d. Describe the operation in terms of extremely high, high, medium, or low risk. e. Prepare courses of action that minimize accidental losses. *3. Leaders eliminate or reduce risk and safety hazards. a. Choose course of action that maximizes the operation and minimizes risk. b. Develop procedures that reduce risk and safety hazards. c. Prescribe safety and protective equipment. d. Develop and implement controls to reduce risk and supervise execution. 4. Platoon carries out safety procedures. a. Safety briefings occur prior to all operations. b. Safety procedures are practiced during all mission rehearsals. c. Members make on-the-spot safety corrections. Notes: (1) Safety is a part of realism and realism includes building safety into training so that safe practices which eliminate accidents become second nature during war (FM 25-100). (2) Risk: Emphasizes the need for boldness and that commanders must take "risks and tenaciously press soldiers and systems" as an imperative of the Airland Battle. However, such an imperative is founded on the premise that protecting the 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 by 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

References	Task Number	Task Title
STP 21-24-SMCT	081-831-0102	SUPERVISE UNIT PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND FIELD SANITATION PROCEDURES
	850-001-2001	ASSESS POTENTIAL FOR ACCIDENTS
	850-001-3001	CONTROL MISSION SAFETY HAZARDS
	850-001-4001	INTEGRATE RISK MANAGEMENT IN PLATOON MISSION

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

CHAPTER 6

EXTERNAL EVALUATION

6-1. General. Evaluations are conducted to evaluate the platoon's ability to perform its missions. This chapter is a guide for preparing evaluations. Using units may modify the evaluation, based on METT-TC and other considerations as deemed appropriate by the commander. Selected T&EOs in Chapter 5 are used for evaluation which involves the total unit 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. Purpose. This chapter contains guidance and examples of methods for preparing and conducting platoon evaluations. The unit evaluation provides an assessment to the chain of command of the unit's capability to conduct its wartime mission(s). The evaluation may also be used as a diagnostic tool from which the unit commander can develop future training plans. The basis of the evaluation should be the training and evaluation outlines contained in Chapter 5.

6-3. Preparing the Evaluation. The commander must standardize the evaluation procedures to accurately measure the unit's capabilities.

a. Preparing the Evaluation Instrument. The Sample evaluation scenario (Figure 6-1) contains the missions as well as the appropriate tasks necessary to develop the scenario and execute the evaluation. Selective tailoring is required because it is not possible to evaluate every task. The following procedures are suggested for developing the evaluation:

EVALUATION SCENARIO

EVENT	ACTION	ESTIMATED TIME ALLOCATED	PROPOSED TIME FRAME
1.	Conduct pretest (install and troubleshoot equipment and vehicles; conduct inspections and implement OPSEC measures).	Before start exercise	
			DAY 1
2.	Receive HHB warning order: Issue platoon 1 hour march order for movement to assembly area.	1 hour	0300
3.	Conduct tactical road march.	1 hour	0400
4.	Occupy assembly area. Start planning process (IPB).	1 hour	0500
5.	Receive HHB OPORD. Prepare to move to new location and provide target alerting information.	1 hour	0600
6.	Plan deployment of sensor teams.	1 hour	0700
7.	Deploy and occupy positions.	2 hour	0900
8.	Provide early warning. Continue to update IPB.	6 hours	1500

Figure 6-1. Sample evaluation scenario.

EVALUATION SCENARIO			
EVENT	**ACTION**	**ESTIMATED TIME ALLOCATED**	**PROPOSED TIME FRAME**
			DAY 2
9.	Receive FRAGO.	1 hour	2400
10.	Provide early warning	4 hours	0400
11.	Conduct operational decontamination.	2 hours	0600
12.	Conduct sustaining operations.	4 hours	1000
13.	Conduct AAR.	3 hours	1300
			DAY 3
14.	Receive FRAGO.	1 hour	0900
15.	Conduct reconnaissance.	2 hours	1100
16.	Occupy positions.	1 hour	1200
17.	Provide early warning.	1 hour	1300
18.	Respond to a chemical agent attack	1 hour	1400
19.	Conduct operational decontamination	2 hours	1600
20.	Conduct continuous operations.	3 hours	1900
21.	Conduct AAR.	1 hour	2000
22.	Receive OPORD to move sensor teams to new locations to provide early warning to ADA elements.	1 hour	2100
23.	Plan deployment of sensor teams.	1 hour	2200
			DAY 4
24.	Deploy and occupy positions.	2 hours	2400
25.	Provide early warning.	4 hours	0400
26.	Take anti-jamming action.	2 hours	0600
27.	Administrative move to AAR site.	1 hour	0700
28.	Conduct AAR.	2 hours	0900
	TOTAL TIME	52 hours	

Figure 6-1. Sample evaluation scenario (continued).

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

UNIT:_____				DATE:_____	
NO.	UNIT MISSION/TASK	SECTION/ TEAM	SECTION/ TEAM	SECTION/ TEAM	UNIT OVERALL RATING & REMARKS
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	

Figure 6-2. Sample Unit Proficiency Worksheet.

(2) List each mission on a Task Summary Sheet, Figure 6-3.

TASK SUMMARY SHEET			
MISSION:			
		EVALUATION	
TASK TITLES	**T&EO NUMBER**	**GO**	**NO-GO**
Observer/Controller's Signature:_____			
NOTE: A separate task summary sheet will be prepared for each mission evaluated. Observer/ Controller's comments may be placed on an enclosure to the task summary.			

Figure 6-3. Example Task Summary Sheet.

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

(4) Compile the selected missions and tasks in the order they logically occur in the detailed scenario. Group the selected missions and tasks in parts for continuous operations, Figure 6-3, Task Summary Sheet. Parts can be interrupted at logical points to assess MILES casualties and conduct in-process AARs.

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

Table 6-1. Consolidated support requirements for one sensor platoon.

AMMUNITION	**DODIC**	**BASIC LOAD**
5.56-mm, blank M16 rifle	1305-A080	480 rds
5.56-mm, blank M249 (AR)	1305-A080	800 rds
.50 cal blank M2.50 Cal MG	1305-A559	200 rds
7.62-mm blank M60 MG	1305-A111	1600 rds
PYROTECHNICS	**DODIC**	**ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS**
Gren smk CS	1330-G963	28
Gren smk HC	1330-G930	48
Gren smk grn	1330-G940	16
Gren smk yel	1330-G945	48
Gren smk red	1330-G950	56
Gren smk viol	1330-G955	28
Smk pot gnd M4A2	1330-K867	20
Sig illum green para	1370-L305	8
Sig illum red para	1370-L306	28
Sig illum white para	1370-L307	20
Sig illum red star	1370-L311	8
Sig illum white star	1370-L312	20
Sig illum green star	1370-L314	20
Flare surface trip	1370-L495	28
Sim proj grnd burst	1370-L594	84
Sim arty gun flash	1370-L596	20
Sim booby trap flash	1370-L598	40
Sim booby trap illum	1370-L599	28
Sim booby trap whis	1370-L600	28
Sim hand gren	1370-L601	56

Table 6-1. Consolidated support requirements for one sensor platoon (continued).

OTHER ITEMS	REQUIREMENTS
OPFOR (air) Aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, UAVs) (ground)	As needed
Controller guns	As needed
Maps: Military 1:50,000 Scale	6 ea
MILES Equipment	As needed
Medical support	As needed
Bn admin and log support	As needed
Sensor units	6 ea
M113 APC MILES System	1 ea
M998 Utility Truck MILES System	1 ea
M60 Machine Gun MILES System	1 ea
M16 MILES System	As needed
Interrogator Set: AN/TPX-56	6 ea
Encryption Device: KIV-16	6 ea
Tape Reader: KOI-18/TSEC	4 ea
Comsec Fill Device: KYK-13	4 ea
Data Transfer Device: AN/CYZ-10	10 ea
Alarm Chemical Agent Auto (Portable Manpack)	30 ea
Radiacmeter: IM-93/UD	7 ea
Radiacmeter: IM-174/PD	7 ea
Radio-Controlled Miniature	As needed
Aerial Targets	As needed
FBCB2	Per MTOE

Notes:

- The platoon leader will request and use all MILES equipment authorized, including OPFOR MILES equipment.

- The annual allocation figures represent the pyrotechnic allowance for a training year. Unit commanders may desire to use more or less pyrotechnics for a particular exercise; however, units cannot exceed their annual allocations.

c. Selecting and preparing the field evaluation site. When selecting an evaluation site, consider size, type of terrain, OPFOR requirements, and administrative requirements. For this evaluation, an area 3 by 1.5 kilometers is required. The OPFOR positioning is according to Soviet doctrine. In addition, the site provides for the establishment of an administrative area to support the evaluation.

d. Planning indirect fire simulation. Indirect fire greatly influences the outcome of battles. Reaction to indirect fire is an important consideration of the evaluation. Indirect fire simulation requires a considerable amount of planning to achieve the desired realism.

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

(2) Units may use the evaluation control headquarters' method or the simulation without OPFOR method of evaluating the unit's capability to react to indirect fire. If the evaluation control headquarters method is used, the OPFOR initiates a call for fire to the evaluation control headquarters which would simulate the tactical FDC. The control headquarters then relays the delivery data to the O/Cs who, in turn, mark the impact of the round with artillery simulators and assess appropriate casualties. Nonuse of the OPFOR requires the O/C to simply ignite artillery simulators and observe the unit's reactions.

FM 25-4 series provide assessment and computation tables to help determine casualties. Indirect fire simulation must be realistic and limited to what the unit could reasonably expect under combat conditions.

6-4. Selecting the Observer/Controllers (O/Cs). Select O/Cs on knowledge and grade or rank.

a. O/Cs must know the evaluated unit's missions, organization, equipment, and employment. Senior O/C should be at least equal in rank of the evaluated unit or subordinate element commander and have successfully performed in that specific or similar TOE position.

b. The desired minimum rank and experience requirements for O/Cs are listed below.

(1) Platoon O/Cs. These will be officers (CPT or 1LT) with platoon leader experience.

(2) Platoon CP O/Cs. These will be officers and NCOs (1LT or SFC) with CP experience in the weapon system being evaluated.

(3) Team O/Cs. These will be four NCOs (SFC or SSG) with team leader experience.

(4) Recorder. This will be an officer or NCO at the evaluation control headquarters to receive "kill" information, other results, and time data from the O/Cs.

(5) OPFOR team leader. The OPFOR team leader is also an O/C in that he must provide input for the platoon battery O/Cs (his experience and rank will vary).

6-5. Training the Observer/Controllers. To ensure standardized administration of the evaluation, O/Cs must understand three functional areas—

a. Evaluation Design. Design each module to evaluate specific critical missions or tasks within the overall scenario. The O/Cs must know the evaluation thoroughly and precisely to implement it correctly.

b. MILES. Each O/C, regardless of position, must have full knowledge of the unit's weapons and vehicles and must thoroughly understand the MILES system being used. It is the unit's responsibility to ensure that all MILES equipment is functional within the unit before evaluating each module.

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

(1) Rules of engagement.

(2) Observer/Controller's duties and responsibilities.

(3) Communication systems.

(4) Evaluation data collection plan.

6-6. Recording External Evaluation Information. The evaluating headquarters develops the data recording instruments for the O/Cs—

a. The Platoon Unit Data Sheet (Figure 6-4) presents demographic information which may reflect on a unit's performance. The Environmental Data Sheet (Figure 6-5) presents weather information so that a comparison of missions conducted under differing environmental conditions can be made. The Personnel and Equipment Loss Report (Figure 6-6) presents information which reflects on a unit's degree of success during engagements with the OPFOR.

UNIT DATA SHEET

1. UNIT DESIGNATION: DATE:

2. UNIT LEADERS: (Circle the most correct answer)

POSITION	RANK	TIME IN UNIT (MONTHS)				
PLATOON LEADER	1LT/2LT/SFC	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	19+
PLATOON SERGEANT	SFC/SSG	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	19+
1st TEAM CHIEF	SSG/SGT/SPC	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	19+
2nd TEAM CHIEF	SSG/SGT/SPC	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	19+
3rd TEAM CHIEF	SSG/SGT/SPC	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	19+
4th TEAM CHIEF	SSG/SGT/SPC	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	19+
5th TEAM CHIEF	SSG/SGT/SPC	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	19+
6th TEAM CHIEF	SSG/SGT/SPC	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	19+

3. UNIT STRENGTH (EXCLUDING LEADERS):

4. EQUIPMENT SHORTAGES (MAJOR ITEMS):

5. COMMENTS:

OBSERVER/CONTROLLER'S SIGNATURE:

Figure 6-4. Example platoon unit data sheet.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SHEET
EXERCISE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION:
DATE AND TIME EXERCISE STARTED:
DATE AND TIME EXERCISE ENDED:
1. WEATHER CONDITIONS: (Circle appropriate description)
Clear Partly Cloudy Cloudy Hazy Raining Snowing Foggy Other: Temperature:
2. GROUND CONDITIONS: (Circle appropriate description) Dry Wet Ice Snow Other: Other:
3. LIGHT CONDITIONS: (Circle appropriate description) Day Night Moon Phase: 1/4 1/2 3/4 Full Average range of visibility due to light:
4. TERRAIN: (Circle appropriate description) Flat Rolling Mountains Jungle Desert Urban Arctic Other: Topsoil composition: Sandy Rocky Clay Other: Average range of visibility due to terrain:
5. REMARKS:

Figure 6-5. Sample environmental data sheet.

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT LOSS REPORT					
MISSION TITLE OR TASK NUMBER	DATE /TIME OF ENEMY CONTACT	FRIENDLY KIA/WIA	ENEMY KIA/WIA	FRIENDLY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED	ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED
COMMENTS:					

Figure 6-6. Sample personnel and equipment loss report.

b. The senior O/C has overall responsibility for preparation of the external evaluation. He accomplishes this through the input that is provided to him by the subordinate O/Cs in each of their respective areas. Although the subordinate O/Cs use the task evaluation criteria (T&EOs from Chapter 5 and the Task Summary Sheets) pertinent to their respective elements, and subsequently determine overall proficiency in their particular areas, it is the responsibility of the senior O/Cs to compile the external evaluation results as the evaluating headquarters commander prescribes. Deviations from the mission and task accomplishment standards assessed by the platoon O/Cs may be addressed in the senior O/C's comments portion of the unit proficiency worksheet.

6-7. Selecting and Training the OPFOR. The selection and training of the OPFOR is crucial to the success of a standardized evaluation. The OPFOR provides one of the control measures that influence the conditions under which the evaluation is administered. The unit should face an opponent who realistically resembles the threat in strength, weapons, and skill.

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

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

(1) Installation and operation of the MILES devices.

(2) Rules of engagement.

(3) Threat small unit tactics.

(4) Training scenarios.

(5) OPFOR weapons and equipment, if available.

(6) Safety.

c. OPFOR Strength.

(1) Offense. Using MILES, the attacker should outnumber the OPFOR three to one or more if an attack is to be successful. If the OPFOR is stronger than this ratio, only the most exceptional platoon will overcome them. Conversely, the OPFOR should not be so weak that they are quickly overcome. The OPFOR weapons should be capable of defeating any of the platoon's assets. A general rule is that the OPFOR should be strong enough to offer the platoon a realistic challenge, but one that can be overcome if it employs proper tactics.

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

6-8. Conducting the Evaluation. Evaluations are divided into three distinct areas. Each area requires a different degree of preparation and coordination.

a. Preevaluation.

(1) Reconnoiter the evaluation area. The senior O/Cs and all other O/Cs must make a reconnaissance of the evaluation area. They must know the location of the unit boundary, the location of OPFOR dispositions, and the most likely avenues of approach throughout the field evaluation site area of operations.

(2) Prepare orders. Use OPORDs and FRAGOs to control the exercise. Prepare an order for every module in the evaluation scenario. Prepare these orders by using the skeleton orders contained in the STXs and FTX (Chapter 4).

(3) Conduct platoon preparatory activities. These include installation and troubleshooting of MILES equipment, loading of combat vehicles, conduct of precombat inspections, and other logistical and administrative actions, as required. Platoon leader or section chief will perform a reconnaissance during the planning stages of the exercises.

(4) Position the OPFOR. While the platoon conducts its preparatory activities, place the OPFOR in position and brief them.

(5) Issue the OPORDs. In this evaluation scenario, issue the platoon march order to move to an assembly area. After occupation of the assembly area, issue the battery OPORD. Once the platoon leader issues his OPORD and the allotted time passes for issuing platoon orders, the O/Cs should make a last functional check of the MILES equipment.

b. Evaluation. The evaluation includes the following actions:

(1) Control the exercise. The evaluation team controls the evaluation in two ways. First, it controls the evaluation using measures established in paragraphs 3 and 5 of the OPORD or FRAGO. Second, the team controls the evaluation through the platoon leader on the platoon net. Simply stated, the evaluation team does not control in the traditional sense, but merely accompanies the unit as observers. Only the senior O/Cs has direct verbal contact with the platoon leader; all other O/Cs do not speak to, give aid, give advice, point out positions, or in any way influence the platoon's performance except in case of a safety emergency. O/Cs are neutral and must remain so throughout the evaluation.

(2) Begin the first module. After the senior O/Cs issues the battery OPORD, the platoon leader executes the mission or tasks prescribed in the first module of the evaluation scenario within the prescribed time constraints. From this point on, all successive modules begin with a platoon FRAGO or an OPORD.

(3) Terminate the module. The senior O/C terminates a module when all the missions and tasks in a particular module are complete or when the platoon suffers so many casualties or damage that it cannot complete the assigned mission or tasks. If casualties or damage are the reasons for termination, the O/Cs must record the reasons for the termination in the margin of the O/C's T&EO work sheet and report his action to the evaluation control headquarters. In the sample evaluation scenario, "Conduct Continuous Operations" indicates completion of each mission and or task. During this period, the senior O/Cs may issue the platoon a FRAGO or an OPORD for the next module. In addition, if personnel and equipment were lost, the senior O/C directs the platoon to remain in position while replacements (personnel and equipment designated as killed or destroyed) go forward to reconstitute the unit. At this time, O/Cs must perform the following actions:

(a) Promptly inspect all MILES equipment, record kill codes, and then reset equipment. Replace any damaged or inoperative MILES equipment.

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

(c) Debrief the platoon and teams to clear up any questions. The senior O/C then directs the platoon to continue its mission once a FRAGO or an OPORD for the next module has been issued.

(4) Guidelines for an O/C. The guidelines are as follows:

(a) Report major kills (vehicles, aircrafts, teams).

(b) Report major weapon firing. Together with reporting major kills, this is the best method for determining direct fire effectiveness. For example, an overwatching team providing air defense and firing is not providing effective air defense if that fire has no effect on the OPFOR aircraft. Therefore, report both significant firings and hits to the evaluation control headquarters.

(c) Enforce rules of engagement.

(d) Observe critical tactical events of time. O/Cs must be alert to spot and record any action that might have an effect on later performance or mission outcome.

(e) Record routes of travel and platoon locations.

(f) Inform the OPFOR controller of the platoon's locations, direction, and intent. This is necessary to control OPFOR actions according to the desired sequence of events.

(g) Enforce safety.

(h) Terminate mission.

c. Postevaluation. After the evaluation terminates, move the platoon to an assembly area and perform the following actions before the platoon moves back into garrison:

(1) The senior O/C debriefs subordinate O/Cs and compiles all data (O/C packets) for the evaluation.

(2) The senior O/C completes the task summary sheets.

(3) The senior O/C turns in all completed O/C's packets (with the O/C's scoring system) to control headquarters for recording and analysis.

(4) Each section O/C conducts an AAR of his element's performance.

(5) The senior O/C conducts an AAR of the platoon's performance.

6-9. Conducting the After Action Review.

a. General. After completing each module and the evaluation, provide feedback to the platoon and teams to increase and reinforce learning.

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

c. Prepare the AAR. AAR preparation involves five steps—

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

(2) Observe the exercise. This is an active process. The emphasis is on noting the actions that make the difference between a unit's success and failure. The O/C need not remain overly close to the unit leader since more can be seen from high ground near the lead element's location, or along the unit's route when moving. Since unit orders may identify important activities, checkpoints, and so forth, the O/C

must be present when the orders are issued. Therefore, the O/C should position himself so that he can best observe anticipated critical events. Examples of critical events include--

(a) Conducting a road march.

(b) Crossing a radiologically contaminated area.

(c) Responding to an NBC attack.

(d) Occupation or control of major terrain features.

(e) Fratricide violations.

(f) Neutralization or destruction of major OPFOR capabilities, elements, or weapons.

(3) Select the site and assemble the participants. After the exercise, select a site for the AAR. If possible, hold the AAR where the majority of the action occurred, where the most critical events took place (normally where the OPFOR were positioned), or where the unit can observe the terrain. Usually, the OPFOR or unit objectives will be suitable for assembling the players and conducting the AAR.

(4) Debrief the O/Cs. Debrief the O/Cs while the units are moving to the selected site. The senior O/C must have a complete understanding of what happened in the exercise. The fourth step in AAR preparation is to obtain a detailed description of the exercise's major tactical events in the order in which they occurred.

(5) Review the events. The senior O/C reviews the critical events and ranks them in terms of their relevance to the exercise training objectives and their contributions to the exercise outcome after having a sound understanding of what happened during the exercise. He then selects as many critical events as he can cover in detail during the time allowed for the AAR and places them in chronological order.

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

(1) Organize the participants. When the O/C and or AAR leader assembles the participants, he groups them according to their organization in the exercise. Each subordinate element's O/C is with the element for which he is responsible.

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

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

(a) Avoid giving a critique or lecture.

(b) Guide the discussion by asking leading questions.

(c) Suggest the players describe what occurred in their own terms.

(d) Suggest the players discuss not only what happened, but also how it happened, why it

(e) Focus the discussion so that important tactical lessons are made explicit. happened, and how it could have been done better.

(f) Relate tactical events to subsequent events.

(g) Avoid detailed examination of events not directly related to major training objectives.

(h) Encourage the participants to use diagrams to illustrate teaching points and how to show routes, phase lines, objectives, and so forth.

(i) Prohibit players from offering self-serving excuses for inappropriate tactical actions.

(4) Review the sequence of the events associated with the hazards of the risk assessment made prior to the exercise.

(a) Were effective controls put in place to avoid accidents?

(b) Was training realism reduced through artificial control measures?

(c) Were all participants aware of hazards down to the lowest level?

(d) Did any hazard present itself that was not identified, and what was done to overcome it?

(e) Discuss each incident of fratricide and how it can be avoided in the future.

(5) Summarize key points. The AAR leader briefly summarizes teaching points in terms of training objectives as covered in the AAR. After the summary, the AAR leader can have a private conversation with the platoon leader regarding strengths and weaknesses and what he can do to further improve his performance and that of his unit. A good AAR leader—

(a) Maintains order and discipline.

(b) Reviews training objectives.

(c) Addresses important events as they occurred and how the platoon could have done better. During the discussion, the leader avoids a detailed examination of events not directly related to the training objective.

(d) Traces the chain of events so that all participants understand the results of mistakes. One mistake is often the partial cause of another.

(e) Clearly relates tactical events to teaching points.

(f) Involves participants in the discussion.

(g) Clearly and concisely gives summary and new training objectives.

(h) Reinforces points by using sketches, diagrams, or terrain models in the AAR.

e. Reference materials for conducting an AAR are TCs 25-6, 25-20, and FM 25-101.

APPENDIX A

SENSOR PLATOON GUNNERY TABLES

Section I. Introduction

A1. Purpose. The sensor platoon gunnery program is designed to develop and test the proficiency of the individual, platoon, and section in their drills. It prepares individuals, sections, teams, and platoons to execute their mission in combat and it standardizes sensor platoon gunnery training and gunnery skill qualifications through performance-oriented, sequential, progressive, realistic, and challenging training.

A-2. General. The gunnery tables (see Figure A-1) provide mandatory qualification standards and training strategies for the sensor platoon subsystem. These tables focus on preparing the individual to perform as part of a team to accomplish the section's mission. Standards outlined in the MTPs and or STPs are the minimum acceptable levels of performance. The gunnery tables (see Figure A-2) are based on the building block approach in which individuals are trained in basic skills before being integrated into sections. Teams train progressively from basic tasks through integration as battery, battalion, or regimental elements performing their wartime mission. The sensor platoon leader and the team chief have flexibility in applying these strategies, and may integrate command and control maneuver, and survival and sustainment skills into the training as they see fit.

A-3. Responsibilities. Leaders are responsible for conducting training and gunnery qualification according to applicable MTPs, STPs, TMs, and/or FMs; NATO, national, and contingency command directives; unit METLs; and guidance from the commander. Units must establish qualified evaluation teams to evaluate all the gunnery table data.

Section II. Gunnery Tables

A-4. Basic Gunnery Tables. Train individuals to perform as team members to effectively conduct drills in a controlled environment. Basic gunnery skills include Tables I through III (see Figure A-1). Performance of these tables is mandatory for all team members and will be completed within 90 days of arrival at the unit. Team members failing to meet established standards will train and retest until standards are met before progressing to the next performance level. Tables I and II will be performed, as required, for sustainment of skills once Table III has been validated.

Standards: Each team member must receive a GO on each task, and a minimum score of 90 percent on his portion of the drills in Table III.

a. (Table I) System Training: Develops a working understanding and trains the individual to recognize and understand the function of the components and PMCS performed at the operator level.

Standards: Team members will correctly identify and state the function of the components and perform PMCS per TM 9-1430-740-10 or 9-1430-741-10.

b. (Table II) Team Drills: Prepares team members by practical exercise for drill qualification (Table III). The individual will perform drill tasks required for his position as specified in ARTEP 44-176-15-Drill.

Standards: The individual must achieve a score of 90 percent on all drills.

c. (Table III) Team Member Qualification: This table is a critical gate used to provide an evaluation for the team members per ARTEP 44-176-15-Drill.

Standards: Each team member must receive a minimum score of 90 percent for his part in each evaluated drill. If an individual fails to qualify on Table III, he will be retrained and must satisfactorily complete Table III prior to advancing to the next phase.

A-5. Intermediate Gunnery Tables. Train individuals to perform as team members to effectively conduct drills in a controlled environment. Basic skills include Tables I through III (see Figure A-1). Performance of these tables is mandatory for all team members and will be completed within 120 days of arrival at the unit. Team members failing to meet established standards will train and retest until standards are met before progressing to the next performance level. Tables I, II, and III will be performed, as required, for sustainment of skills once Table IV has been validated.

d. (Table IV) Section Deployment: Trains the team and/or section to conduct an RSOP. Upon completion, the platoon leader and platoon sergeant consolidate data, assess platoon tactical plans, and validate the platoon's defense and conduct an AAR for platoon members. This training event may encompass more than one training day to be satisfactorily completed.

Standards: Activities will be evaluated based upon principles of air defense employment contained in FMs 25-101, 3-01.11, 44-43, 44-44, 44-48, 44-100, (S) 44-100A(U), and appropriate OPLANs, OPORDs, and SOPs.

e. (Table V) Section Qualification: Table V is a critical gate. An evaluation team will evaluate drills. The failure of any task results in an unqualified team and/or section.

Standards: Must achieve a GO on all drills.

f. (Table VI) Platoon Deployment: Brings together the collective platoon knowledge. The platoon leader and/or platoon sergeant provide command and control while teams provide AD coverage for assigned priorities and/or assets. This is a practice for advanced qualification. The platoon will deploy to a local training area and/or maneuver training area.

Standards: Must achieve a GO on all drills.

g. (Table VII) Platoon Prequalification: Prepares the sentinel platoon for qualification in Table VIII. The platoon leader and/or platoon sergeant will administer a practice and/or diagnostic test on all elements of Table VIII. Section(s) and/or team(s) who are not proficient will receive additional training to prepare them for qualification.

Standards: Must achieve a GO on all drills.

h. (Table VIII) Platoon Qualification: This table is the last gunnery certification. Table VIII is a critical gate. If a team fails this table, they will retrain on Table VI. Once all teams have qualified on Table VIII, they are advanced as a qualified platoon.

Standards: Successfully performs drills per ARTEP 44-176-15-Drill.

A-6. Advanced Gunnery Tables. Train the sentinel teams to detect targets in various modes under various conditions. Advanced gunnery skills include Tables IX and X. Satisfactory performance on Table VIII indicates the sentinel team is qualified to perform a live detection at an aerial target.

(Table IX) Platoon Operations Evaluation: Trains the sentinel teams to march order, emplace, and detect aerial targets under various conditions through the use of different aircraft and MILES. The platoon leader and platoon sergeant maintain command and control. Teams deploy to the LTA, which may be in conjunction with a unit FTX, and emplace and engage aerial targets. Trains the team and/or platoon to conduct an RSOP. Upon completion of activities, the platoon leader and platoon sergeant consolidate data, assess platoon tactical plans, and validate the platoon’s defense and conduct an AAR for platoon members. This training event may encompass more than one training day to be satisfactorily completed.

Standards: Activities will be evaluated based upon principles of air defense employment contained in ARTEP 44-176-15-MTP, FMs 25-101, 3-01.11, 44-64, 44-100, (S) 44-100A(U) and appropriate OPLANs, OPORDs, and SOPs.

TABLE	EVENT (Note 3)	LEVEL	HOW (Note 1)	WHERE (Note 2)	FREQUENCY
I	SYSTEM TNG	TEAM MEMBER	C, D, PE,	UTA	MONTHLY
II	TEAM DRILLS	TEAM MEMBER	D, PE, 2	UTA	MONTHLY
III*	TEAM MEMBERS QUALIFICATION	TEAM MEMBER	E, 1, 2	UTA	QUARTERLY
IV	SECTION DEPLOYMENT	SECTION	D, PE, 1, 2, 3	UTA/LTA	QUARTERLY
V*	SECTION QUALIFICATION	SECTION	E, 1, 2	UTA/LTA	QUARTERLY
VI	PLATOON DEPLOYMENT	PLATOON	PE, 1, 2, 3	LTA/MTA	SEMI-ANNUAL
VII**	PLATOON PREQUALIFICATION	PLATOON	PE, 1, 2, 3	MTA	ANNUAL
VIII	PLATOON QUALIFICATION	PLATOON	E, 1, 2, 3	LTA/MTA	ANNUAL
IX	PLATOON OPERATIONS EVALUATION	PLATOON	E, 1, 2, 3	LTA/MTA	ANNUAL

* Critical gate; must perform to standard to progress to next table.
** Performance to standard completes sensor platoon training.

Notes:

1. How: C = Conference, E = Evaluation, D = Demonstration, PE = Practical exercise (hands-on), 1 = TPT, 2 = Tactical equipment, 3 = MILES.

2. Where: UTA = Unit training area, LTA = Local training area, MTA = Maneuver training area.

3. Tables I, II, III include ABMOC, A^2C^2, sensor C^2, and btry CP nodes and sections.

Figure A-1. Sensor platoon gunnery tables.

ELEMENT	TABLE I	TABLE II	TABLE III	TABLE IV	TABLE V	TABLE VI	TABLE VII	TABLE VIII	TABLE IX
TEAM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SECTION									X
CRITICAL GATE			X		X			X	
REQUIREMENTS									
AC	M	M	Q	Q	Q	SA	A	A	A
RC	M	M	Q	Q	Q	SA	A	A	A
RESOURCES									
OPTEMPO (HMMWV) (4)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TADSS						3	3	3	3
TRAINING LAND KM^2	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	5	.5

NOTES:
(1) Tactical Equipment (Sentinel, Sensor Node, IFF, A2C2, ABMOC, Battery CP)
(2) Tactical aircraft, if available
(3) MILES
(4) OPTEMPO for reserves does not include movement from home station to training area.
(5) Q – Quarterly M – Monthly SA – Semi-Annually A – Annually

Figure A-2. Sentinel platoon gunnery tables.

A-7. T&EO Collective Tasks. The following T&EOs are collective tasks that the gunnery table will incorporate. The first five are mandatory.

Mandatory	Title	Page
DEPLOY AND OCCUPY POSITIONS	44-5-0101.44-S30H	5-6
CONDUCT CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS	44-3-0028.44-S30H	5-72
PLAN SENSOR DEPLOYMENT	44-4-0026.44-S30H	5-76
PROVIDE EARLY WARNING	44-5-0003.44-S30H	5-78
PERFORM RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES	71-3-C321.44-S30H	5-80
Additional Collective Tasks		
PREPARE FOR OPERATIONS UNDER NBC CONDITIONS	03-3-C201.44-S30H	5-18
REACT TO SMOKE OPERATIONS	03-3-C209.44-S30H	5-31
CONDUCT OPERATIONAL DECONTAMINATION	03-3-C224.44-S30H	5-38
CROSS A CHEMICALLY CONTAMINATED AREA	03-3-C226.44-S30H	5-42
USE PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE MEASURES	44-1-C220.44-S30H	5-50
MAINTAIN OPERATIONS SECURITY	71-3-C232.44-S30H	5-53
TREAT CASUALTIES	08-2-0003.44-S30H	5-58
CONDUCT BATTLEFIELD STRESS REDUCTION AND PREVENTION PROCEDURES	08-2-R303.44-S30H	5-64
MAINTAIN PLATOON STRENGTH	12-3-C216.44-S30H	5-66
HANDLE ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR	19-3-3106.44-S30H	5-68

APPENDIX B

COMBAT READINESS OR DEPLOYABILITY CERTIFICATION CRITERIA

B-1. Purpose. This appendix provides guidance for certifying a sensor platoon combat ready or deployable. It is based on MTP standards and is applicable to both AC and ARNG units.

B-2. General. Deployability certification is the method of documenting that a unit is trained well enough on its basic SRC competencies (formerly base or basic METL). Basic SRC competencies are those tasks, which a unit must perform to, established standards to accomplish its TOE mission. Certification is required for all newly organized ADA units and all non-deployed ADA units which are issued a new weapon system. Combat readiness certification is the method of documenting that a deployed unit is trained well enough on its METL to perform its wartime mission with its newly issued weapon system. METL is defined as a compilation of collective mission-essential tasks, which must be successfully performed if an organization is to accomplish its wartime mission(s). This appendix (in conjunction with DA Pamphlet 350-38) establishes the certification criteria. AC and ARNG batteries must qualify with their weapon systems by DA Pamphlet 350-38 standards as part of the certification process. Each MACOM is responsible for evaluation and certification of assigned AC units that require either type of certification. The adjutant general of each state is responsible for the certification of ARNG units in his state.

B-3. METL. The combat readiness certification evaluation is based on the rated unit's METL derived from that unit's wartime mission(s). The rated unit must submit an approved unit METL to the senior observer/controller before an evaluation begins. Evaluate non-deployable units on the basic SRC competencies at Figure B-4, page B-7. For either type certification, the unit must perform all selected tasks to the standards established in Chapter 5.

B-4. Requirements. You may conduct a combat readiness or deployability certification evaluation simultaneously with an ARTEP MTP evaluation or as a separate evaluation. In either case, the certifying authority must provide observer/controllers to assist in the evaluation and collect the data necessary to determine if the unit is qualified for deployment. These observer/controllers must prepare and complete the following:

a. Evaluate the Unit Data Sheets and Environmental Data Sheets in Chapter 6 before the evaluation starts and as the data changes during the evaluation.

b. A Task Evaluation Work Sheet (Figure B-1) for each task as it is performed. (Paragraph B-6 explains grading.)

c. A Consolidated Task Evaluation Work Sheet (Deployed Units) (Figure B-2) for a combat readiness certification or Figure B-4 for a nondeployability certification evaluation after the platoon performs all tasks. (Paragraph B-7 explains the use of these forms.)

d. The Certification Statement at Figure B-3 if the unit is combat ready or the Certification Statement at Figure B-5 if the unit is deployable. Certification may be by platoon, battery, or battalion, but must be identified in the unit designation. Address platoon and battery certifications to the battery commander. Address battalion certification to the battalion commander.

e. Paragraph B-8 explains the AAR.

f. Paragraph B-9 explains the report.

B-5. Preparation for Evaluation. To ensure an evaluation measures a unit's capabilities, the senior observer/controller must standardize evaluation procedures for all elements of the unit consistent with the training and evaluation guidance contained in this MTP. The evaluation scenario in Chapter 6 contains the events and collective tasks necessary to execute an evaluation. Use it as a guide to develop a scenario, which includes all elements of the platoon. You may include non-METL tasks to have a

smooth-flowing evaluation scenario. Chapter 6 also lists equipment, which the observer/controllers will require. Preparation for the evaluation should supplement and be according to information provided in FM 25-101.

B-6. Grading. Use standard grades and work sheets as explained below.

a. Standard grades are GO and NO-GO. (Record as NE those tasks which are not evaluated.) Grade definitions are as follows:

(1) GO. The element evaluated accomplished the standards with no unnecessary expenditure of resources, danger to troops, or misuse of equipment. Minor errors or delays did not affect task accomplishment.

(2) NO-GO. The element evaluated did not meet the standards. (Some of the following conditions existed: equipment, facilities, or resources were inadequate in number or condition. Safety or correct use of equipment was sacrificed. Delays caused nonaccomplishment of the task. Task was performed more than once. Different procedures were used each time, some correct and some incorrect.)

b. A sample Task Evaluation Work Sheet is at Figure B-1. This work sheet is self-explanatory. The observer/controller fills out the form as the performing element demonstrates its proficiency on each task. In preparation for an evaluation, reproduce one Task Evaluation Work Sheet for each task to be evaluated. Provide narrative comments at paragraph 2 of the Task Evaluation Work Sheet for all tasks graded other than GO. These comments should address shortages of equipment and key personnel which would adversely affect task performance and identification of any task or task step (of the standard) that was not satisfactorily performed, et cetera.

B-7. Consolidated Task Evaluation Sheet. The senior observer/controller will review the ratings submitted by subordinate observer/controllers to decide if an accurate evaluation of training proficiency was conducted. Fill in the Consolidated Task Evaluation Work Sheet (Figure B-2) from the evaluated unit's METL for deployed units (paragraph B-3). The basic SRC competencies at Figure B-4 apply to non-deployed units. Use the applicable Consolidated Task Evaluation Work Sheet to compile evaluation data for all tasks. Then use these compiled data to determine a recommended overall unit training rating of Combat Ready or Not Combat Ready and Deployable or Non-deployable. The evaluated unit must receive a GO on every collective task listed on its METL or basic SRC competencies to be certified. Develop the Consolidated Task Evaluation Work Sheet before an evaluation starts. Do not use non-METL tasks in the scenario to determine deployability.

B-8. AAR. Using all the ratings, the senior observer/controller gives an AAR outlining the overall proficiency of unit performance. He discusses specific areas of strengths and weaknesses. He makes brief recommendations when appropriate. This action allows the platoon leader to take immediate corrective action while the results of the evaluation are still fresh in the minds of the participants. The AAR includes, but is not limited to, applicable information from the following list:

a. Did the unit operate effectively in a tactical environment?

b. Was the unit capable of sustained operations?

c. Was the unit able to perform its mission while operating in a hostile environment?

d. Did the overall physical fitness of personnel in the unit restrict task performance?

e. What collective task(s), if any, need additional training?

f. On what collective task(s), if any, does the unit excel?

g. Is the unit rated Combat Ready or Deployable?

NOTE: Report tasks performed correctly as a consequence of personnel temporarily assigned or attached to augment the unit's strength for evaluation purposes as NO-GO. The senior observer/controller's final report will, however, bring to full light the reason for this rating by addressing personnel shortages.

B-9. Report. The senior observer/controller prepares a written report to the certifying authority. It includes the Consolidated Task Evaluation Work Sheet, a narrative about the evaluation results, and a recommended overall rating of Combat Ready or Not Combat Ready and Deployable or Non-deployable. If rated Combat Ready or Deployable, he submits a certification statement prepared for signature (Figure B-3 or Figure B-5). A copy of this report is given to the commander of the evaluated unit.

TASK EVALUATION WORK SHEET

1. CONTROL DATA:

OC _____ DATE _____

TASK NUMBER_____ RATING _____

2. NARRATIVE: Comments for ratings other than GO. (In determining the task rating, consider shortages of equipment and key personnel that had a bearing on the performance of the task. This may cause a rating of NO-GO, if so, make appropriate remarks. Rate an element GO on a task only if it was performed to the stated task standard satisfactorily. If the task was not evaluated, explain why.)

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Figure B-1. Sample task evaluation work sheet.

CONSOLIDATED TASK EVALUATION WORK SHEET (DEPLOYED UNITS)

TASK NUMBER AND TITLE	T&EO PAGE	RATING

Figure B-2. Sample consolidated task evaluation work sheet (deployed units).

Notes:

- Fill in task numbers and T&EO page numbers prior to the start of an evaluation (see paragraphs B-3 and B-7).
- Compile rating from Task Evaluation Work Sheets (see paragraph B-6b).

(Letterhead)

OFFICE SYMBOL (MARKS NUMBER) DATE

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, (full unit designation, including platoon identification)

SUBJECT: Combat-Ready Certification

1. My designated observer/controllers conducted the required evaluation of your unit on (date). This evaluation was conducted using the guidance and the task standards specified in ARTEP 44-176-15-MTP. Your unit performed all of its METL tasks satisfactorily and is considered capable of performing its combat mission.

2. The personnel of this platoon have also proven their radar capability by meeting the applicable qualification standards specified in the Sensor Platoon Gunnery Tables (Appendix A).

3. (Full unit designation) is hereby certified Combat Ready.

OFFICIAL SIGNATURE BLOCK
XXX, XX
Xxxxxxxxxx, Xxxxxxxxxxxxx

Figure B-3. Sample deployed unit certification statement.

CONSOLIDATED TASK EVALUATION WORK SHEET (NONDEPLOYED UNITS)

TASK NUMBER AND TITLE		T&EO PAGE	RATING
44-4-9039.44-S30H	PERFORM EMERGENCY DESTRUCTION	5-11	
44-1-C220.44-S30H	USE PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE MEASURES	5-50	
63-2-4513.44-S30H	PERFORM UNIT MORTUARY AFFAIRS OPERATIONS (DIGITIZED & ANALOG)	5-56	
11-2-C302.44-S30H	ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A SINGLE-CHANNEL VOICE RADIO NET	5-70	
44-3-0028.44-S30H	CONDUCT CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS	5-72	
44-4-0026.44-S30H	PLAN SENSOR EMPLOYMENT	5-76	

Figure B-4. Sample consolidated task evaluation work sheet (nondeployed units).

Note: Compile rating from Task Evaluation Work Sheets (see Paragraph B-6b).

(Letterhead)

OFFICE SYMBOL (MARKS NUMBER) DATE

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, (full unit designation, including platoon identification)

SUBJECT: Deployability Certification

1. My designated observer/controllers conducted the required evaluation of your unit on (date). This evaluation was conducted using the guidance and the task standards specified in ARTEP 44-176-15-MTP. Your unit performed all of its basic SRC competencies satisfactorily and is considered capable of performing its combat mission.

2. The personnel of this platoon have also proven their radar capability by meeting the applicable qualification standards specified in the Sensor Platoon Gunnery Tables (Appendix A).

3. (Full unit designation) is hereby certified Deployable.

OFFICIAL SIGNATURE BLOCK
XXX, XX
Xxxxxxxxxx, Xxxxxxxxxxxxx

Figure B-5. Sample nondeployed unit certification statement.

APPENDIX C

AIR THREAT TO SENSOR PLATOON SECTIONS

C-1. General. The aerial threat to US forces conducting force-projection operations is covered in FM 100-5. The air threats that sensor platoon sections must be prepared to defend the force from are—helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicles, fixed-wing aircraft, and cruise missiles. Primary efforts of the sensor platoon sections will be to defend the division against threat helicopters and UAVs. Secondary and supporting missions would be to defend friendly airspace and forces from manned fixed-wing aircraft and cruise missiles.

C-2. Air Threat Operational Objectives. Chapter 2, FM 44-100 describes four phases of force-projection operations and explains the air threat of each phase and US echelon of operations.

a. Early Entry Phase. US forces are arriving in theater of operations. Threat forces operational objectives will be to slow US force deployment and inflict heavy casualties. The primary air threat against division forces that sensor platoon must be prepared to counter are: UAVs, primarily conducting reconnaissance, intelligence, surveillance, and target acquisition missions. Secondary air threats that the platoon must be prepared to counter could be helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, and cruise missiles. Helicopters can support air insertion operations either by transport, command and control, or attack. Fixed-wing aircraft, that survives friendly air cover or EAC air defense, will probably attempt to attack high-value targets or conduct RISTA. Cruise missiles could be used against high-value targets or maneuver forces.

b. Expansion and Build-Up Phase. US forces are continuing to arrive in country, and forward divisions begin moving to forward assembly areas. Threat focus will probably emphasize slow down of US theater build-up, locating and attacking assembly areas, and locating and attacking movement routes. During this phase, threat air RISTA operations will play a key role in supporting targeting and counter-maneuver. We can expect an increased role of air RISTA against divisional units. The most stressing air threat during this stage will most likely be the RISTA UAV. Secondary threats will be the same as those listed in the early entry phase.

c. Decisive Operations Phase. US forces become engaged in close operations against threat ground forces. During this phase, attrition of US forces in contact and the closing of any breakthrough of their defensive lines will be the threat of operational objectives. We can expect to see the attack helicopters to be the most serious threat to division forces with UAVs and fixed-wing aircraft as secondary but viable threats.

d. Reconstitution Phase. US forces are conducting treaty monitoring and preparing for follow-on operations. The primary air threat to divisional units can be expected to be UAVs conducting RISTA missions in support of treaty monitoring and follow-on mission planning. During this phase, other air threats against the division the platoon must be prepared to counter are helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, and cruise missiles.

C-3. Threat Attack Profiles. All SHORAD personnel must become proficient in OPFOR air attack mission tactics. Tactics will vary from country-to-country and with different weapon systems and ordnance. It is important to understand that threat forces will attempt to minimize loss of air systems by taking maximum advantage of systems standoff capability and terrain for cover and concealment.

GLOSSARY

A^2C^2 Army airspace command and control

AAR after action review

ABMOC Air Battle Management Operations Center

AC Active Component

ACO airspace control order

AD air defense

ADA air defense artillery

ADAS air defense artillery school

ADCATT air defense combined arms tactical trainer

admin administration

ADX air defense exercise

after action review (AAR) a method providing feedback to units by involving the participants in the training diagnosis process to increase and reinforce learning. The AAR is structured around sequential exercise events and the AAR leader guides the participants to identify errors themselves and to seek solutions.

AGES air-to-ground engagement system

A/L administrative/logistics

AR Army regulation; automatic rifle

Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) the total training and evaluation program in the Army, to include documents, devices, and simulations. It incorporates related programs such as gunnery and training initiatives leading to tactical and technical proficiency.

ARNG Army National Guard

ARTEP Army Training and Evaluation Program

ARTEP mission a collection of tasks that a unit must perform to properly accomplish a stated or implied mission in an organization's TOE.

arty artillery

ASAS all source analysis system

ATG antenna test group

attn attention

B^2C^2	brigade and below command and control
BCIS	battlefield combat identification system
BP	battle position
bde	brigade
BDU	battle dress uniform; battery display unit
BF	battle fatigue
BII	basic issue items
BLTM	battalion level training model
BMNT	beginning morning nautical twilight
bn	battalion
BOS	battlefield operating system
BRIL	basic resources item list
BSD	battlefield situation display
btry	battery
C^2	command and control
C^3I	command, control, communications, and intelligence
C4	chemical explosives
C^4I	command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence
CANA	convulsant antidote for nerve agent (diazepam)
CATS	combined arms training strategy
CDM	chemical downwind message
cdr	commander
CFX	command field exercise; combined field exercise
cGy	centigray
CHA	chemical hazard area
CHS	combat health support; common hardware and software
CMTC	combat maneuver training center
COA	course of action

coll collective

combined arms exercise a framework for integrating branch specific collective tasks into a combined arms response to a predictable tactical scenario.

COMEX communications exercise

COMSEC communications security

CONUS continental United States

CP command post

CPT captain

CPX command post exercise

critical missions and tasks collective missions and tasks identified by front-end analysis that provide an immediate, direct, or significant contribution toward the ability of a unit to perform a specific combat mission.

CS chlorobengalmalononitrile; combat support

CSS combat service support

CTA common table of allowances

CTC combat training center

CTIL commander tracked item list

CTT command task training

DA Department of the Army

DC District of Columbia

dep deployment; deployed

DISCOM division support command

div division

DMD digital message device

DODAC Department of Defense Ammunition Code

drvr driver

DS direct support

DSN digital switched network

DS2 decontaminating solution number 2

DTG date-time group

DZ drop zone

EAC echelon above corps

ECCM electronic counter-countermeasures

ECM electronic countermeasures

EFFI essential elements of friendly information

EGA electronic generated (A category)

EOD explosive ordnance disposal

EPLRS enhanced position locating reporting system

EPW enemy prisoner of war

etc. et cetera (and so forth)

EWSO early warning system operator

EX exercise

EXEVAL external evaluation

external training and evaluation an exercise sponsored by a higher headquarters for the purpose of training and evaluating the ability of the subordinate unit(s) to achieve training objectives. The worth of this process is directly related to the quality of the trainers and evaluators and the assistance provided. The key to this effort is comprehensive diagnostic feedback and immediate follow-on training and evaluation to correct training weaknesses.

FAAD forward area air defense

FAADS forward area air defense system

FAAR forward area alerting radar

FASCAM family of artillery scattered mines

FBCB^2 Force XXI Battle Command, Brigade and Below

FCX fire coordination exercise

FDC fire distribution center

FEBA forward edge of the battle area

FH frequency hopping

field training exercise (FTX) an exercise conducted in the field under simulated combat conditions

lLT first lieutenant

FIST fire support team

FLOT forward line of own troops

flt flight

FM field manual; frequency modulated

FMC field medical card

FO field order; forward observer; force operations

FOFT force-on-force trainer

FRAGO fragmentary order

FTX field training exercise

GPS global positioning system

gren grenade

grn green

grnd ground

GRREG graves registration

GS general support

HC hexachloroethane

HHB headquarters and headquarters battery

HMMWV high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle

HQ headquarters

IAW in accordance with

ICOM integrated COMSEC

ID identification

IFF identification, friend or foe

illum illumination

indiv individual

individual task a unit of work activity that constitutes a logical and necessary step in the performance of a job or duty. Descriptions of the task statement should be detailed enough to provide minimal step-by-step directions and guidance that an individual in training could follow to complete the task successfully. A task is the smallest unit of behavior in a job that describes the performance of a meaningful function in the job under consideration.

inf infantry

INTSUM intelligence summary

IPB intelligence preparation of the battlefield

IVIS intervehicular information system

KIA killed in action

kw kilowatt

LAW light antitank weapon

LCE load-carrying equipment

LD line of departure

ldr leader

leader task a task which is performed by a leader and which is necessary to initiate or control a collective task. A leader task generally involves planning, supervising, inspecting, reporting, managing, and similar actions.

LNO liaison officer

log logistics

LP listening post

LTA local training area

LZ landing zone

MACOM major Army command

maint maintenance

maneuver arms for purposes of MTP development, maneuver arms are armor, cavalry, infantry, rangers, and aviation.

MAPEX map exercise

MARKS Modern Army Record-keeping System

MCS/P Maneuver Control System/Phoenix

mech mechanized

MEDEVAC medical evacuation

METL mission-essential task list

METT-TC mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available (civil)

mg machine gun

MI military intelligence

MIJI meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference

MILES multiple-integrated laser engagement system

mission training plan (MTP) a descriptive training plan which ties together the "how to train" with the "what to train" in a concise training strategy which combines individual and leader tasks, drills, and other collective tasks into STXs, which are in turn combined to create FTXs. During the FTX, the unit demonstrates and is evaluated on mission proficiency.

mm millimeter

MOPP mission-oriented protective posture

MOS military occupational specialty

MOUT military operations on urbanized terrain

MP military police

MQS military qualification standards

MSR missile site radar, main supply route

MTA maneuver training area

MTF medical treatment facility

MTOE modification table of organization and equipment

MTP mission training plan

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization

nav navigation

NBC nuclear, biological, chemical

NCO noncommissioned officer

NCOIC noncommissioned officer in charge

NCOPD noncommissioned officer professional development

NCS net control station

NDP night defensive position

NL no limit

NLT not later than

NSN national stock number

o/c observer/controller

OCOKA	observation and fields of fire, concealment and cover, obstacles, key terrain, and avenues of approach
OEG	operational exposure guidance
OIC	officer in charge
OP	observation post
OPD	officer professional development
OPFOR	opposing forces
OPLAN	operation plan
OPORD	operation order
OPSEC	operations security
OPTEMPO	operating tempo
para	paragraph
PDDE	power-driven decon equipment
PE	practical exercise
phys	physical
PIR	priority intelligence requirement
PLGR	precision lightweight GPS receiver
plt	platoon
PMCS	preventive maintenance checks and services
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POSNAV	position navigation
proj	projectile
PSG	platoon sergeant
PTL	primary target line
QC	quality control
QRF	quick reaction force
qty	quantity
RATELO	radiotelephone operator
RC	Reserve Components

RCU	remote control unit
rds	rounds
REDCON	readiness condition
RISTA	reconnaissance, intelligence, surveillance, and target acquisition
RP	release point
rpt	report
rqr	required
RSOP	reconnaissance, selection, and occupation of position
RTD	return to duty
RWS	rigid wall shelter
S2	Intelligence Officer (US Army)
S3	Operations and Training Officer (US Army)
SA	Semi-Annually
SAEDA	Subversion and Espionage Directed Against US Army
SATRAN	satellite transmission
SC	single-channel
SCPE	simplified collective protective equipment
2LT	second lieutenant
sec	section
SFC	sergeant first class
SGT	sergeant
SHORAD	short-range air defense
SHRD	superhigh resolution display
SHTU	simplified handheld terminal unit
SICPS	standardized integrated command post shelter
sig	signal
SIGSEC	signal security
sim	simulated

SINCGARS single-channel ground and airborne radio system

SITMAP situation map

SITREP situation report

situational training exercise (STX) a collective training exercise which is composed of drills, leader tasks, and separate individual tasks. STXs are more complex than drills, but are like drills because they train a specific task or group of tasks and represent a "chunk of battle" with a definite starting and stopping point. An STX may be a sequential execution of several drills, but a drill will never be made up of several STXs. Unlike drills, STXs are not prescriptive; that is, they do not show the only way to execute a task, but merely a doctrinally correct way.

SL skill level

SM soldier's manual

SMCT soldier's manual of common tasks

smk smoke

SOI signal operation instructions

SOP standing operating procedure

SP start point

SPC specialist; safe passage corridor

SPOTREP spot report

sqd squad

SRC standard requirement code

SSG staff sergeant

SSI standing signal instructions

STAFFEX staff exercise

STC slew-to-cue

STB super tropical bleach

STP soldier training publication

STRAC standards in training commission

STRIKWARN strike warning

STS softtop shelter

STX situational training exercise

SVML standard vehicle-mounted launcher

TAC tactical; tactical air control; tactical command post

TACFIRE Tactical Fire Direction System

TADSS training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

tailoring the process of modifying MTPs, by the trainers and or evaluators, to train a unit based on its unique needs or limitations. Tailoring of MTPs is accomplished by developing overall training objectives through the BTMS process and using these to produce scenarios of specific STXs, drills, leader, and individual tasks to be trained to accomplish the overall training objectives. FTXs and STXs are modified to fit the scenarios, but drills and individual tasks are not modified. In the case of units with severe resource constraint, tailoring will also include limiting the echelon to be trained to proficiency, as well as number and type of missions to be trained.

TAMMS The Army Maintenance Management System

TAR tactical air request; technical action request

TBP to be published

TC training circular

TCP tactical command post

TCU transportable computer unit

T&EO training and evaluation outline

TEWT tactical exercise without troops

TG trainer's guide

TM technical manual

tng training

TOC tactical operations center

TOE table(s) of organization and equipment

TPT troop proficiency trainer

TRADOC United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

training and evaluation outline (T&EO) consists of the element, missions(s) or function(s), tasks, conditions, task steps, references, and supporting separate soldier's manual tasks, standards, standard number column, standard rating column, and task performance summary block. A T&EO is prepared for each task supporting the unit's mission(s) or functions(s).

training matrix relates the training products (STXs and drills) to the mission training plans and their associated FTX on the one hand and to the individual and leader tasks on

	the other hand. The training matrix shows training relationships not necessarily training or performance sequences.
training plans	graphic representations of STXs and capstone FTXs which train and evaluate capabilities for a major mission.
TSOP	tactical standing operating procedure
TX	Texas
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicles
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
unit test	a measurement of a unit's proficiency against an established standard at a specific moment in time. Unit tests are run in strict accordance with the test scenario regardless of the unit's success or failure in accomplishing specific tasks. Tests are designed to be administered by the headquarters two echelons above the tested unit and are a tool for the appropriate chain of command echelon(s) to determine proficiency in specific missions or tasks.
UPS	uninterruptable power supply
US	United States
USA	United States Army
USAADASCH	United States Army Air Defense Artillery School
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USAREUR	United States Army Europe
USMTF	United States Message Text Format
UTA	unit training area
UTM	unit training mission
VACR	visual aircraft recognition
viol	violet
WBGT	wet bulb globe temperature
WESTCOM	United States Army Western Command
wh	white
whis	whistling
WIA	wounded in action
WO	warning order
yel	yellow

Z Zulu

REFERENCES

Required Publications

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

Army Regulations

AR 200-1	Environmental Protection and Enhancement. 21 February 1997
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. 31 October 2000
AR 385-10	The Army Safety Program. 23 May 1980
AR 40-66	Medical Record Administration and Health Care Documentation. 3 May 1999
AR 530-1	Operations Security (OPSEC). 3 March 1995
AR 600-8-1	Army Casualty Operations/Assistance/Insurance. 20 October 1994

Army Training and Evaluation Program

ARTEP 44-176-15-DRILL	Drills for FAAD C^4I Subsystems.

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 2404	Equipment Inspection And Maintenance Worksheet. 1 April 1979
DA FORM 5976	Enemy Prison of War Capture Tag. January 1991

Department of Army Pamphlets

DA PAMPHLET 350-38	Standards in Weapons Training. 3 July 1997
DA PAMPHLET 738-750	Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS). 1 August 1994

Field Manuals

FM 100-10	Combat Service Support. 3 October 1995
FM 100-5	Operations. 14 June 1993
FM 100-7	Decisive Force: The Army in Theater Operations. 31 May 1995
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Operations. 31 May 1997
FM 101-5-1	Operational Terms and Graphics. 30 September 1997
FM 10-63-1	Graves Registration Handbook. 17 July 1986
FM 10-64	Mortuary Affairs Operations. 16 February 1999
FM 12-6	Personnel Doctrine. 9 September 1994
FM 19-30	Physical Security. 1 March 1979
FM 19-4	Military Police Battlefield Circulation Control, Area Security, and Enemy Prisoner of War Operations. 7 May 1993
FM 19-40	Enemy Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Detained Persons. 27 Feb 1976
FM 20-22	Vehicle Recovery Operations. 18 September 1990
FM 20-3	Camouflage, Concealment and Decoys. 30 August 1999
FM 21-11	First Aid for Soldiers. 27 October 1988
FM 21-26	Map Reading and Land Navigation. 7 May 1993
FM 21-60	Visual Signals. 30 September 1987
FM 21-75	Combat Skills Of The Soldier. 3 August 1984
FM 21-76	Survival. 5 June 1992

FM 22-51	Leaders' Manual for Combat Stress Control. 29 September 1994
FM 22-9	Soldier Performance in Continuous Operations. 12 December 1991
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 24-33	Communications Techniques: Electronic Counter-Countermeasures. 17 July 1990
FM 25-100	Training The Force. 15 November 1988
FM 25-101	Battle Focused Training. 30 September 1990
FM 25-4	How to Conduct Training Exercises. 10 September 1984
FM 26-2	Management of Stress in Army Operations. 29 August 1986
FM 3-01.11	Air Defense Artillery Reference Handbook. 31 October 2000
FM 3-100	Chemical Operations Principles and Fundamentals. 4 December 1990
FM 3-100.12	Risk Management. 15 February 2001
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 3-50	Smoke Operations. 4 December 1990, (C1, 11 September 1996)
FM 3-7	NBC Field Handbook. 29 September 1994
FM 43-5	Unit Maintenance Operations. 28 September 1988
FM 44-100	US Army Air and Missile Defense Operations. 15 June 2000
FM 44-43	BSFV Platoon/Squad Operations. 3 October 1995
FM 44-44	Avenger Platoon, Section, and Squad Operations. 3 October 1995
FM 44-48	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Sensor Platoon. 21 September 1993
FM 44-63	FAAD/SHORAD Battalion Operations, Heavy Divisions. 31 March 1992
FM 44-64	SHORAD Battalion and Battery Operations. 15 June 1997
FM 44-8	Combined Arms for Air Defense. 1 June 1999
FM 44-80	Visual Aircraft Recognition. 30 September 1996
FM 5-100	Engineer Operations. 27 February 1996
FM 5-103	Survivability. 10 June 1985
FM 5-36	Route Reconnaissance and Classification. 10 May 1985
FM 55-450-3	MultiService Helicopter External Air Transport: Basic Operations and Equipment. 11 February 1991
FM 57-38	Pathfinder Operations. 9 April 1993
FM 7-8	The Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad. 22 April 1992
FM 8-10	Health Service Support in a Theater of Operations. 1 March 1991
FM 8-10-1	The Medical Company Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures. 29 December 1994
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 8-230	Medical Specialist. 24 August 1984
FM 8-285	Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries. 22 December 1995
FM 8-42	Combat Health Support in Stability Operations and Support Operations. 27 October 1997
FM 8-51	Combat Stress Control in a Theater of Operations, Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures. 29 September 1994
FM 8-55	Planning for Health Service Support. 9 September 1994

Other Product Types

SF 700	Security Container Information. August 1985
SF 702	Security Container Check Sheet. August 1985

Soldier Training Publications

STP 21-24-SMCT	Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks (SMCT) Skill Level 2-4. 1 October 1992
STP 44-14J14-SM-TG	Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide, Skill Levels 1,2,3, and 4, MOS 14J, C41 Tactical Operations Center (TOC) Enhanced Operator/Maintainer

Technical Bulletins

TB 11-7010-269-10	Operator's Manual for Communication Control Set AN/TSQ-182, AN/TSQ-183, AN/TSQ-183A, AN/TSQ-184, AN/TSQ-184A, AN/TSQ-184B Subsystems part of FAADC31 and Intelligence (version 4E). 1 October 1995
TB 11-7010-270-10	Operator's Manual Platoon CP AN/TSQ-185, Section CP AN/TSQ-186, and Fire Unit Subsystems Part of FAAD C3I. 1 October 1995

Technical Manuals

TM 11-5820-890-10-1	Operator's Manual for SINCGARS Ground Combat Net Radio, ICOM Manpack Radio AN/PRC-119A (EIC: L2Q) Short Range Vehicular Radio AN/VRC-87A. 1 September 1992
TM 11-5895-532-12	Operator's and Organizational Maintenance Manual for Interrogator Sets AN/TPX-46(V)1, AN/ TPX-46A(V)1, AN/TPX-46(V)2. 28 December 1973
TM 750-244-2	Procedures for Destruction of Electronics Materiel to Prevent Enemy Use (Electronics Command). 3 October 1972
TM 750-244-6	Procedures for Destruction of Tank-Automotive Equipment to Prevent Enemy Use (US Army Tank-Automotive Command). 3 October 1972
TM 9-1430-741-10	Operator's Manual for Sentinel, AN/MPQ-64. 1 June 2000

Training Circulars

TC 24-20	Tactical Wire and Cable Techniques. 3 October 1988
TC 25-20	A Leader's Guide to After Action Reviews. 30 September 1993
TC 25-6	Force-on-Force Collective Training Using the Tactical Engagement Simulation Training. 3 October 1995
TC 5-400	Unit Leaders' Handbook for Environmental Stewardship. 29 September 1994

Related Publications

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

Field Manuals

FM 100-15	Corps Operations. 29 October 1996
FM 19-30	Physical Security. 1 March 1979
FM 19-4	Military Police Battlefield Circulation Control, Area Security, and Enemy Prisoner of War Operations. 7 May 1993
FM 20-3	Camouflage, Concealment and Decoys. 30 August 1999
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FM 24-19	Radio Operator's Handbook. 24 May 1991
FM 24-33	Communications Techniques: Electronic Counter-Countermeasures 17 July 1990

FM 3-100	Chemical Operations Principles and Fundamentals. 4 December 1990
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 44-80	Visual Aircraft Recognition. 30 September 1996
FM 5-250	Explosives and Demolitions. 30 July 1998
FM 71-100	Division Operations. 28 August 1996

Soldier Training Publications

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

MTP USER FEEDBACK QUESTIONNAIRE

MTP NUMBER_____ DATE_____

MTP TITLE _____

User feedback is an important link in the process of improving training publications. To make it easier to make recommendations, a standard questionnaire is provided for your use in the MTP that applies to your organization. You may answer the questionnaire or simply write your recommendations or suggestions on a piece of paper. Mail either the questionnaire or your written responses to: Commandant, US Army Air Defense Artillery School, ATTN: ATSA-DT-WF, Fort Bliss, TX 79916-3802.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO YOU:

1. What is your position (commander, platoon sergeant, et cetera)? _____
2. How long have you served in this position? _____
3. How long have you served in this unit? _____
4. What is your component? A. AC B. RC
5. Where is your unit?

   A. CONUS C. USAREUR

   B. WESTCOM D. Eighth Army E. Other (specify) _____

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT THE MTP IN GENERAL:

6. How do you feel this document has affected training in your unit when compared to other training products? Briefly explain your answer.

   A. Has made training worse. _____

_____

   B. Has made training better. _____

_____

   C. Has had no effect on training. _____

_____

   D. Do not know or have no opinion. _____

_____

7. How easy is the document to use compared to other training products? Briefly explain your answer.

   A. More difficult. _____

_____

   B. Easier. _____

_____

C. About the same. _____

_____

D. Do not know or do not have an opinion. _____

_____

8. What part of the MTP was least useful? Why?

A. Chapter 1, Unit Training. _____

_____

B. Chapter 2, Training Matrix. _____

_____

C. Chapter 3, Mission Outline. _____

_____

D. Chapter 4, Training Exercises. _____

_____

E. Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines. _____

_____

F. Chapter 6, External Evaluation. _____

_____

G. Do not know or have no opinion. _____

_____

9. What part of the MTP was most useful? Why?

A. Chapter 1, Unit Training. _____

_____

B. Chapter 2, Training Matrix. _____

_____

C. Chapter 3, Mission Outline. _____

_____

D. Chapter 4, Training Exercises. _____

_____

E. Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines. _____

_____

F. Chapter 6, External Evaluation. _____

_____

G. Do not know or have no opinion. _____

_____

10. What is the most difficult part of the MTP to understand? Why?

A. Chapter 1, Unit Training._____

_____

B. Chapter 2, Training Matrix. _____

_____

C. Chapter 3, Mission Outline. _____

_____

D. Chapter 4, Training Exercises. _____

_____

E. Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines. _____

_____

F. Chapter 6, External Evaluation. _____

_____

G. Do not know or have no opinion._____

_____

11. What is the easiest part of the MTP to understand? Why?

A. Chapter 1, Unit Training. _____

_____

B. Chapter 2, Training Matrix. _____

_____

C. Chapter 3, Mission Outline. _____

_____

D. Chapter 4, Training Exercises. _____

_____

E. Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines. _____

_____

F. Chapter 6, External Evaluation. _____

_____

G. Do not know or have no opinion. _____

_____

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO THE TRAINING EXERCISES, STXs, AND FTX:

12. The exercises are designed to prepare the unit to accomplish its wartime mission. In your opinion, how well do they fulfill this intended purpose? Briefly explain your answer.

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

_____

B. They help, but provide only 20 percent or less of my unit's training requirements. _____

C. They help, but provide only 21 to 50 percent of my unit's training requirements. _____

D. They help, but provide only 51 to 80 percent of my unit's training requirements. _____

E. They provide 81 percent or more of my unit's training requirements. _____

13. Would you recommend that any STX or FTX be added or deleted from the MTP? If so, which one(s) and why? _____

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

A. Too many pages. _____
B. Hard to read and understand. Which part(s)? _____
C. Need more illustrations. Of what? _____
D. Need more information on how to set up the exercises. _____
E. Need more information on leader training. _____
F. Need more information on how to conduct an exercise. _____
G. Need more information on support and resources. _____
H. Need more information on normally attached units. _____
I. Do not interface well with other training products, such as drills. _____
J. Do not know or have no opinion. _____

15. What was the second greatest problem you experienced with the exercises?

A. Too many pages. _____
B. Hard to read and understand. Which part(s)? _____
C. Need more illustrations. Of what? _____
D. Need more information on how to set up the exercises. _____
E. Need more information on leader training. _____
F. Need more information on how to conduct an exercise. _____
G. Need more information on support and resources. _____
H. Need more information on normally attached units. _____
I. Do not interface well with other training products, such as drills. _____
J. Do not know or have no opinion. _____

16. How many STXs and FTXs have you trained or participated in personally? _____

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

17. What changes would you make to Chapter 5?

A. Leave it out altogether. _____

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

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

D. Make the standards less detailed. _____

E. Make the standards more detailed. _____

F. The standards do not adequately address those elements that are normally attached in wartime.

G. Do not change; chapter is fine. _____

H. Do not know or have no opinion. _____

I. What collective tasks does your unit perform that are not in the MTP? (List on a separate sheet of paper.)

18. What changes would you make to Chapter 6?

A. Leave it out altogether. _____

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

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

D. Make the standards less detailed. _____

E. Make the standards more detailed. _____

F. The standards do not adequately address those elements that are normally attached in wartime.

G. Do not change; chapter is fine. _____

H. Do not know or have no opinion. _____

19. Additional comments: _____

ARTEP 44-176-15-MTP
26 JULY 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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Secretary of the Army
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