

ARTEP 5-520-12-MTP

**Mission Training Plan
for the
Headquarters, Well-Drilling Team**

January 2005

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**HEADQUARTERS,
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Mission Training Plan for the Headquarters, Well-Drilling Team

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PREFACE

This mission training plan (MTP) provides Active Army and Reserve Component (RC) training managers with a descriptive, mission-oriented training program to train the unit to perform its critical wartime operations. This MTP aligns with and is part of the United States (US) Army Training and Tactical Doctrine Program. While missions and deployment assignments impact on the priorities, the operations described here are expected to be executed with a high level of proficiency. Each unit is expected to train, as a minimum, to the standards of the training and evaluation outlines (T&EOs) in this MTP. Standards for training may be raised, but they may not be lowered.

This MTP applies to the headquarters, well-drilling team table(s) of organization and equipment (TOE) 05520LD000.

The proponent for this publication is HQ TRADOC. Send comments and recommendations on Department of the Army (DA) Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Commandant, US Army Engineer School, ATTN: ATSE-DT-TD, Collective Training Division, 320 MANSCEN Loop, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8929.

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

CHAPTER 1

Unit Training

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

- Unit mission-essential task list (METL).
- Chain-of-command training directives and guidance.
- Unit training priorities.
- Availability of training resources and areas.

1-2. Supporting Material. This MTP describes a critical wartime mission-oriented training program. In addition to collective tasks, the unit training program includes references to soldier training publications (STPs). The unit training program consists of the following publications:

- a. Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) 5-520-12-MTP for the headquarters, well-drilling team.
- b. STPs for the appropriate military occupational specialty (MOS) and skill levels.

1-3. Contents. This MTP is organized into six chapters and three appendixes.

- a. Chapter 1, Unit Training, provides the explanation and organization of an MTP. This chapter explains how to use an MTP in establishing an effective training program.
- b. Chapter 2, Training Matrixes, shows the relationship between the mission and the collective tasks.
- c. Chapter 3, Mission Outlines/Training Plans, presents a graphic portrayal of the relationship between missions and their subordinate tasks.
- d. Chapter 4, Training Exercise, consists of a sample training exercise. This exercise provides training information and a preconstructed sample scenario. It can serve as a part of an internal or external evaluation. This exercise may be modified to suit the training needs of the unit.
- e. Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines, contains the T&EOs for the unit. T&EOs are the foundation of the MTP and the collective training of the unit. Each task is a T&EO that identifies task steps, performance measures, individual and leader tasks, and opposing forces (OPFOR) countertasks. The unit must master designated collective tasks to perform its critical wartime operations. T&EOs can be trained separately, in a situational training exercise (STX), in a field training exercise (FTX), or in a live-fire exercise. 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. Each T&EO is part of a mission and, in various combinations, composes the training exercise in Chapter 4.

(1) Format. T&EOs are prepared for every collective task that supports critical wartime operation accomplishment. Each T&EO contains the following items:

- (a) Elements. This identifies the unit or unit element(s) that perform the task.
- (b) Task. This describes the action to be performed by the unit and provides the task number.

(c) Reference. This identifies the publication used to develop the task and is in parenthesis following the task number. If more than one reference is used, the reference that contains the most information (primary reference) about the task is listed first and underlined. If there is only one reference, it is not underlined.

(d) Iteration. This is used to identify how many times the task is performed and evaluated during training. The M identifies when the task is performed in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

(e) Commander/leader assessment. This is used by the unit leadership to assess the proficiency of the unit in performing the task to standard. Assessments are subjective in nature. Therefore, use all available evaluation data and subunit-leader input to assess the overall capability of the organization to accomplish the task. Use the following ratings:

- **T - Trained.** The unit is trained and has demonstrated proficiency in accomplishing the task to wartime standards.
- **P - Needs practice.** The unit needs to practice the task. Performance has demonstrated that the unit does not achieve the task to standard without some difficulty or has failed to perform some task steps to standard.
- **U - Untrained.** The unit cannot demonstrate an ability to achieve wartime proficiency.

(f) Conditions. This describes the situation or environment in which the unit is to perform the collective task.

(g) Task standards. This states the performance criteria that a unit must achieve to successfully execute the task. This overall standard should be the focus of training and should be understood by every soldier. The trainer or evaluator determines the unit training status by using performance observation measurements (where applicable) and his judgment. The unit must be evaluated in the context of mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC). The conditions should be as similar as possible for all evaluated elements. This will establish a common baseline for unit performance.

(h) Task steps and performance measures. This is a list of actions that the unit must perform 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 any supporting individual tasks and their references. An asterisk (*) to the left of the step number indicates the leader tasks within each T&EO. If the unit fails to correctly perform one of the task steps to standard, it has failed to achieve the overall task standard. The task step may contain performance measures that must be accomplished to correctly perform the task step.

(i) GO/NO-GO column. This column is provided for annotating the 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 with a means of recording the total number of task steps and performance measures evaluated and those evaluated as GO. It also provides the evaluator with a means to rate the unit 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. The task number and task title for each individual task are listed.

(l) Supporting collective tasks. This is a listing of all supporting collective tasks required to correctly perform the task. The task number and task title for each collective task are listed.

(m) Opposing forces tasks. These standards specify overall OPFOR performance for each collective task. The standards ensure that the OPFOR soldiers accomplish meaningful training and force the training unit to perform its task to standard or lose to the OPFOR. The OPFOR standards specify what must be accomplished—not how it must be accomplished. The OPFOR must always attain its task standards, using tactics consistent with the type of enemy being portrayed.

(2) Usage. 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.

f. Chapter 6, External Evaluation, provides instructions for the planning, preparation, and execution of an external evaluation.

g. Appendix A, Exercise Operation Order, contains a sample operation order (OPORD) to be used with the exercise in Chapter 4.

h. Appendix B, Threat Analysis, describes local, regional, and global threats and special situations that impact operations.

i. Appendix C, Metric Conversion Chart, contains a metric measurement conversion chart.

1-4. Missions and Tasks.

a. This MTP concerns specific missions found in the TOE and an implied mission that the unit must perform in order to accomplish the specified missions. The critical missions are the focus for the unit. The commander may supplement these missions with his own. The following is a listing of the missions for the unit:

- Command and control (C2) subordinate elements.
- Sustain unit operations.
- Defend the unit.
- Conduct unit survivability operations.
- Provide well-drilling service support.

b. Each of these tasks may be trained individually or jointly. 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 that is designed by the next higher echelon to evaluate the unit ability to perform multiple missions under stress in a realistic environment.

c. Squad tasks are trained in much the same way as described above. However, the squad leader must also train the drills provided in the drill book.

d. Leader tasks that support unit missions are trained through STP training, battle simulations, and execution of unit missions.

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

1-5. Training Principles. This MTP is based on the training principles explained in Field Manual (FM) 7-0.

1-6. Training Strategy. The training program, developed and executed by the engineer battalion to train to the standards in its critical wartime missions, will be a component of the Army Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS). The purpose of 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 CATS is a series of proponent-generated unit and institutional strategies that describe the training events and resources required to facilitate training to standard. CATS will be embedded in the Standard Army Training System (SATS), version 4.1 and higher. The information is located on the Army Knowledge Online (AKO) website: <<https://www.us.army.mil/>>.

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

b. The unit training strategy is a descriptive training strategy that provides a means for training the battalion to standard by listing required training events, critical training gates, training event frequencies, and training resources. The commander selects those tasks required to train his METL from this MTP. The training strategies to be provided in SATS 4.1 will provide the means whereby those tasks can be trained through a focused and integrated training plan.

c. The unit training strategy will be comprised of three separate training strategies. When integrated with the training tasks found in this MTP, they form a comprehensive and focused training strategy that allows the unit to train to standard. The elements of the unit training strategy are discussed below.

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

(2) Gunnery strategy. The gunnery strategy is based on 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 Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) manual or the appropriate FMs.

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

d. A vital element in the unit training strategy is the identification of critical training gates. Critical training gates are defined as training events that must be conducted to standard before moving on to a more difficult or resource-intensive training event or task. Training gates follow the crawl, walk, run training methodology. For instance, if the unit training strategy calls for conducting an FTX and an STX has been identified as a critical training gate for the FTX, the training tasks 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 the soldiers, or units, to move on to more complex training events. The provision for critical training gates is made recognizing that the unit METL and the commander's assessment of his unit training status will determine the selection and timing of the collective-training exercises in a specific unit training strategy.

e. When developing the unit training plan, the commander identifies from the MTP the training tasks required to train his METL.

1-7. Training Conduct. This MTP is designed to facilitate planning, preparing, and conducting unit training as explained in FMs 7-0 and 7-1. The commander performs the following:

- a. Assigns the missions and supporting tasks for training based on his METL and guidance from the next higher headquarters (HQ). Trainers must plan and execute training to support this guidance.
- b. Reviews the mission outline in Chapter 3 to determine whether the STXs and the FTXs provided will support, or can be modified to support, the command guidance. If they do not support the guidance or if they need to be modified, refer to the matrix in Chapter 2. This matrix provides a list of all critical collective tasks, drills, and individual tasks that must be mastered to perform the mission.
- c. Prioritizes the tasks that need training. There is never time to train everything. Orient the training toward the greatest challenges and the most difficult sustainment skills.
- d. Integrates training tasks into the training schedule, using the following procedures:
 - (1) List the tasks in the priority and frequency that they need to be trained.
 - (2) Determine the amount of time required and how to use multiechelon training for the best results.
 - (3) Determine where the training can take place.
 - (4) Determine who will be responsible for what. The leader of the element being trained must always be involved.
 - (5) Organize needs into blocks of time and training vehicles.
- e. Approves the list of tasks to be trained and schedules them on the unit training schedule.
- f. Determines the equipment and supplies needed to conduct the training.
- g. Keeps subordinate leaders informed, and oversees their training. The standards must be rigidly enforced.

1-8. Force Protection.

a. **Safety.** Safety is a component of force protection. Commanders, leaders, and soldiers use risk assessment and risk management to tie force protection into the military around the mission. Risk management assigns responsibility, institutionalizes the commander's review of operational safety, and leads to decision making at a level of command that is appropriate to the risk. The objective of safety is to help units protect combat power through accident prevention, which enables units to win quickly and decisively, with minimum losses. Safety is an integral part of all combat operations. Safety begins with readiness that determines the ability of the unit to perform its METL to standard. Readiness standards addressed during METL assessment are as follows:

- (1) Soldiers with the self-discipline to consistently perform tasks to standard.
- (2) Leaders who are ready, willing, and able to enforce standards.
- (3) Training that provides skills needed for performance to standard.
- (4) Standards and procedures for task preferences that are clear and practical.
- (5) Support for task preference, including equipment, personnel, maintenance, facilities, and services.

b. Risk Management. Risk management addresses the root causes (readiness shortcomings) of accidents. It helps commanders and leaders identify and predict the next accident. Risk management is a way to put more realism into training without paying the price in deaths, injuries, or damaged equipment. Risk management is a five-step, cyclic process that is easily integrated into the decision-making process outlined in FM 101-5.

Step 1. Identify Any Hazards. Identify the most probable hazards for the mission.

Step 2. Assess the Hazards. Analyze each hazard to determine the probability of it causing an accident and the probable effect of the accident. Identify control options to eliminate or reduce the hazard. The Army standard risk assessment matrix, shown in Figure 1-1, is a tool to use for assessing hazards.

Step 3. Make Risk Decisions. Weigh the risk against the benefits of performing the operation. Accept no unnecessary risks, and make any remaining risk decisions at the proper level of command.

Step 4. Implement Controls. Integrate specific controls into operation plans (OPLANs), OPORDs, standing operating procedures (SOPs), and rehearsals. Communicate controls to the individual soldier.

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

Risk Assessment Code Matrix							
		Hazard Probability					
		Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely	
		A	B	C	D	E	
Severity	Catastrophic	I	Extremely high	Extremely high	High	High	Moderate
	Critical	II	Extremely high	High	High	Moderate	Low
	Moderate	III	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low
	Negligible	IV	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low

Identify each task and the hazards associated with the task. Go to the risk assessment code matrix. In the left column, identify the severity effect of the hazard. In the top row, identify the hazard probability. The intersection of the severity column and the probability row is the initial risk and should be annotated on the risk assessment worksheet. The following are standard definitions to assist in determining the severity and hazard probability:

- Risk levels.
 - **Extremely high risk:** Loss of the ability to accomplish the mission.
 - **High risk:** Mission capabilities significantly degraded in terms of required mission standards.
 - **Moderate risk:** Mission capabilities degraded in terms of required mission standards.
 - **Low risk:** Little or no impact on accomplishing the mission.
- Severity.
 - **Catastrophic:** Death or permanent total disability, system loss, or major property damage.
 - **Critical:** Permanent partial disability, temporary total disability in excess of three months, major system damage, or significant property damage.
 - **Moderate:** Minor injury, lost workday accident, compensable injury or illness, minor system damage, or minor property damage.
 - **Negligible:** First aid, minor supportive medical treatment, or minor system impairment.
- Probability.
 - **Frequent:** Occurs often, continuously experienced.
 - **Likely:** Occurs several times.
 - **Occasional:** Occurs sporadically.
 - **Seldom:** Unlikely, but could occur at some time.
 - **Unlikely:** Can assume it will not occur.

Figure 1-1. Risk Assessment Matrix

c. Chain of Command. Safety demands total chain-of-command involvement in planning, preparing, executing, and evaluating training. Responsibilities of the chain of command include—

- (1) Commanders.
 - (a) Seek optimum, not adequate, performance.
 - (b) Specify the risk you will accept to accomplish the mission.
 - (c) Select risk reductions provided by the staff.
 - (d) Accept or reject residual risk, based on the benefit to be derived.
 - (e) Train and motivate leaders at all levels to effectively use risk management concepts.
- (2) Staff.
 - (a) Assist the commander in assessing risks and developing risk reduction options for training.
 - (b) Integrate risk controls in plans, orders, METL standards, and performance measures.
 - (c) Eliminate unnecessary safety restrictions that diminish training effectiveness.
 - (d) Assess safety performance during training.
 - (e) Evaluate safety performance during AARs.
- (3) Subordinate leaders.
 - (a) Apply effective risk management concepts and methods consistently to the operations they lead.
 - (b) Report risk issues beyond their control or authority to their superiors.
- (4) Individual soldiers.
 - (a) Report unsafe conditions and acts, and correct the situation when possible.
 - (b) Establish a buddy system to keep a safety watch on one another.
 - (c) Take responsibility for personal safety.
 - (d) Work as a team member.
 - (e) Modify your own risk behavior.

d. Fratricide. Fratricide is the employment of weapons, with the intent to kill the enemy or destroy its equipment, that results in unforeseen and unintentional death, injury, or damage to friendly personnel or equipment. Fratricide prevention is a component of force protection and is closely related to safety. Fratricide is, by definition, an accident. Risk assessment and risk management are mechanisms used to control the incidence of fratricide.

- (1) Causes. The primary causes of fratricide are—

- (a) Direct-fire control plan failures. These failures result when units fail to develop defensive and, particularly, offensive fire control plans.
 - (b) Land navigation failures. These failures result when units stray out of sector, report incorrect locations, or become disoriented.
 - (c) Combat identification failures. These failures include gunners or pilots being unable to distinguish thermal and optical signatures near the maximum range of their sighting systems and units in proximity mistaking each other for the enemy under limited-visibility conditions.
 - (d) Inadequate control measures. These occur when units fail to disseminate the minimum maneuver and fire support control measures that are necessary to tie control measures to recognizable terrain or events.
 - (e) Reporting communication failures. Units at all levels face problems in generating timely, accurate, and complete reports as locations and tactical situations change.
 - (f) Weapons errors. Lapses in individual discipline lead to charge errors, accidental discharges, mistakes with explosives or hand grenades, and similar incidents.
 - (g) Battlefield hazards. Unexploded ordnance (UXO), unmarked or unrecorded minefields, scatterable mines (SCATMINES), and booby traps litter the battlefield. Failure to mark, record, remove, or anticipate these hazards increases the risk of friendly casualties.
- (2) Results. Fratricide results in unacceptable losses and increases the risk of mission failure. Fratricide undermines the ability of the unit to survive and function. Units experiencing fratricide observe these consequences:
- (a) Loss of confidence in unit leadership.
 - (b) Increase of self-doubt among leaders.
 - (c) Hesitation to use supporting combat systems.
 - (d) Oversupervision of units.
 - (e) Hesitation to conduct night operations.
 - (f) Loss of aggressiveness during fire and maneuver.
 - (g) Loss of initiative.
 - (h) Disrupted operations.
 - (i) General degradation of cohesiveness, morale, and combat power.

1-9. Environmental Protection. Protection of natural resources has continued to become an ever-increasing concern in Army training programs. It is the responsibility of all unit leaders to minimize and, if possible, eliminate damage to the environment when conducting training exercises. Environmental protection is a critical part of the overall risk management process. It is based on the same philosophy and principles that guide the unit in controlling operational hazards, including the use of the five steps of risk management. The following discussion focuses on specific environmental considerations for each step of the risk management process. See FM 3-100.4 for more detailed information.

Step 1. Identify Hazards. Identify potential sources of environmental degradation during the analysis of METT-TC factors. This requires the identification of environmental hazards, which are conditions with the potential for polluting air, soil, or water and/or destroying significant natural, cultural, or historical resources.

Step 2. Assess Hazards to Determine Risks. Analyze the potential severity of environmental degradation for each training activity. The risk impact value of operations indicates the severity of environmental degradation. Quantify the risk to the environment resulting from the operation as extremely high, high, medium, or low.

Step 3. Develop Controls and Make Risk Decisions. Based on the results of the risk assessment, make decisions and develop measures to eliminate or reduce significant environmental risks. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk. It is critical to brief the chain of command and all other responsible individuals and agencies (to include the installation environmental office, if applicable) on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental factors.

Step 4. Implement Controls. Implement the necessary environmental-protection measures by integrating them into plans, orders, SOPs, training performance standards, and rehearsals.

Step 5. Supervise and Evaluate. Enforce environmental-protection standards during supervision and evaluation of all training activities.

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

a. Evaluations can be either internal or external. Internal evaluations are conducted at all levels, and they must be inherent in all training. External evaluations are usually more formal and are normally conducted by a HQ that is two levels above the evaluated unit. See Chapter 6 for more information on external evaluations.

b. A critical weakness in training is the failure to evaluate each task every time it is executed. The ARTEP concept is based on simultaneous training and evaluation. Too often, leaders do not practice continuous evaluation. Soldiers or small units are trained to perform a task to standard, and 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 usually not feasible to do this with outside evaluators, but evaluations should not be totally eliminated. Plan AARs at frequent, logical intervals during the exercises (usually after the completion of a major subordinate task). This is a proven technique that allows the correction of performance shortcomings while they are still fresh in everyone's mind. Also, it gets everyone involved and prevents the reinforcement of bad habits.

d. FM 7-1 provides detailed instructions for conducting an AAR. It also provides detailed guidance on coaching and critiquing during training.

1-11. 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. Please make your comments on DA Form 2028 or DA Form 7507 (ARTEP Mission Training Plan User Feedback) and send it to the address provided in the preface.

CHAPTER 2

Training Matrixes

2-1. General. The training matrix assists the commander in planning the training of his unit personnel. Figure 2-1 provides mission identification for the unit.

Mission Identification Table
<u>Mission Title</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command and Control Subordinate Elements (COMMAND AND CONTROL) • Sustain Unit Operations (SUSTAIN OPERATIONS) • Defend the Unit (UNIT DEFENSE) • Conduct Unit Survivability Operations (UNIT SURVIVABILITY) • Provide Well-Drilling Service Support (WELL-DRILLING OPERATIONS)

Figure 2-1. Mission Identification Table

2-2. Mission-to-Collective Task Matrix. This matrix (Figure 2-2) identifies the mission and its supporting collective tasks. The tasks are listed under the appropriate battlefield operating system (BOS), indicated by an X in the matrix. The BOSs that are used in this matrix are defined in United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Pamphlet (Pam) 11-9. A specific mission is trained by using the collective tasks in the vertical column for the mission. Based on the proficiency of the unit, training is focused on operational weaknesses.

Collective Tasks	Command and Control	Sustain Operations	Unit Defense	Unit Survivability	Well-Drilling Operations
Develop Intelligence					
05-2-0018 Conduct Report Procedures		X			
19-3-3105.05-T01A Process Captured Documents and Equipment			X	X	
71-2-0332.05-T01A Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC)		X			
Deploy/Conduct Maneuver					
05-1-0016 Perform Deployment Operations		X			
07-1-1923.05-T01A React to Indirect Fire			X	X	
07-2-1301.05-T01A Conduct a Convoy		X			
12-1-0409.05-T01A Prepare Personnel for Deployment		X			
Protect the Force					
03-2-3008.05-T01A Conduct a Radiological, Chemical, or Biological Reconnaissance or Survey			X	X	

03-3-C203.05-T01A	Respond to a Chemical Attack				X	
03-3-C205.05-T01A	Prepare for a Friendly Nuclear Strike			X	X	
03-3-C206.05-T01A	Prepare for a Nuclear Attack			X	X	
03-3-C208.05-T01A	Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area		X		X	
03-3-C209.05-T01A	React to Smoke Operations				X	
03-3-C222.05-T01A	Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack				X	
03-3-C223.05-T01A	Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack				X	
03-3-C226.05-T01A	Cross a Chemically Contaminated Area		X		X	
05-2-3003	Defend a Convoy Against a Ground Attack			X		
05-2-3005	Conduct an Extraction From a Minefield				X	
07-3-1112.05-T01A	React to an Ambush				X	
09-2-0337.05-T01A	React to Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)				X	
19-3-2204.05-T01A	Employ Physical Security Measures		X	X		
44-1-C220.05-T01A	Use Passive Air Defense Measures			X	X	
71-2-0326.05-T01A	Perform Risk Management Procedures		X		X	
Perform CSS and Sustainment						
05-1-0716	Prepare Construction Estimates		X			X
05-2-0051	Coordinate for Food Service Support		X			
05-2-1126	Coordinate for Organizational Maintenance Support		X			
08-2-C316.05-T01A	Transport Casualties (for Units Without Medical Treatment Personnel)		X		X	
08-2-R303.05-T01A	Conduct Battlefield Stress Reduction and Stress Prevention Procedures		X		X	
08-2-R315.05-T01A	Perform Field Sanitation Functions		X		X	
43-2-0001.05-T01A	Conduct Unit Level Maintenance Operations		X			

Exercise Command and Control						
05-2-7008	Prepare an Operation Order (OPORD) (Company/Platoon)		X			
05-6-0002	Prepare an Engineer Estimate		X			
05-6-0003	Prepare an Engineer Annex		X			

Figure 2-2. Mission-to-Collective Task Matrix

CHAPTER 3

Mission Outlines/Training Plans

3-1. General. The mission outline illustrates the relationship between the missions and their support tasks. Each outline provides the trainer with a diagram of the unit mission, FTXs and/or STXs, and the collective tasks that comprise them.

3-2. Mission Outlines. Since unit training is mission-oriented, the mission outline shows how task training contributes to the unit ability to perform its missions. The following sample mission outlines, Tables 3-1 through 3-5, provide the commander with a visual sample of his unit missions in a format that facilitates the planning and management of training.

Table 3-1. Sample Countermobility Mission Outline

ENGINEER PLATOON COUNTERMOBILITY	
Task Number	Task Title
03-3-C201.05-T01A	Prepare for Operations Under Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Conditions
05-3-0303	Construct Wire Obstacles
05-3-0306	Construct a Tank Ditch
05-3-0307	Construct a Log Obstacle
05-3-3006	Establish Jobsite Security
05-3-1018	Conduct Troop-Leading Procedures
07-1-1923.05-T01A	React to Indirect Fire
10-2-0319.05-T01A	Receive Airdrop Resupply
71-2-0326.05-T01A	Perform Risk Management Procedures

Table 3-2. Sample General Engineering Mission Outline

ENGINEER COMPANY GENERAL ENGINEERING	
Task Number	Task Title
05-2-0726	Conduct Dump Truck Hauling Operations
05-3-0313	Construct Revetments
05-3-0611	Construct/Repair a Bridge Abutment
05-3-0710	Assemble and Install Culverts
05-3-0765	Construct or Repair a Sewerage System
05-3-0778	Construct or Repair a Steel Frame Pre-engineered Structure
05-3-0784	Construct/Repair Headwalls
05-3-0787	Construct/Repair a Wood Frame Structure
05-3-0789	Construct/Repair a Concrete Structure
05-3-0790	Construct/Repair Electrical Utilities
05-3-0791	Construct/Repair a Water Distribution System
05-3-0792	Install Coupled Pipeline
05-3-0904	Establish Jobsite Security
08-2-0314.05-T01A	Treat Unit Casualties (for Units With Medical Treatment Personnel)

Table 3-3. Sample Mobility Mission Outline

ENGINEER PLATOON MOBILITY	
Task Number	Task Title
05-3-0114	Conduct Breaching Operations
05-3-0404	Conduct a River Crossing Site Reconnaissance
05-3-0118	Conduct Minesweeping Operations
05-3-0609	Operate River Crossing Sites
05-3-0603	Prepare an Expedient Ford
05-3-0767	Clear Obstacles With Engineer Equipment
03-2-3008.05-T01A	Conduct a Radiological, Chemical, or Biological Reconnaissance or Survey
03-3-C208.05-T01A	Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area

Table 3-4. Sample Perform Survivability Construction Mission Outline

ENGINEER PLATOON PERFORM SURVIVABILITY CONSTRUCTION	
Task Number	Task Title
05-3-0304	Construct Vehicle Fighting Positions
05-3-0305	Construct Vehicle Protective Positions
05-3-0306	Construct a Tank Ditch
05-3-0312	Construct Bunkers and Shelters

Table 3-5. Sample Unit Survivability/Unit Defense Mission Outline

ENGINEER COMPANY UNIT SURVIVABILITY/UNIT DEFENSE	
Task Number	Task Title
03-3-C203.05-T01A	Respond to a Chemical Attack
03-3-C205.05-T01A	Prepare for a Friendly Nuclear Strike
05-2-0301	Camouflage Vehicles and Equipment
11-5-0121.05-T01A	Provide a Field Cable or Wire System
44-1-C220.05-T01A	Use Passive Air Defense Measures
44-1-C221.05-T01A	Take Active Combined Arms Air Defense Measures Against Hostile Aircraft

CHAPTER 4

Training Exercise

4-1. General. Training exercises are used to train and practice the performance of collective tasks. This MTP contains a sample STX. It is designed to assist in developing, sustaining, and evaluating the unit mission proficiency. Table 4-1 lists the STX by exercise number, title, and page number.

Table 4-1. STX Exercise

Exercise Number	Exercise Title	Page
STX 5-2-E0001	Breaching Obstacles	4-1

4-2. Situational Training Exercise. STXs are short, scenario-driven, mission-oriented, tactical exercises used to train a group of closely related collective tasks. STXs provide the information for training the missions that make up the critical wartime mission. STXs—

- Provide repetitive training of missions.
- Allow the training to focus on identified weaknesses.
- Allow the unit to practice the mission STX before conducting a higher-echelon FTX.
- Save time by providing most of the information needed to develop a vehicle for training.

ENGINEER PLATOON STX 5-2-E0001 BREACHING OBSTACLES

1. Objective. This sample STX trains collective, leader, and individual tasks in the platoon operation (breaching obstacles).

2. Interface. This STX supports the company FTX 5-2-E0001 requirement to conduct combat operations.

3. Training.

a. Individual Training. This training should be based on the soldier's manual tasks required to support this STX. Individual training is based on the tasks, conditions, and standards in the 12B and the soldier's common tasks manuals. Training should be hands-on and performance-oriented. During training, leaders assess soldier proficiency by evaluating task performance against the soldier's manual standards then providing feedback to the soldiers. The individual training and evaluation program includes common task tests and the commander's evaluations.

b. Collective Training. This training should be based on the collective tasks required for the STX. Battle drills and STXs are key tools for squad and platoon collective training. As with individual tasks, drills should be trained to standard with feedback provided. Collective tasks that could support this STX and mission (as well as other missions) are in the mission-to-collective task matrix in Chapter 2.

c. Leader Training. This training should be based on the leader tasks required for the exercises as well as the individual tasks. Leader tasks are trained in the same manner as stated in paragraph 3a or by one or all of the following methods. When material and facilities are not available, innovation is the answer. Do not limit training to the methods listed below.

- (1) Classroom discussions on how to plan the exercise and how to implement the unit SOP.
- (2) A map reconnaissance assists in terrain analysis and war gaming. Use a map of the area where the STX is to be conducted.
- (3) Terrain board or sand table exercises permit simulations or miniatures to be used to gain three-dimensional perspectives in war gaming or rehearsals. Model the terrain board or the sand table to match the terrain where the exercise will be conducted.
- (4) Tactical exercises without troops (TEWTs) allow leaders to train on the ground, practicing land-navigation movement, reporting, and other leader actions.
- (5) Simulations and games teach leaders as part of a continuing officer and noncommissioned officer (NCO) development program.
- (6) Training extension courses use audiovisual equipment to present information and demonstrate how tasks are performed to standard.

d. Training Tips and Instructions. The following are training tips and general instructions on how to prepare for and accomplish the STX:

- (1) Know the requirements for breaching obstacles, marking obstacles, and tactical movement.
- (2) Conduct a leader's reconnaissance of the training area with squad leaders to ensure that you do not make time-consuming mistakes.
- (3) Review the standards for the T&EO that supports this exercise.
- (4) Conduct this STX using one of the following options:
 - (a) With ammunition, without ammunition, or using live fire. The use of ammunition is encouraged to add more realism to the exercise.
 - (b) With or without the Multiple Integrated Laser Equipment System (MILES). The MILES provides better feedback and should be used if it is available.
 - (c) Under all environmental conditions, both day and night and with or without an NBC environment. These scenarios should involve an active NBC environment.
- (5) Ensure that this STX is initially trained and rehearsed slowly, on open terrain, during good visibility, and with frequent explanations and critiques by leaders. This simple execution, combined with a thorough prebrief and "chalk talks" constitutes the "crawl" stage of STX training. The "walk" phase of this STX entails conducting the training at closer to normal rates, on more difficult terrain, and with stops for explanation and critique only when problems occur (expect for planned AARs). During the "run" phase, the STX is executed under conditions as close as possible to those expected in combat (including full OPSEC and camouflage, realistic time frames and distances, challenging terrain, and aggressive OPFOR, NBC environment, and movement distance). This exercise is conducted at full speed after conducting building block training (individual training and drills) to reach the run level of execution.
- (6) Ensure that the T&EO standards for this exercise (from Chapter 5) are met to obtain the maximum benefits from the training.
- (7) Conduct this exercise on a recurring basis to sustain proficiency; however, since many of the T&EOs in this STX will be trained in other STXs, practice may occur through integration rather than retraining the STX.

(8) Ensure that the OPFOR replicates enemy forces in size and strength to portray threat activities realistically.

(9) Assign at least one evaluator to control OPFOR activities. The evaluator evaluates OPFOR actions, ensures realism, stresses safety, and assesses loss and damage. If the OPFOR are in groups for several simultaneous actions, additional OPFOR evaluators or controllers are necessary.

(10) Ensure that OPFOR units look and fight like a potential enemy. This will help soldiers understand threat tactics, doctrine, and weapons systems.

e. Training Enhancers. This STX requires the platoon to breach an obstacle, move tactically, support by fire, and mark an obstacle.

(1) When basic proficiency is attained for the tasks in this STX, the STX may be conducted under limited visibility conditions, both with and without night vision devices (NVDs).

(2) This STX can be conducted under increasing MOPP levels as proficiency increase.

4. General Situation.

a. Contact with the enemy obstacle has been established. Initial reports indicate that the obstacle is overwatched by a company-sized element. The enemy defensive positions are not well established; it has the capability for indirect fire and close air support (CAS). It has used chemical weapons and will probably do so again. A breach of the obstacle has been ordered to allow maneuver forces to move through to attack the enemy. Figure 4-1 illustrates the graphic scenario of task performance in this exercise.

b. This exercise begins with the receipt of a company fragmentary order (FRAGO) by the platoon and ends after the obstacle is marked. An AAR should be held after the obstacle has been breached and marked. A final AAR should be conducted once all evaluation notes are compiled. If necessary, run portions of the exercise again until you are satisfied with your platoon performance. Table 4-2 provides a recommended sequence of T&EOs and a recommended time for each portion of the STX.

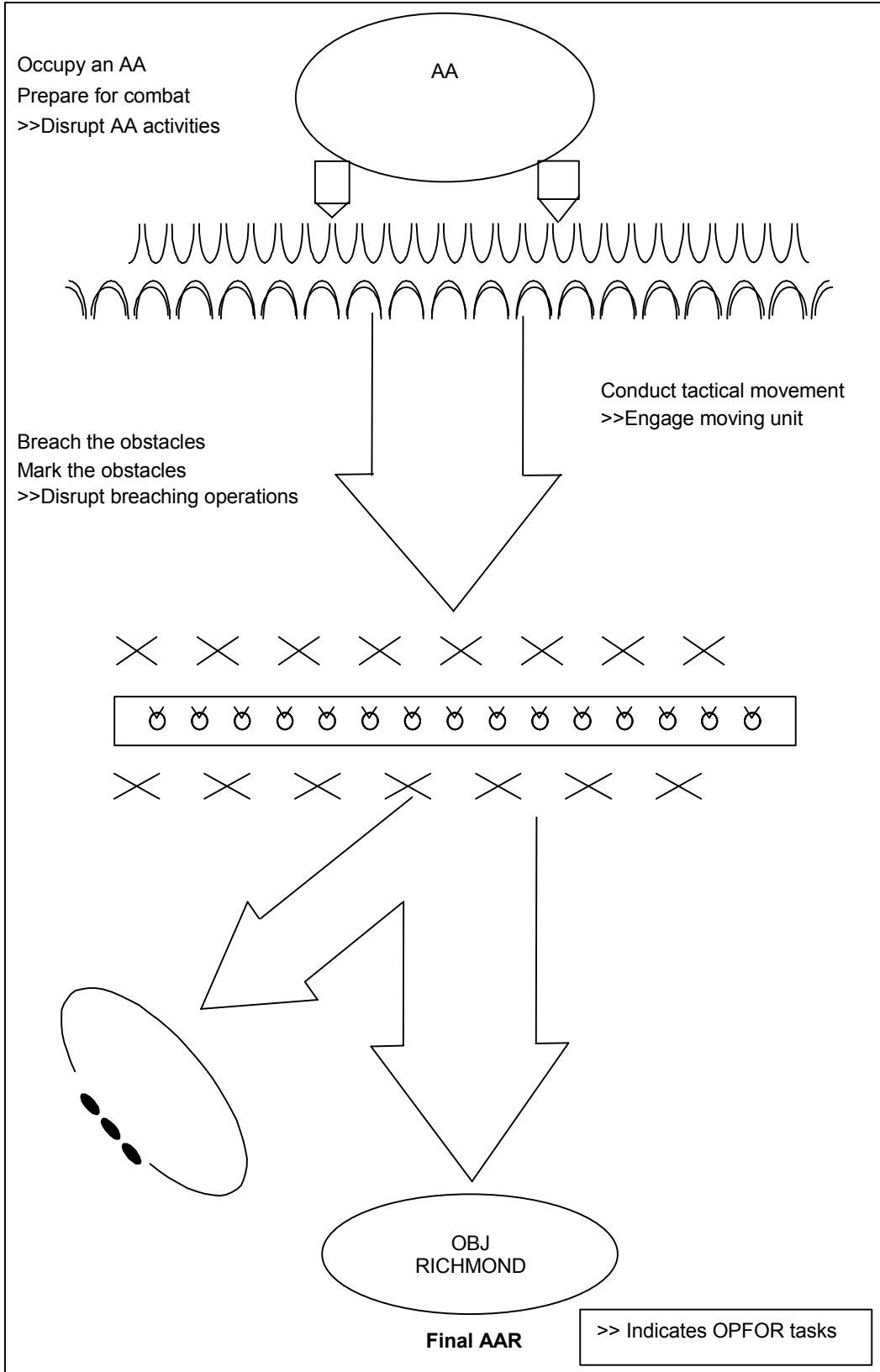


Figure 4-1. General Scenario STX

Table 4-2. Sample Suggested Scenario

Event	Action	Estimated Time
Module 1		
1	Occupy an AA	4 hours
2	Receive a FRAGO	15 minutes
3	Plan Breaching Operations	3 hours
4	Issue a FRAGO	2 hours
5	Conduct an AAR	1 hour
6	Conduct Precombat Operations	2 hours
7	Conduct Tactical Movement	1 hour
8	Breach the Obstacle	1 hour
9	Conduct an AAR	1 hour
10	Mark the Obstacle	1 hour
11	Conduct an AAR	1 hour
Total time:		17.25 hours
<p>NOTES:</p> <p>1. These tasks are integrated and evaluated throughout the exercise.</p> <p>2. Events will be trained to standards, not time limitations. The time required to train an event will vary based on METT-TC factors and the unit training proficiency.</p> <p>3. Additional time may be required if great portions of the exercise are conducted at night or during other limited visibility.</p>		

5. Special Situation.

a. Your platoon is part of a company in a secure assembly area (AA). The platoon receives a FRAGO to breach obstacles (Figure 4-2).

b. The company commander has ordered your platoon to lift your supporting fires. A sister platoon is prepare to provide support for the breach and marking of the obstacle. The company commander orders your platoon to breach the obstacle.

6. Support Requirements.

a. Minimum Trainers and Observers/Controllers. The company commander or the platoon leader can conduct this exercise and will be the trainer and primary evaluator. At least one other observer/controller (O/C) is required with the OPFOR. Another platoon being trained or evaluated should be used as the platoon supporting the breach operations. This platoon will need an additional trainer or O/C.

b. Vehicles/Communications. Those organic to the platoon are needed for this exercise. Two or three vehicles or trailers should be in the OPFOR supply site.

c. Opposing Forces. The OPFOR ground force should at least be a reinforced squad.

FRAGMENTARY ORDER	
	Copy ____ of ____ copies 25 th EN BN
FRAGMENTARY ORDER _____	
References:	
1. SITUATION.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Enemy Forces. The enemy forces are at 60 to 70 percent strength. They are preparing to counterattack and are expected to use air-delivered or artillery-delivered nonpersistent nerve agent. b. Friendly Force. (<u>Element designation</u>) attack (<u>date-time group</u>) to destroy the enemy force at Objective _____ to disrupt the enemy counterattack. 	
2. MISSION. (<u>Element destination</u>) is to provide breach support for (<u>supported elements designation</u>) to breach obstacles along the main avenue of approach.	
3. EXECUTION.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concept of the Operations. (See overlay.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Intent. Breach obstacles and destroy the enemy preparing to counterattack. (2) Fire Support. Priority of fire to (<u>another</u>) platoon. b. (<u>Another</u>) Platoon. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Provide breach support for (<u>evaluated</u>) platoon. (2) Prepare to replace (<u>evaluated</u>) platoon in case they become combat ineffective. c. (<u>Evaluated</u>) Platoon. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Provide local support by fire (<u>initially</u>). (2) Breach obstacles. (3) Mark obstacles according to the tactical SOP (TACSOP). d. Coordinating Instructions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Company release point (RP) is (<u>grid coordinate</u>). (2) Company linkup point is (<u>grid coordinate</u>). 	

Figure 4-2. Sample FRAGO for STX 5-2-E0001

d. Maneuver Area. A 15 x 4 kilometer training area is desired. This area should provide for infiltration, cross-county movement, locations for supply sites, and a complex obstacle. The terrain should offer multiple covered and concealed approaches to the objective area. Using terrain that limits the leader

to a geographical or school solution does not allow evaluation of the unit ability to conduct a terrain analysis and select and conceal positions.

- e. Consolidated Support Requirements. This exercise requires the items listed in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3. Sample Consolidated Support Requirements for STX 5-2-E0001

Ammunition	DODIC	Estimated Basic Load	
5.56 mm	A080	150 rounds per rifle	
7.62 mm	A111	400 rounds per M60	
5.56 mm	A075	250 rounds per SAW	
Caliber .50	A598	250 rounds per M2	
ATWESS (AT-4)	L367	15 each per company (inert)	
Hand grenade, body, M69	G811	2 per man	
Hand grenade, fuse (practice)	G878	2 per man	
Simulators, projectile, ground burst	L598	50 per exercise	
Simulator, hand grenade, M116 series	L601	20 per squad (without live demolitions to simulate demolitions) or 6 per squad	
Demolitions (See the note below.)			
MICLIC		4 per company with 2 reloads	
Bangalore torpedo kit		1 per squad	
Charge, block TNT		50 per squad	
MDI M11, 12, 13, 14		15 each (total 60) per platoon	
MDI igniters		60 per platoon	
Time fuse		500 feet per platoon	
Satchel charge, M183		30 per platoon	
40-pound shape charge		12 per platoon	
Smoke grenades, white		60 per platoon	
Smoke pot, ground		10 per platoon	
Mines			
Other Items			
Batteries, BA 200 (6-volt)		50 each	
Batteries, BA 3090 (9-volt)		400 each	
Class IV			
Concertina wire			
Pickets			
Staples			
Barbed wire			
MILES Equipment	Company	Evaluators	OPFOR
APC	13		13/4
Caliber .50 system	15		13/4
M240 system	2		
M19 blank firing adapter	15		13/4
M16 system	120		120/28
M60 machine gun system	13		13/2
Controller guns		8	
Small arms alignment fixture		2	
NOTE: Ammunition and demolitions are basic loads and should be restocked (according to use) during the exercise.			

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

7. Training and Evaluation Outline Sequence. Table 4-4 lists sample T&EOs that are used to evaluate an STX.

Table 4-4. T&EOs Used in Evaluating STX 5-2-E0001

Task Title	Task Number
Conduct Troop-Leading Procedures	05-3-0013
Conduct a Radiological, Chemical, or Biological Reconnaissance or Survey	03-2-3008.05-T01A
Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area	03-3-C208.05-T01A
Support Breaching Operations	05-2-0114
Reorganize as Infantry	05-1-0011
Fight as Infantry	05-2-1215

CHAPTER 5

Training and Evaluation Outlines

The T&EOs for the unit 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.

Develop Intelligence

Conduct Report Procedures (05-2-0018)	5-2
Process Captured Documents and Equipment (19-3-3105.05-T01A).....	5-5
Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC) (71-2-0332.05-T01A).....	5-7

Deploy/Conduct Maneuver

Perform Deployment Operations (05-1-0016)	5-9
React to Indirect Fire (07-1-1923.05-T01A).....	5-12
Conduct a Convoy (07-2-1301.05-T01A).....	5-14
Prepare Personnel for Deployment (12-1-0409.05-T01A).....	5-18

Protect the Force

Conduct a Radiological, Chemical, or Biological Reconnaissance or Survey (03-2-3008.05-T01A)	5-20
Respond to a Chemical Attack (03-3-C203.05-T01A)	5-22
Prepare for a Friendly Nuclear Strike (03-3-C205.05-T01A).....	5-24
Prepare for a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C206.05-T01A).....	5-26
Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area (03-3-C208.05-T01A).....	5-28
React to Smoke Operations (03-3-C209.05-T01A)	5-30
Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C222.05-T01A)	5-32
Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C223.05-T01A).....	5-34
Cross a Chemically Contaminated Area (03-3-C226.05-T01A)	5-36
Defend a Convoy Against a Ground Attack (05-2-3003).....	5-38
Conduct an Extraction From a Minefield (05-2-3005).....	5-41
React to an Ambush (07-3-1112.05-T01A)	5-44
React to Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) (09-2-0337.05-T01A)	5-46
Employ Physical Security Measures (19-3-2204.05-T01A).....	5-48
Use Passive Air Defense Measures (44-1-C220.05-T01A).....	5-50
Perform Risk Management Procedures (71-2-0326.05-T01A).....	5-52

Perform CSS and Sustainment

Prepare Construction Estimates (05-1-0716).....	5-54
Coordinate for Food Service Support (05-2-0051)	5-56
Coordinate for Organizational Maintenance Support (05-2-1126)	5-58
Transport Casualties (for Units Without Medical Treatment Personnel) (08-2-C316.05-T01A)	5-60
Conduct Battlefield Stress Reduction and Stress Prevention Procedures (08-2-R303.05-T01A)	5-63
Perform Field Sanitation Functions (08-2-R315.05-T01A)	5-65
Conduct Unit Level Maintenance Operations (43-2-0001.05-T01A)	5-68

Exercise Command and Control

Prepare an Operation Order (OPORD) (Company/Platoon) (05-2-7008)	5-72
Prepare an Engineer Estimate (05-6-0002).....	5-77
Prepare an Engineer Annex (05-6-0003).....	5-80

Figure 5-1. List of T&EOs

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Conduct Report Procedures (05-2-0018)
 (FM 24-1) (FM 24-18) (FM 24-19)
 (FM 24-33) (FM 24-35) (FM 3-11)
 (FM 3-11.11) (FM 34-45) (FM 7-7)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: An element is conducting combat operations. The element is required to report according to the unit standing operating procedures (SOP). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element submits reports (such as operational occurrence reports, spot reports [SPOTREPs], and shelling reports [SHELREPs]) to higher headquarters (HQ) in a timely manner. Reports should be in the correct format according to the appropriate field manual or the unit SOP. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The leader submits the SPOTREP to higher HQ as required by the unit SOP or the situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that the SPOTREP included the size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment (SALUTE). b. Dispatched the SPOTREP by the fastest means available. When necessary, the leader submitted a partial report within the time constraints and updated it as additional information became available. <p>* 2. The leader submits the SHELREP, the mortar bombing report (MORTREP), and the bombing report (BOMREP) to the next higher HQ.</p> <p>NOTE: The reports should include the following: the originating unit; the observer position; the direction; the time that the shelling began; the time that the shelling ended; the area that was bombed, shelled, rocketed, or mortared; the number and the nature of weapons and aircraft; the nature of fire (direct or indirect); the number, type, and caliber of shells, rockets, bombs, or mortar rounds; and the flash-to-bang time, damage, and angle of the fall or descent, as the time and the conditions permit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Submitted the report within 30 minutes following the activity or consistent with the tactical situation. b. Submitted the report, even if it contained incomplete information. <p>3. The radiotelephone operator (RATELO) submits a meaoning, intrusion, jamming, and interference (MIJI) report to the net control station (NCS) within 10 minutes of notification of the activity. The report contains the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encrypted the numerals 022 when transmitting the MIJI over nonsecure communications. b. Encrypted the following numerals for interference when transmitting over nonsecure communications: 1 (meaoning), 2 (intrusion), 3 (jamming), and 4 (interference). c. Encrypted the following numerals for the affected instrument when transmitting over nonsecure communications: 1 (radio), 2 (radar), 3 (navigational aid), 4 (satellite), and 5 (electro-optics). 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>d. Encrypted the affected frequency when transmitting over nonsecure communications.</p> <p>e. Completed the call sign of the affected station operator (for secure and nonsecure communications).</p> <p>f. Completed the grid coordinates of the affected station. Encrypted the coordinates when transmitting by nonsecure means.</p> <p>* 4. The leader submits all operational occurrence reports as soon as the tactical situation permits. The information included—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The line of departure (LD) crossing. b. The checkpoint arrival times. c. The rally point (RP) arrival time. d. The logistics report. e. The intelligence report. <p>* 5. The leader submits both verbal and written patrol reports as required by the unit SOP. The reports included—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The designation of the patrol. b. The date. c. The unit receiving the report. d. The name of the person submitting the report. e. The size and composition of the patrol. f. The mission. g. The departure and return times. h. The routes out and back. i. A terrain description, including the— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Type of terrain (such as dry, swamp, jungle, thickly wooded, high brush, or rocky). (2) Deepness of the ravines and draws. (3) Size, type, strength, and condition of the bridges. (4) Effect on armored and wheeled vehicles. j. Data on the enemy, including— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The strength. (2) The disposition. (3) The condition of the defense. (4) The equipment and weapons. (5) The morale of personnel. (6) The exact location. (7) A shift in disposition. (8) The time that the activity was observed and the coordinates where the activity occurred. k. Any map corrections. l. Any miscellaneous information, including aspects of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) warfare. m. The outcome of previous enemy encounters, including— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Enemy prisoners and their disposition. (2) The identification of enemy personnel. (3) Enemy casualties. (4) Captured documents and equipment. n. The condition of the patrol, including the disposition of the dead or wounded soldiers. o. Conclusions and recommendations. Included what was accomplished and any recommendations regarding the patrol equipment and tactics. p. The signature, grade or rank, and organization or unit of the patrol leader. q. Additional remarks by the interrogator and the signature of the interrogator. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
6. The element submits an NBC 1 report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Submitted the initial NBC 1 report (within 5 minutes of the activity) and follow-up reports to the unit HQ. b. Submitted the most accurate information possible, using the most secure means available (by flash precedence for the initial burst and immediate precedence for subsequent attacks). * 7. The leader submits an NBC 4 report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Submitted the report to the unit HQ. b. Submitted the most accurate information possible by using the most secure means available. 8. The element submits a generic report. NOTE: A generic report is considered to be any report not covered in the outline above. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Submitted reports according to the unit SOPs. b. Sent reports in the correct formats. c. Reported information to the appropriate levels by the fastest means possible. 		

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

Task Number	Task Title
031-503-3005	Submit an NBC 1 Report
052-196-3030	Prepare a Road Reconnaissance Report
052-196-3031	Prepare a Tunnel Reconnaissance Report
052-196-3032	Prepare a Ford Reconnaissance Report
052-196-3033	Prepare a Bridge Reconnaissance Report
052-196-3035	Prepare an Engineer Reconnaissance Report
071-326-5505	Issue an Oral Operation Order
113-587-2072	Operate SINCGARS Frequency Hopping (FH) Net Control Station (NCS)

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-2-6007	Identify Terrain Information Requirements
05-4-1372	Disseminate Terrain Information Product

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Process Captured Documents and Equipment (19-3-3105.05-T01A)
(FM 3-19.40)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The enemy equipment and documents are captured. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element processes all captured equipment and documents based on disposition instructions and within the time standards established by higher headquarters (HQ). The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The element tags all captured equipment and documents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Described the type of equipment and documents, such as maps, photos, rifles, and radios. b. Annotated the date and time of the capture. c. Provided the place (grid coordinates) of the capture. d. Noted the capturing unit. e. Furnished the circumstances of the capture. f. Identified the prisoner's name on the tag if the items were taken from enemy prisoners of war (EPWs). * 2. The element leader reports the capture of equipment and documents to higher HQ. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Described the type of equipment and documents. b. Stated the date and time of the capture. c. Identified the capturing unit. d. Furnished the place (grid coordinates) of the capture. * 3. The element leader disposes of the equipment and documents according to the guidance received from higher HQ. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Destroyed, secured, evacuated, or abandoned the equipment. b. Evacuated the 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: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-2-0018	Conduct Report Procedures

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC) (71-2-0332.05-T01A)
 (AR 530-1) (AR 380-5) (FM 24-33)
 (FM 24-35) (FM 3-19.30) (FM 34-60)

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

CONDITIONS: The element is operating where the enemy can detect it. The enemy can employ electronic-warfare (EW) measures and air and ground reconnaissance elements. The element can also 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, intentions, and any essential elements of friendly information (EEFI) or from surprising the element main body. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 1. Leaders check or perform information security measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Disseminated the information on a need-to-know basis. b. Prohibited fraternization with civilians. c. Conducted alerts, deployment preparations, and loading operations to minimize detection. d. Ensured that maps contained only the minimum-essential information. e. Conducted inspections and gave briefings to ensure that personnel did not carry any details of military activities in their personal materials, such as letters, diaries, notes, drawings, sketches, or photographs. f. Sanitized all planning areas and positions before departure. 2. The element performs camouflage discipline. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concealed and camouflaged with natural materials, whenever possible, to prevent ground or air observation. b. Moved on covered and concealed routes. c. Covered all reflective surfaces and unit markings with nonreflective material, such as cloth, mud, or a camouflage stick. d. Covered or removed all vehicle markings. 3. The element camouflages individual positions and equipment to prevent detection from 35 meters or greater and camouflages vehicles to prevent detection from 100 meters or greater. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that the foliage was not stripped near the unit position. b. Camouflaged earth berms. c. Ensured that camouflage nets were erected. d. Evaded crossing near footpaths, trails, and roads. e. Erased any tracks leading into the positions. f. Ensured that the vehicles parked in the shadows were moved as the shadows shifted. g. Replaced and replenished the camouflage. h. Evaded movement in the area to prevent ground and air detection. 4. The element employs the company net control station (NCS) and enforces communications security (COMSEC).		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>a. Enforced signal operation instructions (SOI) and signal supplemental instructions (SSI) procedures, such as challenges, authentications decoding, call signs, and frequencies.</p> <p>b. Ensured that the monitored traffic did not reveal information to the enemy.</p> <p>c. Employed approved radiotelephone operator (RATELO) procedures.</p> <p>d. Followed COMSEC procedures, such as keeping transmissions short, using the lowest possible power settings, using directional antennas, changing transmission patterns, and maintaining radio silence.</p> <p>e. Followed procedures for operations during jamming.</p> <p>f. Made maximum use of the messenger and wire service.</p> <p>g. Used visual signals according to the unit standing operating procedure (SOP).</p> <p>5. The element employs physical security measures.</p> <p>a. Employed observation posts (OPs).</p> <p>b. Employed counterreconnaissance patrols.</p> <p>c. Followed stand-to procedures.</p> <p>d. Employed mines and obstacles, when permitted.</p> <p>e. Tied in with adjacent units for coordination and fire.</p> <p>f. Used the challenge and password.</p> <p>g. Limited access into the area of the unit.</p> <p>h. Safeguarded weapons, ammunition, sensitive items, and classified documents.</p> <p>i. Picked up litter.</p> <p>j. Employed air guards.</p> <p>* 6. All leaders enforce noise and light discipline.</p>		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-2-3002	Camouflage Vehicles and Equipment
05-2-3008	Emplace a Hasty Protective Row Minefield
05-3-3007	Remove a Hasty Protective Row Minefield

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Perform Deployment Operations (05-1-0016)
 (FM 4-01.011) (CTA 50-900) (DD FORM 1387-2)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is directed to report to a port of embarkation (POE). This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element deploys all unit personnel, equipment, and basic loads by the required modes of transportation (road, rail, air, or sea) to its destination by the time specified in the operation order (OPORD).

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The battalion staff develops and maintains strategic movement plans and the standing operating procedure (SOP). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Developed and maintained contingency operations for all modes of transportation. b. Developed individual load plans for aircraft, rail cars, and vehicles based on the unit table(s) of organization and equipment (TOE). c. Prepared a unit movement plan that identified administrative personnel processing, security, logistics, and coordination requirements for implementation. d. Developed procedures for detailed personnel processing, censorship, and security. e. Coordinated with the installation and transportation activities to ensure the availability of securing materials required for each move. 2. The battalion staff initiates the unit plan. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Initiated recall procedures. Accounted for all unit personnel no later than the time specified in the SOP. b. Established security of the unit area. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Concealed unit markings on all equipment and personnel. (2) Restricted personnel to the unit area. (3) Implemented a censorship plan. (4) Restricted access to the unit area. c. Established communications to higher and subordinate units. d. Reported personnel, logistics, and maintenance status to higher headquarters (HQ). Ensured that reports were 100 percent complete. 3. The battalion staff performs unit movement staff functions. The staff ensured that the— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) received and disseminated the operations concept to the battalion staff and subunit leaders. b. Supply Officer (US Army) (S4) identified the companies and corrected shortcomings in equipment (to include personal equipment), supplies, common table of allowances (CTA)/50 items, and basic loads. c. S3 or S4 packed equipment loads according to vehicle load plans. d. S3 or S4 packed and marked the load with Department of Defense (DD) Form 1387-2 (Special Handling Data/Certification). 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>e. S3 or S4 submitted requests to the movement control center (MCC) and/or installation transportation officer (ITO) for convoy and special hauling permits and additional hauls as required.</p> <p>4. The unit conducts the readiness actions outlined in the unit SOP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Secured the unit area. b. Loaded and secured ammunition. c. Processed replacement personnel. d. Secured privately owned vehicles (POVs). e. Inventoried and secured personal property. f. Conducted communications and electronics checks. g. Updated dependent affairs, such as enrollment in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) and service member pay. <p>5. The subordinate elements prepare for movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that equipment was packed and loaded according to the load plans. b. Determined the center of balance that was indicated on each item prepared for air movement. c. Prepared and reduced all vehicles to the configuration required by the mode of transportation being used. d. Assembled unit personnel at designated staging areas. The ITO and the transportation movements office (TMO) supervised equipment inspections. e. Accomplished loading, by the unit load teams, according to the approved load plans. <p>6. The battalion staff inspects subordinate units. The staff inspected the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. CTA 50-900, unit equipment, and personnel clothing. b. Vehicle maintenance. Ensured that the vehicles met deployment standards. c. Weapons issue and accountability. d. Mess equipment, if available. e. The basic load for compliance with load plans. <p>7. The battalion staff deploys by convoy to the railhead, POE, or airhead as required.</p> <p>8. The battalion staff performs preembarkation operations at the departure airfield. The staff ensured that the—</p> <p>NOTE: A "chalk" is composed of designated troops, equipment, supplies, and other cargo that constitute a complete aircraft load.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. S3 established liaison with the departure airfield control group (DACG). b. S4 had shoring material available and readily accessible. c. S3 appointed chalk commanders and that the DACG briefed them. d. S3 prepared passenger equipment manifests and gave them to the DACG. e. S3 ensured that each chalk troop responded to all call-forward orders and directed issue by the DACG before release to the airlift control element (ALCE). f. S4 or ALCE had shoring, floor protection material, and 463L pallet dunnage available and ready for use, when required. g. S3 maintained chalk integrity and that the chinks were properly loaded. h. Companies assembled vehicles, personnel, and equipment into chinks according to the unit readiness SOP. i. Companies performed final preparation of vehicles and equipment for loading. j. Companies maintained unit integrity and security. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>k. Chalk commander secured two copies of the final passenger and equipment manifest, one for himself and one distributed according to the ALCE instructions.</p> <p>9. The battalion deploys by rail to the POE. The staff ensured that the—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. S3 or S4 checked the availability of blocking and bracing material. b. S3 assembled troops, vehicles, and equipment at the designated railhead staging area. c. S3 prepared and processed for movement according to instructions contained in the applicable publications, the unit SOP, and higher HQ directives. d. S3 inspected loading, blocking, and bracing of vehicles and equipment by unit personnel. The ITO or TMO checked the cargo documentation. e. Battalion accomplished tie-down procedures according to applicable technical manuals (TMs) for each type of equipment. f. Unit, the ITO, and railroad representatives performed joint inspections of the loaded equipment before the release of movement. <p>10. The battalion deploys by sea. The staff ensured that the—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. S3 coordinated with the MCC for equipment operators and maintenance personnel for the port support activity. b. MCC inspected the equipment and stenciled or marked the ship manifest before loading. c. S3 or S4 obtained the estimated date of arrival at the POE from the MCC ship manifest. 		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
63-1-8063	COORDINATE REAR DETACHMENT SUPPORT
63-1-8064	PERFORM HOME STATION REAR DETACHMENT ACTIVITIES
63-2-8017	PERFORM REDEPLOYMENT MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: React to Indirect Fire (07-1-1923.05-T01A)
 (FM 7-7) (FM 3-21.71) (FM 7-10)
 (FM 7-8)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element is moving, halted, or occupying a defensive position. Any member of the platoon gives the alert, INCOMING, or a round impacts on or near their location. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Within 2 seconds of the alert, the leader designates the direction and the distance to move. The platoon moves to the specified location. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The element reacts to indirect fire while moving mounted. 2. The drivers move rapidly out of the impact area in the direction ordered by the leader. 3. The personnel close all hatches. 4. Vehicle commanders repeat, INCOMING, to alert squad personnel. * 5. The element leader gives the direction and distance to move; for example, 3 O'CLOCK, 200 METERS. 6. The element reacts to indirect fire while moving dismounted. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that if vehicles with mounted weapons were available, the vehicles— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Halted as close as possible to the dismounted team, allowing personnel to mount. (2) Moved rapidly out of the impact area in the direction ordered by the squad leader. b. Ensured that if vehicles were not available, dismounted personnel kept low and ran out of the impact area in the direction and at the distance ordered by the squad leader. 7. The element reacts to indirect fire when in a defensive position. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Moved the vehicles immediately out of the impact area to alternate positions. b. Protected any dismounted personnel by having each one go under the overhead cover of their fighting positions. 8. The element members move to designated rally points according to the element operation order (OPORD). 9. The element establishes immediate security at the designated rally point. 10. The element consolidates and reorganizes. *11. The element leader submits a shelling report (SHELREP) or a mortar bombing report (MORTREP) to higher headquarters (HQ). 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
NOTE: The digital units send the SHELREP using frequency-modulated (FM) or digital means or the Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) System according to the unit tactical standing operating procedure (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: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-2-0018	Conduct Report Procedures

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Conduct a Convoy (07-2-1301.05-T01A)
 (FM 55-30) (FM 21-16)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Upon receipt of an operation order (OPORD), the element moves to the new location given in the OPOrd and conducts operations at that location. There is a possibility of enemy contact with threat patrols up to platoon and company size. Threat mounted forces have been operating in the area through which the route passes. The company standing operating procedure (SOP) is available and contains movement readiness levels and current loading plans. The convoy may be conducted during daylight or darkness, including blackout conditions. Radio and visual signals will be used for convoy control. The column may conduct halts. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element conducts the convoy and arrives at its new location by the time specified in the OPOrd. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The element commander conducts a map reconnaissance using all available position/navigation (POS/NAV) and terrain analysis capabilities, to include space-based assets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Indicated the start point (SP). b. Identified locations of friendly units. c. Identified potential ambush sites. d. Identified checkpoints (CPs). e. Identified sites to be used for scheduled halts. f. Indicated the release point (RP). 2. The reconnaissance party conducts a route reconnaissance using all available POS/NAV and mapping capabilities available. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dressed in the designated MOPP gear. b. Activated the automatic chemical alarm. c. Monitored radiation-monitoring devices. d. Verified map information. e. Identified the capacities of bridges and underpasses. f. Identified the location of culverts, ferries, fording areas, steep grades, and possible ambush sites. g. Prepared the map overlay. h. Computed the travel time. i. Prepared the strip map. * 3. The convoy commander coordinates for required support with higher headquarters (HQ), including— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Military police (MP) support. b. Medical support. c. Fire support (FS). d. Engineer support. e. Maintenance contact team support. f. Additional requirements. 4. The element prepares vehicles and equipment. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>a. Performed preventive-maintenance checks and services (PMCS).</p> <p>b. Corrected minor deficiencies.</p> <p>c. Reported major deficiencies.</p> <p>d. Hardened vehicles using sandbags or other authorized materials.</p> <p>e. Covered unit identification markings on vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>f. Covered or removed reflective surfaces.</p> <p>g. Placed antennas at their lowest height.</p> <p>h. Turned radio volumes and squelches to their lowest setting, consistent with operational requirements.</p> <p>* 5. The convoy commander organizes the convoy.</p> <p>a. Assigned cargo vehicle positions.</p> <p>b. Positioned control vehicles without setting a pattern.</p> <p>c. Assigned recovery vehicle positions.</p> <p>d. Arranged hardened vehicles near the head of the convoy.</p> <p>e. Specified passenger locations.</p> <p>f. Appointed air guards.</p> <p>g. Organized the trail party element.</p> <p>h. Provided vehicle position listings to the trail party leader.</p> <p>* 6. The convoy commander briefs convoy personnel.</p> <p>a. Provided strip maps to each vehicle driver.</p> <p>b. Identified the convoy chain of command.</p> <p>c. Detailed the convoy route.</p> <p>d. Specified the march rate and the catch-up speed.</p> <p>e. Specified convoy intervals.</p> <p>f. Identified the scheduled halts.</p> <p>g. Briefed accident and breakdown procedures.</p> <p>h. Briefed immediate-action security measures.</p> <p>i. Briefed blackout condition procedures.</p> <p>j. Specified the location of medical support.</p> <p>k. Specified the location of maintenance support.</p> <p>l. Briefed communication procedures.</p> <p>m. Specified the location and identification of the destination.</p> <p>7. The convoy crosses the SP.</p> <p>a. Crossed at the specified time.</p> <p>b. Verified that vehicles had crossed the SP.</p> <p>c. Forwarded the SP crossing report to the convoy commander when the entire unit had passed the SP.</p> <p>* 8. The convoy commander provides convoy information to higher HQ.</p> <p>a. Reported the SP crossing time.</p> <p>b. Reported the CP clearance, when crossed.</p> <p>c. Pointed out data that conflicted with the maps.</p> <p>d. Used the correct signal operation instructions (SOI) codes in all transmissions.</p> <p>e. Reported the RP crossing time.</p> <p>9. The convoy maintains march discipline.</p> <p>a. Maintained the designated march speed.</p> <p>b. Maintained proper vehicle intervals.</p> <p>c. Crossed CPs as scheduled.</p> <p>d. Reacted correctly to the convoy commander's signals.</p> <p>e. Maintained security throughout the movement and during halts.</p>		

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

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-1-6001	Request a Standard Geospatial Product
05-3-1020	Perform a Technical Reconnaissance
19-1-1102	Coordinate Route Reconnaissance and Surveillance
19-1-1201	Prepare Traffic Control Plan

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Prepare Personnel for Deployment (12-1-0409.05-T01A)
 (FM 7-22.7) (AR 600-38) (AR 600-8)
 (AR 600-8-14) (AR 600-8-2) (AR 600-8-8)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element is tasked to deploy to a theater of operations. The element is assigned the responsibility to process personnel for overseas movement. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element is administratively prepared for deployment within the time frame specified in the operation order (OPORD) or the letter of instruction (LOI).

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The Adjutant (US Army) (S1) plans the preparation for overseas movement (POM). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Established processing requirements. b. Established support requirements. c. Published the POM plan. d. Briefed the command group. e. Coordinated the POM with the brigade S1. * 2. The S1 or the personnel and administration center (PAC) supervisor coordinates POM requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinated with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (Personnel) (G1), for personnel service company support. b. Coordinated with the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) for legal support. c. Coordinated with the medical department activity (MEDDAC) and the dental activity (DENTAC) for medical and dental support. d. Coordinated with the provost marshal (PM) for privately owned vehicle (POV) storage. 3. The S1 section participates in the POM process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducted liaison with the POM site commander. b. Briefed soldiers on POM procedures. c. Issued the POM checklist. d. Reviewed family care plans. e. Reviewed pay elections. f. Assisted soldiers in completing postal forms. g. Reviewed the POM checklist for completeness. h. Identified nonparticipants and nondeployable soldiers. * 4. The S1 or PAC supervisor conducts briefings for family members. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinated installation support. b. Established the briefing site and schedules. c. Published a family support packet. d. Monitored family support briefings. 		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Conduct a Radiological, Chemical, or Biological Reconnaissance or Survey (03-2-3008.05-T01A)
(FM 3-11.19)

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

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element is conducting operations in an area where nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons have been initiated. The commander needs to determine if there are (or is information on) radiological, chemical, or biological hazards in the area of operational concern. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The commander and operations section plan a reconnaissance or survey mission for the company organic reconnaissance element. The plan is issued with two-thirds planning time remaining for the element. The plan must be detailed and feasible for the element to perform. If the situation and location permit, the commander supervises the preparation and execution.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The element leader receives and analyzes the mission and identifies all unit tasks. * 2. The element leader issues a warning order (WO) to subordinate leaders as soon as possible. * 3. The element leader and the operations section make a tentative plan based on mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC) factors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Planned reconnaissance or survey techniques, locations, turn-back dose rates (radiological missions), decontamination after the reconnaissance or survey, fire support, reporting procedures, logistical support, and leader and signal information. b. Coordinated for intelligence information, air- or indirect-fire support, and medical support. c. Coordinated the element plan with units in the area of operations, if necessary. d. Drew, stocked, or coordinated petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL); ammunition; MOPP gear; Classes II and VII support; and maintenance, recovery, or Class IX support for the platoon. * 4. The element leader orders units to start movement, if necessary. * 5. The element leader reconnoiters the operations area and performs a map reconnaissance as a minimum. * 6. The element leader completes the plan and issues the operation order (OPORD) with two-thirds of the total planning time remaining for the platoon. * 7. The element leader supervises preparations of the reconnaissance or survey if the location of operations permits. Communications, supply, and maintenance sections assist the platoons with priority maintenance and resupply support. 8. The element conducts a tactical road march or executes a traveling movement to the reconnaissance or survey site. The reconnaissance or survey element— 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
a. Executed a mounted movement technique (traveling, traveling overwatch, or bounding overwatch) or reconnoitered dismounted, as the situation and/or mission required. b. Detected and marked the contaminated area, ensuring that marking signs were facing friendly areas. c. Detected uncontaminated areas and routes. d. Selected decontamination sites with a water source, cover and concealment, and the physical capacity to hold a site if required to perform reconnaissance for decontamination sites as a mission. e. Determined the limits of the contaminated area. f. Detected the types of chemical agents or specific levels and types of radiological contamination as required by the mission. 9. The headquarters (HQ) (if prescribed by the mission) assists the reconnaissance or survey unit recovery operations. *10. The element leader or operations officer (if prescribed by the mission) debriefs the returning reconnaissance or survey units and forwards the acquired information to higher HQ in NBC 4 or NBC 5 format, if required. *11. The radiological element leaders record, collate, and submit individual and unit radiation exposure status (RES) readings to higher HQ.		

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: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-3-1008	Conduct Minesweeping Operations
05-3-1220	Conduct Fire and Maneuver Operations
05-3-3006	Establish Job Site Security
07-2-1125.05-T01A	Conduct Passage of Lines (Passing/Stationary)
07-2-1301.05-T01A	Conduct a Convoy
07-3-C211.05-T01A	Move Tactically

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Respond to a Chemical Attack (03-3-C203.05-T01A)
 (FM 3-11.4) (FM 3-11.11) (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 mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 2. Intelligence indicates that opposing forces (OPFOR) have initiated chemical warfare. The automatic alarm sounds or the detector paper changes color, causing the unit to react. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The soldiers sound the alarm (vocal or nonvocal), immediately assume MOPP4, and use available shelter to prevent further exposure to contamination. The unit reacts to the chemical alarm within 9 seconds.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. Unit leaders ensure that soldiers react to the sound of the chemical-agent alarm or recognize the indicators of a chemical or biological attack.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sounded the alarm (vocal or nonvocal). b. Ensured that soldiers put on their protective masks within 9 seconds. c. Assumed MOPP4 as soon as possible. d. Sought additional shelter, if available. e. Administered a nerve agent antidote (buddy aid) to other soldiers with symptoms of nerve agent poisoning (if applicable). f. Administered nerve agent antidotes to selves (if applicable). g. Ensured that each soldier followed protective measures. <p>2. Soldiers take additional protective measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protected exposed equipment and supplies. b. Monitored the area by testing it with detector kits. c. Applied prevention procedures, such as marking contaminated areas. <p>3. Soldiers conduct immediate decontamination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducted skin decontamination. b. Wiped down personal equipment with M291 or M280 decontamination kits. c. Conducted operator spray down of equipment. <p>* 4. Unit leaders initiate unmasking procedures and report to higher headquarters (HQ).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that casualties were provided medical care. b. Reported casualties. c. Submitted a nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) 1 report to higher HQ immediately. d. Continued the mission or requested movement to an alternate location. 		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
12-1-0403.05-T01A	Report Casualties

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Prepare for a Friendly Nuclear Strike (03-3-C205.05-T01A)
(FM 3-11.4) (FM 3-3)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit receives a strike warning message from higher headquarters (HQ) 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 a friendly nuclear-strike warning. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The designated radio operator acknowledges the strike warning message. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Authenticated the call. b. Acknowledged the warning by returning the message. * 2. The unit leader issues a warning order. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Warned subordinate and affected units. b. Ensured that subordinates executed actions as directed. 3. Soldiers do the following before detonation occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Placed vehicles and equipment for the best terrain shielding (for example, hill masses, slopes, culverts, or depressions). b. Disconnected nonessential electronic equipment. c. Tied down essential antennas. d. Took down nonessential antennas and antenna leads. e. Improved shelters, considering 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Zeroed dosimeters. g. Secured loose, flammable, or explosive items and food or water containers to protect them from nuclear weapons. 4. Digital units ensure that the systems were prepared according to the unit tactical standing operating procedure (TACSOP).		

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

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Prepare for a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C206.05-T01A)
 (FM 3-11.4) (FM 3-11) (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 is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

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

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-2-0018	Conduct Report Procedures

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area (03-3-C208.05-T01A)
 (FM 3-3) (FM 3-11.11) (FM 3-11.4)

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

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit receives orders to cross a radiologically contaminated area. The approximate boundaries of the area are known or marked. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

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

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

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
08-2-0314.05-T01A	Treat Unit Casualties (for Units With Medical Treatment Personnel)
08-2-C316.05-T01A	Transport Casualties (for Units Without Medical Treatment Personnel)
12-1-0403.05-T01A	Report Casualties

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: React to Smoke Operations (03-3-C209.05-T01A)
(FM 3-50)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit encounters friendly or enemy smoke while conducting operations. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit exploits the threat smoke or employs friendly smoke to conceal its own activities and continues the mission. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The unit does not allow smoke to impede the performance of the mission. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performed its mission in the presence of smoke. b. Exploited threat smoke to conceal its own movements. c. Moved to alternate positions to reduce the effects of the smoke used by the threat. d. Considered using countersmoke to conceal their own activities. 2. The unit employs organic smoke grenade launchers, smoke pots, and smoke hand grenades. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinated smoke operations with the unit commander or the supported unit. b. Determined the wind direction and speed. c. Determined where to release the smoke and where it would travel. d. Determined the duration of the smoke operations. e. Determined the effects of weather conditions on the smoke plan. f. Ensured that the smoke covered an area larger than the unit position. g. Requested smoke support from other units (if organic systems would not accomplish the task). 3. The unit uses target acquisition and guidance systems. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determined what available target acquisition and guidance systems were effective in the smoke. b. Requested and used target acquisition and guidance systems that were effective in the smoke. * 4. The noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC) requests a resupply of smoke munitions when required. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Requested smoke grenades and smoke pots. b. Distributed 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: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-2-7003	Receive and Distribute Throughput Supplies

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C222.05-T01A)
 (FM 3-11.4) (FM 3-11.11) (FM 3-3)

ITERATION: 1M 2M 3M 4M 5M (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. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

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

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. Unit leaders prepare the unit for fallout. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that individuals covered their noses and mouths with handkerchiefs or clean rags, rolled their sleeves down, and wore gloves. b. Covered equipment; munitions; petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL); and food and water containers or placed them inside shelters or vehicles. c. Used shelters, closed vehicles, or available shielding to protect personnel from fallout. d. Ensured that continuous monitoring was maintained using available nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) detection and identification equipment. 2. Unit leaders designate personnel to monitor fallout. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained total-dose information using available total-dose instruments. b. Ensured that exposure was minimized while the commander determined if relocation to a clean area was necessary or possible. c. Calculated the optimum time of exit. d. Sent NBC 4 reports to higher headquarters (HQ) using secure means when possible. * 3. The unit leader develops a contingency plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used guidance from higher HQ based on the mission and previous radiation exposure. b. Planned for rotation of individuals to minimize exposure. * 4. The unit leader submits reports according to unit standing operating procedure (SOP). 		

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: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-2-0018	Conduct Report Procedures
12-1-0403.05-T01A	Report Casualties

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C223.05-T01A)
 (FM 3-11.4) (FM 3-11.11) (FM 3-3)

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

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Soldiers observe a brilliant flash of light and/or a mushroom-shaped cloud. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

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

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soldiers take immediate protective actions in response to a nuclear attack. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Without warning, soldiers— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Closed their eyes immediately. (2) Dropped to the ground in a prone position, with their heads toward the blast (if in the hatch of an armored vehicle, immediately dropped down inside the vehicle). (3) Kept their heads and their faces down and helmets on. (4) Remained in a prone position until the blast wave passed and all debris stopped falling. b. With warning, soldiers— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identified the best available shelter, such as fighting positions or inside shelters. (2) Moved to the shelter. (3) Took actions to protect themselves from the blast and radiation. (4) Kept clothing loosely fitted and their headgear on at all times. (5) Protected their eyes and minimized exposed skin areas. * 2. Leaders reorganize the unit. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reestablished the chain of command. b. Reestablished communications. c. Submitted a nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) 1 report to higher headquarters (HQ). d. Treated casualties. e. Reported casualties. f. Evacuated casualties. g. Evaluated facilities for protection from residual radiation. h. Implemented continuous monitoring. i. Submitted a damage assessment to higher HQ. j. Initiated an area damage control plan, as required. k. Extinguished all fires. * 3. Leaders ensure that weapon systems are operational. 4. Soldiers right overturned vehicles. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Checked for loss of coolant, fuel, and battery fluids. b. Performed operator's maintenance to restore moderately damaged vehicles to combat use. 5. Soldiers improve cover. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
a. Chose dense covering material. b. Covered in depth. c. Provided strong support. d. Covered as much of the opening as practical.		

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: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-1-0031	Control Area Damage Control (ADC) Operations
05-2-0018	Conduct Report Procedures
08-2-C316.05-T01A	Transport Casualties (for Units Without Medical Treatment Personnel)
12-1-0403.05-T01A	Report Casualties

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Cross a Chemically Contaminated Area (03-3-C226.05-T01A)
(FM 3-3) (DA FORM 1248)

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

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

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

TASK STANDARDS: The unit crosses the contaminated area without suffering chemical-agent casualties.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The unit leader selects a route across the contaminated area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Employed a nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) 5 (chemical) report and/or DA Form 1248 (Road Reconnaissance Report) to select a route. b. Selected a route that minimized exposure consistent with the mission. c. Obtained a route clearance and approval. <p>2. The unit prepares to cross the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assumed mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4 for crossing the area. b. Ensured that all drivers, vehicle commanders, and leaders knew the march route or had strip maps. c. Ensured that all vehicles were buttoned up (mounted movement). d. Placed externally stored equipment inside the vehicle or covered it with available material. e. Attached M9 detector paper to soldiers and vehicles to provide warning of contamination. <p>3. The unit crosses the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Avoided low ground, overhanging branches, and brush to the extent allowed by the tactical situation. b. Conducted dismounted movement, if necessary, as rapidly as possible. c. Crossed the area as quickly and carefully as possible. <p>4. The unit exits the contaminated area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Checked for casualties. b. Reported casualties. c. Conducted necessary decontamination. d. Continued 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: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
12-1-0403.05-T01A	Report Casualties

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Defend a Convoy Against a Ground Attack (05-2-3003)

(FM 55-30)
(FM 24-35)

(FM 21-75)
(FM 3-90.1)

(FM 24-19)
(STP 5-12B24-SM-TG)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is conducting convoy operations in support of a maneuver task force. The operation order (OPORD) and rules of engagement (ROE) provide guidance for the mission and the actions to take upon contact. The enemy squad- to platoon-size force attacks the main body of the convoy. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The convoy protects itself and attacks or disengages from the enemy. The convoy minimizes casualties or damage by taking immediate action. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The element leader prepares for combat operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Designated and positioned the security elements throughout the convoy (front, rear, and flank). b. Established radio communications with security elements. c. Designated actions upon enemy contact (action front, left, right, or rear; air attack; or indirect fire). d. Assigned each armed vehicle a sector of fire for the movement, and ensured that the convoy had 360° coverage while moving. e. Designated en route rally points and the actions to be taken at those points. f. Coordinated with the battalion Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) for indirect fire along the planned route. g. Received an update from the battalion Intelligence Officer (US Army) (S2) on probable enemy actions influencing the convoy route or mission. <p>2. The element prepares for combat operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Loaded vehicles, stowed or tied down all loose equipment, and ensured that there was enough space to bring weapons to bear. b. Ensured that weapons were functional and had their basic load of ammunition. c. Rehearsed the procedures for enemy contact before the start point (SP). d. Ensured that each vehicle commander knew the route and all standing operating procedures (SOPs). <p>3. The element reduces the effectiveness of ambushes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hardened vehicles and covered loads. b. Spaced prime targets throughout the convoy. c. Wore protective clothing and used assistant drivers. d. Carried troops and supplies. e. Tracked the vehicle in front, and avoided driving on the shoulder of the road. f. Did not run over foreign objects, brush, or grass in the road (when possible). g. Avoided fresh earth in the road. h. Watched the local national traffic and the reactions of people on foot. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>NOTE: People on foot will frequently give away the location of any mines or booby traps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Used heavy vehicles, such as tanks, to explode small mines that were deployed in front of the convoy. j. Briefed prearranged signals to warn the convoy of an ambush. k. Used escort vehicles (such as military police [MP], tanks, or armored vehicles) or gun trucks. l. Briefed and practiced immediate-action drills, thoroughly, with all convoy personnel. m. Maintained an interval between vehicles, and moved through the kill zone, if possible. n. Stopped short of the ambush, and did not block the road. o. Responded to orders rapidly, returned fire aggressively, and counterattacked with escort vehicles. p. Called for artillery support, tactical air (TACAIR) support, and reserve forces, if necessary. <p>4. The convoy reacts to enemy contact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Scanned the area for the enemy, and returned fire at identified enemy positions. b. Sought available cover. c. Maneuvered vehicles to allow the gunner to engage the enemy, and moved all unarmed vehicles to cover. d. Provided suppressive gunnery fire on the enemy. e. Deployed the security teams, and reported the situation to the element leader. <p>* 5. The element leader develops the situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Initiated fire and maneuver. b. Requested indirect-fire support. c. Sought information on the enemy strength, composition, and disposition. d. Evaluated the direction and volume of enemy fire, and confirmed or suspected enemy positions and the terrain capacity for the masking forces. <p>* 6. The element leader selects a course of action (COA) based on mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC) and the developing situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maneuvered to attack the enemy flank. b. Conducted a frontal assault. c. Broke contact and moved away from the enemy position by fire and maneuver. <p>7. The security element engages the enemy (within its capabilities).</p> <p>* 8. The element leader reports the tactical situation to higher headquarters (HQ).</p> <p>9. The element reorganizes and resumes its convoy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reconstituted the security force. b. Reported casualties. c. Treated and evacuated casualties. d. Redistributed ammunition and equipment. e. Recovered any damaged equipment or destroyed it in place. 		

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

Task Number	Task Title
052-194-3500	Conduct a Patrol
071-326-5505	Issue an Oral Operation Order
071-326-5605	Control Movement of a Fire Team
071-326-5611	Conduct the Maneuver of a Squad
081-831-0101	Request Medical Evacuation
551-721-3352	Direct Convoy Defense Operations
551-721-4326	Perform Duties as Convoy Commander

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
07-2-1301.05-T01A	Conduct a Convoy
07-3-1112.05-T01A	React to an Ambush
10-2-0318.05-T01A	Perform Unit Graves Registration (GRREG) Operations

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Conduct an Extraction From a Minefield (05-2-3005)
 (FM 20-32) (FM 5-250) (FM 5-34)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element is moving mounted or dismounted, and discovers minefield marking indicators or a mine strike occurs. Personnel have fragmentation armor and ballistic glasses (if available). Each vehicle is equipped with 30 meters of line and light grapnels. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element extracts all vehicles and personnel from the minefield. The element submits reports to update the common operational picture. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>DANGER: PERFORM THE STEPS IN THIS TASK EXACTLY AS FOLLOWS: STOP, ASSESS, NOTE, DRAW BACK, AND INFORM (SANDI). FAILURE TO DO THIS MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The element stops and gains control of the patrol. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stopped and did not move. b. Warned the rest of the patrol. * 2. The element leader assesses the situation of the mines and the individuals within the patrol. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determined if the element was in the middle of the minefield. b. Determined the nearest safe location. c. Determined the shortest route to the known safe area. * 3. The element leader notes the situation for future reference. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Made notes about mine indicators, exposed trip wires, and mines that were seen. b. Indicated the number of mines located. c. Annotated the terrain considerations. d. Indicated the location of the minefield. 4. The element draws back to the last known safe area. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performed a self-extraction when dismounted and when footprints were not clearly visible by using the stepping-stone method. b. Performed the look-feel-probe drill. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Looked for mine indicators on the ground or in the immediate area. (2) Felt for trip wires on the ground where the individual was to place their feet, and informed the element leader if a mine was found. (3) Probed the stepping-stone area. c. Extracted casualties. <p>DANGER: ENTERING A MINEFIELD TO EXTRACT A FELLOW SOLDIER IS EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS AND CAN RESULT IN ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES. SOLDIERS MUST RESIST THE URGE TO RACE IN AND ASSIST THE CASUALTY.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Used the single-casualty method in a minefield. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>(a) Called for help. Established communication with the casualty if he was conscious. Instructed the casualty to remain still and to administer self-help first aid. Reassured the casualty by telling him that help was coming.</p> <p>(b) Identified the shortest and easiest route to reach the casualty. Cleared a 1-meter-wide path if the carry technique for a casualty extraction was to be used. Cleared a 2-meter-wide path if the casualty was to be extracted on a stretcher and used the look-feel-probe drill from the prone position. Marked the path while progressing down it.</p> <p>(c) Cleared a 1- or 2-meter area around the casualty (depending on the extraction technique) to provide a safe working area for the medical and litter teams. Cleared up to and under the casualty in case he was lying on a mine.</p> <p>(d) Removed the casualty and moved him to a medical facility.</p> <p>(e) Marked and reported the minefield after leaving it.</p> <p>(2) Used the vehicle or convoy extraction method.</p> <p>(a) Stopped immediately.</p> <p>(b) Used a radio to brief the situation to the appropriate higher headquarters (HQ).</p> <p>(c) Remained in the vehicle and awaited extraction, if assistance was available.</p> <p>(d) Extracted personnel from the rear of the vehicle, and walked carefully, following in the visible vehicle tracks, to the last known safe area.</p> <p>DANGER: TRACKED-VEHICLE TRACKS MAY ALSO BE FOLLOWED, BUT CAUTION MUST BE TAKEN BECAUSE SMALL ANTIPERSONNEL (AP) MINE FUZES ARE SOMETIMES MISSED BY THE TRACK PINS AND NOT DETONATED. THESE MINES STILL POSE A THREAT TO PERSONNEL WALKING ALONG THE VEHICLE TRACK MARKS. IF THERE ARE NO VISIBLE TIRE OR TRACK MARKS, CREWS MUST EXIT THE VEHICLE USING THE LOOK-FEEL-PROBE DRILL AND CLEAR THEIR WAY TO A SAFE AREA.</p> <p>* 5. The element leader informs higher HQ of the situation.</p> <p>6. The element marks the minefield.</p> <p>* 7. The element leader submits the proper report.</p>		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
052-192-1042	Perform Self-Extraction From a Mined Area

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
052-192-2026	Direct a Minefield Marking Party
052-192-2150	Setup an M93 Hornet (Wide-Area Munition [WAM]), Preoperation
052-192-2152	Emplace an M93 Hornet (Wide-Area Munition [WAM]) for Remote Operations
052-192-3202	Direct the Emplacement of an M93 Hornet (Wide-Area Munition [WAM]) in a Gauntlet
052-192-3203	Direct the Employment of an M93 Hornet (Wide-Area Munition [WAM]) with a Conventional Minefield
052-192-4201	Supervise the Placement of an M93 Hornet (Wide-Area Munition [WAM]) Field
052-193-1013	Neutralize Booby Traps
052-193-2030	Clear Misfires

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-2-0018	Conduct Report Procedures

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: React to an Ambush (07-3-1112.05-T01A)
 (FM 7-8) (FM 3-20.98) (FM 34-2-1)
 (FM 7-92)

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

CONDITIONS: The element is in a prepared kill zone. The enemy initiates the ambush with a casualty-producing device and a high volume of fire. The unit has guidance provided by the rules of engagement (ROE) and from mission instructions, such as the peace mandate terms of reference, the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), and the rules of interaction (ROI). Civilians, government organizations, nongovernment organizations, private voluntary organizations, and the international press may be present on the battlefield. The presence of civilians can restrict the use of fires and reduce the combat power available to the commander. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element reacts immediately to the ambush based on the type (near or far). The platoon disengages the element in the kill zone or forces the enemy to withdraw. The platoon continues follow-on operations. The unit complies with the ROE, mission instruction, and higher headquarters (HQ) and other special orders. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leaders ensure that the ROE and the ROI are disseminated to subordinate personnel. 2. Personnel in the kill zone react to a near ambush (within hand grenade range). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Returned fire immediately; assumed covered positions; and threw fragmentation, concussion, and smoke grenades. b. Assaulted individually through the ambush using individual fire and movement immediately after the grenades detonated. 3. Personnel not in the kill zone react to a near ambush. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified enemy positions. b. Initiated immediate suppressive fires against the enemy. c. Took up covered positions. d. Shifted fires as personnel in the kill zone assaulted through the ambush. 4. Personnel receiving fire in a far ambush (beyond hand grenade range) immediately return fire and take up covered positions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Suppressed or destroyed enemy crew-served weapons first. b. Obscured the enemy position with smoke. c. Sustained suppressive fires and shifted them as the assaulting squads fought through the enemy position. 5. Personnel not receiving fire react to a far ambush. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Moved by a covered and concealed route to a vulnerable flank of the enemy position. b. Assaulted using fire and movement techniques. 6. The element forward observer (FO) calls for and adjusts indirect fires as directed by the element leader. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used indirect fires to isolate the enemy position. b. Adjusted fires on any retreating enemy. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 7. The platoon leader accounts for all personnel and equipment after the enemy has withdrawn. a. Reported the situation to higher HQ. b. Consolidated and reorganized, as necessary. c. Continued the mission.		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-2-0100	Coordinate the Synchronization and Integration of Fire Support (FS)
08-2-0314.05-T01A	Treat Unit Casualties (for Units With Medical Treatment Personnel)
12-1-0403.05-T01A	Report Casualties

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: React to Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) (09-2-0337.05-T01A)
(FM 21-16)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

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

TASK STANDARDS: The element reacts to the UXO hazard while continuing the mission without loss of personnel or equipment. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

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

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
052-192-1258	Conduct Booby Trap Search
052-192-3258	Organize a Booby Trap Search Team

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-2-0018	Conduct Report Procedures

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Employ Physical Security Measures (19-3-2204.05-T01A)
(FM 3-19.30) (FM 3-19.4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: An opposing forces (OPFOR) squad-size patrol attempts reconnaissance or intrusion into the command post (CP) perimeter. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element maintains 24-hour security in its assigned sector and is not surprised by the OPFOR.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 1. The element leader prepares a physical security plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Controlled the entry of vehicles into the CP. b. Developed procedures for selecting and manning perimeter positions. c. Developed procedures for detecting and reporting OPFOR intrusion or observation of the CP perimeter. d. Controlled access to the element defensive areas. e. Established communications links between observation posts (OPs) and the reaction force. f. Developed procedures for initial response to ground attacks. 2. The element operates a guard force. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Established communication with the guard commander. b. Stopped unauthorized entry into restricted areas. c. Conducted random exterior patrols to find and neutralize OPFOR intruders before they breached the CP perimeter. 3. The element reacts to an OPFOR ground attack. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assumed preplanned positions. b. Denied intrusion into the CP perimeter. 		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
11-5-0121.05-T01A	Provide a Field Cable or Wire System
11-5-1102.05-T01A	Install, Operate, and Maintain a Single-Channel, Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) Frequency Hopping (FH) Net

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Use Passive Air Defense Measures (44-1-C220.05-T01A)
 (FM 44-100) (FM 44-64) (FM 44-8)
 (FM 44-80)

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

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

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

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The element leader uses passive air defense measures in a tactical position. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used all available resources (camouflage, cover, concealment, and dispersion) to hide personnel and equipment to limit vulnerability. b. Covered or shaded any shiny items, particularly windshields and optics. c. Established and rehearsed the air attack alarms. d. Dispersed vehicles, tents, and supplies to reduce vulnerability to an air attack. e. Constructed field fortifications with organic equipment (as necessary) to protect personnel and vulnerable mission-essential equipment. f. Manned observation posts (OPs) during the day and night to provide warning of approaching aerial platforms. g. Established a listening watch on the air defense early warning net, if the equipment was available and operational. * 2. The element leader achieves air situational awareness (SA) by monitoring with simplified handheld terminal units (SHTUs). * 3. The element leader uses passive air defense measures in a convoy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that all personnel received the convoy commander's briefing. b. Camouflaged vehicles and equipment before moving out. c. Selected a column interval based on instructions, the mission, and the terrain. d. Placed crew-served weapons throughout the convoy to cover the avenues of approach (front, rear, and flank). e. Assigned soldiers to air guard duties with specific search sectors covering 360°. f. Identified threat aerial platforms visually. g. Reported all aircraft actions to higher headquarters (HQ). h. Established and rehearsed the air attack alarms. 4. Element personnel use passive air defense measures when occupying or displacing a position. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained the vehicle interval specified in the movement order. b. Staggered vehicles to avoid linear patterns. c. Assigned air guards to the sectors of search that covered 360°, and maintained the coverage until the convoy completed the movement. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
d. Identified threat aerial platforms visually. e. Reported all aircraft actions to higher HQ. f. Established the vehicle order of precedence.		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-2-0018	Conduct Report Procedures
05-2-3002	Camouflage Vehicles and Equipment

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Perform Risk Management Procedures (71-2-0326.05-T01A)
 (AR 385-10) (FM 3-0) (FM 7-0)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

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

TASK STANDARDS: Leaders and soldiers are aware of potential safety problems when conducting the task. The element trains to standard and does not take shortcuts that endanger element members. All risks taken are necessary to accomplish the training objectives. Appropriate measures are taken to minimize risks. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The commander identifies the risk or safety hazards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Analyzed the operation plan (OPLAN), the fragmentary order (FRAGO), and the operation order (OPORD) for specified and implied missions (tasks). b. Integrated safety into every phase of the planning process. c. Assessed the risks before issuing a FRAGO when the mission or conditions changed. * 2. Leaders evaluate the risk or safety hazards identified in the operation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compared the risk to the acceptable level of risk in the commander's intent, based on the stated training objective. b. Determined the likelihood of equipment and personnel losses from accidents. c. Described the operation in terms of high, medium, or low risk. d. Prepared courses of action (COAs) that minimized accidental losses. * 3. The commander (or leaders) eliminates or reduces the risk or safety hazards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chose a COA that maximized the operation and minimized the risk. b. Developed procedures that reduced the risk or safety hazards. c. Prescribed the safety or protective equipment. d. Briefed the elements before all operations. 4. The element carries out safety procedures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Received safety briefings before all operations. b. Practiced the safety procedures during all mission rehearsals. c. Made on-the-spot safety corrections. 		

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

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Prepare Construction Estimates (05-1-0716)
(FM 5-412)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The battalion receives a construction mission from higher headquarters (HQ). A mission statement, construction drawings, and specifications are included. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The completed construction estimate includes a bill of materials (BOM), equipment and personnel requirements, and a logic network diagram. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>1. The unit prepares a project activity list and a construction sequencing network.</p> <p>2. The unit prepares material estimates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Planned project activities (work items) in detail. b. Used the construction drawings and specifications to compute quantities of materials, including a waste factor for each activity. c. Made material estimates. <p>3. The unit prepares equipment and personnel estimates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Considered all available resources and construction methods. b. Determined work rates for activities in order of priority, experience, record, and references. c. Determined the personnel effect of each activity. d. Determined the equipment effort for each activity. e. Prepared a consolidated, itemized list of required equipment and personnel. f. Made equipment and personnel estimates on estimating work sheets. <p>4. The unit prepares the critical path method (CPM).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determined the time duration, based on equipment and personnel estimates. b. Determined the duration of the project from the CPM. c. Highlighted the critical path. d. Crashed the critical path if the calculated project completion was longer than the required project completion date. <p>NOTE: If the critical path cannot be crashed to meet the project completion date, the unit must request an extended project duration.</p> <p>5. The Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) section presents the BOM, equipment and personnel requirements, and the CPM to higher HQ.</p>		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
052-227-3302	Direct Armored Combat Earthmover (ACE) Dozer/Scraper Operations
052-242-2051	Prepare Preliminary Drafting Sketches
052-243-3028	Determine Construction Uses of Rock
052-243-3051	Develop Work Schedule
052-256-3020	Interpret a Construction Print
052-256-3052	Interpret a Critical Path Method (CPM)
052-256-4140	Prepare a Bill of Materials
052-256-4141	Determine Events in a Construction Project
052-256-4142	Estimate Event Durations in a Construction Project
052-256-4143	Schedule Work in a Construction Project
052-256-4144	Execute a Quality Control Plan

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Coordinate for Food Service Support (05-2-0051)
 (FM 10-23) (AR 30-22) (DA FORM 5913)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element does not have an organic mess capability. Coordination for food service support is required. The unit is performing continuous tactical operations. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit coordinates for three nutritious meals daily for all assigned and attached soldiers. Soldiers do not miss meals because of coordination lapses.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The element leader or food service officer (FSO) determines the daily feeding plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determined personnel strength, including attached and supporting personnel. b. Identified locations and times for meals. c. Considered consolidation of subunits. d. Developed a distribution plan to support the mission. e. Determined the type (A-; T-; or meal, ready-to-eat [MRE]) of rations based on mission constraints. <p>* 2. The element leader or FSO requests and coordinates for meals as required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prepared a Department of the Army Form 5913 (Strength and Feeder Report) and forwarded the report to the Supply Officer (US Army) (S4) according to the tactical standing operating procedure (TACSOP). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identified the nature of the requirement. (2) Established the date the meals were required. (3) Determined the total number of meals required. (4) Established the time of meal pickup or delivery. (5) Determined the location of the units needing delivery. b. Informed the S4 of any changes that would affect the operation. c. Maintained a tolerance of plus or minus 5 percent of the total head count for hot meals. d. Submitted requests for hot meals at least 8 hours before the meal. e. Coordinated the times and locations for pickup or delivery. <p>3. The element executes Class I operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Followed the unit standing operating procedure (SOP) for the tactical feeding plan. b. Served hot meals no later than required by food service guidelines. c. Set up a one-way staggered serving line (one line on each side of the central-distribution site) if in danger of being attacked. d. Set up a one-way straight serving line (one line on each side of the central-distribution site) if attack was unlikely. e. Dispersed the serving line in 5-meter intervals to reduce casualty potential. f. Ensured that soldiers dispersed while eating to prevent mass casualties from an enemy attack. g. Established washing facilities. h. Disposed of all trash and garbage properly. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 4. The element leader ensures that proper field sanitation measures are followed.		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-3-7004	Receive a Logistics Package (LOGPAC)

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Coordinate for Organizational Maintenance Support (05-2-1126)
 (DA PAM 738-750) (AR 725-50) (AR 750-43)
 (DA FORM 2404) (DA FORM 2406) (DA FORM 5988-E)
 (FM 4-30.3)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A unit is performing continuous tactical operations in support of a maneuver force. The absence of maintenance capabilities requires the unit to coordinate for organizational maintenance support in order to sustain the unit equipment. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The commander or his designated representative coordinates for and receives organizational maintenance support necessary to support continuous operations.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The element leader identifies the need for organizational maintenance support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviewed the Department of the Army (DA) Form 2404 (Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Worksheet) or the DA Form 5988-E (Equipment Inspection Maintenance Worksheet) from the subordinate elements and key leaders. b. Determined if the equipment needed to be serviced, recovered, repaired, or evacuated to the unit maintenance collection point (UMCP). * 2. The element leader reviews the operation order (OPORD) and determines whether the supported unit or the battalion will provide support according to the command support relationship. * 3. The element leader requests support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Included the following information in the request: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The location of the equipment and the routes to the site. (2) The extent of the damage or the type of service required. (3) The parts needed to repair the equipment, if known. b. Submitted the request within 1 hour of notification that the equipment was nonmission capable (NMC). 4. Unit personnel support and assist the maintenance team in the repair or evacuation of equipment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provided personnel support as needed. b. Provided logistical support to include rations; and petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL). 5. The unit maintenance officer provides a DA Form 2406 (Material Condition Status Report) that gives the equipment status and condition to the supporting unit. * 6. The element leader coordinates with the supporting maintenance activity for the pickup of NMC supply (NMCS) or maintenance equipment. * 7. The element leader inspects the vehicles to ensure that the repairs were completed and that the equipment was mission-capable. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 8. The element leader submitted an updated status report to higher headquarters (HQ).		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
091-499-3013	Review Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Worksheet (DA Form 2404)
091-CLT-3009	Supervise Maintenance Operations
091-CLT-4006	Coordinate Support for the Maintenance Platoon/Section
113-587-2070	Operate SINCGARS Single-Channel (SC)
113-587-2071	Operate SINCGARS Frequency Hopping (FH) (Net Members)

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-1-0017	Integrate Augmentation Support
05-2-0018	Conduct Report Procedures
05-2-7008	Prepare an Operation Order (OPORD) (Company/Platoon)

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Transport Casualties (for Units Without Medical Treatment Personnel) (08-2-C316.05-T01A)
 (FM 8-10-6) (AR 200-1) (AR 385-10)
 (DA FORM 1155) (DA FORM 1156) (FM 12-6)
 (FM 3-21.38)

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. The unit has no organic medical-treatment personnel. 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 enemy prisoner of war (EPW) casualties may require transport. This task is performed simultaneously with other reorganization tasks. The tactical standing operating procedure (TACSOP) and higher headquarters (HQ) operation order (OPORD) are available. Simplified collective-protection equipment (SCPE) is on hand and/or field-expedient and natural shelters are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Casualties are transported as soon as the tactical situation permits according to the TACSOP, the OPORD, the provisions of the Geneva Convention, and Field Manual (FM) 8-10-6. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The commander and leaders supervise the transport of casualties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitored casualty transport operations for compliance with FM 8-10-6 and the TACSOP. b. Identified casualty collection points. c. Identified transport requirements. d. Supervised the preparation of casualties for transport. e. Coordinated the transport of casualties from the unit area with the higher HQ personnel element according to FM 8-10-6 and the TACSOP. f. Coordinated security requirements for the pickup site with subelements and the higher HQ operations element. g. Disseminated transport information to unit personnel. h. Forwarded Department of the Army (DA) Forms 1155 (Witness Statement on Individual) and 1156 (Casualty Feeder Report) to the higher HQ personnel element according to FM 12-6 and the TACSOP. <p>2. Element personnel prepare casualties for transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provided first aid treatment to casualties. b. Reported casualties. c. Collected classified documents, such as signal operation instructions (SOI), standing signal instructions (SSI), maps, overlays, and key lists. d. Secured the custody of organizational equipment according to the TACSOP. e. Forwarded casualty feeder reports to unit HQ according to the TACSOP. <p>3. Element personnel transport casualties to casualty collection points using manual carries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Selected the type of manual carry appropriate to the situation and the injury. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>b. Transported the casualty without causing further injury according to FM 8-10-6.</p> <p>4. Unit personnel transport casualties to casualty collection points using litter carries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified the litter teams. b. Constructed an improvised litter from available material, as required. c. Secured the casualty on the litter. d. Transported the casualty without causing further injury according to FM 8-10-6. <p>5. Element personnel transport casualties to a medical-treatment facility (MTF) using available vehicles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Loaded the maximum number of casualties according to FM 8-10-6. b. Secured casualties in the vehicle. c. Transported casualties without causing further injury according to FM 8-10-6. <p>* 6. The commander and leaders request an aeromedical evacuation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transmitted the request according to FM 8-10-6, the OPORD, and the TACSOP. b. Selected the landing site (which provides sufficient space for helicopter hover, landing, and take-off) according to FMs 8-10-6 and 3-21.38. c. Supervised the removal of all dangerous objects likely to be blown about before aircraft arrival. d. Supervised the security of the landing site according to the TACSOP. e. Ensured that the landing zone (LZ) was appropriately marked (such as, light sets and smoke) according to the TACSOP, if required. <p>7. Element personnel assist in loading the ambulance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Employed the proper carrying and loading techniques according to FM 8-10-6. b. Loaded casualties in the sequence directed by the crew. c. Loaded casualties without causing unnecessary discomfort. d. Employed safety procedures according to Army Regulation (AR) 385-10, FM 8-10-6, and the TACSOP. e. Employed environmental protection procedures according to AR 200-1 and the TACSOP. <p>8. Element personnel transport chemically contaminated casualties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assumed MOPP4. b. Marked contaminated casualties according to the TACSOP. c. Notified the supporting MTF that contaminated casualties were en route to their location. d. Transported casualties directly to a designated decontamination and treatment station. e. Protected casualties from further contamination during transport. <p>9. Unit personnel transport EPW casualties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained security of EPW casualties according to the TACSOP. b. Searched EPW casualties for weapons and ordnance before transport. c. Transported EPW casualties according to the provisions of the Geneva Convention and the TACSOP. 		

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

Task Number	Task Title
08-2-0314.05-T01A	Treat Unit Casualties (for Units With Medical Treatment Personnel)
12-1-0403.05-T01A	Report Casualties

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Conduct Battlefield Stress Reduction and Stress Prevention Procedures (08-2-R303.05-T01A)

(FM 8-51)

(FM 22-51)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Combat health support (CHS) operations have commenced. Element personnel are deployed in support of higher headquarters (HQ) operations. Leaders implement the sleep plan according to the tactical standing operating procedure (TACSOP) to manage battle fatigue (BF). Personnel have been cross-trained on critical tasks. Operations are continuous over a prolonged period, causing stressful situations for personnel. The commander has directed that procedures for managing battlefield stress be implemented. Simplified collective-protection equipment (SCPE) is on hand or field-expedient and natural shelters are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element applies techniques that counter battlefield stress. At mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4, performance degradation factors increase the need for stress prevention implementation. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in MOPP4.

NOTE: Due to the technical knowledge and skills required to perform some military occupational specialty (MOS) specific tasks, caution must be exercised when cross-training personnel. For instance, nonmedical personnel cannot be cross-trained to perform MOS specific medical tasks.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The commander and leaders perform stress prevention actions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Issued warning orders, operation orders (OPORDs), and fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) to the lowest possible level. b. Provided soldiers with an accurate assessment of the friendly and enemy situation. c. Briefed the leaders' intention to all unit personnel. d. Spoke positively concerning the unit missions, purpose, and abilities. e. Encouraged a positive attitude throughout the unit. f. Instituted an information dissemination plan designed to quell and prevent rumors. g. Informed personnel of the availability of religious support. * 2. The commander and leaders implement the sleep plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provided a safe and secure area away from vehicles and other high-noise activities. b. Adjusted the sleep plan as dictated by the tactical situation. c. Enforced the sleep plan according to the TACSOP. * 3. Leaders implement task rotation or restructuring procedures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alternated cross-trained unit personnel on critical tasks, as required. b. Rotated unit personnel between demanding and nondemanding tasks. c. Assigned two soldiers to function independently on tasks requiring a high degree of accuracy. d. Adjusted task rotation policies and procedures to the tactical situation. * 4. Leaders implement stress coping and management techniques. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Integrated new unit members into the unit immediately. b. Assisted soldiers in resolving home front problems. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Implemented a buddy system to observe signs of stress or BF among soldiers and leaders. d. Provided instruction on relaxation techniques to all personnel before deployment. e. Conducted after-action debriefings. f. Scheduled a critical-event debriefing after any traumatic event according to Field Manual (FM) 22-51. g. Conducted unit award, decoration, recognition, and memorial ceremonies. <p>* 5. The commander and leaders implement stress control techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Implemented a plan to deal with mild, seriously stressed, or BF cases. b. Assigned soldiers showing signs of severe stress or BF to simple tasks. c. Directed personnel to be supportive of stressed or BF soldiers. d. Referred soldiers showing signs of serious stress or BF to the supporting medical-treatment facility (MTF) for evaluation. e. Reintegrated return-to-duty soldiers into their specific element. <p>6. Element personnel employ stress prevention measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained a positive attitude concerning the unit mission, purpose, and abilities. b. Complied with the commander's sleep plan. c. Identified other soldiers with signs of stress or BF. d. Provided immediate buddy aid support. e. Reported signs of stress or BF in other soldiers to their immediate supervisor. f. Accepted new unit members immediately. g. Practiced relaxation techniques at appropriate times and places. h. Participated in buddy systems and after-action debriefings. 		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-2-7008	Prepare an Operation Order (OPORD) (Company/Platoon)

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Perform Field Sanitation Functions (08-2-R315.05-T01A)
 (FM 21-10) (AR 200-1) (AR 385-10)
 (AR 40-5) (FM 4-25.12)

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

CONDITIONS: Health hazards exist that require field sanitation measures. The element is in the field without permanent sanitation or water facilities. The commander has selected and trained the unit field sanitation team (FST). The combat health support (CHS) plan, the tactical standing operating procedure (TACSOP), and the higher headquarters (HQ) operation order (OPORD) are available. All required sanitation equipment is available. Field sanitation measures are continuous and are performed simultaneously with other operational tasks. Simplified collective-protection equipment (SCPE) is on hand and field-expedient and natural shelters are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The FST performs field sanitation measures according to the TACSOP, Field Manuals (FMs) 21-10 and 4-25.12, and the commander's guidance. At mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4, only minimum-essential field sanitation activities are performed. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in MOPP4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The commander directs field sanitation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Directed field sanitation activities to counter a medical threat. b. Monitored field sanitation activities for compliance with FMs 21-10 and 4-25.12 and the TACSOP. c. Enforced individual field sanitation measures. d. Requested assistance from the supporting preventive medicine (PVNTMED) element for sanitation problems that were beyond the expertise of the unit FST according to the TACSOP and the OPORD. e. Corrected field sanitation deficiencies. f. Reported field sanitation deficiencies that could not be corrected by unit personnel to the FST. g. Enforced safety procedures according to Army Regulation (AR) 385-10 and the TACSOP. h. Enforced environmental-protection procedures according to AR 200-1 and the TACSOP. <p>2. The FST supervises the unit field sanitation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained the field sanitation basic load according to AR 40-5 and FM 4-25.12. b. Supervised the distribution of field sanitation basic-load items according to AR 40-5 and FM 4-25.12. c. Tested the unit water supply for the required chlorine residual level according to FM 4-25.12 and the TACSOP. d. Inspected water containers and trailers according to FM 4-25.12 and the TACSOP. e. Monitored personnel to ensure that they used personal protective measures (skin, clothing, and bed net repellent) against arthropods and rodents according to applicable directives and the commander's guidance. f. Conducted rodent surveys, as required. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Monitored personnel for the employment of correct hygiene measures. h. Monitored waste facilities and procedures for compliance with AR 40-5, FM 4-25.12, and the TACSOP, as required. i. Inspected latrines and urinals according to FM 4-25.12 and the TACSOP. j. Inspected liquid and solid waste-disposal facilities for compliance with AR 40-5, FM 4-25.12, and the TACSOP. k. Inspected hand-washing devices according to FM 4-25.12 and the TACSOP. l. Inspected the transport, storage, preparation, and service of food for compliance with FM 4-25.12 and the TACSOP. m. Provided advice, recommendations, and training requirements to the commander. n. Enforced safety procedures according to AR 385-10 and the TACSOP. o. Enforced environmental-protection procedures according to AR 200-1 and the TACSOP. <p>3. Unit personnel employ field sanitation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained the prescribed load of water purification materials according to AR 40-5, FM 21-10, and the TACSOP. b. Prepared nonpotable water for personal use according to FM 21-10 and the TACSOP. c. Consumed only water designated as potable. d. Maintained latrines and hand-washing facilities according to FM 21-10 and the TACSOP. e. Employed preventive measures against cold and heat injuries. f. Employed personal-hygiene measures. g. Employed preventive measures against arthropod and rodent infestation, to include using skin, clothing, and bed net repellent. h. Reported field sanitation deficiencies to the FST. i. Employed safety procedures according to AR 385-10 and the TACSOP. j. Employed environmental-protection procedures according to AR 200-1 and the TACSOP. 		

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

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Conduct Unit Level Maintenance Operations (43-2-0001.05-T01A)
 (FM 4-30.3) (AR 220-1) (AR 385-40)
 (AR 700-138) (AR 750-1) (DA PAM 738-750)
 (FM 9-43-2)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element maintenance personnel receive requests to repair inoperative organic equipment. The element maintenance area is established. The required tools, equipment, and personnel are available. Operators are performing preventive-maintenance checks and services (PMCS) on the equipment. Recovery operations with injured operators on board may be required. The element tactical standing operating procedure (TACSOP) is available. Element maintenance is a continuous task and is performed simultaneously with other internal support and operational tasks. Digital elements have performed functionality checks, and systems are operational. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element vehicles and equipment are maintained according to the appropriate technical manuals (TMs) and the commander's guidance. Digital elements send and receive reports using frequency-modulated (FM) or digital means. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The element commander directs the element maintenance program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Supervised the implementation of the unit maintenance program to ensure that the commander's guidance and the TACSOP were followed. b. Identified the company operational levels by reviewing the vehicle and equipment status reports. c. Approved the use of controlled exchanges when the required repair parts were not available. d. Approved repairs using the battle damage assessment and repair (BDAR) procedures when the established repair procedures could not be used. e. Checked the materiel condition status report (MCSR) for accuracy and completeness. f. Identified current or anticipated maintenance problems to minimize their impact on element readiness. g. Coordinated the resolution of maintenance problems with the battalion maintenance officer (BMO). h. Forwarded the MCSR to the BMO. i. Conducted periodic inspections of personnel and equipment to ensure that the safety program was enforced. * 2. Section leaders supervise operator maintenance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitored PMCS performance for compliance with the appropriate TMs and the commander's guidance. b. Inspected personnel and equipment to for compliance with the safety program. c. Coordinated maintenance assistance with the motor sergeant. d. Monitored the supply of the repair parts for platoon equipment to ensure that the repair parts were on order. e. Requested approval for the BDAR through the motor sergeant. f. Maintained the maintenance status of vehicles, weapons, and equipment. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>g. Provided input for the MCSR to the commander.</p> <p>3. Company personnel perform operator maintenance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performed PMCS according to the appropriate TMs. b. Notified the supervisor of any maintenance problems beyond the operator's capability. c. Requested approval for the BDAR through the platoon leader when the established repair procedures could not be used. d. Performed the BDAR according to the appropriate BDAR manual. e. Assisted the unit maintenance personnel with the repairs and services. <p>* 4. The motor sergeant supervises the unit maintenance personnel.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Organized the element maintenance personnel to perform element maintenance activities. b. Supervised The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) and the prescribed load list (PLL) procedures for completeness and accuracy. c. Supervised the repair and the inspection procedures to ensure that they were done safely and according to the appropriate references. d. Requested approval for the BDAR from the commander when the established repair procedures could not be used. e. Supervised the BDAR procedures to ensure that they were done according to the appropriate BDAR manuals. f. Requested approval for controlled exchanges from the commander when the required repair parts were not available. g. Supervised the use of controlled exchanges for compliance with the commander's guidance. h. Notified the platoon or section leaders upon completion of the repairs. i. Supervised the recovery operations to ensure that the correct recovery and safety procedures were used. j. Supervised the Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) procedures to ensure that the testing of oil samples was done at the required intervals. k. Coordinated the maintenance status with the platoon leader. l. Provided the unit maintenance status to the commander. <p>5. Unit maintenance personnel repair organic equipment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diagnosed faults on the inoperative equipment. b. Requested the required repair parts from the PLL clerk. c. Repaired the equipment according to applicable TMs. d. Requested approval for the BDAR through the motor sergeant when the established repair parts were not available. e. Performed the BDAR according to the appropriate BDAR manual. f. Requested approval for controlled exchanges through the motor sergeant when the required repair parts were not available. g. Performed controlled exchanges. h. Performed a final inspection to ensure that repairs met quality control standards. i. Employed safety procedures to minimize accidents. <p>6. Unit maintenance personnel conduct transactions with support maintenance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified the category of the repair as direct support or higher. b. Corrected unit level deficiencies. c. Prepared the required documentation for submission to support maintenance. d. Evacuated the equipment to support maintenance. e. Verified the completion of repairs. f. Picked up the equipment upon the completion of repairs. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>7. Unit maintenance personnel perform administrative-support functions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained the PLL. b. Requested repair parts for element equipment. c. Turned in unserviceable, repairable items. d. Maintained technical publications on all organic equipment. <p>8. Unit maintenance personnel recover disabled vehicles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Verified the location of the disabled vehicle. b. Identified the best route to the vehicle, given the tactical situation. c. Coordinated indirect-fire support along the route with the Intelligence Officer (US Army) (S2) and the Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3). d. Maintained security while en route to the recovery site. e. Established local security at the recovery site. f. Removed casualties from vehicles. g. Treated casualties. h. Requested medical assistance, if required. i. Evacuated casualties, if required. j. Performed a battle damage assessment to determine if repairs were required. k. Performed repairs and the BDAR on site, if possible. l. Recovered nonrepairable equipment back to the unit maintenance area according to the established recovery procedures. m. Requested the disposition of unrecoverable equipment from the commander. n. Conducted salvage operations to remove all usable equipment. o. Prepared vehicles for destruction according to the TACSOP. 		

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

Task Number	Task Title
05-3-1041	Perform Battle Damage Assessment and Repair (BDAR)
05-3-7005	Disable Critical Equipment and Material
08-2-0003.05-T01A	Treat Casualties (for Units Without Medical Treatment Personnel)
08-2-0314.05-T01A	Treat Unit Casualties (for Units With Medical Treatment Personnel)
08-2-C316.05-T01A	Transport Casualties (for Units Without Medical Treatment Personnel)
12-1-0403.05-T01A	Report Casualties

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Prepare an Operation Order (OPORD) (Company/Platoon) (05-2-7008)
 (FM 5-71-2) (FM 101-5-1) (FM 101-5-2)
 (FM 5-34)

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

CONDITIONS: The unit is performing tactical operations. The unit receives a new mission that requires the preparation of an OPOrd. The unit may or may not be linked to a task force (TF) or part of a tactical operations center (TOC). This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The OPOrd follows the intent of the commander, is understandable, and contains all of the information necessary to accomplish the mission. The development and issuance of the OPOrd follows the one-third, two-thirds rule.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The element leader is given a mission from a higher headquarters (HQ). The element leader must prepare and present an OPOrd to subordinate elements.</p> <p>* 2. The element leader addresses the situation.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Briefed the element on the enemy forces.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(1) Included important terrain characteristics and the significance to the unit and mission (observation and fields of fire, avenues of approach, key terrain, obstacles and movement, and cover and concealment [OAKOC]).</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(2) Included advantages and disadvantages to the enemy and friendly maneuver and engineer operations.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(3) Included light data and expected weather and the impact they can have on the operation.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">b. Briefed the enemy composition, disposition, and strength two levels down.</p> <p>NOTE: If a company level unit is preparing the OPOrd, the leader issuing the order would brief the enemy paragraph to cover the enemy squad level.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(1) Focused on the enemy the element will fight, adjacent enemy units in the area of operations, and those units that could reinforce an enemy attack or defense.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(2) Briefed the type of enemy unit; how it is equipped; and its designation, location, size, and strength.</p> <p>NOTE: When briefing enemy strengths, use specific numbers.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(3) Briefed the pertinent and current enemy activities.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(4) Briefed the known and templated enemy locations and activities.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">c. Briefed the enemy capabilities.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(1) Briefed their combat capabilities (range and orientation of direct/indirect fires; counterattack forces; reserves; nuclear, biological, and chemical [NBC]; and ability to reposition).</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(2) Briefed their mobility, counter-mobility, and survivability capabilities.</p> <p>NOTE: This includes amount, type, location, expected employment of breaching assets, tactical and protective obstacles, and scatterable mines and the expected fortification for vehicles and infantry.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">d. Briefed the enemy intentions.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(1) Included the most probable course of enemy action and the most dangerous course of action.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>(2) Included the probable enemy reaction to an attack or defense and the expected employment of mobility, countermobility, and survivability assets.</p> <p>(3) Included critical enemy events that the element should look for during an engagement.</p> <p>NOTE: A sand table, map(s), sketches, or other visual aids should be used to brief when possible.</p> <p>e. Briefed the element on friendly forces.</p> <p>(1) Briefed the mission of higher HQ.</p> <p>(a) Included the mission and intent of the commanders two levels up.</p> <p>(b) Included the TF mission, the TF commander's intent, and the scheme of maneuver/concept of the operation.</p> <p>NOTE: The friendly forces briefing should be complete enough that the element understands the indirect-fire plan and maneuver plans of the supported unit.</p> <p>(c) Included the scheme of engineer operations (SOEO) to support the maneuver unit scheme of maneuver.</p> <p>(2) Briefed the element on adjacent units.</p> <p>(a) Identified the maneuver missions/events/forces of adjacent units as they affect a supported unit and an engineer element mission, and included specifics of adjacent engineer units, if appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Identified units on the flanks, to the front, and, possibly, the rear.</p> <p>(3) Briefed the element on attachments and detachments and specified when they became effective.</p> <p>NOTE: Do not include this subparagraph if the attached/detached units are clear in the task organization briefed in the beginning of the OPORD. If the attachment(s) are from/to the engineer element, it should be included in the brief.</p> <p>* 3. The element leader addresses the mission.</p> <p>a. Presented a clear concise statement of the element mission.</p> <p>b. Included who, what, when, where, and why.</p> <p>* 4. The element leader addresses the execution.</p> <p>a. Briefed the intent of the element leader.</p> <p>(1) Presented a clear, concise statement of what the force must do to succeed, with respect to the enemy and the terrain, to the desired end state.</p> <p>(2) Provided a link between the mission and the concept of the operation by stating key tasks that, with the mission, are the basis for subordinates to exercise an initiative when unanticipated opportunities arise or when the original concept no longer applies.</p> <p>b. Briefed the concept of the operation.</p> <p>(1) Briefed concisely and was understandable.</p> <p>(2) Described the employment of subordinate elements, the integration of other elements or systems within the operation, and other aspects of the operation that the element leader considered appropriate to clarify the concept and unity of effort.</p> <p>NOTE: Depending on the operation, the following subparagraphs may be required within the concept of the operation.</p> <p>1. Maneuver.</p> <p>2. Fires.</p> <p>3. Engineer.</p> <p>4. Air Defense.</p> <p>c. Tasked to subordinate units.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>(1) Listed specific tasks and purposes to subunits under control of the element.</p> <p>(2) Briefed the subunits in the same order as the task organization.</p> <p>(3) Briefed missions/tasks common to two or more subunits in the coordinating instructions.</p> <p>d. Instructed element(s) on reporting requirements, tasks, and instructions for coordination common to two or more subunits within the element.</p> <p>NOTE: Do not include standing operating procedure (SOP) items unless required for emphasis or they are a change from the normal SOP.</p> <p>As a minimum, include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reference to obstacle-execution or survivability matrixes. 2. Commander's critical information requirements (CCIR). 3. Operational exposure guidance (OEG). 4. Mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) status level. 5. Air defense warning and weapons control status. 6. Directed coordination between subunits or adjacent units. 7. Sleep plan. 8. Priorities of work. 9. Lane marking system. 10. Obstacle restrictions, belts, or zones that can have an effect. 11. Rehearsals. 12. Rules of engagement (ROE). 13. Environmental considerations. 14. Instructions on consolidation and reorganization. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Briefed the time or condition in which the order became effective; the CCIR; the priority intelligence requirements (PIR); the friendly force information requirements (FFIR); risk reduction control measures specific to the operation; the ROE; and the environmental considerations. (2) Issued the coordinating instructions subparagraph as the last paragraph within the execution paragraph. <p>* 5. The element leader addresses service support.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Briefed the combat service support (CSS) plan for the before, during, and after operations. b. Designated primary and backup channels for logistical support for all subunits. c. Identified and briefed the type of resupply/logistics package (LOGPAC) to be used and locations of resupply points and times. <p>NOTE: If operational graphics are provided to subunits, a CSS brief is not needed if it provides the same information that would be given in the briefing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Briefed material and service issues. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Outlined the allocations of command-regulated materials. (2) Stated the services available to the elements through the higher HQ or supported unit. (3) Identified any special allowances/plans made for sustaining special engineer equipment or forces. e. Briefed supply issues. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Listed the basic loads the element will maintain. (2) Listed the method of obtaining supplies if different from the support concept. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Class I. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ration cycle. 2. Basic load the element will maintain (days of supply). (b) Class III. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refueling times and locations. 2. Location of emergency Class III. (c) Class IV. Allocation, location, quantity, and type of barrier materials available. (d) Class V. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allocation of basic-load small arms. 2. Allocation of basic demolitions. 3. Type of mine resupply to be used. 4. Location, type, and amount of emergency. 5. Reload plans for mechanical mine dispensing systems. 6. Any additional special purpose munitions (if used must specify purpose, priority allocation and restrictions). (e) Class VIII. Availability and location of medical resupplies. (f) Class IX. Allocation and location of critical repair parts. (g) Other classes of supply as necessary. f. Briefed maintenance issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Briefed the location of maintenance and recovery support. (2) Identified the maintenance priorities by vehicle, unit, or a combination of both. (3) Identified the authority for controlled substitution. g. Briefed the medical evacuation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identified the wounded in action medical evacuation plan, to include primary and alternate pick up zones. (2) Identified locations to transfer casualties if not medically evacuated (MEDEVAC). (3) Identified evacuation plans for NBC contaminated soldiers and equipment. h. Briefed the personnel support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) handling. (2) Mail. (3) Religious services. (4) Graves registration. i. Briefed civilian and military personnel, and identified engineer supplies, services, or equipment provided by the host nation (HN). <p>* 6. The element leader addresses command and signal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Briefed the command. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identified key leader locations during each phase of the operation. (2) Briefed the location of the command and control (C2) node during each phase of the operation. (3) Briefed the succession of command that supports the continuity of command during battle. b. Briefed signal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Briefed communications/signal peculiarities for the operation (specific code words). (2) Briefed visual/audio signals critical to the battle or for emergency use. (3) Briefed the signal operation instructions (SOI) index and when radio silence is in effect. (4) Briefed the method for communications and priority, frequency-modulated (FM) nets that the element leader wants the subunits to use to simplify C2. 		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
052-238-4508	Prepare a Diving-Mission Operation Order (OPORD)
071-326-5626	Prepare an Oral Operation Order

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-1-6000	Identify Geospatial Support Requirements
05-1-6001	Request a Standard Geospatial Product
05-1-6002	Request Nonstandard Geospatial Products
05-2-6007	Identify Terrain Information Requirements
05-4-1372	Disseminate Terrain Information Product
05-4-1376	Perform a Geospatial Collection Effort
05-6-0088	Coordinate Geospatial Operations

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Prepare an Engineer Estimate (05-6-0002)
 (FM 5-34) (FM 101-5) (FM 3-34)
 (FM 5-102) (FM 5-103) (FM 5-71-100)

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

CONDITIONS: The engineer element is supporting an engineer command and control (C2) element or maneuver task force. The element receives a fragmentary order (FRAGO), an operation order (OPORD), or a supplementary order from higher headquarters (HQ) to prepare an engineer estimate. The staff section is required to perform the engineer estimate in support of the higher level OPORD. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The engineer element develops an engineer estimate that gives the commander feasible courses of action (COAs) consistent with the supported commander's scheme of maneuver. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The commander (aided by his staff) performs a mission analysis. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performed an engineer battlefield assessment (EBA). b. Identified the intent of the immediate commander and the commander two levels up. c. Identified the area of operations (AO). d. Identified the tasks to perform, including specified and implied, and decided which were essential. e. Identified constraints and restraints. f. Restated the mission of the unit in terms of who, what (including all essential tasks), when, where, and why. 2. The commander (aided by his staff) performs a situation analysis. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified the composition of supported forces, unusual requirements, and other factors affecting the size and scope of the support mission. b. Identified the characteristics of the AO and the enemy situation. c. Analyzed weather conditions, terrain, equipment, and troops available to support the mission. d. Assessed specific capabilities for breaching, gap crossing, obstacle emplacement, survivability, and emplacing remotely delivered mines. e. Predicted possible enemy COAs. 3. The commander and staff evaluate their own unit situation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified the disposition of major tactical elements, possible COAs, and current projected operations. b. Identified the disposition of logistics units and facilities supporting the engineer operations. c. Identified the disposition and capabilities of battalion elements, estimated completion times of current tasks, and available combat support (CS) units to assist with engineer tasks. 4. The commander (aided by his staff) develops a scheme of engineer operations (SOEO) to support each maneuver COA. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>a. Identified requirements, to include all tasks and the necessary resources to accomplish them, by each location or by each supported element.</p> <p>b. Summarized resource requirements by platoon hours, equipment, and logistics for each location or supported unit.</p> <p>c. Determined general priorities for tasks based on the higher commander's guidance.</p> <p>d. Employed engineer forces to accomplish the commander's guidance and all tasks.</p> <p>5. The commander (aided by his staff) war-games the engineer estimate for each COA.</p> <p>a. Evaluated the engineer estimate against significant factors impacting it.</p> <p>b. Determined shortfalls by comparing resource requirements with available assets.</p> <p>c. Reduced shortfalls by establishing priorities, sequencing activities, selecting alternate methods, and altering the engineer estimate along with assistance from the supported unit Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans) (G3) or the Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3).</p> <p>6. The commander (aided by his staff) compares each COA and selects the one that best accomplishes the mission and the supporting scheme of maneuver.</p> <p>a. Determined the technique to use in the comparison.</p> <p>b. Used the significant factors that were identified during the war-gaming process.</p> <p>c. Selected the best COA based on a subjective judgment, and not entirely upon a numerical technique.</p> <p>* 7. The commander states his decision clearly to his subordinates.</p> <p>a. Determined the group or brigade task organization and allocated resources.</p> <p>b. Assigned tasks to subordinate elements.</p> <p>* 8. The commander makes a recommendation to higher HQ.</p> <p>a. Stated which COA his troops could best support from the engineer perspective.</p> <p>b. Identified major deficiencies that the higher HQ must remedy, including recommendations for eliminating or reducing the deficiencies.</p> <p>c. Recommended the engineer task organization, command and/or support relationship, tasks directed to the subordinate elements, and the priorities for engineer support.</p>		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-1-6001	Request a Standard Geospatial Product
05-1-6002	Request Nonstandard Geospatial Products

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENT: Control and Maintenance Team

TASK: Prepare an Engineer Annex (05-6-0003)
(FM 3-34)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The commander and his staff must prepare an engineer annex as part of the maneuver unit operation order (OPORD). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The engineer annex contains essential information needed to support the maneuver commander's operation. The annex concept is clear and understood by the maneuver force. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The staff engineer selects an engineer format based on the amount and type of information it will contain, the time available to produce it, and guidance from the maneuver unit Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans) (G3) and/or the Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wrote the annex using the five-paragraph format. b. Included overlays of existing and proposed friendly obstacles and their control measures, known and templated enemy obstacles, and nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) contaminated areas. c. Prepared an obstacle list containing all directed obstacles. 2. The staff ensures that the annex includes the information that was derived during the estimate process. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that the annex contained information related to the engineer plan that was not covered elsewhere in the order. b. Ensured that the annex did not contain items covered in the standing operating procedure (SOP) unless needed for clarity. c. Ensured that the annex was directed at the major subordinate elements of the maneuver unit and not the supporting engineer units. d. Ensured that the annex was clear, complete, brief, and timely and avoided qualified directives. e. Ensured that the annex was fully integrated with other parts of the OPORD. f. Coordinated all tasks directed at units (other than the engineers) before issuing the annex. g. Coordinated with the appropriate battle staff element before including the annex. 3. The staff engineer ensures that the written annex complies with the five-paragraph format. The OPORD— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stated the enemy and friendly situations and the situation of attachments and detachments. b. Stated the mission (same as the maneuver unit being supported). c. Stated the execution of the mission, to include coordinating instructions. d. Stated service support requirements, such as command-regulated classes of supply, engineer forward supply points, haul assets, and host-nation (HN) support. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
e. Stated command and signal instructions, to include the location of the command post (CP), the call signs of the supporting units from another headquarters (HQ), and any alternate means of communication.		

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

Task Number	Task Title
05-1-0081	Prepare an Operation Order (OPORD)
05-6-0002	Prepare an Engineer Estimate

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

CHAPTER 6

External Evaluation

6-1. General. An external evaluation is used to assess the ability of the unit to perform its mission. Units may modify this evaluation based on the METT-TC and other considerations as deemed appropriate by the commander. Selected T&EOs from Chapter 5 that involve the total unit and employ a realistic OPFOR and the MILES are used for the evaluation. At the completion of the evaluation, the commander can identify the unit strengths and weaknesses. These strengths and weaknesses are the basis for future training and resource allocations.

6-2. Preparing the Evaluation. The commander must standardize evaluation procedures to accurately measure unit capabilities. Table 6-1 is a sample evaluation scenario that contains the mission and the appropriate tasks necessary to develop the scenario and execute the evaluation. Figure 4-1 is a graphic representation of the scenario. Selective tailoring is required because it is not possible to evaluate every task. Procedures for developing the evaluation are discussed below.

Table 6-1. Sample Evaluation Scenario

Event	Action	Proposed Time Frame	Estimated Time Allotted
1	Conduct Preevaluation Operations	Before start time	
2	Conduct Troop-Leading Procedures		
3	Issue a Road March Order	Day 1 - 0200 hours	2 hours
4	Conduct a Tactical Road March	0400 hours	5 hours
5	Occupy an AA	0900 hours	3 hours
Module 1			
6	Receive a WO	1200 hours	2 hours
7	Support Combat Operations (Mobility)		
8	Conduct Unit Support Operations		
9	Perform Unit Maintenance Operations		
10	Conduct Administrative Operations		
11	Conduct Intelligence Operations		
Module 2			
12	Conduct Unit Support Operations	Day 2 - 1400 hours	
13	Receive a WO		
14	Support Combat Operations (Countermobility)		
15	Perform Unit Maintenance Operations		
16	Move to an AAR Site and Conduct an AAR		
17	ENDEX		

- a. Identify the missions to be evaluated for each echelon from Figure 2-2. Record the selected missions on DA Form 7506 (Unit Proficiency/Evaluation Worksheet).
- b. List each mission on a separate DA Form 7502 (Task Summary Sheet).
- c. Select the tasks for the evaluation of every mission. List the selected tasks on the task summary sheet, which is used for recording the results of the evaluation.
- d. Compile the selected missions and tasks in the order that they logically occur in the detailed scenario (Table 6-1). Group the selected missions and tasks in parts for continuous operations. The parts can be interrupted at logical points to assess the MILES casualties and to conduct in-process AARs.

6-3. Resourcing and Planning. Adequate training ammunition, equipment, and supplies must be forecasted and requisitioned. Table 4-3 is a consolidated list of the support requirements for this evaluation. It is based on experience with the scenario in Table 6-1. The evaluating HQ must prepare its own consolidated support requirements.

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

a. The following are minimum rank and experience requirements for O/Cs:

- The company O/C will be an officer with company command experience.
- Platoon or section O/Cs will be a lieutenant or an NCO with platoon or section experience.
- The recorder will be an officer or an NCO at the evaluation control HQ who receives "kill" information or results and time data from the O/Cs.

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

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

- (1) The overall evaluation design, general scenario, master events list, and specific evaluation purposes and objectives.
- (2) The unit METL and its linkage to the T&EOs and other materials contained in this MTP.
- (3) The O/C team composition and general duties and responsibilities of each team member.
- (4) The detailed responsibilities of individual team members with special emphasis on the master events list items that are their responsibility. These include—
 - A review of written instructions and materials contained in O/C folders.
 - A detailed reconnaissance of the area used for the evaluation.
 - The O/C communications and C2 systems.
 - Safety procedures.
 - Evaluation data collection OPLAN and procedures.
 - AAR procedures and techniques.

(5) A talk-through of the entire evaluation. This includes war-gaming all items of the master events list in order of occurrence and reviewing each team member's responsibilities and anticipated problems.

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

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

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

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

- Threat tactics and rules of engagement.
- OPFOR missions and responsibilities.
- OPFOR tasks and standards.
- Threat weapons and equipment, if available.
- C2.
- Safety.

6-6. Conducting the Evaluation. The senior O/C has overall responsibility for conducting the evaluation. He orchestrates the overall evaluation and the support provided by the various individuals and elements that are specially selected and trained to fulfill designated functions and responsibilities. O/Cs must be free to observe, report, and record the actions of the unit.

a. The HQ two echelons above the unit being evaluated should select and train the control element for the evaluation. They issue orders, receive reports, provide feeder information, and control the OPFOR.

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

6-7. Recording External Evaluation Information. The senior O/C is responsible for implementing the evaluation scoring system. Although the final evaluation is developed by the senior O/C, the full team participates in this process. Their reports reflect the overall ability of the combat engineer unit to accomplish its wartime missions.

a. The evaluation scoring system is based on an evaluation of the unit performance of each mission-essential task and any other collective task contained in the overall evaluation plan. Use the following four steps for the evaluation:

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

Step 2. Use T&EO standards to evaluate the unit performance of the tasks. Do this for each evaluation-plan task.

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

Step 4. Record the overall unit capability to perform the task by using the GO/NO-GO information recorded on each T&EO. Use the following definitions as guidance in making this determination:

- **GO.** The unit successfully accomplished the task or performance measure to standard.
- **NO-GO.** The unit did not accomplish the task or performance measure to standard.

b. Use DA Forms 7503 (Environmental Data Sheet), 7504 (Personnel and Equipment Loss Report), and 7505 (Unit Data Sheet) to collect the evaluation information. These reports assist the team in recording the information concerning the unit capability to perform its wartime mission according to the established standards. This information will assist the senior O/C to determine the final overall unit rating.

(1) DA Form 7503 is used to record information concerning weather and terrain conditions present during the evaluation period.

(2) DA Form 7504 is used to record information concerning the element personnel and equipment losses during OPFOR engagements.

(3) DA Form 7505 is used to record personnel and equipment status.

6-8. Preparing After-Action Reviews. AARs provide direct feedback to unit members by involving them in the diagnosis process and by enabling them to discover for themselves what happened during the evaluation. In this way, participants identify errors and seek solutions that increase the value of the training and reinforce learning.

a. The senior O/C is responsible for the AAR process. He coordinates the entire AAR program from the initial planning of the evaluation through the after-action phases.

b. Key steps in the AAR process are—

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

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

(3) Conduct. AARs are conducted at logical breakpoints in the exercise and at the end of the evaluation. When AAR participants have assembled, the AAR begins with the senior O/C introducing the session with a statement of the AAR purpose, the establishment of the AAR ground rules and procedures, and a restatement of the training and evaluation objectives. A successful AAR follows these guidelines:

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

NOTE: Reference materials for conducting an AAR are Training Circulars (TCs) 25-6 and 25-20 and FM 7-1.

APPENDIX A - EXERCISE OPERATION ORDER

For use of the OPORD, refer to the exercise outlined in Chapter 4 and to Figure A-1.

OPERATION ORDER	
(classification) FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY	
Operation Order _____ 20_____	Copy ___ of ___ copies
Task Organization:	
1. SITUATION.	
<p>a. Enemy Forces. Contact with the enemy has been broken. The enemy has withdrawn deep to the rear. It is being reinforced and is preparing to counterattack within 24 hours. The enemy is expected to use nonpersistent nerve agents. Enemy air is expected to be active in the area. The latest intelligence summary (INTSUM) indicates that the enemy may have a company-size strong point in the brigade sector. Enemy units occupying the combat outpost are half strength. Counterattacking forces are expected to be full strength.</p>	
<p>b. Friendly Forces. 5th Division attacks to secure Objective Richmond and then assists passage of the exploitation force (24th Division). This operation will rapidly penetrate the main defensive belt to draw the 10th Independent Tank Regiment (ITR) south and fix it in a zone.</p>	
<p>(1) Missions of units on left and right flanks, as required.</p>	
<p>(2) Supporting engineer unit missions, as required.</p>	
<p>(3) Supporting fires. 4th Battalion is in direct support.</p>	
2. MISSION. The 25th Brigade conducts a passage of lines and attacks to secure Objective Richmond. On order, the 25th Brigade continues movement forward of Phase Line (PL) Green.	
3. EXECUTION.	
<p>a. Concept of the Operation. See the overlay developed by the trainer.</p>	
<p>(1) Maneuver. The 25th Brigade departs AA NK 243567 and conducts a passage of lines through the elements of 3rd Division. It conducts a penetration with two task forces (TFs), with one TF following as the brigade reserve. TF A will be the main effort and attack along Axis Oak. TF B attacks along Axis Pine and is the supporting attack. On order, TF C (trailing along Axis Oak) becomes the main effort and continues the attack to Objective Richmond. The intent is to gain contact with the enemy and locate and fix the main body of the enemy so that the division can conduct envelopments to destroy it. It is necessary to destroy enemy combat outposts. We must quickly reorganize and continue movement until we find the main body. The TF that makes initial contact will attempt to fight through and destroy the enemy. If they cannot, they will provide a base of fire for maneuver by the remainder of the brigade. Movement will continue to PL Green if no contact is gained and past PL Green on order.</p>	
<p>(2) Fire support. The priority of fires is to TF A initially and to the TF in contact once contact is made.</p>	

Figure A-1. Sample OPORD

- (3) Mines, obstacles, and fortifications. Critical check points and identified obstacles shown on the obstacles overlay.
- b. Subunit missions, as required.
- c. Engineer. The priority of support is to the two lead TFs. On order, conduct breaching operations in support of the TF in contact. Be prepared to support a hasty defense on order.
- d. Coordinating instructions.
 - (1) Report all enemy contact.
 - (2) Report all enemy obstacles.
 - (3) Report the crossing of PLs.
 - (4) Additional information, as required.
- 4. SERVICE AND SUPPORT. Per the division SOP.
- 5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.
 - a. Command.
 - b. Signal.
 - (1) Current signal operation instructions (SOI).
 - (2) Radio-listening silence until initial contact with the enemy.

Figure A-1. Sample OPORD (continued)

APPENDIX B - THREAT ANALYSIS

B-1. The US will remain globally engaged in the future, and US forces will be called upon to execute missions across the full spectrum of warfare. This may involve peacekeeping and peace enforcement in stability operations and support operations (SOSO) to small-scale contingencies (SSCs) to major contingency operations (MCOs). In some instances, these operations may be conducted simultaneously and within the same theater of operations. Many crises will start regionally, but due to an increasingly globally interconnected economy and greater access to new, evolutionary and revolutionary technologies could rapidly and unexpectedly expand to much more significant proportions unless they are quickly contained and resolved. To succeed, future US forces will have to face information operations (IO), likely terrorist attacks, sophisticated ambushes, and a threat that strikes in unconventional and unexpected ways. These forces will have to deal with the key and complex variables of the operational environment, must be prepared to address a full spectrum of military threats, and may encounter enemy methods of operation that focus on opportunity and asymmetrical end states.

B-2. The most likely operational environments in which US forces may operate will involve short-notice, early-entry operations against increasingly sophisticated opponents who are studying US operations and adapting. To respond to these threats, US forces will deploy and consist of a campaign-quality, modular force with a joint and expeditionary mind-set that is able to adapt to unforeseen circumstances which will occur in the future. Additionally, the uncertainty as to where US forces will deploy, the probability of a very austere operational environment, and the requirement to fight on arrival throughout the battlespace, pose an entirely different requirement—the fundamental distinction of expeditionary operations.

B-3. These operations may involve more than one country, combatant, or type of combatant. Transnational and nonstate elements, including corporations, terrorist organizations, religious movements, and organized crime, will increasingly complicate US operations. Criminal organizations, drug traffickers, and terrorist groups will expand their global reach, often in cooperation with states and other transnational groups that are seeking to achieve greater effect from their limited capabilities. Emerging cultural, religious, ethnic, political, and economic realities can complicate the future operational environment. Situations will be more unpredictable and extremely fluid, and the range of operational settings more complex.

B-4. US forces may operate in all operational environments and terrain sets—urban becoming more likely. Potential enemies will exploit social, cultural, ethnic, religious, and economic diversities and terrain, weather, and their core capabilities in either a conventional or asymmetric manner to obtain a tactical advantage to offset US technological and range advantages. Operations in complex terrain (difficult movement/maneuver, reduced range/visibility, and ease of threat concealment) and urban environments alter the conventional nature of combat. Even as technology advances, weather will continue to have a significant impact on operations, degrading the ability to employ manned and unmanned air platforms, often for long periods of time. Similarly, soldiers may have to contend with the effects of high altitudes, cold or hot temperatures, or humidity, all which degrade performance.

B-5. The operational environment will play an increasingly important role in the employment of US forces. This environment will likely encompass complex terrain—deserts, rolling woodlands, jungles, and urban areas comprised of subterranean infrastructure, shantytowns, and skyscraper canyons. The infrastructure in likely areas of conflict will be generally austere, directly affecting US means to respond with military forces or humanitarian aid.

B-6. Communications networks will often be poorly or incompletely developed, medical care will be lacking and disease endemic, and roads and bridges may not support military operations without considerable engineering effort. Additionally, the enemy may use the media in IO against US forces. This may involve attempts at eroding host nation or world public opinion by questioning the effectiveness of US forces deployed in their country. Depending on the effectiveness of the IO, US forces may experience a sway in the host nation opinion in favor of enemy forces.

B-7. US forces can expect to operate in intermixed populations of combatants and noncombatants. While conducting operations within this environment, US forces may be required to prevent harassment attacks against civilian populations and nonplatform assets. Cultural and ethnic fighting may require US forces to prevent attacks on religious sites, government and public buildings, and the host nation petroleum, water, or electrical supply stations.

B-8. Initial operational tempo will be important to the threat to achieve objectives and set conditions for entry denial operations to prevent US forces from establishing a foothold in the region. Once US forces arrive in the area of responsibility (AOR), the threat may seek to prolong the conflict and avoid decisive battle to preserve its military capability. It then may change the nature of the conflict by transitioning its tactical/operational forces while continuing with its strategic offensive actions aimed at such critical intangible factors like the will to fight, public support, and our coalition. This is designed to cause the US to lose the will to continue and to terminate the conflict.

B-9. When US forces attain entrance into the area, most operations against the US will be force-oriented (focused at our universally perceived strategic center of gravity—mass US/coalition casualties and the resultant effect on our national resolve). The threat to US forces will include, but are not limited to, small arms and automatic individual/crew-served weapons, antitank (AT) weapons to include AT-guided missiles (ATGMs), medium caliber cannons (20-75 millimeter), handheld high-explosive AT (HEAT) weapons, and landmines. The land mine threat will include conventional AT mines, antipersonnel (AP) landmines, AT/AP scatterable mines, off-route/side-attack mines, top-attack/wide area munitions, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), booby traps, explosive obstacles, and UXO.

B-10. The enemy will conduct well-planned and sophisticated ambushes. Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) and attack structures will be formed to destroy dominant combat systems or to achieve mass casualties—not always linked to maneuver or ground objectives.

B-11. Adversary C2 systems will use a mix of available communication infrastructure, tactical military communications, and off-the-shelf technology. Even with these communication means the adversary will sacrifice some degree of synchronization to conduct dispersed attacks.

B-12. Adversaries will seek cover and concealment in complex terrain and urban environments to offset the US operating advantage of standoff and to negate technological overmatch. Mechanized and armored units will be widely dispersed, forming and conducting dispersed operations as opportunities present themselves or are created. Threat maneuver will occur during periods of reduced exposure to US ISR technologies. Extensive internal and external attacks against IO and systems will be conducted as a component of the threat strategic offensive. There will be significant threat capability upgrades to support camouflage, concealment, and deception at all echelons and throughout all BOSs. Use of commercial, space-based ISR systems by threat forces will support precision targeting and increased situational awareness. The threat will use terrorism to deny sanctuary and disrupt force projection operations.

B-13. Threat nations maintain the capability to conduct more traditional military operations and will do so when an operational advantage is perceived. US forces will rarely face an enemy who is predictably echeloned in depth and attempts defeat with actions based purely on mass and momentum.

B-14. Within the complexities of this environment, adversaries will attempt to force units into rapid and continuous transitions between types of tactical operations to create windows of vulnerability. Noncontiguous enemy actions within the tactical battlespace will force rapid changes in organization for combat. The enemy will be difficult to template as it adapts and attempts to create conditions for which US forces are not properly prepared for either in organization or planning. Battle will be more or less continuous. Future enemies will probably have somewhat less advanced systems; systems that US forces discounted because of range limitations or age. In complex terrain and urban settings, these systems (such as mortars and rocket-propelled grenades [RPGs]) will again find effective uses and become factors to contend with.

B-15. Over the past several decades, antagonist forces have increasingly learned to rely on tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) that circumvent or undermine opponent strengths while exploiting its weaknesses—methods that differ significantly from the expected method of operations. Such an approach, commonly referred to as "asymmetric," not only relies on an appreciation of the adversary vulnerabilities, but also takes into account the full range of the party social, political, and material resources. In particular, an asymmetric approach seeks to exploit the so-called "home-field advantage" by using the indigenous population and its environment against the enemy—hence the term indigenous asymmetric threat. Characteristically, asymmetric combatants will exploit complex terrain, particularly highly populated urban terrain, for concealment and geospatial and political advantage, exploiting the indigenous environment and its inhabitants for surprise, escape routes, and shielding, while also negating a conventionally oriented adversary strength in numbers, equipment, and firepower. Frequently employing innovative, nontraditional procedures and weapons, asymmetric opponents generally seek a major psychological impact, such as shock or confusion, and always look for results disproportionate to the effort invested. Always presume that an indigenous opponent would consistently use the US restrictive rules of engagement against the US.

NOTE: This projected threat environment is based on the Capstone System Threat Assessment Report (STAR) for the Future Combat System (U), dated 24 January 2003. This STAR was approved by HQ, DA on 24 January 2003 and validated by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) on 24 January 2003 and the Future Engineer Force White Paper, Version 1.8, 24 February 2004.

APPENDIX C - METRIC CONVERSION CHART**Table C-1. Metric Conversion Chart**

US Units	Multiplied By	Equals Metric Units
Length		
Feet	0.30480	Meters
Inches	2.54000	Centimeters
Inches	0.02540	Meters
Inches	25.40010	Millimeters
Miles (statute)	1.60930	Kilometers
Miles per hour	0.0447	Meters per second
Yards	0.91400	Meters
Volume		
Cubic feet	0.02830	Cubic meters
Cubic yards	0.76460	Cubic meters
Weight		
Pounds	453.59000	Grams
Pounds	0.45359	Kilograms
Length		
Centimeters	0.39370	Inches
Meters per second	2.23700	Miles per hour
Millimeters	0.03937	Inches
Kilometers	0.62137	Miles (statute)
Meters	3.28080	Feet
Meters	39.37000	Inches
Meters	1.09360	Yards
Volume		
Cubic meters	35.31440	Cubic feet
Cubic meters	1.30790	Cubic yards
Weight		
Kilograms	2.20460	Pounds

GLOSSARY

- AA**
avenue of approach; assembly area; antiaircraft; anchor assembly
- AAR**
after-action review; after-action report
- AKO**
Army Knowledge Online
- ALCE**
airlift control element
- AO**
area of operations
- AOAP**
Army Oil Analysis Program
- AOR**
area of responsibility
- AP**
antipersonnel
- APC**
armored personnel carrier
- AR**
Army regulation; armor; angle of repose
- ARTEP**
Army Training and Evaluation Program
- AT**
antiterrorism; antitank
- ATGM**
antitank guided missile
- ATTN**
attention
- ATWESS**
antitank weapon effects signature simulator; Antitank Weapon Effects Simulator System
- BDAR**
battle damage assessment and repair
- BF**
battle fatigue; board feet
- BMO**
battalion maintenance officer

bn	battalion
BOM	bill of materials
BOMREP	bombing report
BOS	battlefield operating system
C2	command and control
CAS	casualty; close air support
CATS	combined arms training strategy
CCIR	commander's critical-information requirement
CHS	combat health support
COA	course of action
COMSEC	communications security
CP	command post; checkpoint
CPM	critical-path method
CS	combat support; Costa Rica; o-clorobenzylidine malononitrile
CSS	combat service support
CTA	common table of allowances; consolidated training activities
DA	Department of the Army; Denmark; direct action
DACG	departure airfield control group

DC	Dental Corps; District of Columbia; direct current
DD	Department of Defense
DEERS	Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System
DENTAC	dental activity
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency; diameter
DODIC	Department of Defense identification code
EBA	engineer battlefield assessment
EEFI	essential elements of friendly information
EN	engineer
ENDEX	end of exercise
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
EW	electronic warfare
FBCB2	Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below
FFIR	friendly force information requirements
FLAGS	favorable personnel actions
FM	field manual; frequency modulated; frequency modulation
FO	forward observer
FRAGO	fragmentary order
FS	fire support; foresight; Fort Sill

FSO

fire support officer; food service officer

FST

field sanitation team; fire support team

FTX

field training exercise

G1

Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (Personnel)

G3

Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans)

GRREG

graves registration

HEAT

high-explosive antitank

HN

host nation

HQ

headquarters

IED

imitative electronic deception; improvised explosive device

INTSUM

intelligence summary

IO

information objectives; information operations; intelligence oversight; international organization

ISR

Individual School Requirement; Individual Soldier's R; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance

ITO

installation transportation office(r)

ITR

independent tank regiment

LD

line of departure

LOGPAC

logistics package; logistical package

LOI

letter of instruction

LZ	landing zone
MACOM	major Army command
MANSCEN	Maneuver Support Center
MCC	movement control center
MCO	movement-control office; major contingency operations
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication
MCSR	materiel condition status report
MDI	modernized demolition initiator
MEDDAC	medical department activity
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
METL	mission-essential task list
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations
MICLIC	mine clearing line charge
MIJI	meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference
MILES	Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System
mm	millimeter(s)
MO	Missouri; monthly
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture

MOPP4

mission-oriented protective posture Level 4 (mask, protective suit, boots, and gloves worn)

MORTREP

mortar bombing report

MOS

military occupational specialty; minimum operating strip

MP

military police

MRE

meal, ready-to-eat

MTF

medical-treatment facility

MTP

mission training plan; MOS training plan

NBC

nuclear, biological, and chemical

NBC 1 Report

Observer's Initial Report. This report is used by the observing unit to give basic, initial, and follow-up data about an NBC attack. This report is sent by platoons and companies to the battalion headquarters or by designated observers to the division NBC Center (NBCC).

NBC 4 Report

Monitoring and Survey Report. This report is used to report NBC hazards detected by a unit through monitoring, survey, or reconnaissance. This report is prepared and submitted by company-level organizations.

NBC 5 Report

Actual Contaminated Areas Report. Once the NBC reports are posted on the situation map, the division prepares an NBC 5 report showing the contaminated area. The preferred method of dissemination is by overlay.

NCO

noncommissioned officer

NCOIC

noncommissioned officer in charge

NCS

net control station

NMC

nonmission capable

NMCS

nonmission capable supply

No.

number

- NVD**
night vision device
- O/C**
observer/controller
- OAKOC**
observation and fields of fire, avenues of approach, key terrain, obstacles and movement, and cover and concealment
- OBJ**
objective
- OEG**
operation exposure guide; operational-exposure guidance
- OP**
observation post; operational procedure
- OPFOR**
opposing forces
- OPLAN**
operation plan
- OPORD**
operation order
- OPSEC**
operations security
- PAC**
personnel and administration center
- pam**
pamphlet
- PIR**
priority intelligence requirements
- PL**
phase line; plastic limit; Poland
- PLL**
prescribed load list
- PM**
provost marshal; program manager; preventive maintenance; performance measure
- PMCS**
preventive-maintenance checks and services
- POE**
port of embarkation

POL

petroleum, oils, and lubricants

POM

preparation for oversea movement; program objective memorandum

POS/NAV

position/navigation

POV

privately owned vehicle

PVNTMED

preventive medicine

RATELO

radiotelephone operator

RC

rapid cure; Reserve Component

RES

radiation exposure status

ROE

rules of engagement

ROI

rules of interaction

RP

Republic of Philippines; release point; rally point; reference point; red phosphorus

RPG

rocket-propelled grenade

S1

Adjutant (US Army)

S2

Intelligence Officer (US Army)

S3

Operations and Training Officer (US Army)

S4

Supply Officer (US Army)

SA

semiannually; situational awareness

SALUTE

size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment

SANDI

stop, assess, note, draw back, inform

SATS

Standard Army Training System

SAW

squad automatic weapon

SCATMINE

scatterable mine

SCPE

simplified collective-protection equipment

SHELREP

shelling report

SHTU

simplified handheld terminal unit

SINGARS

Single-Channel, Ground and Airborne Radio System

SJA

Staff Judge Advocate

SOEO

scheme of engineer operations

SOFA

Status of Forces Agreement

SOI

signal operation instructions

SOP

standing operating procedure

SOSO

stability operations and support operations

SP

start point; strongpoint; self-propelled; Spain

SPOTREP

spot report

SSC

small scale contingency; surveillance support center

SSI

standing signal instructions; signal supplemental instructions

STAR

scheduled theater airlift route; sensitive target approval and review; standard attribute reference; standard terminal arrival route; surface-to-air recovery; system threat assessment report

STP

soldier training publication

STX

situational training exercise

T&EO

training and evaluation outline

TACAIR

tactical air

TACSOP

tactical standing operating procedure

TAMMS

The Army Maintenance Management System

TC

technical coordinator; training circular; track commander; tank commander

TEWT

tactical exercise without troops

TF

task force; total float

TM

team; technical manual; trademark

TMO

transportation movements office(r)

TOC

tactical operations center

TOE

table(s) of organization and equipment

TRADOC

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSOP

tactical standing operating procedure

TTP

tactics, techniques, and procedures

UAV

unmanned aerial vehicle

UMCP

unit maintenance collection point

US

United States

UXO

unexploded ordnance

WCS

weapon control status; weapon control station

WO

warrant officer; warning order

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.
AR 220-1	Unit Status Reporting.
AR 30-22	The Army Food Program.
AR 380-5	Department of the Army Information Security Program.
AR 385-10	The Army Safety Program.
AR 385-40	Accident Reporting and Records.
AR 40-5	Preventive Medicine.
AR 530-1	Operations Security (OPSEC).
AR 600-38	Meal Card Management System.
AR 600-8	Military Personnel Management.
AR 600-8-14	Identification Cards for Members of the Uniformed Services, Their Family Members, and Other Eligible Personnel.
AR 600-8-2	Suspension of Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAGS).
AR 600-8-8	The Total Army Sponsorship Program.
AR 700-138	Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability.
AR 725-50	Requisition, Receipt, and Issue System.
AR 750-1	Army Materiel Maintenance Policy.
AR 750-43	Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Program.

Department of Army Forms

DA FORM 1155	Witness Statement on Individual.
DA FORM 1156	Casualty Feeder Report.
DA FORM 1248	Road Reconnaissance Report.
DA FORM 2028	Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms.
DA FORM 2404	Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Worksheet.
DA FORM 2406	Material Condition Status Report.
DA FORM 5913	Strength and Feeder Report.
DA FORM 5988-E	Equipment Inspection Maintenance Worksheet.
DA FORM 7502	Task Summary Sheet.
DA FORM 7503	Environmental Data Sheet.
DA FORM 7504	Personnel and Equipment Loss Report.
DA FORM 7505	Unit Data Sheet.
DA FORM 7506	Unit Proficiency/Evaluation Worksheet.
DA FORM 7507	ARTEP Mission Training Plan User Feedback.

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DA PAM 738-750	Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS).
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DD FORM 1387-2	Special Handling Data/Certification.
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Field Manuals

FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Operations.
FM 101-5-1	Operational Terms and Graphics MCRP 5-2A.
FM 101-5-2	U.S. Army Report and Message Formats.
FM 10-23	Basic Doctrine for Army Field Feeding and Class I Operations Management.
FM 12-6	Personnel Doctrine.
FM 20-32	Mine/Countermine Operations.
FM 21-10	Field Hygiene and Sanitation.
FM 21-16	Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Procedures FM 13-8-1.
FM 21-75	Combat Skills of the Soldier.
FM 22-51	Leaders' Manual for Combat Stress Control.
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FM 24-18	Tactical Single-Channel Radio Communications Techniques.
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FM 24-35	Signal Operation Instructions "The SOI."
FM 3-0	Operations.
FM 3-100.4	Environmental Considerations in Military Operations. {MCRP 4-11B}. 15 June 2000
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FM 3-11.11	Flame, Riot Control Agents and Herbicide Operations MCRP 3-3.7.2.
FM 3-11.19	Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Reconnaissance MWCP 3-37.4; NTP 3-11.29; AFTTP(1) 3-2.44.
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FM 3-19.40	Military Police Internment/Resettlement Operations.
FM 3-20.98	Reconnaissance Platoon.
FM 3-21.38	Pathfinder Operations.
FM 3-21.71	Mechanized Infantry Platoon and Squad (Bradley).
FM 3-3	Chemical and Biological Contamination Avoidance FMFM 11-17.
FM 3-34	Engineer Operations.
FM 34-2-1	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Reconnaissance and Surveillance and Intelligence Support to Counterreconnaissance.
FM 34-45	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Electronic Attack.
FM 34-60	Counterintelligence.
FM 3-5	NBC Decontamination MCWP 3-37.3.
FM 3-50	Smoke Operations.
FM 3-90.1	Tank and Mechanized Infantry Company Team.
FM 4-01.011	Unit Movement Operations.
FM 4-25.12	Unit Field Sanitation Team.
FM 4-30.3	Maintenance Operations and Procedures.
FM 44-100	US Army Air and Missile Defense Operations.

FM 44-64	SHORAD Battalion and Battery Operations.
FM 44-8	Combined Arms for the Air Defense.
FM 44-80	Visual Aircraft Recognition.
FM 5-102	Countermobility.
FM 5-103	Survivability.
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FM 5-34	Engineer Field Data.
FM 5-412	Project Management.
FM 55-30	Army Motor Transport Units and Operations.
FM 5-71-100	Division Engineer Combat Operations.
FM 5-71-2	Armored Task-Force Engineer Combat Operations.
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FM 7-1	Battle Focused Training.
FM 7-10	The Infantry Rifle Company.
FM 7-22.7	The Army Noncommissioned Officer Guide.
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FM 7-8	The Infantry Platoon and Squad.
FM 7-92	The Infantry Reconnaissance Platoon and Squad (Airborne, Air Assault, Light Infantry).
FM 8-10-6	Medical Evacuation in a Theater of Operations, Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures.
FM 8-51	Combat Stress Control in a Theater of Operations Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures.
FM 9-43-2	Recovery and Battlefield Damage Assessment and Repair.

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Soldier Training Publications

STP 5-12B24-SM-TG MOS 12B, Combat Engineer, Skill Levels 2/3/4, Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide.

Training Circulars

TC 25-20 A Leader's Guide to After Action Reviews.
 TC 25-6 Force-on-Force Collective Training Using the Tactical Engagement Simulation Training System.

ARTEP 5-520-12-MTP
18 January 2005

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

PETER J. SCHOOMAKER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



SANDRA R. RILEY
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army
0501005

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