ARTEP 5-615-66-MTP

Engineer Prime Power Battalion Staff

MAY 2004

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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*ARMY TRAINING AND
EVALUATION PROGRAM
No. 5-615-66-MTP

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington, DC, 26 May 2004

MISSION TRAINING PLAN
for the
Engineer Prime Power Battalion Staff

TABLE OF CONTENTS

*This publication supersedes ARTEP 5-615-66-MTP, 28 November 2003.

PREFACE

This mission training plan (MTP) provides the active component (AC) 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 Doctrine Program. While missions and deployment assignments impact 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 the MTP. Standards for training may be raised, but they may not be lowered.

This MTP applies to the Engineer Prime Power Battalion Staff table of organization and equipment (TOE) 05615L000.

The proponent of this publication is HQ, TRADOC. Send comments and recommendations on Department of Army (DA) Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Commandant, US Army Engineer School, ATTN: ATSE-DOT, 320 MANSCEN Loop, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 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 that is part of the next higher-echelon training program. This relationship is illustrated in Figure 1-1. The unit training program consists of the following publications:

a. Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) 5-615-66-MTP for the engineer battalion prime power battalion staff. This MTP indicates the relationship of the battalion training program to the next higher-level training program.

b. ARTEP 5-616-34-MTP for the headquarters and headquarters company, engineer prime power battalion. This MTP indicates the relationship of the support company training program to the battalion training program.

c. ARTEP 5-617-35-MTP for the engineer company, engineer prime power battalion. This MTP indicates the relationship of the support company training program to the battalion training program.

d. ARTEP 5-617-11-MTP and ARTEP 5-617-10-MTP for the engineer prime power platoons. These MTPs indicate the relationship of the platoon training programs to the company training program.

e. Soldier training publications (STPs) for the appropriate military occupational specialties (MOSs) 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.

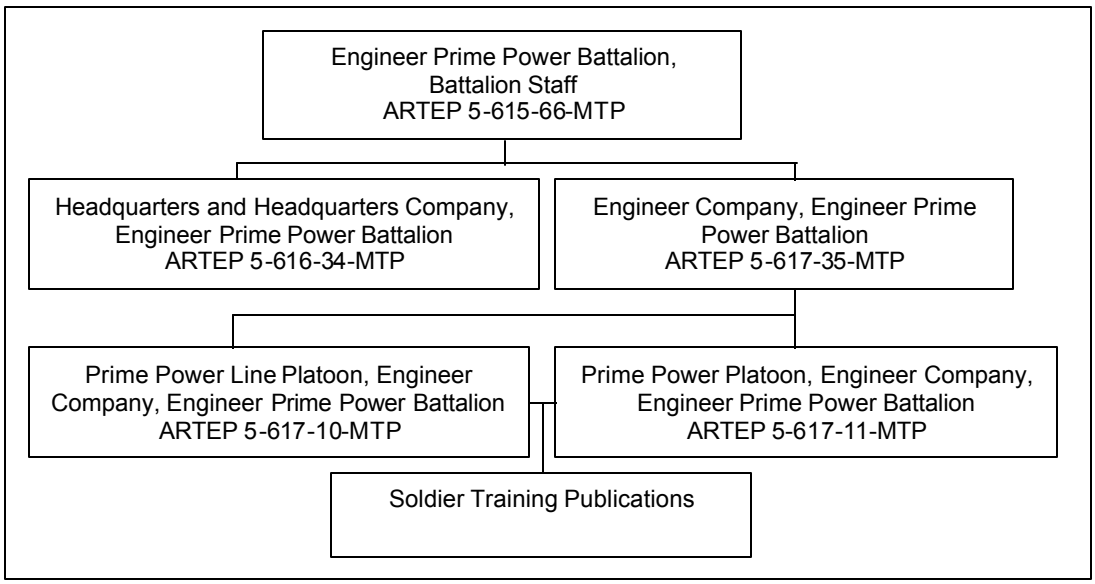


Figure 1-1. MTP Echelon Relationship

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 live-fire exercises. For collective live-fire standards, the trainer needs to refer to the applicable gunnery manual for the appropriate course of fire. Those standards and courses of fire need to be integrated into the training exercise. Each T&EO is part of a mission and, in various combinations, composes the training exercise in Chapter 4.

(1) Format. The 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 ratings listed below.

- **T - Trained.** The unit is trained and has demonstrated its 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 do 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 the 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 are required to complete the task. These actions are stated in terms of observable performance for evaluating training proficiency. The task steps are arranged sequentially along with 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. The T&EOs can be used to train or evaluate a single task. Several T&EOs can be used to train or evaluate a group of tasks such as an STX or FTX.

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

g. Appendix A, Sample 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 an English-to-metric 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 subordinate elements.
- Provide power distribution support.
- Provide power generation support.
- Sustain unit operations.
- Defend the unit.
- Conduct unit survivability operations.

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 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 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 Web site for this information is http://www.atsc.army.mil/atmd/strac.

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 25-101. 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 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.

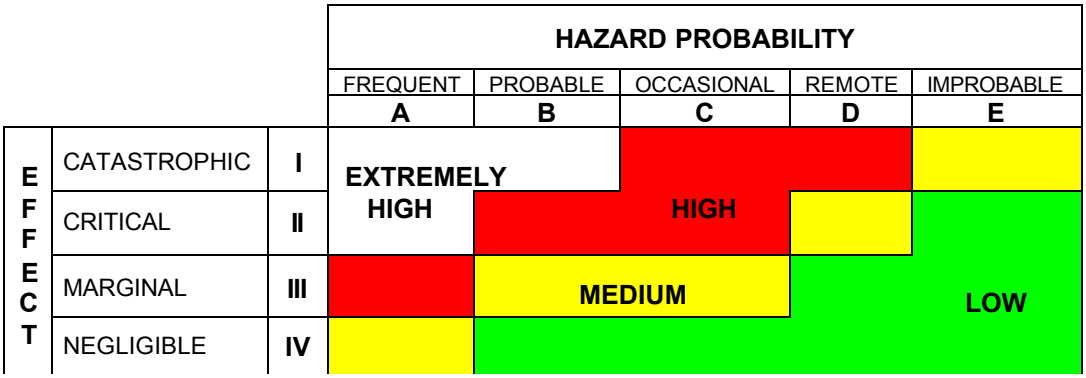
(4) Standards and procedures for task preferences that are clear and practical.

(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 in Figure 1-2 is a tool to use for assessing hazards.



Severity

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

Probability

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

Risk Levels

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

Figure 1-2. Risk Assessment Matrix

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.

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 unit ability 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 to the Army. It is the responsibility of all unit leaders to decrease and, if possible, eliminate damage to the environment when conducting training. Environmental risk management parallels

safety risk management and is based on the same philosophy. Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

Step 1. Identify Any Hazards. Identify potential sources for environmental degradation during the analysis of METT-TC factors. This requires the identification of environmental hazards. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential for polluting air, soil, or water and/or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.

Step 2. Assess the Hazards. Analyze the potential severity of environmental degradation using the environmental risk assessment matrix (Figure 1-3). Consider the severity of environmental degradation when determining the potential effect an operation will have on the environment. The risk impact value is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. Quantify the risk to the environment resulting from the operation as extremely high, high, medium, or low, using the environmental risk assessment matrix.

Environmental Risk Assessment Work Sheet

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

Overall Environmental Risk Assessment Form

Unit Operation Environmental Issues	Movement of Heavy Vehicles/ Systems	Movement of Personnel and Light Vehicles/ Systems	Assembly Area Activities	Field Maintenance of Equipment	Garrison Maintenance of Equipment	Risk Rating
Air pollution						
Archeological and historical sites						
Hazardous material/waste						
Noise pollution						
Threatened/endangered species						
Water pollution						
Wetland protection						
Overall rating						

Risk Categories

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

Figure 1-3. Environmental Risk Assessment Matrix

Step 3. Make Environmental Risk Decisions. Make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.

Step 4. Brief the Chain of Command. Brief the chain of command (to include the installation environmental office, if applicable) on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrixes. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.

Step 5. Implement Controls. Implement environmental-protection measures into plans, orders, SOPs, training performance standards, and rehearsals.

Step 6. Supervise. Supervise and enforce environmental-protection standards.

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

1-11. Feedback. Recommendations for 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 7507 (ARTEP Mission Training Plan User Feedback) and send to the address reflected in the preface.

CHAPTER 2

Training Matrixes

2-1. General. The training matrix assists the commander in planning the training of his unit's personnel.

2-2. Mission-to-Collective-Tasks Matrix. This matrix (Figure 2-2) identifies the missions and their supporting collective tasks. The tasks are listed under the appropriate Battlefield Operating System (BOS) which are indicated by an **X** in the matrix. The BOS used in this matrix are defined in TRADOC Pam 11-9. A specific mission is trained by identifying collective tasks in the vertical column for the mission. Based on the proficiency of the unit, training is focused on operational weaknesses.

The mission identification table listed below (Figure 2-1) provides mission identification for the unit.

Mission Identification Table

Mission Title

• Command and Control Subordinate Elements
(COMMAND AND CONTROL)
• Provide Power Distribution Support
(POWER DISTRIBUTION)
• Provide Power Generation Support
(POWER GENERATION)
• Sustain Unit Operations
(SUSTAIN OPERATIONS)
• Defend the Unit
(UNIT DEFENSE)
• Conduct Unit Survivability Operations
(UNIT SURVIVABILITY)

Figure 2-1. Mission Identification Table

Collective Tasks	COMMAND AND CONTROL	POWER DISTRIBUTION	POWER GENERATION	SUSTAIN OPERATIONS
Develop Intelligence				
19-3-3105.05-T01A Process Captured Documents and Equipment				**X**
34-1-2005.05-T01A Disseminate Combat Information and Intelligence (Battalion)				**X**
71-2-0332.05-T01A Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC)	**X**			**X**
Deploy/Conduct Maneuver				
05-1-0016 Perform Deployment Operations	**X**	**X**	**X**	**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**

Collective Tasks	COMMAND AND CONTROL	POWER DISTRIBUTION	POWER GENERATION	SUSTAIN OPERATIONS
03-3-C201.05-T01A Prepare for Operations Under Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Conditions				
03-3-C202.05-T01A Prepare for a Chemical Attack				
03-3-C203.05-T01A Respond to a Chemical Attack				
03-3-C205.05-T01A Prepare for a Friendly Nuclear Strike				
03-3-C206.05-T01A Prepare for a Nuclear Attack				
03-3-C208.05-T01A Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area				
03-3-C209.05-T01A React to Smoke Operations				
03-3-C222.05-T01A Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack				
03-3-C223.05-T01A Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack				
03-3-C224.05-T01A Conduct Operational Decontamination				X
03-3-C226.05-T01A Cross a Chemically Contaminated Area				X
05-1-3003 Defend a Convoy Against a Ground Attack				X
19-3-2204.05-T01A Employ Physical Security Measures				X
71-2-0326.05-T01A Perform Risk Management Procedures	X			X
Perform CSS and Sustainment				
05-1-4000 Conduct Logistics Operations	X			X
05-1-7001 Perform Administrative Operations	X			X
05-6-1000 Plan Logistics Operations	X			X
12-1-0403.05-T01A Report Casualties	X			X
12-1-0404.05-T01A Perform Strength Accounting	X			X
12-1-0405.05-T01A Conduct Replacement Operations				X
12-1-0406.05-T01A Process Personnel and Administrative Actions				X
12-1-0410.05-T01A Provide Legal Support				X
Exercise Command and Control				

Collective Tasks		COMMAND AND CONTROL	POWER DISTRIBUTION	POWER GENERATION	SUSTAIN OPERATIONS
05-1-0005	Plan/Control Augmentation Support	X	X	X	X
05-1-0081	Prepare an Operation Order (OPORD)	X	X	X	X
05-3-0013	Conduct Troop-Leading Procedures	X			X
05-4-1379	Provide Liaison	X	X	X	X
05-6-0002	Prepare an Engineer Estimate	X			X
05-6-0003	Prepare an Engineer Annex	X			X
05-6-0066	Conduct Liaison Operations	X	X	X	X
11-5-1102.05-T01A	Install, Operate, and Maintain a Single-Channel, Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) Frequency Hopping (FH) Net	X			X
12-1-0408.05-T01A	Participate in the Operation Order (OPORD) Process	X			X

Collective Tasks	UNIT DEFENSE	UNIT SURVIVABILITY
Develop Intelligence		
19-3-3105.05-T01A Process Captured Documents and Equipment	X	X
34-1-2005.05-T01A Disseminate Combat Information and Intelligence (Battalion)	X	
71-2-0332.05-T01A Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC)	X	X
Deploy/Conduct Maneuver		
05-1-0016 Perform Deployment Operations	X	X
12-1-0409.05-T01A Prepare Personnel for Deployment		
Protect the Force		
03-2-3008.05-T01A Conduct a Radiological, Chemical, or Biological Reconnaissance or Survey	X	X
03-3-C201.05-T01A Prepare for Operations Under Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Conditions	X	X
03-3-C202.05-T01A Prepare for a Chemical Attack	X	X
03-3-C203.05-T01A Respond to a Chemical Attack	X	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	X
03-3-C222.05-T01A Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack	X	X
03-3-C223.05-T01A Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack	X	X
03-3-C224.05-T01A Conduct Operational Decontamination	X	X
03-3-C226.05-T01A Cross a Chemically Contaminated Area	X	X
05-1-3003 Defend a Convoy Against a Ground Attack	X	X
19-3-2204.05-T01A Employ Physical Security Measures	X	X
71-2-0326.05-T01A Perform Risk Management Procedures	X	X

Collective Tasks		UNIT DEFENSE	UNIT SURVIVABILITY
Perform CSS and Sustainment			
05-1-4000	Conduct Logistics Operations	X	X
05-1-7001	Perform Administrative Operations		
05-6-1000	Plan Logistics Operations		X
12-1-0403.05-T01A	Report Casualties		X
12-1-0404.05-T01A	Perform Strength Accounting		
12-1-0405.05-T01A	Conduct Replacement Operations		
12-1-0406.05-T01A	Process Personnel and Administrative Actions		
12-1-0410.05-T01A	Provide Legal Support		
Exercise Command and Control			
05-1-0005	Plan/Control Augmentation Support	X	X
05-1-0081	Prepare an Operation Order (OPORD)	X	X
05-3-0013	Conduct Troop-Leading Procedures	X	X
05-4-1379	Provide Liaison	X	X
05-6-0002	Prepare an Engineer Estimate	X	X
05-6-0003	Prepare an Engineer Annex	X	X
05-6-0066	Conduct Liaison Operations		X
11-5-1102.05-T01A	Install, Operate, and Maintain a Single-Channel, Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) Frequency Hopping (FH) Net	X	X
12-1-0408.05-T01A	Participate in the Operation Order (OPORD) Process	X	X

Figure 2-2. Collective Task to Missions

CHAPTER 3

Mission Outlines/Training Plans

3-1. General. This chapter provides a mission outline and describes the use of the MTP for developing battalion training plans. It is designed to assist commanders in preparing training plans for wartime missions. FM 7-0 provides detailed information on training management and should be used with the MTP to develop battalion training plans.

3-2. Long-Range Planning. Long-range planning allows commanders to provide timely input to Army training resource systems and to provide a general direction for the training programs. The long-range plan consists of a calendar covering the planning period and the commander's formal guidance. To develop a long-range plan, the commander must first develop the unit METL and conduct a training assessment. These two actions are the two principal inputs at the beginning of the planning process. FM 7-series manuals provide guidance on developing a unit METL.

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

(1) DEVELOP INTELLIGENCE
1. Conduct Engineer Intelligence Collection
2. Disseminate Intelligence Information

(2) DEPLOY/CONDUCT MANEUVER
1. Conduct a Tactical Movement
2. Occupy an Assembly Area
3. Reorganize as Infantry

(3) EMPLOY FIREPOWER
Coordinate the Synchronization and Integration of Fire Support

(4) PROTECT THE FORCE
1. Prepare an Obstacle Plan
2. Plan Survivability Operations
3. Direct Survivability Operations
4. Defend the Convoy Against Ground Attack

(5) PERFORM CSS AND SUSTAINMENT
1. Conduct Administration Operations (Battalion)
2. Treat Casualties
3. Perform Field Sanitation Measures
4. Evacuate Casualties
5. Provide Food Service Support
6. Provide Unit Supply Support
7. Provide Legal Support

(6) EXERCISE C2
1. Prepare an Engineer Estimate
2. Prepare an Engineer Annex
3. Prepare an Operation Order
4. Control Combat Operations
5. Report Obstacle Information
6. Manage Battlefield Stress
7. Operate a Net Control Station
8. Conduct Troop-Leading Procedures

Figure 3-1. Sample Battalion METL

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

c. Conduct the Training Assessment. The training assessment is the commander's continuous comparison of the unit current proficiency with the proficiency required to fight and win on the battlefield. The commander, his staff, and the subordinate commanders assess the current proficiency of the organization on mission-essential tasks against the required standard. The commander then indicates the current proficiency by rating each task as "T" (trained), "P" (needs practice), "U" (untrained), or "?" (unknown). The outcome of the training assessment identifies the unit training requirements. Refer to Figure 3-2.

	Training Strategy						
Mission-Essential Tasks	Develop Intelligence	Deploy/ Conduct Maneuver	Employ Firepower	Protect the Force	Perform CSS and Sustainment	Exercise C2	Overall
Occupy an Assembly Area	P	T	P	P	T	U	P
Control a Hasty Gap Crossing	P	T	T	T	?	P	T
Conduct Logistic Operations	T	P	T	T	U	T	T
Report Casualties	U	?	P	P	T	T	U

Figure 3-2. Sample Commander's Training Assessment

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

(1) Review the higher commander's goals.

(2) Spell out in real-world terms what his unit will do to comply with the goals of the higher commanders.

(3) List in broad terms his own goals for the unit. For example—

- Attain and sustain proficiency in all the MTP missions.
- Maintain a 90 percent operational-readiness (OR) rate.
- Attain and sustain a 100 percent crew gunnery qualification.

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

Task	Source	Training Priority
Exercise C2	MTP	1
Control Combat Operations	MTP	2
Disseminate Intelligence Information	MTP	3
Control Combined Arms Breaching	MTP	4
Prepare an Engineer Estimate	MTP	5

Figure 3-3. Sample Battalion Training Priority List

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

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

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

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

Step 4. Obtain approval of long-range plans from higher HQ.

Step 5. Issue guidance. Issue training guidance to the staff and subordinate units with the long-range training calendar. This training guidance supplements the long-range training calendar and generally includes the—

- Training policies.
- Types of mandatory training.
- Training resource guidance.
- Quotas for centralized training (schools).
- Training goals.

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

a. Review the Training Program, Current Unit Proficiency, Resources, and Training Environment.

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

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

(3) Review the current unit proficiency to update priorities.

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

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

(a) Personnel assigned.

(b) Personnel turbulence.

(c) Morale.

(d) Education programs.

(e) Mandatory training.

(f) Visits, inspections, and tests.

(g) Supplies and equipment.

(h) Non-mission-related activities.

(i) Other programs.

b. Develop a Detailed Plan of Action for Short-Range Plans. Prepare the detailed plan of action as described below:

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

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

(3) Determine the desired outcomes for the scheduled events.

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

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

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

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

(8) Review short-range plans with higher HQ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Battalion Staff Training.

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

(a) Analyzing the terrain.

(b) Functioning as an effective team.

(c) Exchanging information.

(d) Preparing estimates.

(e) Giving appraisals.

(f) Making recommendations and decisions.

(g) Preparing plans.

(h) Issuing orders.

(i) Coordinating and controlling unit operations.

(j) Supervising subordinate units.

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

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

(b) Map exercise. Map exercises (MAPEXs) are low-cost, low-overhead training exercises that allow commanders to train their staffs to perform essential integrating and control functions to support their decision under wartime conditions. MAPEXs may be used to train the staff to exchange

information, prepare estimates, give appraisals, make recommendations and decisions, prepare plans, and issue orders.

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

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

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

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

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

a. Mission and Task Selection for Training. This was accomplished during the development of the long-range plan and refined during the development of the short-range plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. Observers/Controllers and Operation Forces Selection. O/Cs and OPFOR are normally required for every FTX and STX when the Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) is used. It is difficult for a battalion to provide O/Cs and OPFOR from its own resources. When O/Cs and OPFOR must be provided from within the battalion, unit leaders may have to serve as the O/Cs for their units and the OPFOR may be selected from personnel or units not essential for attaining the exercise objectives. Ideally, the higher HQ should provide O/Cs and OPFOR.

e. Control Plan Preparation. Develop control plans to coordinate the actions of the training units, OPFOR, and O/Cs. The scenario is used and a detailed control plan is prepared. The control plan consists of—

- Detailed schedules of OPFOR actions.
- Detailed instructions for the OPFOR.
- Detailed schedules of activities for units.
- OPFORs and fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) for friendly units. Normally, friendly unit actions are controlled through the issuance of OPORDs and FRAGOs.

f. Evaluation Plan Preparation. All training is evaluated, either internally or externally. The evaluation plan identifies the tasks to be evaluated, the evaluator, and the evaluation time. The evaluation consists of—

- Specific instructions for the O/Cs.
- A sequential list of T&EOs to be evaluated by each O/C.
- Detailed time schedules for the evaluation and the AARs.

3-7. Mission Outline. The mission outline is designed to provide a graphic portrayal of the relationship of the critical wartime mission to FTXs and STXs. This outline should assist the commander and his staff in the preparation of the training plans. Figure 3-4 is a sample mission outline for the battalion.

FTX CONDUCT MOBILITY OPERATIONS 5-1-E0001	
Task Number	**Task Title**
03-2-C310	Conduct a Chemical Survey
05-1-0001	Prepare an Obstacle Plan (Battalion)
05-1-0002	Prepare an Engineer Estimate (Battalion)
05-1-0008	Prepare an Operation Order (OPORD)
05-1-0402	Integrate Engineer Reconnaissance Into the Brigade Reconnaissance and Surveillance (R&S) Plan
05-1-0413	Plan/Direct Engineer Intelligence Collection
05-1-0500	Control a Hasty Gap Crossing
05-1-0520	Plan Breaching Operations
05-1-1035	Integrate Engineer Elements Into the Fire Support (FS) Planning Process
05-2-1000	Conduct Logistics Operations
05-3-0413	Conduct a Tactical Reconnaissance
07-2-1136.05-T02A	Occupy Assembly Area (AA)

Figure 3-4. Sample Engineer Battalion Mission Outline

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 FTX. It is designed to assist in developing, sustaining, and evaluating the unit mission proficiency. Table 4-1 lists the FTX by exercise number, title, and page number.

Table 4-1. FTX Exercise

Exercise Number	Exercise Title	Page
FTX 5-1-E0001	Conduct Mobility Operations	4-1

4-2. Field Training Exercise. The FTX is designed to provide a training method for the unit to train its critical wartime missions. It provides a logical sequence for the performance of the tasks previously trained in STXs.

4-3. 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 on the mission.
- Allow 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 BATTALION
FTX
5-1-E0001
CONDUCT MOBILITY OPERATIONS

1. Objective. This sample exercise trains collective, leader, and individual tasks in the battalion operation, Conduct Mobility Operations.

2. Interface. This exercise supports the task force (TF) requirement to conduct combat operations.

3. Training Enhancers.

a. The training matrix in Chapter 2 shows the collective tasks that must be mastered to perform the battalion mission. Training that will improve its ability to perform its mission are—

(1) Planning, controlling, and coordinating mobility operations. Training may be conducted in garrison and/or local training areas by one of the following methods:

(a) Classroom instruction.

(b) A MAPEX combined with a sand table exercise.

(c) A CPX conducted in garrison.

(d) A CFX conducted in a field environment.

(e) A TEWT.

(f) A communications exercise (COMEX).

(g) Simulations and games.

(2) Establishing an aggressive spirit. An aggressive spirit can be established in a unit and its leaders by engaging in the following activities:

(a) Aggressive unit sports and physical fitness programs.

(b) Leader and individual confidence courses.

(c) Appropriate training films that have a positive, aggressive effect on the soldiers.

(d) Awareness of the unit heritage.

b. This exercise begins with the receipt of a warning order (WO) and ends with the compilations of the area damage control (ADC) activities. Figure 4-1 illustrates the general scenario of the exercise. Table 4-2 is a suggested scenario and Figure 4-2 is the movement order for the scenario.

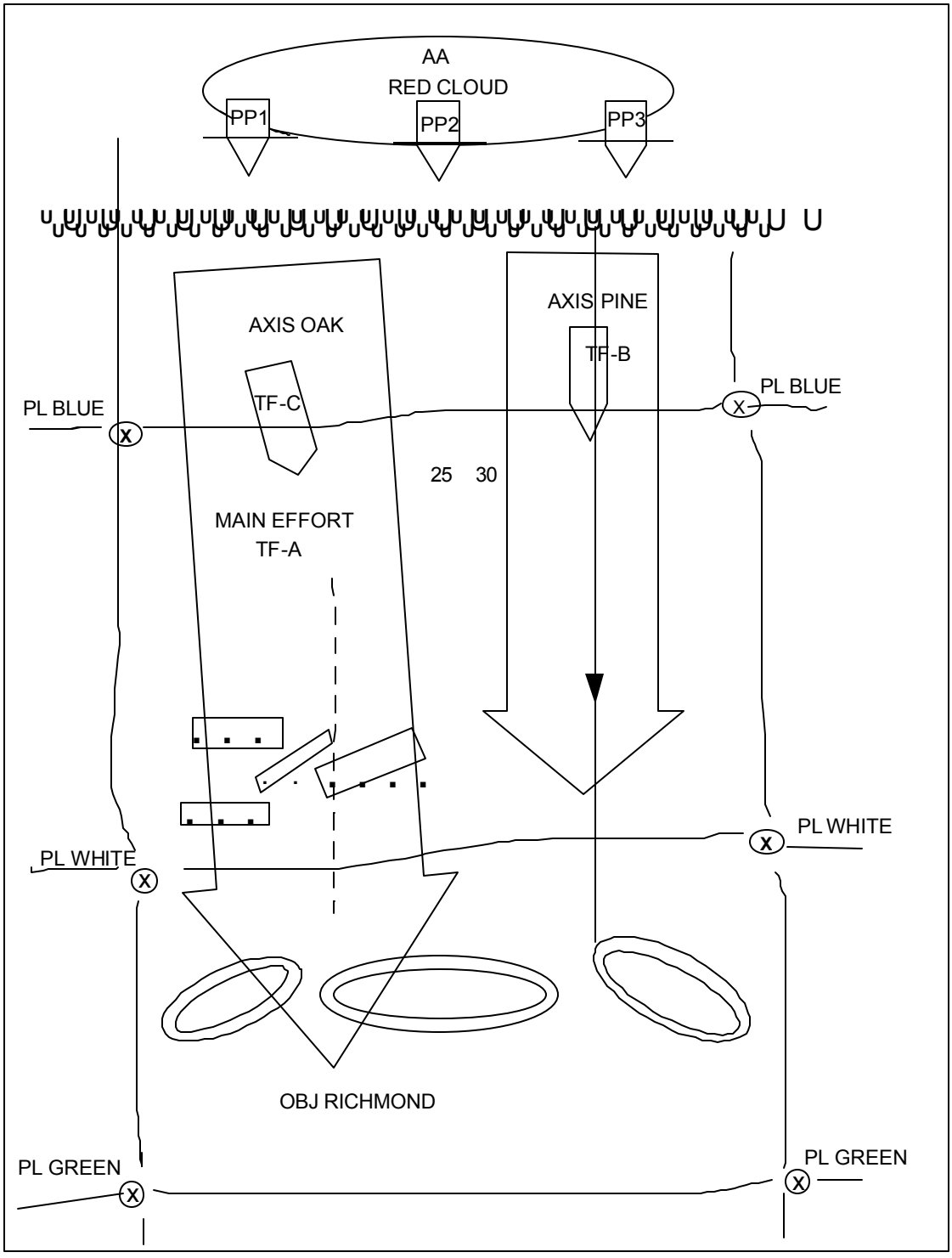


Figure 4-1. General FTX Scenario

Table 4-2. Sample Suggested Scenario

Event	Action	Estimated Time
	Module 1	
1	Receive a Bridge WO	15 minutes
2	Receive a Bridge Movement Order	30 minutes
3	Plan and Issue a Movement Order	2.5 hours
4	Conduct a Tactical Road March	6 hours
5	Occupy an AA	4 hours
6	Receive a Brigade WO	15 minutes
7	Receive a Brigade OPORD	2 hours
8	Conduct an AAR	1 hour
	Module 2	
9	Conduct Precombat Operations	20 hours
	Plan/Direct an Engineer Reconnaissance	8 hours
	Perform an Engineer Battlefield Assessment	4 hours
	Prepare an Engineer Estimate	3 hours
	Prepare an Engineer Annex	1 hour
10	Conduct an AAR	1 hour
	Module 3	
11	Monitor the Conduct of the Attack, and Coordinate and Issue FRAGOs, as appropriate	9.5 hours
	Module 4	
12	Move to the AA	4 hours
13	Conduct a Final AAR	2 hours
*	Defend Against an Air Attack	
*	Control Combat Formations	
*	Prepare an OPORD	
*	Camouflage Vehicles and Equipment	
*	Manage Battlefield Stress	
*	Use Passive Air Defense Measures	
*	Perform PMCS	
*	Operate a Net Control Station	
*	Establish and Operate a Single-Channel, Voice Radio Station	
	ENDEX	
		Total time: 69 hours

***These tasks are integrated and evaluated throughout the exercise.**

Movement Order

1. SITUATION. Contact with the enemy has been broken. The enemy has withdrawn to vicinity NK 403087. It is being reinforced and is preparing to counterattack. The division is moving to occupy an AA in preparation of combat operations.

2. MISSION. The 25th Brigade moves by tactical road march via route Monroe, commencing 011600 hours to AA vicinity NK 243567. The order of march is TF A, TF B, and TF C. The interval between serials is 30 minutes. Close on the AA no later than 011900 hours.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of Movement. TF A will be the lead element with assistance from the military police (MP) for traffic control. TF B will follow 30 minutes after TF A. Brigade HQ will follow 30 minutes after TF B. TF C will follow 30 minutes after brigade HQ.

b. Tasks to Subordinate Units. The MPs will provide traffic control for the brigade movement.

c. Detailed Timings. None.

d. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) Start point (SP) NK 243567 at 011600 hours.

(2) Route Monroe command post (CP) is at NK 248560.

(3) Quartering party is the 25th Battalion.

(4) Vehicle markings are according to the unit SOP.

(5) Additional information, as required.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT. Per the unit SOP.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. Command.

b. Signal.

(1) Current signal operation instructions (SOI) are in effect.

(2) Visual signals according to the unit SOP.

Figure 4-2. Sample Movement Order

4. General Situation.

a. Contact with the enemy has been broken. The enemy has withdrawn deep to the rear, 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.

b. This exercise is conducted under all environments during both day and night operations. The battalion is operating in an arid environment. The battalion will operate under threat of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) attacks, ground or air attacks, indirect fire, and electronic warfare (EW).

c. This exercise is conducted under Threat Level I, II, or III attacks.

d. The battalion should be prepared to relocate at least every three to four days.

e. The unit should be prepared to move by echelons while continuing to provide support to the assigned area.

5. Special Situation.

a. The lead TF encounters an unexpected obstacle that prevents bypass. Enemy contact has been made. The brigade commander gives the following FRAGO:

"TF, conduct breaching operations and continue the attack."

b. After completing the breaches, the TF receives fire from an enemy position and encounters complex obstacles that prevent bypass. The attack is stalled. The unit is ordered to move in.

6. Support Requirements.

a. Minimum Trainers and Observers/Controllers. The battalion commander or the Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) who will be the trainer and the primary evaluator can conduct this task. At least one other O/C is required for each engineer platoon and OPFOR platoon involved in this FTX.

b. Opposing Forces.

(1) OPFOR is required for the exercise to simulate Threat Level II and III activities.

(2) OPFOR should have specific missions and be controlled whenever used.

(3) MILES can be used, or the trainer and O/C can assess the damage to equipment and personnel casualties.

c. Vehicles and Communications. Vehicles and communications equipment organic to the unit are used. Each trainer and O/C needs a vehicle and a radio. Radios are also required for OPFOR vehicles during mounted operations.

d. Maneuver Area. Depending on the local training area, an area with a minimum dimension of 15 x 6 kilometers for the hasty attack is desirable. 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 an evaluation of the unit ability to conduct a terrain analysis and to select an appropriate course of action.

e. Consolidated Support Requirements. Battalion support requirements can be calculated by adding the sum total of the requirements for each participating subordinate element (see Table 4-3).

Table 4-3. Consolidated Support Requirements for FTX 5-1-E0001

CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR FTX 5-1-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 demolition) or 6 per squad	
Demolitions (See 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 their use) during the exercise.			

7. Training and Evaluation Outline Sequence. Table 4-4 lists the T&EOs from Chapter 5 used to evaluate this FTX.

Table 4-4. T&EOs Used in Evaluating FTX 5-1-E0001

Task Title	Task Number
Disseminate Combat Information and Intelligence (Battalion)	34-1-2005.05-T01A
Maintain Operations Security	71-2-0332.05-T01A
Prepare an Obstacle Plan (Battalion)	05-1-0001
Control a Hasty Gap Crossing	05-1-0500

Plan Breaching Operations	05-1-0520
Camouflage Vehicles and Equipment	05-2-0301
Prepare for a Chemical Attack	3-2-C202.05-T01A
Process Personnel and Administrative Actions	12-1-0406.05-T01A
Conduct Unit Level Maintenance Operations	43-2-0001.05-T01A
Treat Casualties	08-2-0003.05-T01A
Perform Field-Sanitation Measures	08-2-R315.05-T01A
Transport Casualties	08-2-C316.05-T01A
Provide Food-Service Support	10-2-0317.05-T01A
Provide Company Supply Support	10-2-0320.05-T01A
Process Personnel and Administrative Action	12-1-0406.05-T01A
Prepare an Engineer Annex	05-1-0003
Prepare an Operations Order	05-1-0008
Perform an Engineer Battlefield Assessment	05-1-0027
Report Obstacle Information	05-1-0025
Report Engineer Information	05-1-0026
Analyze Battlefield Information	05-1-0415
Control Combined Arms Breaching	05-1-0048
Conduct Troop-Leading Procedures	05-2-1018
Establish and Operate a Single-Channel Voice Radio Net	11-3-0214.05-T01A
Operate a Telephone Switch (Manual/SB22/PT)	11-5-0050.05-T01A
Establish External Communications	11-5-0121.05-T01A
Install, Operate, and Maintain a Single-Channel, Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) Frequency Hopping (FH) Net	11-5-1102.05-T01A
Conduct Battlefield Stress Reduction and Stress Prevention Procedures	08-2-R303.05-T01A
Report Casualties	12-1-0403.05-T01A
Conduct Replacement Operations	12-1-0405.05-T01A

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.

Figure 5-1. List of T&EOs

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-2 and S-3
Headquarters Detachment

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 have been 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. a. Described the type of equipment and documents, such as maps, photos, rifles, and radios. b. Annotated the date and time of capture. c. Provided the place (grid coordinates) of 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. a. Described the type of equipment and documents. b. Stated the date and time of 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. 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: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-2 and S-3

TASK: Disseminate Combat Information and Intelligence (Battalion) (34-1-2005.05-T01A)

(FM 34-1)	(AR 380-5)	(AR 530-1)
(FM 101-5)	(FM 21-31)	(FM 3-0)
(FM 3-25.26)	(FM 34-3)	(FM 34-60)
(FM 34-80)		

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The battalion is engaged in combat operations and has received a mission from higher headquarters (HQ). Contact with the enemy has occurred. The commander provides the planning guidance and a concept for operations. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The Intelligence Officer (US Army) (S2) section must identify the commander's intelligence requirements and complete the intelligence annex to the operation order (OPORD) or the operation plan (OPLAN) within the time outlined in the commander's guidance. The S2 section disseminates and processes the information and intelligence and employs security measures. 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 S2 section identifies the commander's intelligence requirements. a. Received the commander's planning guidance and the concept of operations after receiving the mission from the higher HQ. b. Developed and prioritized the essential elements of friendly information (EEFI) and the priority intelligence requirements (PIR). c. Received the approved EEFI and PIR from the commander. d. Ensured that the appropriate essential elements of threat information (EETI) required for various mobility and/or countermobility or survivability and general engineering projects were identified. The requirements for EETI were developed in coordination with the Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3). 2. The S2 section completes the intelligence annex to the OPORD and/or the OPLAN in the time outlined in the commander's guidance. a. Prepared the intelligence estimate. (1) Reviewed the corps or division Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 (Intelligence) (G2) estimate and intelligence summary. (2) Extracted the pertinent mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC) information. (3) Provided the battalion staff with information to assist in staff planning. b. Provided the commander with an intelligence estimate. (1) Noted the particular enemy capabilities and vulnerabilities including engineer capabilities of immediate concern to the deployed battalion assets. (2) Incorporated significant intelligence into the formal estimate. (3) Disseminated the estimates to the staff. c. Prepared the intelligence portion of the OPORD and the intelligence annex. (1) Reviewed the division and the corps PIR. (2) Established information requirements for the battalion security plans. (3) Coordinated with the S3 regarding the use of organic assets to collect		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
information. d. Performed the staff coordination. (1) Provided the staff with an overview of the current enemy situation to assist in the staff planning process. (2) Reviewed and provided input to the staff mission analysis. 3. The S2 section disseminates the combat information and transmits the intelligence to the appropriate units and agencies in time for the commanders to plan and mass forces at the proper time and place to successfully influence and win the battle. a. Disseminated the combat information. (1) Disseminated the highly perishable combat information in a spot report format immediately after receipt. (2) Ensured that the division or corps G2 received the combat information. (3) Ensured that the battalion staff and subordinate units received the combat information. b. Disseminated the intelligence. (1) Received continuous updates from the division or corps G2. (2) Disseminated the intelligence to the higher, lower, and adjacent HQ by the fastest means available, such as frequency-modulated (FM), secure, or courier. (3) Ensured that the battalion S3 and all the staff elements within the tactical operations center (TOC) received the intelligence. c. Received and disseminated the enemy nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) operations data. (1) Received and recorded reports of the enemy NBC capabilities on friendly systems. (2) Evaluated the effects of the enemy NBC capabilities. Reported this evaluation to the staff and subordinate units. d. Prepared the reports. (1) Reviewed the decision support template provided by the division or corps G2. (2) Reviewed the division or corps estimate of the most probable enemy course of action (COA). (3) Used the report formats that were provided. 4. The S2 section processes the information by recording, evaluating, analyzing, and integrating it into the existing intelligence to aid the commander in reaching a conclusion. a. The S2 section recorded the information. (1) Maintained the intelligence journal, including the record of important reports and messages that have been received and transmitted and the actions taken in response, covering a 24-hour period. (2) Posted the situation map (SITMAP) with information and intelligence aspects of the current disposition and activities of the enemy. b. The S2 section evaluated the information. (1) Determined if the information was pertinent. (2) Verified the reliability of the source or agency. (3) Validated the credibility of the information. c. The S2 section analyzed the information and intelligence. (1) Integrated the incoming intelligence with the information in the database. (2) Assessed the information and the intelligence. (3) Formulated and test hypothesized about enemy activities or the impact of the area of operations (AO) characteristics on the mission.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
(4) Formulated conclusions based on available information of the enemy situation, disposition, and probable COA. **NOTE: The conclusion should be the meaning of the information in relation to the AO, the enemy information, and the enemy use of tactical deception or counter deception.** 5. The S2 section employs security measures to ensure that the classified intelligence information is protected and access is denied to the threat. a. Coordinated the personnel security clearance program. (1) Coordinated with the Adjutant (US Army) (S1) and the S3 to determine the degree of security clearance required for each duty position in the HQ and subordinate units. (2) Supervised the submission of the appropriate forms, documents, and requests for security clearance. (3) Maintained a roster of unit personnel, indicating their security clearance level. Distributed copies to the HQ and subordinate units, as required. b. Administered the information security program. (1) Ensured that the classification of the documents was monitored. (2) Ensured that the access, dissemination, and accounting procedures for classified documents were established by the HQ. Ensured that these procedures were monitored in subordinate units. (3) Supervised and monitored the storage and safekeeping of the classified information in the HQ and subordinate units. c. Administered the sensitive compartmented information (SCI) security program. (1) Prepared, along with the HQ commander, a physical-security plan for inside the battalion TOC. (2) Established a program to control access to the facilities. (3) Advised the HQ commander on the threat to ensure that an adequate security force was provided to the TOC.		

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-1
S-2 and S-3
S-4
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC) (71-2-0332.05-T01A)
(AR 530-1) (AR 380-5) (FM 24-33)
(FM 24-35) (FM 24-35-1) (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 elements 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. 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. 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. a. Ensured that the foliage was not stripped near the unit position. b. Camouflaged earth berms. c. Ensured that the camouflage nets were erected. d. Evaded crossing near footpaths, trails, and roads. e. Erased any tracks leading into the positions. f. Ensured that vehicles that were parked in the shadows were moved as the		

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

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-1
S-2 and S-3
S-4
Headquarters Detachment

TASK: Perform Deployment Operations (05-1-0016)
(FM 55-65) (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 battalion 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
1. The battalion staff develops and maintains strategic movement plans and the standing operating procedure (SOP). 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 initiates the unit plan. 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. (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— a. The Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) received and disseminated the operations concept to the battalion staff and subunit leaders. b. The Supply Officer (US Army) (S4) identified the companies and corrected shortcomings in equipment (to include personal equipment), supplies, common table of allowances (CTA)/50, and basic loads.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
c. The S3 or S4 packed equipment loads according to vehicle load plans. d. The S3 or S4 packaged and marked the load with Department of Defense (DD) Form 1387-2 (Special Handling Data/Certification). e. The 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. 4. The unit conducts the readiness actions outlined in the unit SOP. a. Secured the unit area. b. Loaded and secured ammunition. c. Processed replacement personnel. d. Secured privately owned vehicles (POV). 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. 5. The subordinate elements prepare for movement. 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(r) (TMO) supervised equipment inspections. e. Accomplished loading, by the unit load teams, according to the approved load plans. 6. The battalion staff inspects subordinate units. The staff included the following items: 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. The mess equipment, if available. e. The basic load for compliance with load plans. 7. The battalion deploys by convoy to the railhead, POE, or airhead as required. 8. The battalion performs preembarkation operations at the departure airfield. Ensured that— a. The S3 established liaison with the departure airfield control group (DACG). b. The S4 had shoring material available and readily accessible. c. The S3 appointed chalk commanders and that the DACG briefed them. d. The S3 prepared passenger equipment manifests and gave them to the DACG. e. The S3 ensured that each chalk responded to all call-forward orders and directed issue by the DACG before release to the airlift control element (ALCE). f. The S4 or ALCE had shoring, floor protection material, and 463L pallet dunnage available and ready for use, when required. g. The S3 maintained chalk integrity and that the chalks were properly loaded. h. The companies assembled vehicles, personnel, and equipment into chalks according to the unit readiness SOP. i. The companies performed final preparation of vehicles and equipment for		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
loading. j. The companies maintained unit integrity and security. k. The chalk commander secured two copies of the final passenger and equipment manifest, one for himself and one according to ALCE instructions. 9. The battalion deploys by rail to the POE. Ensured that— a. The S3 or S4 checked the availability of blocking and bracing material. b. The S3 assembled troops, vehicles, and equipment at the designated railhead staging area. The S3 prepared and processed for movement according to instructions contained in the applicable publications, the unit SOP, and higher headquarters (HQ) directives. c. The S3 inspected loading, blocking, and bracing of vehicles and equipment by unit personnel. The ITO or TMO checked the cargo documentation. d. The battalion accomplished tie-down procedures according to applicable technical manuals (TMs) for each type of equipment. e. The unit, ITO, and railroad representatives performed joint inspections of the loaded equipment before the release of movement. 10. The battalion deploys by sea. Ensured that— a. The S3 coordinated with the MCC for equipment operators and maintenance personnel for the port support activity. b. The MCC inspected the chalked equipment and stencils or marked the ship manifest before loading. c. The 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

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-1
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Prepare Personnel for Deployment (12-1-0409.05-T01A)
(FM 7-22.7) (AR 220-10) (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
* 1. The Adjutant (US Army) (S1) plans the preparation for oversea movement (POM). 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. a. Coordinated with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (Personnel) (G1), for personnel service company (PSC) 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. 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. 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

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Conduct a Radiological, Chemical, or Biological Reconnaissance or Survey (03-2-3008.05-T01A)
(FM 3-19)

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 the presence of (or 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
* 1. The element leader receives and analyzes the mission and identifies all unit tasks.		
* 2. The element leader issues a warning order (WO) as soon as possible to subordinate leaders.		
* 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. 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 and coordinated the element plan with units in the area of operations, if necessary. c. Drew, stocked, or coordinated petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL); ammunition; MOPP gear; Classes II and VII support; and maintenance/recovery/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		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
the reconnaissance or survey site. The reconnaissance or survey element— 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 toward friendly areas. Detected uncontaminated areas and routes. 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. c. Determined the limits of the contaminated area. 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

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Prepare for Operations Under Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Conditions (03-3-C201.05-T01A)
(FM 3-11.11) (FM 3-3) (FM 3-4)

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

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Higher headquarters (HQ) informs the unit that opposing forces (OPFOR) are conducting NBC warfare in the area. NBC equipment has been issued. Soldiers carry protective masks with their load-carrying equipment (LCE), having mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) gear readily available (within the work area). This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element uses collective protection or takes measures to limit the effects of NBC attacks and/or contamination and continues the mission.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 1. The element leader checks the accountability and serviceability of the NBC defense equipment. a. Ensured that the NBC detection equipment was issued to trained operators. b. Ensured that the NBC detection equipment was employed and operating within 15 minutes. c. Identified equipment shortages. d. Took action to obtain replacement equipment.		
2. The element assumes MOPP levels as directed by higher HQ or as the NBC situation dictates and is prepared to operate at the time specified in the operation order (OPORD). a. Donned masks and hoods within 15 seconds. b. Assumed MOPP4 within 8 minutes.		
3. Soldiers take actions to protect themselves against an NBC attack. a. Set up and used collective protective shelters (if available). b. Prepared protective shelters, such as foxholes with overhead cover.		
* 4. The element leader adjusts the MOPP level using MOPP analysis. a. Received and analyzed the enemy NBC threat capability. Took the following into consideration: (1) Was the unit targeted or could it be targeted? (2) Did the enemy have the capability to deliver chemical or nuclear weapons? (3) When or where could the enemy most likely deliver the chemical or nuclear weapons? b. Collected and analyzed weather data. Took the following into consideration: (1) Was it day or night? (2) What were current weather conditions (see the chemical downwind message [CDM] or weather report)? (3) What were weather conditions 2, 4, and 6 hours in the future (see the CDM or weather report)? c. Analyzed the element status and mission. Took the following into consideration:		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
(1) What was the mission? (2) What was the work rate? (3) How long did the work take? (4) What were the training and physical levels of the unit? (5) How long did it take to warn all the soldiers of an NBC attack?		

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: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Prepare for a Chemical Attack (03-3-C202.05-T01A)
(FM 3-11.11) (FM 3-4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

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

TASK STANDARDS: Unit personnel assume mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4 within 8 minutes and complete preparation efforts before the attack or its effects reach their location. The element protects its personnel, equipment, food, and water and continues its mission. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in MOPP4.

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

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Respond to a Chemical Attack (03-3-C203.05-T01A)
(FM 3-4) (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
* 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. a. Gave 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. Checked soldiers to ensure that protective measures were followed. 2. Soldiers take additional protective measures. 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. 3. Soldiers conduct immediate decontamination. a. Conducted skin decontamination. b. Wiped down personal equipment with M291 or M280 decontamination kits. c. Conducted operator spray down of equipment. * 4. Unit leaders initiate unmasking procedures and report to higher headquarters (HQ). a. Ensured that casualties were provided with 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

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Prepare for a Friendly Nuclear Strike (03-3-C205.05-T01A)
(FM 3-4) (FM 3-3)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit receives a 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. a. Authenticated the call. b. Acknowledged the warning by returning the message. * 2. The unit leader issues a warning order. a. Warned subordinate and affected units. b. Ensured that subordinates executed actions as directed. 3. Soldiers complete actions before detonation occurs. a. Placed vehicles and equipment for the best terrain shielding (hill masses, slopes, culverts, depressions). b. Disconnected nonessential electronic equipment. c. Tied down essential antennas. d. Took down nonessential antennas and antenna leads. e. Improved shelters with consideration for blast, thermal, and radiation effects. **NOTE: Add sandbags to shelters, foxholes, or tents in the direction of the strike. Cover openings or position them away from the strike.** f. Zeroed dosimeters. g. Digital units ensured that the systems were prepared according to the unit tactical standing operating procedure (TACSOP). h. Secured loose, flammable, or explosive items and food or water containers to protect them from nuclear-weapons effects.		

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Prepare for a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C206.05-T01A)
(FM 3-4) (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, ensuring 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 (hill masses, slopes, culverts, 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

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area (03-3-C208.05-T01A)
(FM 3-3) (FM 3-11.11) (FM 3-4)

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. 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. 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. 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. 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: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

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
1. The unit does not allow smoke to impede the performance of the mission. 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 threat use of smoke. d. Considered using countersmoke to conceal their own activities.		
2. The unit employs organic smoke grenade launchers, smoke pots, and smoke hand grenades. 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. 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. 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: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C222.05-T01A)
(FM 3-4) (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
* 1. Unit leaders prepare the unit for fallout. 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. Designated personnel monitor fallout. 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. 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: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C223.05-T01A)
(FM 3-4) (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
1. Soldiers take immediate protective actions in response to a nuclear attack. a. Without warning, soldiers— (1) Closed their eyes immediately. (2) Dropped to the ground in a prone position, with their head 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— (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. 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. a. Checked for loss of coolant, fuel, and battery fluids. b. Performed operator maintenance to restore moderately damaged vehicles to combat use.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
5. Soldiers improve cover. 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: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Conduct Operational Decontamination (03-3-C224.05-T01A)
(FM 3-5) (FM 3-11.11)

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

CONDITIONS: The unit is operating in a contaminated environment and/or is contaminated. Performance degradation from mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4 is increasing, and protective gear is in danger of penetration by contamination. Time and the tactical situation permit the element to conduct operational decontamination. Replacement protective gear is available for each soldier. For a nonsupported decontamination, element decontamination equipment and supplies are available and operational. For a supported decontamination, a decontamination element is available, operational, and tasked to provide decontamination support. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

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

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 1. The contaminated unit determines the extent of contamination and establishes decontamination priorities. a. Received input from staff and subordinate leaders. b. Established decontamination priorities.		
2. The contaminated unit submits a request for decontamination to higher headquarters (HQ). The request, as a minimum, included the— a. Contaminated element designation. b. Contaminated element location. c. Contaminated element frequency and call sign. d. Time that the element became contaminated. e. Number of vehicles and equipment, by type, that were contaminated. f. Type of contamination. g. Special requirements (such as a patient decontamination station, recovery assets, and a element decontamination team).		
* 3. The contaminated unit leader coordinates with higher HQ. a. Obtained permission to conduct decontamination and obtain the necessary support. b. Selected a linkup point to meet supporting units (a company supply section, a company or battalion power-driven decontamination equipment [PDDE] crew, or a decontamination squad or platoon). c. Coordinated with supporting units. d. Requested replacement MOPP gear. e. Coordinated with supporting units to determine if they would also conduct a MOPP gear exchange.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 4. The contaminated unit leader and NBC specialist select a site to conduct the operation, ensuring that the site selected— a. Provided adequate overhead concealment. b. Provided good drainage. c. Provided easy access and exit (but off the main routes). d. Provi ded the proximity to a water source large enough to support vehicle wash down. e. Provided an area large enough to accommodate units involved in the operational decontamination (100 square meters for both the vehicle washdown site and the MOPP gear exchange site).		
5. The contaminated unit coordinates for operational decontamination support (a company or battalion PDDE crew or a decontamination unit). a. Requested operational decontamination support. b. Notified higher HQ of the area for the operational decontamination. c. Established communications with the decontamination element. d. Ensured that the decontamination element knew the locations of the linkup and the selected decontamination sites.		
6. The contaminated element and supporting elements move to the decontamination site. a. Met at the linkup point as coordinated. b. Provided security at both the linkup point and the decontamination site by the contaminated element.		
7. The elements prepare for operational decontamination. a. Set up the decontamination site. (1) The supporting decontamination element crew set up the vehicle washdown site. (2) The contaminated unit set up the MOPP gear exchange site not less than 50 meters upwind of the vehicle washdown site. (3) The remainder of the element prepared its equipment for decontamination. b. Conducted preparatory actions in the predecontamination area. (1) Vehicle crews (except for the operators) dismounted unless they had an operational overpressure system and an uncontaminated interior. (2) Dismounted crews removed mud and camouflage from the vehicles. **NOTE: The contaminated element provides personnel to do this when the crews do not dismount.** (3) Separated vehicles and dismounted crews. (a) Ensured that vehicle operators were briefed (included the use of overhead cover and concealment and the proper intervals). (b) Ensured that vehicles were buttoned up; for example, all doors, hatches, and other openings were closed or covered. (4) Moved vehicles (with operators) to the vehicle washdown site. (5) Moved dismounted crews and all other soldiers in the contaminated unit to the MOPP gear exchange site.		
* 8. The noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC) of the decontamination element supervises the operation of the vehicle washdown site, ensuring that vehicle operators— a. Maintained the proper interval between vehicles while processing through the washdown station. b. Washed vehicles. (1) Started at the top and worked down.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
(2) Sprayed hot, soapy water for 2 to 3 minutes per vehicle. (3) Monitored water consumption. c. Moved to the assembly area (AA) after the vehicle wash down. d. Moved to the MOPP gear exchange site and conducted MOPP gear exchange. 9. The contaminated element conducts MOPP gear exchange. a. Prepared the equipment decontamination station (with supertropical bleach [STB] dry mix). b. Briefed MOPP gear exchange participants on procedures to be followed. c. Placed the decontaminated individual equipment on a clean surface (such as plastic, a poncho, or similar material). d. Exchanged MOPP gear using the buddy system. e. Moved soldiers to the AA after completing MOPP gear exchange. **NOTES:** **1. Ensure that the supporting units have the opportunity to use the MOPP gear exchange site before proceeding.** **2. The supporting decontamination element cleans and marks the site and reports the area of contamination (using an NBC 4 report) to higher HQ.** *10. Element leaders account for all personnel and equipment after completing the operational decontamination. *11. The decontaminated element leader reports to higher HQ. a. Reported the completion and location of the vehicle washdown and MOPP gear exchange decontamination sites. b. Requested permission to perform unmasking procedures if, through testing, no hazards were detected. c. Determined the adequacy of decontamination and adjusted the MOPP level (after obtaining approval from higher HQ). 12. The decontaminated element continues the mission.		

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

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

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
* 1. The unit leader selects a route across the contaminated area. a. Employed a nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) 5 (chemical) report and/or reconnaissance reports to select a route. b. Selected a route that minimized exposure consistent with the mission. c. Obtained a route clearance and approval.		
2. The unit prepares to cross the area. 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.		
3. The unit crosses the area. 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.		
4. The unit exits the contaminated area. 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

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-2 and S-3
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Defend a Convoy Against a Ground Attack (05-1-3003)
(FM 55-30) (FM 21-75) (FM 24-19)
(FM 24-35) (FM 24-35-1) (FM 3-90.1)

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 in a contemporary operating environment. The digital units receive updated intelligence information through the Force XXI Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) System or the Maneuver Control System (MCS). 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 digital units send and receive orders and reports using frequency-modulated (FM) or digital means to conduct combat operations. 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 leader prepares for combat operations. 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 the mission.		
2. The element prepares for combat operations. a. Loaded vehicles, stowed or tied down all loose equipment, and ensured that there was enough space to bring weapons to bear. **NOTE: The air guards are present.** 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).		
3. The element takes the following actions to reduce the effectiveness of ambushes: a. Hardened vehicles and covered loads. b. Spaced prime targets throughout the convoy.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
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, whenever possible. g. Avoided fresh earth in the road. Watched the local national traffic and the reactions of people on foot. **NOTE: People on foot will frequently give away the location of any mines or booby traps.** h. Used heavy vehicles, such as tanks, to explode small mines when deployed in front of the convoy. i. Briefed prearranged signals to warn the convoy of an ambush. j. Used escort vehicles (military police, tanks, or armored vehicles) or gun trucks. k. Briefed and practiced immediate action drills, thoroughly, with all convoy personnel. l. Maintained an interval between vehicles and moved through the kill zone, if possible. m. Stopped short of the ambush and did not block the road. n. Responded to orders rapidly, returned fire aggressively, and counterattacked with escort vehicles. o. Called for artillery support, tactical air (TACAIR) support, and reserve force, if necessary.		
4. The convoy reacts to enemy contact. 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.		
* 5. The element leader develops the situation. 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 the enemy fire, confirmed or suspected enemy positions, and the terrain capacity for the masking forces.		
* 6. The element leader selects a course of action based on mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC) and the developing situation. 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.		
7. The security element engages the enemy (within capabilities).		
* 8. The element leader reports the tactical situation to higher headquarters (HQ).		
9. The element reorganizes and resumes its convoy. a. Reconstituted the security force.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
b. Treated and evacuated casualties. c. Reported 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

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

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-1
S-2 and S-3
S-4
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

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. 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. a. Established communications 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. 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: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-1
S-2 and S-3
S-4
Section
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

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
* 1. The commander identifies the risk or safety hazards. 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. 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. 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. a. Received safety briefings before all operations. b. Practiced the safety procedures during all mission rehearsals. c. Made on-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

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-4
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Conduct Logistics Operations (05-1-4000)
(FM 10-27-4) (AR 220-15) (AR 710-2)
(DA PAM 710-2-1) (FM 101-5) (FM 10-23)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The battalion has deployed to a field location. The Supply Officer (US Army) (S4) section is operational and has all required plans, standing operating procedures (SOPs), forms, manuals, and equipment. The digital units have performed functionality checks, and systems are operational. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The S4 section provides logistical support for continuous operations without degrading the ability of the battalion to perform the mission due to inadequate logistics operations. The digital units send and receive orders or 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
1. The S4 section maintains the daily staff journal or duty officer's log according to Army regulations. a. Opened and closed the journal daily according to the unit SOP. b. Made entries pertaining to significant events, information, messages, and documents. c. Reviewed the entries for correctness. 2. The S4 section serves as the primary staff section for logistical support, using Army Regulations (ARs), Department of the Army (DA) Pamphlets, and the section SOP as guidelines. **NOTE: The digital units conduct operations and send and receive requests using digital systems according to the unit tactical standing operating procedure (TACSOP).** a. Provided detailed information on supply matters. b. Supervised and monitored the requisition, receipt, storage, and distribution of supplies and equipment (except Class VIII items). c. Supervised and monitored property accounting procedures. d. Planned and supervised the logistics execution and the service support portion of the plans and orders. e. Supervised and monitored the supply and maintenance records procedures. f. Prepared forecasts for Class III and Class V items and maintained data on their use. g. Coordinated with the Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) section for the training of supply personnel. h. Maintained the battalion property book. i. Established the material storage areas containing vehicle turnarounds. j. Camouflaged areas according to the tactical situation. 3. The S4 section serves as the principal staff section for services, using field		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
manuals as guidelines. a. Maintained and monitored food service operations. b. Coordinated field feeding operations. c. Prepared the battalion feeding plan. d. Inspected field feeding operations to enforce sanitation regulations. 4. The S4 section serves as the principal staff section for other supply actions according to the following standards: a. Made arrangements for the receipt, storage, and issue of organizational clothing and individual equipment. b. Coordinated and monitored the unit laundry support services. c. Selected the general location for the service support areas. d. Coordinated and monitored the use of clothing exchange and bath points. e. Maintained data on the number of personnel requiring services and the dates and times services were offered. f. Designated the collection points for a salvage turn-in. g. Controlled the disposition of the salvage. h. Coordinated the transportation of deceased personnel. i. Ensured that all quartermaster items issued to the unit were on hand and serviceable. * 5. The battalion maintenance officer (BMO) serves as the principal staff officer for maintenance through the S4 section. a. Supervised the battalion maintenance program. b. Monitored maintenance operations and equipment status. c. Reviewed the unit status reports and material condition reports. d. Conducted spot-check inspections. e. Prepared the logistics portion of the unit status report. f. Reviewed and supervised the prescribed load list (PLL) for Class IX repair parts. g. Coordinated for the recovery and evacuation of unserviceable or nonrepairable battalion vehicles. h. Monitored the distribution and storage of repair parts and maintenance supplies. i. Established maintenance priorities and monitored the controlled exchange program. j. Estimated the maintenance impact of planned operations. k. Monitored the Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) and the calibration program. 6. The S4 section, with the assistance of the BMO, conducts supply transactions. a. Coordinated, controlled, and supervised the turn-in of supplies and equipment. (1) Inspected the equipment for serviceability or repairs. (2) Ensured that all unit maintenance was performed. (3) Ensured that the required fluids were drained and equipment was cleaned consistent with the SOP of the supporting supply activity. (4) Ensured that all of the required forms were prepared reflecting equipment turn-in. b. Coordinated, controlled, and supervised the issues of supplies and equipment. (1) Inspected equipment. (2) Conducted a complete inventory. (3) Serviced and tested the equipment. (4) Prepared all of the required forms reflecting the issue and receipt of		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
the supplies and equipment. 7. The S4 section serves as the principal staff section for transportation requirements. a. Provided a movement officer for the battalion. b. Developed and maintained the unit movement plan and SOP for all modes of transportation based on the operation plan (OPLAN). c. Ensured that movement plans included— (1) Vehicle preparation. (2) Load plans. (3) Personnel processing procedures. (4) Security procedures. (5) The duties and responsibilities of unit personnel. d. Updated the movement and load plans when changes to the modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE) were approved. e. Coordinated with the S3 section to determine the priorities for movement. f. Reviewed and coordinated the movement and load plans of subordinate units. g. Determined transportation requirements for the move and submitted requests for external transportation. h. Obtained road clearance for movement.		

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: S-1

TASK: Perform Administrative Operations (05-1-7001)
(FM 12-6) (DA FORM 1155) (DA FORM 1156)
(DA FORM 2166-8) (DA FORM 2166-8-1) (DA FORM 67-9)
(FM 21-10)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The company is in a contemporary operating environment. The company headquarters (HQ) has all assigned personnel, equipment, required forms, manuals, and standing operating procedures (SOPs). Newly assigned personnel arrived for processing. The digital units have performed functionality checks, and systems are operational. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The company integrates replacement personnel. The company prepares and submits personnel reports and actions while sustaining operations and providing for the discipline, health, welfare, and morale of all assigned personnel. The digital units 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
* 1. The company commander integrates replacement personnel and assigns them to subordinate elements within the company. a. Oriented replacement personnel before their assignment. (1) Identified the unit mission and the current situation. (2) Explained the chain-of-command procedures. (3) Explained the warning system and the safety and security procedures. b. Assigned replacement personnel on a priority basis.		
2. Company personnel prepare a personnel daily summary (PDS). a. Consolidated the subordinate element data. b. Prepared the PDS. c. Submitted the PDS to the battalion personnel and administration center (PAC).		
3. Company personnel process DA Forms 1155 (Witness Statement on individual) and 1156 (Casualty Feeder Report). a. Posted and maintained the unit casualty record. b. Posted and maintained DA Form 1156.		
* 4. Company leaders in the chain-of-command review and verify completed DA Forms 1155 and submit them to the battalion PAC.		
* 5. Company leaders initiate actions to request awards or promotions.		
* 6. Company leaders coordinate individual requests for administrative actions requiring approval from higher HQ. a. Adhered to the local battalion PAC policies. b. Relayed all duty statuses and other actions to the battalion PAC for processing. c. Coordinated all finance actions through the battalion PAC and the finance office. d. Approved or disapproved personnel administrative actions (pass, leave,		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
and emergency leave). * 7. Company leaders initiate judicial and nonjudicial punishment actions. a. Drafted a summary of the incident or violation. b. Obtained and assembled investigation reports and witness statements. c. Reviewed the incident or violation to determine the best course of action (COA). d. Administered nonjudicial punishment. * 8. Company leaders monitor personal hygiene and field sanitation procedures. a. Ensured that the means were available for obtaining assistance (according to the SOP). b. Coordinated with higher HQ for morale and personnel support. * 9. The company commander initiates DA Form 67-9 (Officers Evaluation Report ([OER]). *10. The platoon leader or sergeant initiates DA Forms 2166-8-1 (Noncommissioned officer [NCO] Counseling Checklist/Record) and 2166-8 (Noncommissioned Officer Evaluation Report [NCOER]). a. Drafted work sheets for DA Forms 2166-8-1 and 2166-8. b. Forwarded the draft work sheets to the battalion PAC. c. Maintained the appropriate privacy measures during all stages of the process. *11. Company leaders coordinate the medical and dental treatment of all assigned personnel (for nonbattle injuries). a. Ensured that the procedures for medical and dental assistance were coordinated with higher HQ. b. Adhered to the medical or dental evaluation of the medical or dental authority. *12. Company leaders coordinate for chaplain assistance. a. Coordinated the presentation of religious services. b. Advised personnel on how to obtain chaplain assistance. *13. Company leaders coordinate for Red Cross assistance. a. Advised personnel on how to obtain Red Cross assistance. b. Recommended personnel for Red Cross assistance.		

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: S-1
S-2 and S-3
S-4

TASK: Plan Logistics Operations (05-6-1000)
(FM 10-27) (AR 220-15) (DA FORM 1594)
(FM 101-5) (FM 101-5-1) (FM 10-27-4)
(FM 20-3) (FM 44-80) (FM 55-30)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The group or brigade has deployed to a field location. Communications have been established. Reports are being provided according to the field standing operating procedure (FSOP). Combat service support (CSS) assets are available. The staff is operational and has all of the required plans, standing operating procedures (SOPs), forms, manuals, and equipment. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Plan logistical support to sustain the engineer operation. 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 staff prepares plans and orders. a. Coordinated with the Adjutant (US Army) (S1) and the engineer equipment officer for the development of the service support annex. b. Submitted the service support annex for incorporation into the operation order (OPORD) or operation plan (OPLAN). c. Developed movement plans, as required. d. Prepared a CSS overlay for incorporation into the OPORD or OPLAN.		
2. The Supply Officer (US Army) (S4) manages logistics support and monitors the current status of supplies. a. Ensured that accurate records of supplies on hand were maintained. b. Monitored the requisition, acquisition, storage, and distribution of supplies. c. Monitored the distribution of the required supply rate (RSR) or controlled supply rate (CSR) on ammunition. d. Monitored the allocation of ground fuels based on established priorities. e. Coordinated with higher HQ for procurement of local civilian supplies, nonstandard supplies, repair parts, and Class IV materiel. f. Monitored property accountability procedures. g. Provided technical support to subordinate units for food service operations. h. Managed logistics requirements for subordinate units and CSS elements.		
3. The Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) maintains the current status of equipment in the group or brigade. a. Maintained the consolidated group or brigade engineer equipment status. b. Monitored the group or brigade maintenance operations to evaluate their capability to support current operations. c. Provided the commander with the group or brigade maintenance status and its impact on current and future operations. d. Coordinated and recommended maintenance priorities to the commander. e. Coordinated with the subordinate unit staff on the maintenance status and priority. f. Coordinated with the commander on weapons system replacement		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
operations (WSRO). 4. The S4 performs logistical staff supervision. a. Ensured that logistical decisions were disseminated, understood, and executed. b. Analyzed reports and messages for their impact on logistical plans. c. Assisted the staff and troubleshot missions. d. Advised the commander on the execution of the logistical plan. e. Recommended logistical plan revisions to the commander, as required. 5. The S1 maintains Department of the Army (DA) Form 1594 (Daily Staff Journal Or Duty Officer's Log). a. Opened and closed DA Form 1594 daily according to the unit SOP. b. Made entries pertaining to significant events, information, messages, and documents. c. Reviewed the entries to ensure that information was correct and complete.		

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: S-1
Heavy Maintenance Section
Command Section

TASK: Report Casualties (12-1-0403.05-T01A)
(FM 12-6) (AR 600-8-1) (DA FORM 1156)
(DA FORM 1594) (TC 12-17)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Soldiers have been wounded, killed, captured, or are missing. Casualty reports are arriving from supported units. The element is equipped with the Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System (TACCS). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Casualty information is processed and provided daily to the supporting personnel service company (PSC) and parent brigade. 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 Adjutant (US Army) (S1) section collects casualty information. a. Logged casualty information on Department of the Army (DA) Form 1594 (Daily Staff Journal Or Duty Officer's Log). b. Completed missing information. c. Verified the data.		
2. The S1 section processes the casualty data. a. Posted the battle roster. b. Initiated DA Form 1156. c. Printed DA Form 1156. d. Backed up the feeder report file. e. Restored the feeder files. f. Merged the feeder reports for task force (TF) units. g. Prepared the transmittal letters. h. Prepared the letters of condolence and sympathy and forwarded them to the division Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (Personnel) (G1) or separate brigade S1.		
* 3. The personnel staff noncommissioned officer (PSNCO) forwards the casualty data. a. Reviewed DA Forms 1156 for accuracy and completeness with the data entered on DA Form 1594. b. Reconciled the casualty log with the strength accounting data. c. Corrected any deficiencies. d. Forwarded DA Forms 1156 to the servicing PSC.		
* 4. The battalion S1 disseminates casualty information. a. Provided data to the battalion command group and staff. b. Coordinated religious rites with the chaplain.		

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
16-1-1001.05-T01A	Conduct the Command Religious-Support Program

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: S-1
Command Section

TASK: Perform Strength Accounting (12-1-0404.05-T01A)
(FM 12-6) (FM 7-22.7)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Personnel losses and gains have occurred. The daily personnel status report (PSR) is required. The element is equipped with the Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System (TACCS). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The battalion strength data for supported elements recorded on the PSR are within plus or minus 5 percent of the actual present-for-duty strength of the company. 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 Adjutant (US Army) (S1) section collects strength information. a. Logged incoming situation reports (SITREPs) and messages from subordinate units. b. Spot-checked strength reports for missing information. c. Collected other personnel strength information from the tactical operations center (TOC) and the battalion aid station.		
2. The Personnel and Administration Center (PAC) updates the Command and Control Strength Reporting System (C2SRS). a. Updated the battle roster. b. Entered individual changes. c. Posted the commander's narrative guidance. d. Printed the personnel status (PS) and personnel requirements report (PRR). e. Forwarded the PS and PRR to the personnel staff noncommissioned officer (PSNCO). f. Created a TACCS floppy diskette of the PS and PRR. g. Printed an updated battle roster as required and provided it to the companies.		
* 3. The PSNCO reviews the C2SRS. a. Reviewed the PS and PRR for completeness and accuracy. b. Cross-checked the primary military occupational specialty (PMOS) or duty military occupational specialty (DMOS) report against the PRR. c. Forwarded the reports to the PAC supervisor.		
* 4. The PAC supervisor forwards strength information. a. Provided data to the supporting personnel service company (PSC). b. Provided data to the brigade S1. c. Provided data to the S1 section of attached units.		
* 5. The S1 disseminates strength data. a. Briefed the command group and staff daily. b. Supported the staff decision planning process with personnel strength information.		

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

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-1

TASK: Conduct Replacement Operations (12-1-0405.05-T01A)
(FM 12-6) (DA FORM 3955) (DA FORM 647)
(DA PAM 600-8-2) (DA PAM 600-8-23)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Replacements arrive in the battalion area. The digital units have performed functionality checks, and systems are operational. The unit is equipped with the Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System (TACCS). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The Adjutant (US Army) (S1) processes and transports replacements to their units within 4 hours of their arrival. The 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
1. The Personnel and Administration Center (PAC) conducts administrative processing. a. Reviewed assignment orders. b. Welcomed soldiers to the unit. c. Assigned soldiers to units according to the commander's priorities. d. Signed soldiers in on Department of the Army (DA) Form 647 (Personnel Register). e. Collected medical and dental records. f. Turned in medical and dental records to the battalion aid station. g. Added names to the battle roster. h. Prepared Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) input. i. Completed DA Form 3955 (Change of Address and Directory Card). j. Forwarded DA Form 3955 to the servicing postal activity.		
* 2. The S1 or PAC supervisor processes soldiers into the command. a. Briefed the mission and the tactical situation. b. Coordinated mess and medical support. c. Inspected soldiers for combat-critical clothing shortages. d. Coordinated equipment issue. e. Coordinated transportation to subordinate units.		

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: S-1
Command Section

TASK: Process Personnel and Administrative Actions (12-1-0406.05-T01A)
(AR 25-50) (AR 27-10) (DA FORM 31)
(DA FORM 638) (FM 12-6) (FM 7-22.7)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element is performing its combat mission. Digital units have performed functionality checks, and systems are operational. Requests for personnel actions are being received. Distribution, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) actions, and hometown news releases are being received. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Personnel actions are processed as soon as possible in keeping with the tactical situation in a manner that precludes adverse morale implications. 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
1. The personnel and administration center (PAC) collects requests from supported companies and higher headquarters (HQ). a. Logged receipt of all actions. b. Verified actions to ensure their validity and need. c. Corrected erroneous and incomplete data.		
2. The PAC processes information. a. Prioritized all personnel actions. b. Prepared appropriate personnel forms. c. Reviewed actions for accuracy and completeness. d. Corrected erroneous and incomplete data. e. Advised soldiers.		
* 3. The Adjutant (US Army) (S1) or PAC supervisor processes actions. a. Performed technical and administrative reviews. b. Corrected minor errors. c. Approved or recommended approval. d. Dispatched actions to higher HQ for further processing.		
* 4. The S1 or PAC supervisor disseminates information. a. Briefed the commander on the status of personnel actions. b. Informed subordinate companies and soldiers on the status of personnel actions.		
5. The PAC processes award recommendations. a. Reviewed recommendations for awards. b. Processed Department of the Army (DA) Forms 638 (Recommendation for Award). c. Forwarded the recommendations to the approving authority. d. Suspensed a copy of the recommendation for award. e. Forwarded approved awards to the unit commander for presentation at an appropriate ceremony (when the situation permitted).		
6. The PAC processes leave requests.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
a. Processed DA Forms 31(Request and Authority for Leave). b. Maintained a leave control log. c. Forwarded required copies of DA Form 31 to the Finance Support Command (FSC), as appropriate. 7. The PAC processes standard installation/division personnel system (SIDPERS) input. a. Prepared input. b. Reviewed transactions for accuracy and completeness. c. Obtained required signatures for transmittal. 8. The PAC manages the evaluation reporting system. a. Initiated evaluation report shells. b. Established an internal suspense for each evaluation report. c. Forwarded evaluation work sheets to the appropriate subordinate units. d. Reviewed returned evaluation reports for completeness and accuracy. e. Prepared evaluation reports, if required. f. Returned completed evaluation reports for the required signatures. g. Checked returned evaluation reports to ensure that signatures and dates were correct. h. Forwarded completed evaluation reports to the personnel service company (PSC). 9. The PAC provides administrative support. a. Maintained a suspense control. b. Typed all standing operating procedures (SOPs) and correspondence for the battalion commander, the executive officer (XO), and the units (including memorandums, letters, endorsements, accident reports, and forms). c. Operated reproduction equipment. d. Maintained reproduction equipment. e. Picked up distribution from higher HQ. f. Sorted distribution. g. Secured distribution. h. Processed distribution from staff sections and subordinate and attached units. i. Maintained required blank forms and publications. 10. The PAC processes promotion recommendations. a. Verified soldier eligibility. b. Forwarded a list of names of eligible soldiers to the subordinate units. c. Forwarded promotion recommendations to the appropriate promotion authority. d. Verified proper distribution of promotion orders (individual, personnel, and finance). e. Initiated further command actions when required. 11. The PAC processes letters of reprimand. a. Determined the facts that support the imposition of the letter of reprimand. b. Prepared the letter of reprimand for the commander's signature. c. Prepared the notification letter to the individual advising him of his rights. 12. The PAC processes letters of indebtedness. a. Gathered all documents and facts bearing on the claimed indebtedness of the soldier. b. Prepared the letter for the commander's signature to the agency or		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
individual claiming the debt. c. Dispatched the letter to the agency or individual. d. Followed up, if necessary. e. Referred the soldier to the division Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) or brigade legal advisor for legal assistance and preparation of response to debtors. 13. The PAC processes letters of nonsupport. a. Determined the type of letter to be prepared based on all facts gathered. b. Determined all information bearing on the claimed nonsupport by the soldier. c. Prepared the letter for the commander's or soldier's signature. d. Dispatched the letter to the agency or individual claiming nonsupport. 14. The PAC processes other adverse actions. a. Ensured that all facts and supporting documents were available. b. Prepared the required administrative documents. c. Forwarded the packet to the appropriate authority for action. 15. The PAC provides financial assistance. a. Processed related documents. b. Distributed net pay advice (NPA) and leave and earnings statements (LESs). c. Resolved less-complicated pay problems. d. Answered pay-related inquires. e. Provided liaison and coordination with the supporting FSC.		

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-1

TASK: Provide Legal Support (12-1-0410.05-T01A)

(AR 27-10)	(AR 15-6)	(AR 190-47)
(AR 27-1)	(AR 27-20)	(AR 600-20)
(AR 600-8-2)	(AR 600-85)	(AR 635-200)
(DD FORM 457)	(DOD REG 5500.7-R)	

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The battalion is deployed and conducting combat operations. Digital elements have performed functionality checks, and systems are operational. Requests for legal support have been received. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The Adjutant (US Army) (S1) provides legal support to the command according to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), other laws and directives, the Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM), and the unit standing operating procedure (SOP). Digital elements send and receive reports using frequency-modulated (FM) or digital means.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The battalion legal noncommissioned officer (NCO) or specialist provides the battalion commander with the current status of legal matters, to include— a. Courts-martial actions and dispositions. b. Nonjudicial proceedings. c. Administrative separation actions. d. Formal and informal investigations. e. Other adverse administrative actions, such as bars to reenlistment or letters of reprimand.		
2. The battalion legal NCO or specialist assists subordinate commanders and soldiers. a. Coordinated with subordinate units to assist in the disposition of court and board actions. b. Prepared charge sheets, allied papers, confinement orders, and the commander's actions. c. Recorded and prepared proceedings of Article 32(b) investigations (Department of Defense [DD] Form 457 (Investigating Officers Report). d. Prepared records of nonjudicial punishment. e. Reviewed records of nonjudicial punishment forwarded by subordinate units. f. Processed appeals of nonjudicial punishment and monitored posting of records to personnel and financial files. g. Prepared notifications of administrative separation. h. Recorded and prepared records of board proceedings related to administrative separations. i. Prepared, processed, and monitored the administrative separation actions. j. Recorded and prepared records of trial for special courts-martial. k. Prepared and processed records of trial for summary courts-martial. l. Prepared, processed, and monitored the suspension of favorable personnel actions.		
3. The battalion legal NCO or specialist coordinates with the brigade legal NCO for		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
legal services from the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) or brigade legal advisor. a. Acted as a liaison between subordinate units and the SJA section. b. Assisted the legal assistance officer in preparing powers of attorney, wills, and other legal assistance documents. c. Assisted the claims judge advocate with claims investigations and assisted in the preparation of claims forms, to include forwarding them for appropriate disposition. d. Forwarded documents for review by administrative law and contract law personnel. e. Assisted judge advocates with military justice, international law, and operational law training. f. Assisted the trial counsel in preparing pretrial, trial, and posttrial documents. g. Arranged for witnesses and other necessary personnel to be present at the courts-martial. h. Assisted in processing of posttrial prisoners for confinement.		
4. The battalion legal NCO or specialist coordinates with the trial defense service for defense counsel services. a. Arranged for advice by counsel for nonjudicial punishment proceedings. b. Arranged for consultation with counsel for administrative separations or representation.		
* 5. The battalion commander administers the UCMJ. a. Evaluated evidence and determined the appropriate disposition of violations of the UCMJ. b. Administered nonjudicial punishment. c. Returned charges to the subordinate commander for other disposition. d. Referred charges to trial by summary court or forwarded charges for trial by courts-martial.		
* 6. The battalion commander disposes of disciplinary infractions and misconduct by other than judicial or nonjudicial proceedings. a. Initiated, forwarded, approved, or returned letters of reprimand/admonition. b. Approved, disapproved, or forwarded administrative separations.		

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

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-2 and S-3
Headquarters Detachment

TASK: Plan/Control Augmentation Support (05-1-0005)
(FM 5-100-15) (FM 5-100)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The battalion is providing support to a maneuver task force in a contemporary operating environment and is tasked with a mission that requires additional resources and augmentation support. Augmentation support is available. Digital elements have performed functionality checks, and systems are operational. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The battalion staff determines the augmentation support necessary to accomplish the mission, submits the request immediately after the estimate process, and effects coordination and logistical support that provides for unhindered mission execution by the attached element. Digital elements perform collaborative planning; send requests, reports, and orders; and perform Digital Topographic Support System (DTSS) functions, 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
NOTE: Digital elements perform collaborative planning, make requests, and send or receive reports using digital systems.		
1. The battalion staff performs mission analysis and determines resource requirements and availability during the estimate process. a. Determined resources required in time to accomplish the mission. b. Determined the availability of organic resources. c. Included requirements for rations, maintenance, fuel, and lubricants to support augmentation element(s), to include shortfalls, such as equipment maintenance.		
2. The Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) submits a request for augmentation support. a. Requested augmentation support from higher headquarters (HQ) if not supporting a maneuver element. b. Requested augmentation support from higher HQ and the maneuver commander when supporting a maneuver unit. c. Submitted the request immediately after the estimate process was complete. d. Included the following information in the request: (1) Type of relationship (command or support). (2) Amount and type of personnel and equipment needed. (3) Length of time needed to accomplish the mission. (4) Mission of the battalion. (5) Mission of the augmentation support element.		
3. The battalion staff modifies the estimate process based on the actual augmentation support received. a. Prioritized the effort for the supporting element. b. Effected the coordination for logistical support based on the command or support relationship, such as food, fuel, and maintenance.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 4. The S3 coordinates the liaison of the augmentation element with the engineer company(s). a. Determined time, place, and attendance requirements for issuing the battalion operation order (OPORD), if not already issued. b. Determined the time and place for the liaison between the augmentation element and the engineer company. 5. The battalion staff monitors the attached elements. a. Received personnel strength, maintenance status, mission status, and updates as required. b. Shifted assets as necessary. c. Inspected the quality of workmanship. d. Visited the element to maintain high morale. 6. The augmented commander/battalion staff terminates augmentation support. a. Accounted for equipment and personnel. b. Reported mission accomplishment to higher and receiving HQ. **Note: Reports are sent via FM or digital means according to the standing operating procedure (SOP) of the element.**		

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

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-2 and S-3
S-4
Headquarters Detachment

TASK: Prepare an Operation Order (OPORD) (05-1-0081)
(FM 5-71-3)

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

CONDITIONS: The battalion is providing support to a maneuver (TF) task force in a contemporary operating environment. It receives a new mission that requires the preparation of an OPORD. The digital elements have performed functionality checks, and systems are operational. The element is linked to the TF tactical operations center (TOC). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The OPORD follows the commander's intent and contains all information necessary to accomplish the mission. The digital units send and receive orders and 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
* 1. The commander writes an OPORD following the five-paragraph format. **NOTE: The digital elements can write the OPORD and perform planning functions using the Army Battle Command System (ABCS).** a. Ensured that the heading contained the task organization. (1) Included all engineer headquarters (HQ) of the elements under the brigade control. (2) Included all engineer HQ of organic elements if the OPORD was the initial order for the operation. (3) Listed companies and special platoons that were task-organized to HQ other than their parent element. (4) Listed special equipment if it was not clear in the unit task organization. (5) Streamlined command and control (C2). (6) Addressed command support relationships. b. Ensured that the situation paragraph contained information about enemy forces (terrain, weather, and enemy situation), friendly forces (higher and adjacent), attachments, and detachments. c. Ensured that the mission was clearly stated, to include who (battalion organization), what, when, where, and why (includes higher mission). d. Ensured that the execution paragraph included the battalion commander's intent with linkage to higher intent, subordinate element tasks and instructions, and coordinating instructions. e. Ensured that the service support paragraph contained combat service support (CSS) instructions and arrangements for supporting units. Used an annex, if lengthy. Otherwise, used the following paragraph 4 sample format: --- 4. SERVICE SUPPORT. a. General concept of logistics support.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
b. Materiel and services. (1) Supply. (2) Transportation. (3) Services. c. Medical evacuation and hospitalization. d. Personnel. e. Civil-military cooperation. f. Miscellaneous. ---------- f. Ensured that the command-and-signal paragraph specified the following: (1) Command. (a) Command post (CP) and key leader locations during the operation and planned movements. (b) Locations and planned movements of higher C2. (c) The logistical chain of command. (2) Signal. (a) The communication or signal differences not covered in the standing operating procedure (SOP). (b) The critical reporting requirements not covered in the SOP. (c) The designated nets for mission and routine reports. * 2. The commander ensures that the necessary information is included and briefed to subordinate elements. * 3. The commander ensures that the order is disseminated/briefed in time to satisfy the one-third/two-third rule (allowing subordinates two-thirds of the available time).		

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
052-195-4065	Conduct Engineer Tactical Planning
071-326-5626	Prepare an Oral Operation Order

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-1-0014	Conduct Engineer Intelligence Collection
05-6-0002	Prepare an Engineer Estimate
05-6-0003	Prepare an Engineer Annex

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-2 and S-3
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Conduct Troop-Leading Procedures (05-3-0013)
(FM 5-10) (FM 101-5) (FM 3-90.1)
(FM 5-422) (FM 5-71-2) (FM 7-7)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: In a contemporary operating environment, the element receives a mission from a warning order (WO), a fragmentary order (FRAGO), or an operation order (OPORD) to perform operations. Digital units have performed functionality checks, and systems are operational. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit leader gives a WO, conducts a leader's reconnaissance, issues an OPORD, and supervises the preparation for the assigned mission within the allotted time. Digital units have the ability to perform a map reconnaissance using the Digital Topographic Support System (DTSS). The Army Battle Command System (ABCS) can be used to submit reports and orders to update the common operational picture (COP) and the situational awareness (SA). 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 leader receives the mission in a WO, a FRAGO, or an OPORD from its higher headquarters (HQ). He determines the mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC); the needed supplies and equipment; and special tasks to assign. **NOTE: Digital units send and receive orders using the ABCS or FM means according to the unit standing operating procedure (SOP).**		
* 2. The element leader issues a WO to subordinate leaders. a. Stated the mission (nature of the operation). b. Identified the task organization. c. Stated the time of the operation. d. Provided any special instructions, such as drills to be rehearsed, precombat checks (PCCs), and precombat inspections (PCIs). e. Stated the element timeline.		
* 3. The element leader develops a tentative plan while the element prepares for the mission. a. Developed the plan based on METT-TC factors. b. Planned the available time using the reverse-planning process. c. Used no more than one-third of the available time, leaving the remainder for subordinate element preparation. d. Ensured that subordinate leaders began the PCCs and reconfigured the equipment based on the mission, to include checking rations, water, weapons, ammunition, individual uniforms and equipment, mission-essential equipment, and the individual soldier's knowledge of the mission.		
4. The element continues assembly area activities and security. a. Maintained equipment and weapons. b. Performed personal hygiene.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
c. Resupplied equipment and materiels, to include small arms ammunition, demolitions, mines, and refueling of vehicles. d. Rehearsed battle and crew drills. e. Performed weapon test firing. f. Ate. g. Rested. h. Maintained security.		
* 5. The element leader initiates movement before completing the plan. **NOTE: Subordinate leaders move the element in the absence of the element leader. This task step may be omitted, occur in a different sequence, or be done concurrently with another task step.**		
* 6. The element leader performs a reconnaissance. **NOTE: Digital units request intelligence information by requesting All-Source Analysis System (ASAS) information and DTSS products from higher HQ.** a. Performed a map reconnaissance, as a minimum, along with subordinate leaders when practical. b. Performed a ground reconnaissance (usually as part of a larger force). (1) Included as many subordinate leaders as practical. (2) Identified the critical areas of the mission. (3) Moved as far forward as the time and situation permitted.		
* 7. The element leader completes the plan. a. Made changes to the tentative plan based on the map or ground reconnaissance. b. Made changes to the tentative plan based on available equipment, personnel, and material. c. Made changes to the tentative plan based on the intelligence gained by reconnaissance assets.		
* 8. The element leader verbally issues the completed order, in a FRAGO or OPORD format, to subordinate and attached leaders. The order contained the following information and could be given to the entire element at the same time. a. SITUATION. (1) Enemy forces. (2) Friendly forces. (3) Attachments and detachments. b. MISSION. c. EXECUTION. (1) Concept of the operation. (a) Scheme of maneuver. (b) Fires. (c) Reconnaissance and surveillance. (d) Intelligence. (e) Engineer support. (f) Air defense. (g) Information operations. (2) Subunit tasks. (3) Coordinating instructions. At a minimum, the element leader must address the— (a) Time or condition when the plan or order becomes effective. (b) Commander's critical-information requirements (CCIR). (c) Risk reduction control measures. **NOTE: The element leader determines the risk reduction control measures by using the five steps of the risk management process, referring to Field Manual**		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
(FM) 101-5 for additional information. (d) Rules of engagement. (e) Environmental considerations. (f) Force protection. d. SERVICE SUPPORT. (1) Support concept. (2) Materials and services. (3) Medical evacuation and hospitalization. (4) Personnel. (5) Civil military. e. COMMAND AND SIGNAL. (1) Command. (a) The location of the element leadership, support element leadership, and command posts for the operation. (b) Succession of command. (If not stated in the element SOP or tactical standing operating procedure [TACSOP]). (2) Signal. (a) Signal operation instructions (SOI) in effect. (b) Radio communication restrictions. (c) Visual and pyrotechnic signals. (d) Code words and reports specific to the operation. (e) Communications security (COMSEC) guidelines and procedures. * 9. Subordinate leaders complete the PCCs, and element leaders perform the PCIs. **NOTE: Subordinate leaders can perform the PCCs on receipt of a WO or FRAGO. The element should have mission-specific PCC/PCI checklists in the unit TACSOP.** a. Checked and inventoried equipment, ensured that the items were serviceable and that the element had the items specified in the unit SOP and the items required for specific mission. b. Ensured that adequate resupply of ammunition, food, water, repair parts, fuel, medical supplies, obstacle material, demolitions, and mines were available. c. Performed a communications check. d. Ensured that personnel, equipment, and carriers were camouflaged and that weapons were test fired. e. Ensured that personnel understood their task and purpose and that of the element headquarters. f. Inspected personnel, vehicles, weapons, and equipment just before starting the mission. *10. Leaders perform at least one type of rehearsal.		

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)
05-1-6001	Request a Standard Geospatial Product
05-1-6002	Request Nonstandard Geospatial Products
05-3-3006	Establish Job Site Security
71-2-0326.05-T01A	Perform Risk Management Procedures

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-2 and S-3
Headquarters Detachment

TASK: Provide Liaison (05-4-1379)
(FM 5-100) (FM 34-2) (FM 5-100-15)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element has been requested by higher headquarters (HQ) to determine the support requirements. The element performs liaison with lower, lateral, and higher echelons. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element plans operations and advises the supported commander on the availability, development, and use of the element services.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 1. The element leader establishes analog, digital, or satellite communications with the supported unit and higher HQ.		
* 2. The element leader interfaces directly with division staffs, corps staffs, theater Army staffs, and (on occasion) Department of Defense (DOD) civilian agencies. **NOTE: From a division standpoint, coordination between the liaison officer (LNO) and the assistant division engineer (ADE) is necessary for support provided by all nondivisional engineer elements.**		
* 3. The element leader determines the requirements and advises the supported commander on the use of supporting elements and capabilities.		
4. The element provides the mission-specific requirements.		
* 5. The element leader conducts liaison with staff elements and support elements to ensure that the mission requirements are understood and met.		
6. The element submits reports and requests through the supported agency through the LNO.		

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
05-2-0018	Conduct Report Procedures
11-5-0101.05-T01A	Install, Operate, and Maintain a Single-Channel Voice Radio Station (AM)

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-2 and S-3

TASK: Prepare an Engineer Estimate (05-6-0002)
(FM 5-34) (FM 101-5) (FM 5-100)
(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 group or brigade is performing continuous operations in darkness or daylight under all weather conditions. The group or brigade has received an operation order (OPORD) with a mission from its higher headquarters (HQ). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The engineer estimate gives the commander feasible courses of action (COAs) consistent with the supported commander's scheme of support. 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 commander, aided by his staff, performs a mission analysis. 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 both specified and implied, and decides which are essential to success. e. Identified constraints and restraints. f. Restated the unit mission in terms of who, what (including all essential tasks), when, where, and why.		
* 2. The commander, aided by his staff, performs a situation analysis. 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 COA.		
* 3. The commander and staff evaluate their own unit situation. a. Identified the disposition of major tactical elements, possible COA, 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 combat support (CS) units to assist with engineer tasks.		
* 4. The group or brigade commander, aided by his staff, develops an engineer plan for the maneuver force to support each COA. a. Identified requirements, to include all tasks and the necessary resources to accomplish them, by each location or by each supported element. b. Summarized resource requirements by platoon hours, equipment, and		

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

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-1
S-2 and S-3

TASK: Prepare an Engineer Annex (05-6-0003)
(FM 5-100)

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

CONDITIONS: The group or brigade is performing continuous operations. The commander and 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
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 the guidance from the maneuver unit Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans) (G3)/Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3). 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. 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 operation procedure (SOP) unless needed for clarity. c. Ensured that the annex was directed at the major subordinate elements of the maneuver unit and not just at the engineers. d. Ensured that the annex was clear, complete, brief, and timely and avoided qualified directives. e. Ensured that the annex was integrated fully 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— 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		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
(HN) support. 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

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-2 and S-3

TASK: Conduct Liaison Operations (05-6-0066)
(FM 101-5)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The group or brigade is performing continuous operations. The unit receives a mission from higher headquarters (HQ) that requires liaison operations. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The liaison officer (LO) performs sufficient coordination to support the commander's concept of operations and to promote cooperation between the two units. 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 commander selects a LO, based on experience, the ability to communicate effectively, and other abilities that will enhance effective operations.		
2. The LO receives the situation briefing from the staff duty officer or Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3), to include the mission, the commander intent, the concept of operations for the commander's unit, and the current status and mission of the unit to which he is being sent. a. Obtained information and/or liaison requirements from each staff section. b. Ensured that the mission and responsibilities were clearly understood. c. Ensured that arrangements for communications and transportation met mission requirements. d. Obtained necessary credentials for identification (such as tactical operations center [TOC] passes). e. Identified language requirements when performing liaison with allied units.		
3. The LO reports to the commander, or his representative, of the visited unit to perform liaison operations and briefs the parent unit situation. a. Established communication with the parent unit and received updated information. b. Visited each staff section or its representative and provided the required information. Obtained the required information that was to be transmitted to the parent unit. c. Ensured that his location was known at all times. d. Acquired all available information about the unit mission, locations of units, future operations, and the commander's intent (accuracy is critical).		
4. The LO furthers harmonious cooperation between the parent HQ and the visited HQ. a. Accomplished the mission without interfering with the operations of the visited HQ. b. Informed the visited commander and staff of the parent unit situation. c. Maintained appropriate records of reports and informed the visited commander of the content of the reports dispatched to the parent HQ. d. Reported his departure to the visited commander upon completion of the mission.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
5. The LO briefs the parent unit commander upon his return. a. Briefed information concerning the mission from higher HQ, unit locations, future operations, and the commander's intent. b. Transmitted mission requirements and/or requests for information from the visited HQ. c. Briefed representatives from all staff sections on the information received during the liaison visit. d. Remained abreast of the situation, and prepared to respond to future liaison requirements.		

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
05-4-1379	Provide Liaison

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-1
S-2 and S-3
S-4
Headquarters Detachment
Heavy Maintenance Section

TASK: Install, Operate, and Maintain a Single-Channel, Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) Frequency Hopping (FH) Net (11-5-1102.05-T01A)
(FM 24-19) (FM 20-3) (FM 24-18)
(FM 24-33) (FM 24-35) (FM 24-35-1)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The team has been briefed and given extracts from the signal operation instructions (SOI) and the signal supplemental instructions (SSI), the appropriate loading devices with keys, a radio net diagram, maps, and grid coordinates. Subtasks 1 through 4 are done in the motor pool or staging area before going to the field location. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The SINCGARS radio sets are operational according to the tactical standing operating procedure (TACSOP) and the operation plan (OPLAN) or operation order (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
* 1. The supervisor checks all radios for completeness and operability. a. Ensured that the vehicular and manpack systems were assembled correctly. **WARNING: HIGH VOLTAGES EXIST AT CONNECTOR J1 ON THE MOUNTING ADAPTER. ENSURE THAT J1 IS COVERED OR CAPPED WHEN NOT IN USE.** b. Ensured that the operator logged the amp hours (manpack system only). c. Ensured that preventive-maintenance checks and services (PMCS) were completed.		
* 2. The supervisor selects the site. a. Selected primary and alternate locations within the general site. b. Established and maintained camouflage discipline. c. Ensured that the location provided effective use of the terrain in an electronic warfare (EW) environment. d. Ensured that the location avoided interference from power lines and other friendly sources of frequency interference.		
3. Net members perform premission checks for a SINCGARS FH cold-start net opening. a. Performed before-operation PMCS. b. Loaded the transmission security key (TSK) using MX-10579 or MS-18290 (nonintegrated communications security [non-ICOM] only). c. Loaded the hop set using MX-18290 (integrated communications security [ICOM] only). d. Loaded the traffic encryption key (TEK) using KYK-13.		
4. The net control station (NCS) performs premission checks for the SINCGARS FH cold-start net opening.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
a. Performed preoperational PMCS. b. Loaded the TSK and the hop set using MX-10579 or MX18290 (non-ICOM only). c. Loaded the hop set using MX-18290 (ICOM only). d. Loaded the TEK using KYK-13. e. Loaded the FH sync-time according to the SOI/SSI. f. Loaded the cue frequency. g. Directed the alternate NCS to load the cue frequency, as required. h. Changed the net identification according to the SOI/SSI.		
5. The NCS opens the net. a. Issued the net call in the secure mode on the MAN channel. b. Issued and sent the electronic countercountermeasures [ECCM] electronic remote fill (ERF) instructions. c. Set the channel switch to the hop set channel and issued the net call. d. Opened the net. e. Reset the channel switch to MAN and called the missing net members. f. Repeated the cold start. g. Set the FCTN switch to SQ ON.		
6. Net members enter the net. a. Responded in the correct sequence to the net call. b. Stored the ERF, set the channel switch to the hop set channel, reset the channel switch to MAN, and set the FCTN switch to SQ ON. c. Responded in sequence to the NCS call. d. Reset the channel switch to MAN and the FCTN switch to LO if the member missed the ERF or heard no communications on the hop set channel. e. Responded in sequence to the NCS call.		
7. Net members perform the late net entry (LNE), cue, and ERF method. a. Performed premission checks for an FH cold start. b. Loaded the cue frequency according to the SOI/SSI. c. Initiated the cue call. d. Reported into the net. e. Switched to the MAN channel and conducted the cold-start net opening.		
8. Net members use proper radio procedures. a. Kept the length and the number of transmissions to a minimum. b. Used the lowest power setting required to communicate. c. Used authorized call signs and frequencies. d. Observed periods of radio-listening silence. e. Operated on a random schedule. f. Adhered to net discipline.		
9. Team members recognize different types of interference. a. Checked the RT signal (SIG) display when it was not transmitting. **NOTE: If the display was constantly or intermittently higher than 1, then the members disconnected the antenna to determine if the interference was internal or external.** b. Initiated the ECCM for external symptoms.		
10. Team members initiate ECCM actions. a. Continued to operate. b. Did not disclose the effectiveness of the jamming in the clear. c. Reduced the transmission speed. d. Increased the transmitter power.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
e. Relocated the antenna. f. Prepared and forwarded a meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference (MIJI) feeder report to the supervisor in the United States message text format (USMTF). 11. Team members extend the range of the radio station. a. Inspected the OE-254 for serviceability. b. Installed the OE-254 antenna using the team method. c. Accomplished the transaction from the whip antenna to the OE-254 without unnecessary interruption of service. 12. The retransmission team establishes a retransmission site. a. Installed and connected the OE-254 antennas. b. Performed preoperational PMCS. c. Loaded the CMD NET MAN frequency in radio C. d. Loaded the CMD NET MAN and cue frequencies in radio D. e. Loaded the TSK and the TEK into both radios (non-ICOM only). f. Loaded the hop set and the TEK into both radios (ICOM only). g. Cued the LNE using radio D. h. Stored the ERF into both radios. i. Changed radio D to RTS MAN and cue frequencies and TRS net ID. j. Set the FCTN switches of radios C and D to RXMT. 13. Team members initiate the net radio interface (NRI) call. a. Called the NRI operator on the NRI hop set channel, or initiated a cue call on the net control interface (NCI) cue channel, as required. b. Switched to NRI MAN channel. c. Established communications on the NRI hop set channel. d. Identified the telephone subscriber by call sign or telephone number. 14. Team members maintain the SINCGARS radio net. a. Performed PMCS, as required. b. Performed fault isolation, as required. c. Performed user-level maintenance, as required. d. Evacuated the faulty equipment, as required. e. Completed the necessary entries in the maintenance record. f. Reported all uncorrected deficiencies to the immediate supervisor. 15. The NCS closes the net. a. Called the net and issued closedown instructions. b. Acknowledged the net members. c. Received acknowledgement in the correct sequence. d. Performed after-operation PMCS.		

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
05-3-5230	Perform Preventive Maintenance on Building Systems

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: Command Section
S-1
S-2 and S-3
S-4
Headquarters Detachment

TASK: Participate in the Operation Order (OPORD) Process (12-1-0408.05-T01A)
(FM 101-5) (FM 3-0)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element is engaging in combat operations and has received a mission from higher headquarters (HQ). The digital elements have performed functionality checks and systems are operational. The battalion commander has issued planning guidance. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The personnel estimate and annex of the OPORD are completed in the time outlined in the commander's guidance. The digital units 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
* 1. The Adjutant (US Army) (S1) section prepares the personnel estimate. a. Obtained the commander's restated mission. b. Obtained intelligence information from the Intelligence Officer (US Army) (S2). c. Obtained tactical information from the commander or the Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3). d. Obtained logistical information from the Supply Officer (US Army) (S4). e. Prepared the troop preparedness situation. f. Analyzed and compared courses of action. g. Developed conclusions. h. Presented conclusions to the commander.		
2. The S1 section participates in the preparation process for the service support annex. a. Verified the battalion task organization. b. Updated task force (TF) battle rosters and personnel strength (PS) charts to reflect the new task organization. c. Advised the commander and staff on TF PS. d. Developed estimates of injured, sick, and wounded rates. e. Coordinated the location of medical-support facilities and evacuation routes and procedures. f. Provided medical-support information to staff members in support of staff planning. g. Relayed tactical and operational information and command directives to medical-support units. h. Verified casualty data and strength information with the battalion aid station. i. Established requirements and procedures for strength accounting, replacements, and casualty reporting. j. Coordinated and designated temporary enemy prisoner of war (EPW) and civilian detainee collection points and outlined evacuation procedures.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
k. Prepared the personnel portion of paragraph 4 (service support) of the OPORD. l. Briefed the task organization and personnel portions of the OPORD.		

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

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

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 the 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 6-1 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		

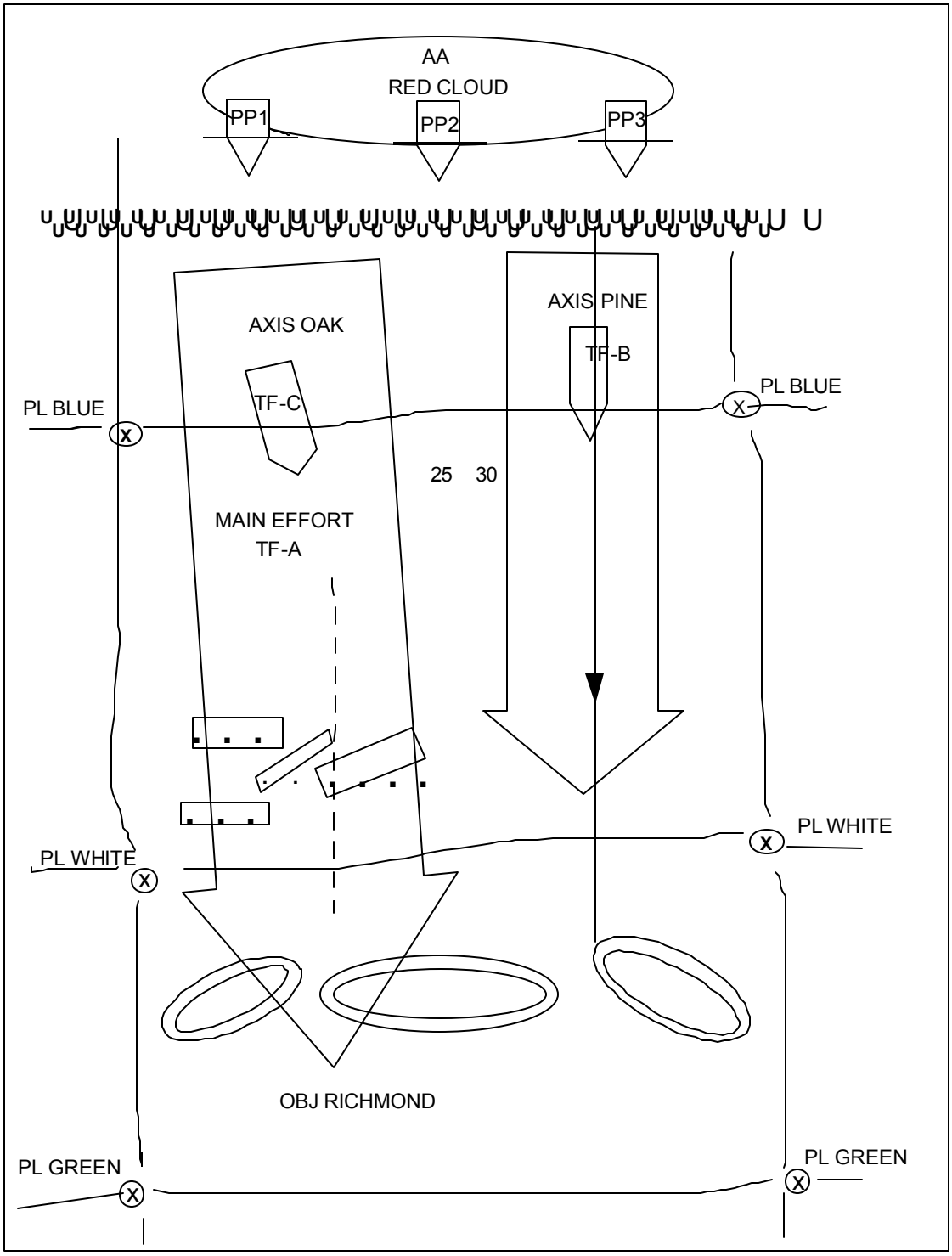


Figure 6-1. Sample Graphic Illustration Scenario

a. Identify the missions for evaluating each element 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 into 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.

Table 6-2. Sample Consolidated Support Requirements

CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR FTX 5-1-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 demolition) or 6 per squad	
Demolitions (See 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.			

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. A six-person O/C team comprised of the following personnel is suggested for performing an external evaluation:

(1) Senior O/C.

(2) Staff O/C.

(3) Operations O/C.

(4) Administration O/C.

(5) Logistics O/C.

(6) NBC O/C.

b. 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 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 a team member, 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, providing each O/C with a detailed understanding of the specific duties and responsibilities, and building a spirit of teamwork. O/C training includes—

(1) The overall evaluation design, general scenario, master events list, and the 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) A review of written instructions and materials contained in O/C folders.

(b) A detailed reconnaissance of the area used for the evaluation.

(c) The O/C communications and command and control (C2) systems.

(d) Safety procedures.

(e) Evaluation data collection OPLAN and procedures.

(f) AAR procedures and techniques.

(5) A talk-through of the entire evaluation. This includes war-gaming all items on 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 a senior noncommissioned officer (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—

(1) Threat tactics and rules of engagement.

(2) OPFOR missions and responsibilities.

(3) OPFOR tasks and standards.

(4) Threat weapons and equipment, if available.

(5) C2.

(6) Safety.

6-6. Conducting the Evaluation. The senior O/C has overall responsibility for conducting the evaluation. He orchestrates the overall evaluation and the support provided by various individuals and elements that are specially selected and trained to fulfill designated functions and responsibilities. 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. It issues orders, receives reports, provides feeder information, and controls 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 must 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 performances 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 started in the exercise preparation activities long before the start of the action evaluation. AARs are integrated into the general scenario at logical breakpoints 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 are 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 (TC) 25-6 and 25-20 and FM 25-101.

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
25th Engineer Battalion

Task Organization:

1. SITUATION.

a. Enemy Forces. Contact with the enemy has been broken. The enemy has withdrawn deep to the rear. It is being reinforced with motorized rifle forces 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 INTSUM indicates that the enemy may have a platoon-size combat outpost in the battalion sector. Enemy units occupying the combat outpost are half strength. Counterattacking forces are expected to be full strength.

b. Friendly Forces. 1st Brigade conducts a passage of lines to seize Objective Richmond. On order, 1st Brigade continues the attack forward of Phase Line (PL) Green.

(1) Missions of units on left and right flanks, as required.

(2) Supporting engineer unit missions, as required.

(3) Supporting fires: 2nd Battalion, 61st Field Artillery is in direct support.

2. MISSION. The TF conducts a passage of lines and attacks to seize and secure Objective Richmond no later than 090600Z. On order, the TF prepares to continue movement forward of PL Green.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of the Operation: See the overlay developed by the trainer in the field.

(1) Maneuver. TF 1-25 departs AA Red Cloud with two company teams abreast and two teams following. Team A leads on Axis Oak and is the main attack. Team B leads on Axis Pine and is supporting the attack. Teams C and D follow on Axis Oak and Pine respectively. The commander's intent is to gain contact with the enemy and locate and fix the main body of the enemy so that the brigade can conduct envelopments to destroy it. It is necessary to destroy enemy combat outposts. The unit must quickly reorganize and continue movement until the unit finds the main body. The company team that makes initial contact will attempt to fight through and destroy the enemy. If the unit cannot, they will provide a base of fire for maneuver with the remaining TF. The unit will continue movement to PL Green if no contact is gained. The unit will continue movement past PL Green on order.

(2) Fire support. The priority of fires is to Team A initially and then to the team that is in contact (once contact is made).

Figure A-1. Sample OPORD

(3) Mines, obstacles, and fortifications. Critical checkpoints and identified obstacles are shown on the obstacle overlay.

b. Subunit Missions (as required).

c. Engineer. Priority of support is to the two lead teams. On order, conduct breaching operations in support of the team 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 crossing of the PLs.

(4) Additional information, as required.

4. SERVICE AND SUPPORT. Per the brigade SOP.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. Command.

b. Signal.

(1) Current SOI.

(2) Radio-listening silence until initial contact is made with the enemy.

FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY
(classification)

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 antitank (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 unexploded ordnance (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, Department of the Army (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	0.04470	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
Metric Units	**Multiplied By**	**Equals US Units**
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

1LT
first lieutenant

AA
avenue of approach; assembly area; antiaircraft; anchor assembly

AAR
after-action review; after-action report

ABCS
Army Battle Command System

AC
active component; alternating current

ADC
area damage control

ADE
assistant division engineer

ALCE
airlift control element

AO
area of operations

AOAP
Army Oil Analysis Program

APC
armored personnel carrier

AR
Army regulation; armor; angle of repose

ARTEP
Army Training and Evaluation Program

ASAS
All-Source Analysis System

AT
antiterrorism; antitank

ATTN
attention

ATWESS
antitank weapon effects signature simulator; Antitank Weapon Effects Simulator System

BLTM
battalion level training model

BMO
battalion maintenance officer

BOS
battlefield operating system

C2
command and control

C2SRS
Command and Control Strength Reporting System

CALFEX
combined arms live-fire exercise

CAS
casualty; close air support

CATS
combined arms training strategy

CCIR
commander's critical-information requirement

CDM
chemical downwind message

CFX
command field exercise

COA
course of action

COMEX
communications exercise

COMSEC
communications security

CONUS
continental United States

COP
common operational picture

CP
command post; checkpoint

CPT
captain

CPX
command post exercise

CS
combat support; Costa Rica; o-clorobenzylidine malononitrile

CSR
controlled supply rate

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

DD
Department of Defense

DEERS
Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System

DENTAC
dental activity

DMOS
duty military occupational specialty

DOD
Department of Defense

DODIC
Department of Defense identification code

DTSS
Digital Topographic Support System

EBA
engineer battlefield assessment

EEFI
essential elements of friendly information

EETI
essential elements of terrain information; essential elements of threat information

EGA
extended graphics adapter; electronically-generated form

EMO
electronic media only

ENDEX
end of exercise

EPW
enemy prisoner of war

EW
electronic warfare

FBCB2
Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below

FH
field hospital; frequency hopping

FLAGS
favorable personnel actions

FM
field manual; frequency-modulated; frequency modulation

FRAGO
fragmentary order

FS
fire support; foresight; Fort Sill

FSC
Finance Support Command; federal supply catalog

FSOP
field standard operating procedure

FTX
field training exercise

G1
Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (Personnel)

G2
Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 (Intelligence)

G3
Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans)

GRREG
graves registration

HHC
headquarters and headquarters company

HN
host nation

HQ
headquarters

INTSUM
intelligence summary

ITO
installation transportation office(r)

KIA
killed in action

LCE
load-carrying equipment

LES
leave and earnings statement

LNO
liaison officer

LO
learning objective; low; lubrication order, liaison officer

LOI
letter of instruction

LRA
local reproduction authorized

MACOM
major Army command

MAJ
major

MANSCEN
Maneuver Support Center

MAPEX
map exercise

MARKS
Modern Army Record-Keeping System

MC
Medical Corps; maneuver control; medium cure

MCC
movement control center

MCM
materiel-change management; Manual for Courts-Martial

MCS
Maneuver Control System

MDI
modernized demolition initiator

MEDDAC
medical department activity

METL
mission-essential task list

METT-TC
mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations

MICLIC
mine clearing line charge

MILES
Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System

mm
millimeter(s)

MO
Missouri; monthly

MOPP
mission-oriented protective posture

MOPP2
mission-oriented protective posture Level 2 (mask carried/worn, protective suit and boots worn, and gloves carried)

MOPP4
mission-oriented protective posture Level 4 (mask, protective suit, boots, and gloves worn)

MOS
military occupational specialty; minimum operating strip

MP
military police

MSR
main supply route

MTOE
modified table(s) of organization and equipment; modification table of organization and equipment

MTP
mission training plan; MOS training plan

NATO
North Atlantic Treaty Organization

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

NCOER
noncommissioned officer evaluation report

NCOIC
noncommissioned officer in charge

NCS
net control station

NPA
net pay advice

O/C
observer/controller

OBJ
objective

OEG
operation exposure guide; operational-exposure guidance

OER
officer evaluation report

OP
observation post; operational procedure

OPFOR
opposing forces

OPLAN
operation plan

OPORD
operation order

OPORD (operation order)
A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of a plan of action.

OPSEC
operations security

OPTEMPO
operational tempo; operating tempo

OR
operational readiness

P
needs practice; pass; passed; barometric pressure; mean radius of curvature

PAC
personnel and administration center

pam
pamphlet

PCC
precombat check

PCI
photo coverage indexes; precombat inspection

PDDE
power-driven decontamination equipment

PDS
personnel daily summary

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

PMOS
primary military occupational specialty

POE
port of embarkation

POL
petroleum, oils, and lubricants

POM
preparation for oversea movement; program objective memorandum

POV
privately owned vehicle

PP
passage point

PRR
personnel requirements report

PS
personnel strength; personnel status; pull switch

PSC
personnel service company

PSNCO
personnel staff noncommissioned officer

PSR
personnel status report

R&S
reconnaissance and security; reconnaissance and surveillance

radiac
radiation, detection, indication, and computation

RATELO
radiotelephone operator

RC
rapid cure; reserve component

reg
Regiment; regulation; register

RES
radiation exposure status

ROE
rules of engagement

RSR
required supply rate

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

SATS
Standard Army Training System

SAW
squad automatic weapon

SCATMINE
scatterable mine

SCI
sensitive compartmented-information

SIDPERS
Standard Installation/Division Personnel System

SITMAP
situation map

SITREP
situation report

SJA
Staff Judge Advocate

SOI
signal operation instructions

SOP
standing operating procedure

SOP (standing operating procedure)
A set of instructions covering those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless ordered otherwise.

SP
start point; strongpoint; self-propelled; Spain

SSI
standing signal instructions; signal supplemental instructions

STB
supertropical bleach

STP
soldier training publication

STRAC
Standards in Training Commission

STX
situational training exercise

T
trained; slab thickness; deck thickness; crown thickness; geodetic azimuth; grid azimuth; slope distance; telescope above station; time; tracked

T&EO
training and evaluation outline

TACCS
Tactical Army Combat Service Support (CSS) Computer System

TACSOP
tactical standing operating procedure

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)

TNT
trinitrotoluene

TOC
tactical operations center

TOE
table(s) of organization and equipment

TRADOC
United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

TRP
target reference point; traffic regulation plan

U
unclassified; up; untrained; unlocked

UCMJ
Uniform Code of Military Justice

UPW
unit proficiency work sheet

US
United States

USA
United States of America; United States Army

USAREUR
United States Army, Europe

UXO
unexploded ordnance

Vol
Volume

WESTCOM
United States Army, Western Command

WIA
wounded in action

WO
warrant officer; warning order

WSRO
weapon systems replacement operations

XO
executive officer

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

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DA PAM 710-2-1	Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures). 31 December 1997

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DD FORM 457	Investigating Officer's Report. 29 August 1984
DOD REG 5500.7-R	Standards of Conduct. 30 August 1993

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FM 10-23	Basic Doctrine for Army Field Feeding and Class I Operations Management. 18 April 1996
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Related Publications

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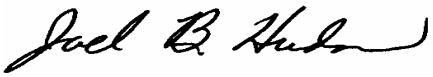
ARTEP 5-615-66-MTP
26 MAY 2004

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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

Official:



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