Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved
10 Aug 2021
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Task Number: 71-CORP-8600
Task Title: Establish Civil Security

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Fort Leavenworth, KS foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

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<th>Step Number</th>
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<td>FM 6-0</td>
<td>Commander and Staff Organization and Operations</td>
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Conditions: The corps receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission requiring the unit to establish civil security. The commander issues guidance on establishing civil security in a dynamic and complex operational environment, against a hybrid threat that contests the corps’ objectives in all five domains (air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace) and the information environment (IE). All eight operational variables of PMESII-PT are present. The order from higher headquarters includes all applicable overlays and or graphics, area of operation (AO) boundaries, security measures, and criteria for subsequent tactical actions. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The command has communications with subordinate units, adjacent units, and higher headquarters. The commander has organized the four components of the command and control system to support decision making, facilitate communication, and conduct operations.

Note 1: The conditions statement for this task determines the highest training conditions reflected in the Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix are required for the evaluated unit to receive a trained (T) rating. However, a unit can only receive a T rating if the task is executed under these conditions and during an external evaluation.

Note 2: Conduct the task using mission partner environment (MPE) foreign-partner information-sharing procedures, or conduct the operation as if foreign partners are on the network, realistically portraying an environment where the Army will likely conduct operations in a combined theater. Produce orders, estimates, and other staff products on the SECRET/RELEASABLE (S/REL) network while retaining non-releasable or not releasable to foreign nationals (NOFORN) information on the secret internet protocol router network (SIPRNET). Deployed units regularly operate mission-specific multinational information networks, and the Army will soon migrate most operations and training to the Releasable-Persistent Training Environment (R-PTE).

Environment: Some iterations of this task should be performed with degraded command and control networks, degraded conditions in the electromagnetic spectrum, and/or degraded, denied, and disrupted space operations environment. This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standards: The corps establishes civil security to protect both the corps and the civilian population from internal and external threats, while meeting the humanitarian needs of host nation (HN) civilians affected by armed conflict thereby enabling host-nation security forces to assume responsibility. The corps establishes civil security in accordance with (IAW) ATP 3-07.5, established timelines, the Army Ethic, the commander’s intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures (SOP).

The Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix (below) is the Army’s standard evaluation criteria used by commanders to objectively assess their unit’s collective task training conducted during collective training events. Task assessment is determined by the environment, percentages of leaders and Soldiers present at training, task performance, and external task evaluation. For example, in order to receive a fully trained (T) rating, a unit must perform this task incorporating the identified training environment; with 75% of command leaders and 80% of Soldiers present for training, attaining 80% on performance measures, 100% on critical performance measures, and 85% on leader performance measures, and with an external evaluation. Failure to meet any one of these criteria will result in a lower than (T) rating.

Note: Leader is commander, deputy commander, command teams of assigned/attached units (divisions and brigades), chief of staff (COS), command
sergeant major, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, G-9/civil affairs officer, electronic warfare officer, digital master gunner (DMG), corps engineer, aviation officer, fire support coordinator, air liaison officer, information operations officer, chief of protection, air and missile defense officer, provost marshal, chemical, biological radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) officer, staff judge advocate (SJA), corps surgeon, public affairs officer, and other leaders on the corps’ table of organization and equipment (TO&E) that the commander deems essential to establishing civil security.

**Live Fire:** No

### Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan and Prepare</th>
<th>Execute</th>
<th>Evaluate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational Environment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Training Environment (L/V/C)</strong></td>
<td><strong>% Leaders present at training authorized</strong></td>
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**Remarks:**
Cue: The corps receives an order or derives a mission requiring the establishment of civil control.

**DANGER**

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct risk management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

**WARNING**

Risk management is the Army’s primary decision making process to identify hazards, reduce risk, and prevent both accidental and tactical loss. All Soldiers have the responsibility to learn and understand the risks associated with this task.

**CAUTION**

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.
Performance Steps and Measures

NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

NOTE: Asterisks (*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP/MEASURE</th>
<th>GO</th>
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</table>

### Plan

**1. The commander fulfills commander responsibilities for establishing civil security by:**

- *a.* Providing clear and concise guidance that includes:
  - (1) Protection goals and objectives to mitigate civil instability.
  - (2) Unity of themes, objectives, and messages with key actors within the area of operations (AO).
  - (3) Consistency in intent between command operations, actions, and information regarding civil security.
  - (4) Task-organizing the force to establish civil security throughout all phases of the operation.

- *b.* Conducting risk assessment to identify possible hazards which threaten civil security, and developing control measures to minimize the hazards.

- *c.* Approving the design of operating forces, support staff, or logistic packages of specific size and composition to meet the unique tasks of establishing civil security.

- *d.* Ensuring the corps acts IAW the law of war and other relevant bodies of law.

- *e.* Deciding whether the situation warrants conducting Army design methodology to frame or reframe the problem and develop a new operational approach.

**2. The staff, led by the COS, plans to establish civil security.**

- *a.* Receives the commander's initial intent upon receiving the mission, which outlines the initial response for establishing civil security.

- *b.* Verifies conditions exist to establish civil security by:
  - (1) Ensuring cessation of large-scale violence.
  - (2) Determining disposition and composition of national armed and intelligence services including:
    - Military forces.
    - Police forces.
    - Border security forces.
    - Various infrastructure protection forces.
    - Intelligence organizations.
    - Nonstate security actors.
  - (3) Verifying conduct of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) by restoring public order.
  - (4) Ensuring physical protection of key personnel and facilities.
  - (5) Ensuring territorial security is in place.

- *c.* Establishes phases for establishing civil security:
  - Initial response.
  - Transformation.
  - Fostering sustainability.

**3. The staff, led by the G-2, conducts intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).**

- *a.* Defines the operational environment by conducting local HN analysis with emphasis on factors affecting civil security including but not limited to:
  - Conflict transformation.
  - Unity of effort and unity of purpose.
  - Legitimacy and host-nation ownership.
  - Building partner capacity.
  - Rule of law.
  - Enemy characteristics.
  - Civil considerations.

- *b.* Describes HN environmental effects on operations by identifying:
  - (1) Possible belligerents.
  - (2) Ceasefire terms.
  - (3) Belligerent disengagement.
  - (4) The neutralization of adversaries.
  - (5) Security for negotiations.

- *c.* The staff, led by the G-2, evaluates the threat to identify enemy course of action (COA) to establishing civil security:
  - (1) Developing threat template for current situation.
  - (2) Developing initial high value target list (HVTL) including some or all of the following:
    - Command and control nodes.
    - Fires assets.
    - Communications networks.
    - Cultural/political assets.
  - (3) Conducting warned or unobstructed or at-risk 
    - The staff, led by the G-2, determines the full set of COAs available to the enemy.

**4. The staff, led by the G-5, conducts mission analysis by:**

- *a.* Analyzing terrain and its effects on friendly and enemy forces and equipment in regards to establishing security.
b. Analyzing demographics including second and third order effects from:
   (1) Political infrastructure.
   (2) Religious leaders/climate.
   (3) Cultural norms and violations.
   (4) Family or tribal alignments.
   (5) Criminal enterprise/infrastructure.
   (6) Neighboring or allied groups/nations.
   (7) Economic stability.
   (8) Language barriers.

c. Analyzing assets available to establish civil security to identify resource shortfalls:
   • ISR assets.
   • HN capabilities.
   • Protection assets (across all domains).
   • Class III and Class V (stockage levels and positioning).
   • Class IV (materiel for situational obstacles).
   • Availability of civil affairs units.

d. Determining constraints in establishing civil security, which might include:
   • Conflict transformation.
   • Unity of effort and purpose.
   • Legitimacy and HN ownership.
   • Ability to build partner capacity.
   • Rule of law.
   • Rules for the use of force.

e. Developing initial commander’s critical information requirements (CCIR) and essential elements of friendly information (EEFI) with emphasis establishing civil security.

f. The G-2, collaborating with the G-3, produces a synchronized and integrated information collection plan focused on establishing civil security.

g. The G-5 developing an assessment plan to use throughout the operation.
   (1) Develops measures of effectiveness (MOE) to assess changes in initial conditions that are conducive to establishing civil security. (e.g., Cessation of large-scale violence, public order, legitimate state monopoly over the means of violence, physical protection, and territorial security).
   (2) Develops measures of performance (MOP) to assess friendly actions tied to establishing civil security (e.g., Is transition of responsibility to HN meeting timeline planned?).

h. The commander approving the mission statement, CCIR, and planning guidance.

5. The G-3 publishes a warning order (WARNORD) (at least one after receipt of mission).

6. The staff, led by the G-5, develops COAs in accordance with commander’s guidance and subordinate civil security tasks.
   a. Developing broad concept(s) that incorporate the following considerations:
      (1) Initial response for enforcing ceasefires.
      (2) Planning for belligerent disengagement to ensure HN stability does not erode.
      (3) Identifying and neutralizing adversaries.
      (4) Providing security for negotiations.
   b. Establishing control measures throughout each phase of establishing civil security.

7. The staff, led by the G-4:
   a. Conducts a comprehensive analysis of HN capabilities and incorporates this resource, if available.
   b. Determines supplies required and builds partner capacity.
   c. Coordinates use of preplanned and preconfigured packages of essential items required until transition to HN.
   d. Develops priority of support.
   e. Determines resource shortfalls and submits requests to higher for support.

Prepare

8. The corps prepares to establish civil security by:
   a. Conduction task organization to delineate command and support relationships.
   b. Determining disposition and composition of national armed and intelligence services.
   c. Preparing to help HN with conflict transformation to enhance civil security.
   d. Coordinating with adjacent units, unified action partners (UAP), and HN.
   e. The information operations (IO) officer works with other information related capabilities (IRCs) to ensure unified themes and messages to promote the legitimacy and HN ownership.
   f. Conducting rehearsals and refining the plan with consideration of the most current situational updates and deficiencies.
   g. Implementing risk management controls to ensure civil security continues to allow transition to HN.
   h. Ensuring plan integration with UAP, HN governments and security forces, and other United States Government (USG) agencies.

9. The corps, led by the commander, conducts rehearsals to ensure unity of effort and purpose.
10. The staff, led by the G-3, refines the plan with consideration of the most current situational updates, deficiencies discovered during rehearsals, and information gained from HN or information collection.

11. The staff, led by the chief of protection, ensures protection for the force while preparing for tactical action/civil security.

12. The staff, led by the G-3, continuously updates and disseminates the common operational picture in regards to the stability principles and civil security subordinate tasks.

13. The staff, led by the G-2, initiates information collection to answer CCIR in regards to civil security efforts.

Execute

14. The corps establishes civil security through the following tasks:

   a. Enforcing cessation of hostilities, peace agreements, and other arrangements through the completion of the following three phases.

      (1) Initial response phase: (Units execute the following tasks in the initial response phase):

         (a) Enforce ceasefires by:

            _1_ Developing ceasefire teams.
            _2_ Identifying third-party mediation to facilitate ceasefire enforcement.
            _3_ Implementing patrols, guard posts, remote sensors, checkpoints, and buffer zones separating belligerents.
            _4_ Enlisting responsible host-nation entities who can support ceasefire enforcement efforts.
            _5_ Continually updating ceasefire terms.

         (b) Supervise belligerent disengagement by:

            _1_ Supervising disengagement.
            _2_ Patrolling the buffer zone.
            _3_ Preparing to handle deteriorating situations due to HN public perception of their political leadership.

         (c) Identify and neutralize adversaries by:

            _1_ Identifying the adversaries’ compositions, locations, objectives, capabilities, vulnerabilities, and intentions.
            _2_ Handling belligerents as individual criminals breaking the law rather than members of a political or social group.
            _3_ Neutralizing adversaries with inclusive or exclusive measures.

         (d) Provide security for negotiations by:

            Note: In addition to providing security, Army commanders often monitor, facilitate, mediate, or lead the negotiations, and potentially make decisions as appropriate. They summarize proceedings and identify what the actors did or did not resolve. Without such a summary, actors potentially depart with different interpretations of the results.

            _1_ Limiting access to the immediate area.
            _2_ Providing surveillance.
            _3_ Responding to indirect fire attacks.
            _4_ Providing a limited number of bodyguards in the actual meeting area.
            _5_ Collecting intelligence.
            _6_ Conducting inform and influence activities.

      (2) Transformation phase: (Continue performing earlier tasks but with a growing emphasis upon building the capacity of the HN to assume responsibility):

         (a) Establishing buffer zones.
         (b) Building host-nation capacity to enforce cessation of hostilities, peace agreements, and other arrangements.
         (c) Coordinating with HN representatives as needed in order to facilitate a unified effort to rebuild the HN and its supporting institutions.

      (3) Fostering sustainability phase: (Army units enable the HN to sustain the peace):

         (a) Implementing additional peace measures.
         (b) Continuing negotiations.
         (c) Gradually dismantling buffer zones to foster national unity and reconciliation.

   b. Determining disposition and composition of national armed and intelligence services through completion of the following three phases:

      (1) Initial response phase:

         (a) Implementing a plan for disposition of security institutions.
         (b) Identifying future roles, missions, and structures.
         (c) Vetting officials.

      (2) Transformation phase:

         (a) Making necessary improvements to force postures, organizations, and leadership.
         (b) Consulting host-nation authorities less and enabling those authorities to make more decisions.

      (3) Fostering sustainability phase:
(a) Transitioning to an end state and advisory presence, transforming the host-nation military, and monitoring and reporting.

(b) Maintaining an advisory presence focusing on continuing professional development of host-nation forces.

(c) Conducting DDR through completion of the following three phases:
   Note: See task 71-CORP-7312 Coordinate Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration of Former Combatants.
   (1) Initial response phase:
      (a) Negotiating terms.
      (b) Establishing weapons control programs.
      (c) Reassuring disarmed factions.
      (d) Establishing a monitoring program.
      (e) Establishing demobilization camps.
      (f) Ensuring needs are met.
   (2) Transformation phase:
      (a) Disarming combatants.
      (b) Reducing unauthorized weapons.
      (c) Ensuring safety of personnel and families.
      (d) Reintegrating combatants and dislocated civilians.
   (3) Fostering sustainability phase:
      (a) Supervising DDR.
      (b) Transitioning responsibility to HN.
      (c) Securing, storing, and disposing of weapons.
      (d) Developing host-nation arms control.

(d) Conducting border control, boundary security, and freedom of movement through completion of the following three phases:
   Note: See task 71-CORP-7313 Coordinate Border Security.
   (1) Initial response phase:
      (a) Establishing border control and boundary security.
      (b) Establishing rules of movement.
      (c) Dismantling roadblocks and establishing checkpoints.
      (d) Ensuring freedom of movement.
   (2) Transformation phase:
      (a) Equipping border control and security forces.
      (b) Training border control and security forces.
   (3) Fostering sustainability phase:
      (a) Transitioning HN government to assume complete responsibility for securing its borders and for internal movement control.
      (b) Ensuring Army units consist of advisers or, in some cases, forces positioned as a deterrent against threats from a neighboring country.

(e) Supporting personal identification through completion of the following three phases:
   (1) Initial response phase:
      (a) Determining if an identification program is in place.
      (b) Determining if local relationships are strong enough that a host-nation leader can vouch for and control all residents.
      (c) Enforcing the identification program.
   (2) Transformation phase:
      (a) Integrating the identification system into other areas such as DDR and property ownership.
      (b) Developing mechanisms for dispute resolution.
   (3) Fostering sustainability phase:
      (a) Expanding identification programs to support governmental functions such as taxation and social programs, as well as economic advancements including banking and investments.
      (b) Transitioning identification programs to civilian authorities.

(f) Protecting key personnel and facilities through completion of the following three phases:
   Note: See task 71-CORP-7314 Protect Key Personnel and Facilities.
   (1) Initial response phase by protecting:
      (a) Stabilization and reconstruction personnel and resources.
      (b) Emergency logistic support.
      (c) Cultural sites.
      (d) Critical infrastructure and civil records.
      (e) Important institutions.
      (f) Military facilities and means of communications.
      (g) Munitions.
(2) Transformation phase by building HN capacity to protect:
   (a) Civilian stabilization and reconstruction personnel.
   (b) Infrastructure and public institutions.
   (c) Military infrastructure.

(3) Completing the fostering sustainability phase by transitioning responsibility to HN security forces (particularly the police), allowing them to assume complete responsibility and authority over domestic protection issues.
   + g. Clearing explosive and other hazards through completion of the following three phases:

   Note: See task 71-JNT-6221 Conduct Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations.

   (1) Initial response phase:
      (a) Establishing an explosive hazards coordination cell.
      (b) Conducting emergency clearing of explosive and other hazards.
      (c) Mapping, explosives, and other hazards.
      (d) Remediating hazards.

(2) Transformation phase:
   (a) HN forces and contractors begin developing the capacity to clear explosive hazards and conduct CBRN and explosive ordnance disposal defense operations.
   (b) Army units shift their efforts to building HN capacity, monitoring clearance efforts, and identifying additional locations requiring clearance.
   (c) Integrating international contributions to the effort to conduct large scale de-mining.

(3) Fostering sustainability phase:
   (a) Limiting involvement with clearing explosive hazards and CBRN defensive operations.
   (b) Supporting the maintenance of a secure environment, enabling clearance activities of HN and international organizations.
   (c) Building capacity in HN forces and assisting them when fielding new clearance equipment such as robotic devices.

Assess

+ 15. The commander and staff adapt the 6-step assessment process to the current operation to answer six general questions:
   - How has the OE changed?
   - Where are we?
   - Why do we think the change happened?
   - Is the current plan still suitable to achieve the objectives?
   - Do changes in the OE impose additional risk or provide additional opportunities?
   - What do we need to do?

   a. Step 1: Develop the assessment approach during planning by identifying specific information needed to monitor and analyze conditions associated with attaining the operations end state, achieving objectives, and accomplishing tasks.

   b. Step 2: Develop the assessment plan to monitor and collect necessary information and intelligence to inform decision making.

   c. Step 3: Collect relevant information and intelligence through routine procedures and reporting, such as maintaining running estimates, through directed information collection, and through recognition of exceptional information.

   + d. Step 4: Analyze information and intelligence to identify positive or negative movement toward achieving objectives or attaining end state conditions, to identify the causes for the changes, and to generate recommendations.

   + e. Step 5: Communicate feedback and recommendations to the commander.

   + f. Step 6: The commander directs changes to operations according to visualization and recommendations to improve operations or take advantage of opportunities.

+ 16. The staff, led by the COS, implements changes directed by the commander by issuing orders and coordinating with all unified action partners.
### Task Performance Summary Block

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<th>Training Unit</th>
<th>ITERATION</th>
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- **Total Leaders Authorized**: % Leaders Present
- **Total Soldiers Authorized**: % Soldiers Present
- **Total Number of Performance Measures**: % Performance Measures ‘GO’
- **Total Number of Critical Performance Measures**: % Critical Performance Measures ‘GO’
- **Live Fire, Total Number of Critical Performance Measures**: % Critical Performance Measures ‘GO’
- **Total Number of Leader Performance Measures**: % Leader Performance Measures ‘GO’

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**Mission(s) supported**: None

**MOPP 4**: Never

**MOPP 4 Statement**: None

**NVG**: Never

**NVG Statement**: None

### Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

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<th>Title</th>
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<td>71-CORP-2210</td>
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<td>71 - Mission Command (Collective)</td>
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OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

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<td>2.</td>
<td>71-CORP-7312</td>
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<td>71 - Mission Command (Collective)</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>71-CORP-5100</td>
<td>Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)</td>
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<td>Protect Key Personnel and Facilities</td>
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<td>Assess the Tactical Situation and Operation</td>
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<td>150-C2-2300</td>
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<td>150-LDR-5003</td>
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Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task ID</th>
<th>Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ART 7.3.1</td>
<td>Establish Civil Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP 1.5.5</td>
<td>Assist in Populace and Resource Control</td>
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TADSS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TADSS ID</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71-20</td>
<td>Common Hardware Platform (CHP)</td>
<td>DVC</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-101</td>
<td>Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability - Multi-Resolution Federation - Standard Configuration</td>
<td>DVC</td>
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<tr>
<td>71-ALOTT</td>
<td>Army Low Overhead Training Toolkit</td>
<td>SIM</td>
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Equipment (LIN)

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<th>LIN</th>
<th>Nomenclature</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
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</table>
**Environment:** Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

**Safety:** In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW current CBRN doctrine. Refer to GTA 05-08-012 INDIVIDUAL SAFETY CARD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NSN</th>
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<td>7010-01-443-2309</td>
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<td>Computer System, Digital: AN/TYQ-45A</td>
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