

# Training and Evaluation Outline Report

**Status: Approved**

**12 Oct 2016**

**Effective Date: 12 Oct 2016**

**Task Number:** 71-DIV-6700

**Task Title:** Conduct Protection Measures for Divisions

**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):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	ADRP 3-0	Unified Land Operations	Yes	No
	ADRP 3-37	Protection	Yes	Yes
	ADRP 5-0	The Operations Process	Yes	No
	ADRP 6-0 (Change 002, March 28, 2014)	Mission Command <a href="http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/adrp6_0_new.pdf">http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/adrp6_0_new.pdf</a>	Yes	No

**Conditions:** The division receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission. The commander issues guidance on conducting protection measures in an operational environment that is dynamic and complex, against a hybrid threat. 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, control measures, and criteria for subsequent tactical actions. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The command has communications with subordinate and adjacent units and higher headquarters. The command post and the mission command system are operational and processing information.

Note: The condition statement for this task is written assuming the highest training conditions reflected on the Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix required for the evaluated unit to receive a Fully trained (T) or Trained (T-) rating. However, a unit can only receive a T/T- rating if the task is executed under these conditions during an EXEVAL. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

**Standards:** The division conducts protection measures for the preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area. 85% of the division leaders and 80% of Soldiers are present at training measured against the divisions authorized strength. The division attains 90% on performance measures, 100% on critical performance measures, and 90% on leader performance measures achieving a T- fully trained. Conducting protection measures is done in accordance with (IAW) ADRP 3-37, established timelines, the commanders intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures.

Note: Leader is commander, deputy commander, commanders of assigned/attached units (brigades and battalions), chief of staff, command sergeant major, G2, G3, G4/chief of sustainment, G5, G6, electronic warfare officer, division engineer, aviation officer, fire support coordinator, information operations officer, transportation officer, chief of protection, air and missile defense officer, provost marshal, chemical, biological radiological, and nuclear officer, and others identified by the commander.

Note:

1. Doctrinal assigned units.
  - a) Brigade combat teams.
  - b) Combat aviation brigade.
  - c) Field artillery brigade.
  - d) Maneuver enhancement brigade.
  - e) Multifunctional brigade.

2. Typical functional brigades from a corps or theater Army that may support the division are:

- a) Military police brigade.
- b) Engineer brigade.
- c) Air and missile defense brigade.

**Live Fire Required:** No

**Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:**

Plan and Prepare		Execute					Assess			
Operational Environment	Training Environment (LW/C)	Training/Authorized	% of Leaders Present at	External Eval	% Performance Measures 'GO'	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'	% Leader Performance Measures 'GO'	Task Assessment		
BDE & Above										
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	IAW unit CATS statement: Live and Constructive.			Yes	>=91%	All	>=90%	<b>T</b>		
								80-90%	<b>T-</b>	
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)					65-74%		75-79%	65-79%	80-89%	<b>P</b>
					60-64%		60-74%	51-64%		<b>P-</b>
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)				<All	<=79%	<b>U</b>				
	Night									
	Day			No						

**Remarks:** None

**Notes:** None

**Safety Risk:** Low

**Task Statements**

**Cue:** None

## **DANGER**

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct Composite Risk Management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

## **WARNING**

Composite Risk Management in 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 risk 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.

STEP/MEASURE	GO	NO-GO	N/A
<b>Plan</b>			
+* 1. The commander and staff execute the mission command operations process to plan, prepare, execute, and assess conducting protection measures.			
* a. The commander, supported by the staff, drives the operations process through the activities of understand, visualize, describe, direct, lead, and assess in accordance with established timelines, the higher commander's intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures.			
* b. The commander practices the mission command philosophy.			
* c. The commander informs and influences relevant audiences.			
+* 2. The command plans protection measures.			
+* a. Mission Command-The commander decides what planning methodologies to employ during planning process, which include Army Design Methodology, Military Decision Making Process, Rapid Decision Making and Synchronization Process.			
b. The staff, led by the Chief of Staff (CoS) conducts the operation planning process.			
* c. The commander expresses his intent in a clear and concise manner and nested with his end state.			
(1) Initial critical asset list (CAL)/defended asset list (DAL).			
(2) Initial priorities of protection.			
d. The staff, led by the G3, publishes a Warning Order (WARNO) (at least one after receipt of mission).			
e. The staff, led by the G5, reviews the principles of protection.			
(1) Comprehensive. Protection is an all-inclusive utilization of complementary and reinforcing protection tasks and systems available to commanders, incorporated into the plan, to preserve the force.			
(2) Integrated. Integrate protection with other activities, systems, efforts, and capabilities associated with unified land operations to provide strength and structure to the overall effort. Integration must occur vertically and horizontally with unified action partners throughout the operations process.			
(3) Layered. Arrange protection capabilities using a layered approach to provide strength and depth. Layering reduces the destructive effect of a threat or hazard through the dispersion of energy or the culmination of the force.			
(4) Redundant. Protection efforts are often redundant anywhere that a vulnerability or a critical point of failure is identified. Redundancy ensures that specific activities, systems, efforts, and capabilities that are critical for the success of the overall protection effort have a secondary or auxiliary effort of equal or greater capability.			
(5) Enduring. Protection capabilities are ongoing activities for maintaining the objectives of preserving combat power, populations, partners, essential equipment, resources, and critical infrastructure in every phase of an operation.			
f. The staff, led by the chief of protection, develops a scheme of protection that includes:			
(1) Protection priorities.			
(2) Work priorities for survivability assets.			
(3) Air and missile defense positioning guidance.			
(4) Specific terrain and weather factors.			
(5) Intelligence focus and limitations for security efforts.			
(6) Areas or events where prudent risk is acceptable.			
(7) Protected targets and areas.			
(8) Civilians and noncombatants in the area of operations.			
(9) Vehicle and equipment safety or security constraints.			
(10) Personnel recovery actions and control measures.			
(11) Force protection condition status.			
(12) Force health protection measures.			
(13) Mission-oriented protective posture guidance.			
(14) Environmental guidance.			
(15) Information operations condition.			
(16) Explosive ordnance and hazard guidance.			
(17) Ordnance order of battle.			
(18) Operations Security (OPSEC) risk tolerance.			
(19) Fratricide avoidance measures.			
(20) Rules of engagement, standing rules for the use of force, and rules of interaction.			
(21) Escalation of force and nonlethal weapons guidance.			
(22) Operational scheme of maneuver.			
(23) Military deception.			

(24) Obscuration.			
g. The G-2 collaborates with the G-3 (and information officer) to produce a synchronized and integrated information collection plan focused on answering commander's critical information requirements (CCIR).			
h. The staff, led by the G5, develops an assessment plan to use throughout the operation.			
(1) Gather tools and assessment data.			
(2) Understand current and desired conditions.			
(3) Develop an assessment framework.			
(a) Measures of Effectiveness (MOE) to assess changes in system behavior, capability, or operational environment that are tied to measuring the attainment of an end state, achievement of an objective, or creation of an effect (example: Is the enemy changing tactics due to having no effects on friendly protection?).			
(b) Measures of Performance (MOP) to assess friendly actions that are tied to measuring task accomplishment (example: Did subordinate units conduct all patrols required?).			
i. The staff, led by the G4, coordinates supplies and services to support protection and their security forces.			
(1) Logistics support (barrier material).			
(2) Medical support.			
(3) Engineer support.			
(4) Refuel support.			
(5) Maintenance support.			
j. The staff, led by the G6, develops the communication plan, and includes:			
(1) Communication support available (mobile subscriber equipment (MSE) coverage).			
(2) Modifications in signal operating instructions (SOI).			
(3) Frequency changes/alternate means of communications (between base, and security forces).			
(4) Anti-jamming plan.			
(5) Retransmission (RETRANS) capability.			
(6) Operational dead space and the plan to mitigate it.			
* k. The commander, assisted by the staff, conducts risk assessment to identify possible hazards relating to protecting the division in the given operational environment and develops control measures to minimize the hazards.			
l. The staff, led by the G3, publishes an order containing a concept of protection.			
(1) Publishes Annex E (Protection), concept of the protection that integrates supporting tasks that support conducting protection measures.			
(a) Conducts operational area security.			
(b) Employs safety techniques (including fratricide avoidance).			
(c) Implements operational security.			
(d) Provides intelligence support to protection.			
(e) Implements physical security procedures.			
(f) Applies antiterrorism measures.			
(g) Conducts law and order.			
(h) Conducts survivability operations.			
(i) Provides force health protection.			
(j) Conducts chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operations.			
(k) Provides explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and protection support.			
(l) Coordinates air and missile defense.			
(m) Conducts personnel recovery.			
(n) Conducts internment and resettlement.			
(2) Establishes CAL/DAL.			
m. Movement and maneuver. Led by unit commanders:			
(1) Conduct parallel planning.			
(2) Refit and reconstitute their units.			
n. Intelligence. The staff, led by the G2:			
(1) Conducts Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) (input from fire support coordinator and chief of protection) specific to protection.			
(a) Evaluate military aspects of terrain.			
(b) Evaluate weather effects.			
(c) Evaluate civil considerations.			
(d) Develop threat capabilities.			
(e) Develop threat models.			
(f) Identify high value target list.			
(g) Develop an event template and matrix.			
(h) Analyze key decision-makers, the decision-making processes, and communications systems.			

(i) Identify adversary information capabilities and vulnerabilities.			
(j) Analyze friendly information related capabilities and vulnerabilities.			
(k) Identify gaps in current intelligence on adversary information efforts.			
(l) Develop high priority information targets.			
(m) Determine probable information operations courses of action (COA).			
(n) Assess the effects of information operations on friendly and enemy operations.			
(o) Recommend essential elements of friendly information.			
(2) Conducts activities, such as research, intelligence reach, and analysis.			
(3) Generates intelligence knowledge.			
(4) Develops the initial intelligence estimate.			
(5) Establishes the intelligence architecture and tests access to the intelligence enterprise.			
(6) Establishes effective analytic collaboration.			
(7) Establishes liaisons.			
(8) Establishes reporting procedures.			
(9) Establishes formats and standards for products.			
(10) Plans refinements, back briefs, SOP reviews, rehearsals, and coordination with various elements and organizations.			
(11) Provides intelligence portions of the order.			
(12) Identifies the enemy's center of gravity and how the protection measures will affect the center.			
o. Fires. The staff, led by the fire support coordinator, conducts the decide phase of targeting, resulting in these final products:			
(1) High-payoff target list (with G2).			
(2) Target selection standards.			
(3) Attack guidance matrix.			
(4) Targeting synchronization matrix.			
(5) Fire support tasks.			
(6) Target detection inputs to the information collection plan/matrix.			
(7) Associated measures of performance and measures of effectiveness.			
(8) Submitted information requirements to staff and subordinate units.			
(9) Terrain management for general support artillery units.			
(10) Task organization for fires assets.			
p. Sustainment. The staff, led by the chief of sustainment:			
(1) Conducts a comprehensive analysis of host nation capabilities and incorporates this resource, if available.			
(2) Develops priority of support.			
(3) Develops operational reach.			
(4) Develops unit consumption report.			
q. Protection. The staff, led by the chief of protection integrates IPB, risk management, and targeting process to develop a scheme of protection during the planning, preparing, and execution of the tactical task.			
(1) Identify threats and hazards.			
(2) Assess threats and hazards to determine risk.			
(3) Develop preventive measures.			
(4) Integrate protection tasks.			
(5) Integrate electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) usage plan.			
(6) Develop critical asset list (CAL)/defended asset list (DAL) (integrate commander's list).			
(7) Review critical site security.			
(8) Coordinate plan for enemy prisoner of war.			
(9) Coordinate rear area security.			
(10) Coordinate plan for displaced civilians.			
(11) Coordinate host nation security cooperation.			
<b>Prepare</b>			
+* 3. The command prepares to conduct protection measures.			
Note: The force is often most vulnerable to a surprise attack during preparation.			
+* a. Mission Command-The staff, led by the G3, conducts task organization to delineate command and supporting relationships.			
* b. Commanders' actions during preparation include:			
(1) Reconciling the threat assessment with professional military judgment and experience.			
(2) Providing guidance on accepting prudent risk.			
(3) Emphasizing protection tasks during rehearsals.			
(4) Minimizing unnecessary interference with subunits to allow maximum preparatory time.			

(5) Circulating throughout the environment to observe pre-combat inspections.			
(6) Directing control measures to reduce risks associated with preparatory movement.			
(7) Expediting the procurement and availability of resources needed for protection implementation.			
(8) Requesting higher headquarters support to reinforce logistical preparations and replenishment.			
* c. Commanders' actions during preparation include:			
d. The division, led by the G3/G2, performs reconnaissance by allocating current intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets to develop what are the enemy strength, disposition, and activities.			
e. The G3 (Battle Captain/current operations) communicates the commander's protection priorities to superior, subordinate, adjacent units, and unified action partners with vulnerability mitigation measures.			
* f. Subordinate commanders conduct brief backs to the commander.			
(1) Coordinate the response to an attack.			
(2) Replace capability if lost in an attack.			
g. The staff, led by the G3, refines the plan with consideration of the most current situational updates, deficiencies discovered during rehearsals, and information gained from reconnaissance or information collection.			
h. The staff, led by the Battle Captain, continues to monitor and evaluate the overall situation because variable threat assessment information may generate new priority intelligence requirements, while changes in asset criticality could lead to new friendly force information requirements.			
i. The G3/G2 conducts information collection to answer commander's critical information requirements.			
j. The G3/G2 (Battle Captain/Operations Sergeant) continuously update/check and disseminate the common operational picture.			
k. Division units initiate movement as required.			
l. The staff, led by the chief of protection, develops a protection cell/working group which—			
(1) Provides recommendations to refine the scheme of protection.			
(2) Recommends systems to detect threats to the critical assets.			
(3) Proposes the refinement of OPSEC measures.			
(4) Monitors quick-reaction force or tactical and troop movements.			
(5) Provides recommendations on survivability position improvement.			
(6) Liaisons and coordinates with adjacent and protected units.			
(7) Determines protection indicators and warnings for information collection operations.			
(8) Monitors defended asset training.			
(9) Confirms back briefs.			
(10) Analyzes and proposes vulnerability reduction measures.			
(11) Provides recommended revisions to tactical standing operating procedures.			
(12) Disseminates personnel recovery guidance.			
m. The protection working group integrates information from sub-working groups. Output from the working groups helps refine protection priorities, protection running estimates, assessments, and essential elements of friendly information, CALs, DALs, and the scheme of protection.			
(1) The antiterrorism working group (AT) working group is led by the AT officer and includes members from the protection working group, subordinate commands, host nation agencies, and other unified action partners.			
(a) Oversees the implementation of the AT program.			
(b) Develops and refines AT plans.			
(c) Addresses emergent and emergency AT program issues.			
(2) The counter improvised explosive device working group is led by the explosive ordnance detachment (EOD) officer and includes members from the protection working group, subordinate commands, host nation agencies, and other unified action partners.			
(a) Disseminates improvised explosive device information (including best practices), improvised explosive device trend analysis, and improvised explosive device defeat equipment and training issues.			
(b) Determines operational tactics to analyze and defeat the area of operations improvised explosive device networks.			
(c) Recommends the protection working group improvised explosive device defeat initiatives relating to equipment, intelligence, and operations.			
(d) Identifies improvised explosive device defeat requirements and issues throughout the unit, including separate and subordinate units.			
(3) The chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) working group is led by the CBRN officer and includes members from the protection working group, subordinate commands, host nation agencies, and other unified action partners.			
(a) Disseminates CBRN operations information, including trend analysis, defense best practices and mitigating measures, operations, the status of equipment and training issues, CBRN logistics, and consequence management and remediation efforts.			
(b) Refines the CBRN threat, hazard, and vulnerability assessments.			
* n. Movement and maneuver. Commanders and their staffs:			
(1) Publish orders.			
(2) Conduct pre-combat checks.			

(3) Recon routes and area of operations.			
(4) Establish assembly areas and defensive positions.			
(5) Establish security forces and quick reaction forces, if assigned.			
(6) Initiate movement as required.			
o. Intelligence. The staff, led by the G2:			
(1) Updates running estimate.			
(2) Answers all requests for information.			
(3) Ensures priority information requirements (PIR) are answered.			
(4) Ensures intelligence requirements are met.			
(5) Redirects collection assets to support changing requirements.			
(6) Ensures proper use of information and intelligence.			
(7) Identifies threat efforts at deception and denial.			
(8) Submits requests for information (RFI) to the next higher headquarters to obtain intelligence information that currently-available information collection assets cannot collect.			
(9) Integrates both internal and external information and intelligence gathering assets.			
(10) Updates (with chief of protection) critical information requirements based on changes to asset vulnerability and criticality when conjoined with the threat assessment.			
(11) Identifies the enemy's center of gravity and how protection activities affect the center.			
p. Fires. The staff, led by the fire support coordinator, conducts the detect phase of targeting:			
(1) Collect information and track targets for movement or changes (surveillance, reconnaissance).			
(2) Report and disseminate information to units that need to know.			
(3) Update information requirements as they are answered.			
(4) Evaluate effectiveness of sensors and adjust location and type of sensors, as needed.			
(5) Update the high-payoff target list, attack guidance matrix, targeting synchronization matrix, identification matrix (air and missile defense), and surface-to-air-missile tactical order as necessary.			
(6) Update fire support tasks.			
(7) Update associated measures of performance and measures of effectiveness.			
(8) Rehearse clearance of fires.			
(9) Implement the directed organization for combat.			
(10) Conduct targeting.			
(11) Submit/update Air Support Requests (ASR).			
(12) Coordinate fire support coordination measures with higher, lower, and flank units.			
(13) Update the high value target list.			
q. Sustainment. The staff, led by the G4, prepares to support units:			
(1) Rehearse movement and communication plan.			
(2) Develop a battle rhythm with security and quick reaction forces for supplies and maintenance.			
(3) Conduct refinements to the plan.			
(4) Continue to collect information on routes and objectives.			
(5) Conduct pre-combat inspections.			
r. Protection. The staff, led by the chief of protection, protects the unit's capabilities while the force prepares for the tactical task.			
(1) Continue to coordinate and conduct liaison.			
(2) Conduct rehearsals (quick reaction forces).			
(3) Conduct plans-to-operations transitions.			
(4) Initiate security operations.			
(5) Integrate new Soldiers and units.			
(6) Conduct training as needed (local threats, additional culture training).			
(7) Continue to build partnerships and teams.			
(8) Continue to conduct critical site security.			
(9) Process EPW.			
(10) Rear area security.			
(11) Coordinate displaced civilian procedures to keep them away from protected areas.			
<b>Execute</b>			
+* 4. The command executes protection measures.			
+* a. Mission Command-Commanders fulfill protection requirements by applying comprehensive protection capabilities from main and supporting efforts to decisive and shaping operations. Protection can be derived as a by-product or a complementary result of some combat operations (such as security operations), or it can be deliberately applied as commanders integrate and synchronize tasks and systems.			
(1) The command conducts an offense to defeat and destroy enemy forces and seize terrain, resources, and population centers.			

(a) Apply protection measures carefully and selectively to ensure that it does not have a debilitating effect on a commander's freedom of action (This is accomplished through protection integration and synchronization).			
(b) Integrate protection tasks with other combat power elements and synchronize simultaneously or sequentially where and when significant threats and hazards are projected in the offensive plan.			
(c) Protection is conducted to preserve combat power by reducing risk or mitigating vulnerability.			
(2) The command conducts a defensive to defeat an enemy attack, gain time, economize forces, and develop conditions favorable for offensive or stability tasks.			
(a) Development of incident management plan and area damage control in execution are key components to a successful protection plan.			
(b) Commanders protect forces and critical assets by conducting area security operations.			
_1_ Area security in the defense can deter, detect, or defeat enemy or adversary reconnaissance while creating standoff distances from enemy or adversary direct- and indirect-fire systems.			
_2_ Area security protects the rapid movement of combat trains or protects cached commodities until needed.			
(c) Mobile defense protects the force from fratricide by the deliberate structure of the defensive pattern that emphasizes preparation, identifiable engagement areas and kill zones, engagement criteria, and mutually supporting positions.			
_1_ Air defense plan defends friendly forces and critical assets from aerial attacks and bombardments and enforces the employment of passive air defense measures.			
_2_ Units develop, train, and rehearse a CBRN defense plan to protect personnel and equipment from an attack or incident involving CBRN threats or hazards.			
_3_ Fire support engages the enemy or adversary well forward, before it gets to friendly delaying positions.			
_4_ Effective and disciplined OPSEC protects essential elements of friendly information, preventing enemy or adversary reconnaissance and other information collection capabilities from gaining an advantage through identifiable or observable pieces of friendly information or activities.			
_5_ Leaders continue to assess the environment and routine activities for the evidence of hazards that can lead to the preventable loss of combat power through accidents and events.			
(3) The command conducts stability operations to help establish or maintain a safe and secure environment, and facilitate reconciliation among local or regional adversaries.			
(a) Protection measures are applied during vulnerability assessments focused on the primary stability tasks.			
(b) Protect the force while using the minimum force necessary, which is consistent with the approved rules of engagement.			
(c) Escalation of force must be rehearsed and be flexible enough to change with the local threat conditions.			
Note: Collateral damage caused by military operations can negatively impact the mission and can support enemy or adversary provocation tactics.			
(d) Overly restrictive rules of engagement can limit the freedom of action and the ability to protect the force.			
b. Movement and maneuver. Commanders lead their units in accomplishing their assigned protection tasks.			
(1) Execute assigned protection task.			
(2) Coordinate with units to left and right, in front of and behind, and higher.			
c. Intelligence. The staff, led by the G2:			
(1) Tracks emerging targets and adapts to changing operational requirements.			
(2) Develops intelligence and information products from information collected.			
(3) Reports collected and processed information to appropriate units.			
(4) Transitions information collection activities as requirements change, the unit mission changes, the unit proceeds through the phases of an operation, and the unit prepares for future operations.			
(5) Identifies degradation or changes to enemy center of gravity based on the protection activities.			
d. Fires. The staff, led by the fire support coordinator, conducts the deliver phase of targeting:			
(1) Clears fires.			
(2) Executes fires in accordance with the attack guidance matrix, the targeting synchronization matrix, identification matrix (air and missile defense), and surface-to-air-missile tactical order.			
(3) Monitors/manages fire assets.			
(4) Conducts division targeting and participates in higher headquarters' targeting.			
(5) Adjusts fire support coordination measures and organization as the situation changes.			
(6) Coordinates close air support and interdiction with the air component.			
e. Sustainment. The staff, led by the G4:			
(1) Provides the support necessary to maintain operations until mission accomplishment.			
(2) Repositions support assets.			
(3) Synchronizes with staff to ensure maximum freedom of action.			
(4) Updates supply rates.			
(5) Reviews priority of support.			

f. Protection. The protection cell/working group monitors and evaluates critical ongoing functions associated with the execution of operational actions. The staff, led by the chief of protection:			
(1) Reviews the CAL/DAL and recommends changes as needed.			
(2) Reviews and adjusts the commander's critical information requirements derived from protection tasks.			
(3) Reviews changes to graphic control measures and boundaries for the increased risk of fratricide.			
(4) Evaluates the effectiveness of battle tracking for constraints on personnel recovery.			
(5) Monitors the employment of security forces for gaps in protection or unintended patterns.			
(6) Evaluates the effectiveness of liaison personnel for protection activities.			
(7) Evaluates movement coordination and control to protect critical paths.			
(8) Monitors adjacent unit coordination procedures for terrain management vulnerabilities.			
(9) Monitors readiness rates of response forces involved in fixed-site protection.			
(10) Monitors force health protection.			
(11) Coordinates with the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command for issues regarding personnel recovery operations.			
(12) Continues to conduct critical site security.			
(13) Processes EPW to the theater EPW facility.			
(14) Continues to conduct rear area security.			
(15) Processes displaced civilians with Department of State.			

**Assess**

+* 5. The commander, staff, and subordinate commanders assess tactical maneuver and how that action affects the overall tactical operation.			
+ a. The Battle Captain, functional staff, and subordinate commanders monitor the current situation to collect relevant information.			
b. The commander, supported by the staff judge advocate, evaluates that the operation complies with the rules of engagement.			
* c. Subordinate commanders consolidate and reorganize as necessary.			
d. The division continues its assigned tactical task as directed.			

**TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK**

ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES EVALUATED							
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES GO							
TRAINING STATUS GO/NO-GO							

**ITERATION:** 1 2 3 4 5 M

**COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT:** T P U

**Mission(s) supported:** None

**MOPP 4:** Sometimes

**MOPP 4 Statement:** None

**NVG:** Sometimes

**NVG Statement:** None

**Prerequisite Collective Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-8-2210	Perform Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (Battalion - Corps)	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-8-5144	Develop Running Estimates (Battalion - Corps)	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

**Supporting Collective Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-8-2111	Provide Indications and Warnings for Divisions and Corps	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-8-5120	Prepare for Tactical Operations (Battalion - Corps)	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-8-5130	Assess Tactical Situation and Operations for Divisions and Corps	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-8-5131	Execute Tactical Operations for Divisions and Corps	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-8-6111	Plan Operations Security (Battalion - Corps)	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-CORP-5200	Conduct Command Post Operations for Corps	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-DIV-5100	Conduct the Mission Command Operations Process for Divisions	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

**OPFOR Task(s):** None

**Supporting Individual Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	150-LDR-5003	Use the Mission Order Technique	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5004	Provide the Commander's Intent	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5005	Direct Information-Related Capabilities to Inform and Influence Audiences	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5006	Conduct Disciplined Initiative	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5007	Create a Shared Understanding	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5015	Lead the Unit	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5022	Conduct Pre-Combat Inspections	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-2210	Provide Input for Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5111	Conduct the Military Decisionmaking Process	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5117	Prepare a Warning Order	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5118	Prepare an Annex	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5125	Prepare a Fragmentary Order	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5130	Assess the Current Situation	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5200	Conduct Command Post Operations	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-6111	Employ Operations Security Measures	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved

**Supporting Drill(s):** None

**Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):**

Task ID	Title
OP 5.1.6	Preserve Historical Documentation

**TADSS**

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
71-20	Common Hardware Platform (CHP)	DVC	1
71-30	Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability (JLCCTC) Objective System	DVC	1

**Equipment (LIN)**

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

**Materiel Items (NSN)**

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified			

**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. .

**Safety:** In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. 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 FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination.