

# Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

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Task Number: 71-DIV-7112

Task Title: Conduct a Search and Attack

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**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	Source Information
	(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) FM 3-90	Tactics	Yes	Yes	
	ADP 5-0	The Operations Process	Yes	No	
	FM 3-0	Operations	Yes	No	
	FM 3-94	ARMIES, CORPS, AND DIVISION OPERATIONS	Yes	No	
	FM 5-0	Planning and Orders Production	Yes	No	
	UNIT SOP	Unit / Unit's Standard Operating Procedure SOP	Yes	No	

**Conditions:** The unit receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission that requires the unit to conduct a search and attack. The commander issues guidance on conducting a search and attack in a dynamic and complex operational environment with hybrid threats contesting unit objectives in all five domains (land, maritime, air, space, and cyberspace), all three dimensions (human, physical, and information), and the electromagnetic spectrum. Additionally, they maintain the ability to sustain all nine forms of contact (direct; indirect; non-hostile; obstacle; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN); aerial; visual; electromagnetic; and influence) with the unit. All eight operational variables (political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time [PMESII-PT]) are present and dynamic. The order from higher headquarters includes all applicable overlays and/or graphics, area of operations (AO) boundaries, control measures, and criteria for subsequent tactical actions. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The unit is task organized with necessary units and reinforced with assets from higher to accomplish assigned tasks. The unit maintains 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 reflects the training conditions 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 during an external evaluation.

Note 2: Conduct the task using Secret//Releasable (S//REL) classified mission partner network (MPN) to enable command and control, decision making, and shared understanding with mission partners (collaboration and the display and sharing of relevant information), which realistically portrays a mission partner environment (MPE). The Army will likely conduct operations on an MPN, within an MPE in a combined theater. Produce orders and other staff products on the MPN using secret internet protocol router (SIPR) NOFORN (not releasable to foreign nationals) by exception only.

Note 3: The unit may execute some iterations of this task with a multinational component to the force. Exercise planners should coordinate for a multinational partner to participate in the exercise as a component of the multinational task force or should resource training support to role play and replicate a multinational force in simulation. When the unit is executing this task in a scenario without a multinational component, evaluators should rate steps in this task that only apply to multinational operations scenarios as N/A.

Environment: Some iterations of this task should be performed with degraded command and control (C2) networks, degraded conditions in the electromagnetic spectrum, and/or with a degraded, denied, and disrupted space operations environment (D3SOE). This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

**Standards:** The unit conducts a search and attack by conducting coordinated attacks to defeat a distributed enemy force. The unit conducts a search and attack in accordance with (IAW) FM 3-90, the Army Ethic, MPE information sharing restrictions, established timelines, commander 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 unit 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).

Note: Leader is defined as the commander; deputy commander(s); chief of staff (COS); command teams of subordinate commands; command sergeant major (CSM); G-1; G-2; G-3; G-4; G-5; G-6; G-9; cyber electromagnetic warfare officer (CEWO); information operations officer; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosives (CBRNE) officer; engineer; knowledge management officer (KMO); aviation officer; chief of fires; deputy fire support coordinator (DFSCoord); chief of protection; air liaison officer; space operations officer; air and missile defense; and any other leaders on the unit's modified table of organization and equipment (MTO&E) that the commander deems essential to conducting a search and attack.

**Live Fire:** No

**Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:**

Plan and Prepare		Execute					Evaluate		
Operational Environment	Training Environment (L/V/C)	% Leaders present at training/authorized	% Present at training/authorized	External evaluation	Performance measures	Critical performance measures	Leader performance measures	Evaluator's observed task proficiency rating	Commander's assessment
BDE & Above									
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night	>=75%	>=80%	Yes	>=80% GO	All	>=85% GO	T	T
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	Day	60-74%	60-79%	No	65-79% GO	<All	75-84% GO	P	P
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)		<=59%	<=59%		<65% GO		<=74% GO	U	U

**Remarks:** For questions, concerns, or comments, please contact: usarmy.leavenworth.tradoc.list.mission-command-coe-dot-ted@army.mil.

**Notes:** Search and attack is a variation of a movement to contact where a friendly force conducts coordinated attacks to defeat a distributed enemy force.

**Safety Risk:** Low

**Task Statements**

**Cue:** The unit receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission that requires the unit to conduct a search and attack.

## **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.

### STEP/MEASURE

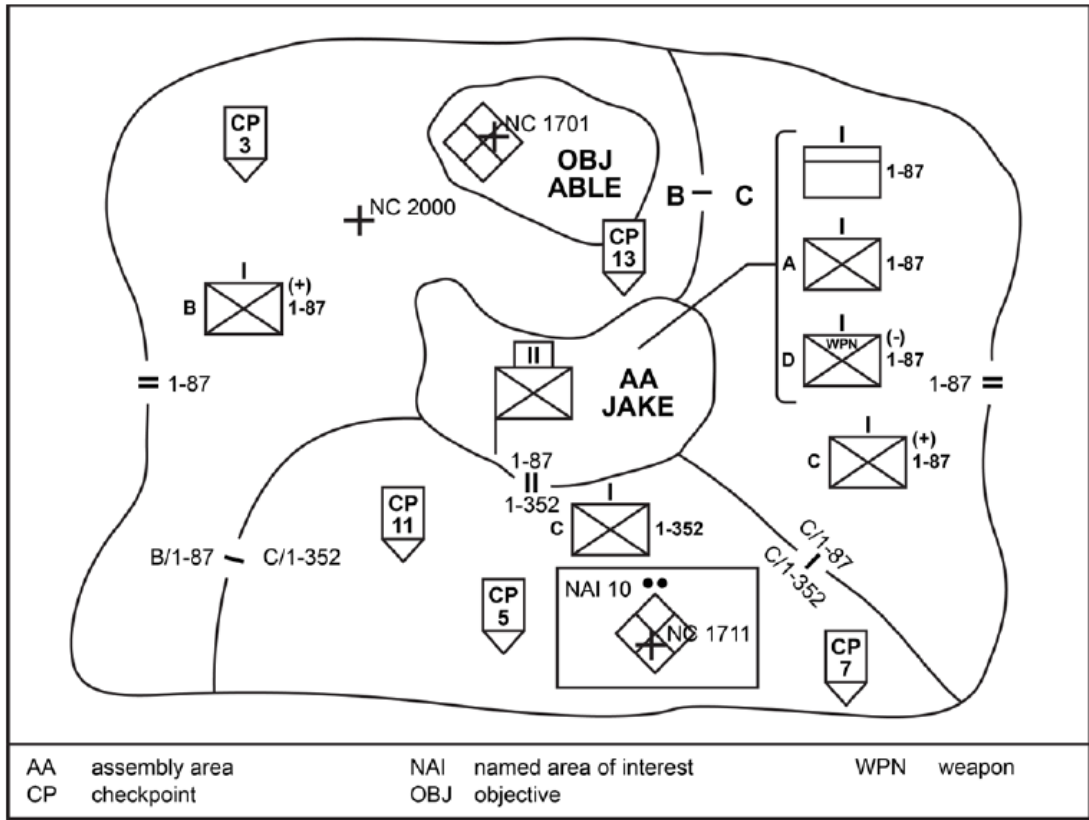
GO	NO-GO	N/A
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**Plan**

- +\* 1. The commander fulfills command responsibilities for conducting a search and attack.
  - \* a. Provides commander's intent and guidance to the staff for planning a search and attack operation with one or more of the following purposes:
    - Destroy enemy forces: render enemy forces in an assigned area combat ineffective.
    - Deny the area: prevent enemy forces from operating unhindered in a given area, for example, in any area that the enemy is using for a base camp or for logistics support.
    - Protect the force: prevent enemy forces from massing to disrupt or destroy friendly military or civilian operations, equipment, property, and facilities.
    - Collect information: gain information about enemy forces and the terrain to confirm the enemy COA predicted by the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) process.
  - \* b. Develops decision points to support changes in the force's movement technique or movement formation.
  - \* c. Establishes commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs).
- 2. The G-3 publishes a warning order (WARNORD) (at least one after receipt of mission).
- + 3. The COS directs the staff to begin conducting the (commander designated) operation planning process.
  - Distributes unit standard operating procedures (SOPs) to appropriate personnel.
  - Enforces standards throughout the process.
  - Establishes liaisons with host nation (HN) or unified action partners (UAPs) if needed.
  - Organizes staff sections (plans, future operations (FUOPS), and current operations (CUOPS)) based on the time available and the unit's SOP.
- 4. The staff, led by the G-3, plans to conduct a search and attack:
  - Conducting mission analysis.
  - Establishing control measures (see figure 4-3 below) that allow decentralized action and small-unit initiative to the greatest extent possible, which include:
    - o An assigned area.
    - o Target reference points (TRPs).
    - o Objectives.
    - o Checkpoints.
    - o Contact points.
  - Designating units available based on task organization (see note 1 below).
    - o Units designated for reconnaissance.
    - o Units designated for fixing enemy forces.
    - o Units designated for finishing enemy forces.
  - Developing decision points for the operation.
  - Conducting a wargame (if time permits).
  - Recommending a COA (subsequent to COA analysis) to the commander.
  - Developing the initial operations estimate.
  - Coordinating with higher headquarters to ensure the selected COA nests with intent.
  - Preparing any requests for information (RFIs) to higher headquarters.
  - Planning sequels and branches in response to potential changes in the operating environment (OE), enemy actions, and tactical situation change(s).

Note 1: Unit's task-organize into reconnaissance, fixing, and finishing forces, each with a specific task and purpose. Alternatively, all units can be involved in the reconnaissance effort with individual subordinate elements performing the fixing and finishing functions based on the situation.

Note 2: The search and attack plan places the finishing force, as the main effort, where it can best maneuver to destroy enemy forces or essential facilities once located by reconnaissance assets.

FM 3-90, Figure 4-3

5. The staff, led by the G-2, conducts IPB, analyzing and/or developing intelligence products with a focus on the force's reconnaissance efforts on likely enemy locations.

For more information on conducting IPB, refer to collective task 71-DIV-2210 "Conduct Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield."

6. The staff, led by the G-4, coordinates supplies and services to support forces conducting a search and attack, including:
- Supplies required for likely contingencies, to include resupply on the objective once it is secure.
  - Logistics for all relevant classes of supply.
  - Medical support including aerial evacuation and ambulance exchange points with the division surgeon.
  - Engineer support.
  - Refuel support.
  - Maintenance support.
  - Conducting a comprehensive analysis of HN capabilities and incorporating this resource, if available.
  - Recommending priorities of support to the commander.
  - Coordinating use of preplanned and preconfigured packages of essential items to help maintain the attack's momentum and tempo.
  - Providing the logistics portion of the order.

7. The staff, led by the G-5, develops an assessment plan by:
- Developing indicators reflecting changes in the area of operations (AO) over time that are pertinent to the operation.
  - Identifying indicators constituting the quantifiable metrics in both measures of performance (MOPs) and measures of effectiveness (MOEs) used to evaluate the unit's progress.
  - Developing a feedback mechanism.
  - Developing a collection plan.
  - Assembling tools needed to gather assessment data.
  - Directing responsibilities for conducting analysis and generating recommendations.

8. The staff, led by the G-6, develops the communication plan that ensures free flow of information between all units throughout the search and attack, including:
- Communications support as required.
  - Modifications in signal operating instructions (SOI) to accommodate task organization.
  - Frequency changes.
  - Alternate means of communications.
  - Anti-jamming plan.
  - Retransmission (RETRANS) capability.
  - Command post (CP) electromagnetic signature reduction/mitigation measures.
  - Mitigating the impact of (signal) dead space.
  - Completing the signal portion of the order.


9. The staff, led by the chief of fires, conducts the "decide" phase of targeting:
- Develops an effective, integrated, and executable fire support plan (see note below).
  - Communicates the fires support plan by developing the fires paragraph in the plan or order and Annex D/fires.
  - Coordinates with the division artillery (DIVARTY) for the preparation of the field artillery support plan, (appendix 4, field artillery support plan to Annex D/fires) of the plan or order.
  - Integrates joint and UAPs fires.
  - Establishes the joint air ground integration center (JAGIC) to facilitate the employment of joint fires.

Note: Fire support plans must provide flexible and rapidly delivered fires to achieve their commander's desired effects throughout an assigned area. Units position fire support assets so they can support subordinate elements throughout their assigned areas.

10. The staff, led by the chief of protection, plans mitigation steps to protect friendly forces conducting the search and attack, including:
- Identifying threats and hazards included in the IPB.
  - Assessing threats and hazards to determine risk.
  - Developing preventive measures as a part of a risk management plan.
  - Developing a scheme of protection, integrating protection tasks.
  - Integrating electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) usage plan including sensors and counter-IED devices.
  - Developing critical asset list (CAL)/defended asset list (DAL) for the commander's approval.
  - Reviewing the critical site security.
  - Coordinating the plan for detainees.
  - Coordinating rear area security.
  - Coordinating plan for displaced civilians, collaborating with the G-9.
  - Coordinating HN and regional security, collaborating with the G-9.
  - Coordinating with the fires cell to incorporate the area air defense plan (AAPD) into the scheme of protection.
  - Coordinating with the CBRNE officer to develop hazard response procedures.
  - Providing the protection portion of the order.

11. The knowledge management officer (KMO) makes adjustments to the knowledge management plan to ensure the commander has the information required to control forces conducting the search and attack.

- + 12. The staff, led by the G-3, publishes an order and appropriate annexes, containing a concept of the operation that:
- Establishes conditions for finding the enemy.
  - Sets up conditions for search and attack consistent with protecting the force by:
    - o Directing that the smallest force possible makes initial contact with the enemy.
    - o Directing forces to avoid decisive engagement to allow the commander maximum flexibility to develop the situation.
  - Establishes movement and fire support coordination measures (FSCMs) to:
    - o Develop the situation.
    - o Enable the commander to maneuver/control forces once contact has been made.
    - o Prevent fratricide.
  - Produces orders, estimates, and other staff products on the S//REL network while retaining NOFORN information on the SIPRNET.

**Prepare**

- \* 13. The commander prepares to conduct a search and attack.
- Analyzing all intelligence gathered to this point.
  - Communicating situational understanding.
  - Providing an initial visualization of the mission.
  - Refining the order as needed.
  - Implementing risk management controls to minimize the threat of hazards to the command.
- + 14. The COS leads the staff in preparation for conducting a search and attack.
- Leads a combined arms rehearsal, ensuring units understand the plan, the relationship between fire and movement, and the synchronization of critical events, such as:
    - o The meeting engagement forces.
    - o Screening/security forces.
    - o Main body forces.
    - o Reserve forces.
    - o Execution triggers.
    - o Moving from assembly areas to individual unit line of departures (LDs).
    - o Maneuvering from the LD to the probable line of deployment (PLD).
    - o Occupying support by fire positions.
    - o Conducting a breach or gap crossing (as appropriate).
    - o Assaulting the objective.
    - o Consolidating on the objective.
    - o Exploiting success or pursuing a withdrawing enemy.
    - o Actions of echelon reserves.
  - Manages staff sections and their initial running estimates.
  - Establishes interoperability with HN and UAPs as required.
  - Verifies staff and subordinate unit preparations before departure, which may include:
    - o Protecting the force.
    - o Conducting task organization.
    - o Performing reconnaissance.
    - o Refining the plan.
    - o Moving logistics and medical support forward as required.
    - o Conducting rehearsals.
    - o Positioning the force for subsequent action.
- + 15. The staff, led by the G-3, prepares to conduct a search and attack.


- a. Sets up conditions favorable to the successful execution of the search and attack:
    - Refines the plan with consideration of the most current situational updates, deficiencies discovered during rehearsals, and information gained from reconnaissance or information collection.
    - Coordinates for insertion or reassignment of reconnaissance as needed.
    - Collects answers to CCIRs.
    - Updates and disseminates the common operational picture (COP).
    - Initializes movement as required.
    - Integrates UAPs into the COP and other current operations monitoring, reporting, and analysis procedures.
  - b. Organizes units in the division assembly area (AA).
    - Assembles units within the AA according to departure.
    - Verifies voice and digital communications prior to departure.
    - Deconflicts problems or congestion within the AA as required.
  - c. Initializes supporting efforts (as required) to prepare for the search and attack.
    - Monitors surveillance information and adjusts if needed.
    - Deploys reconnaissance assets if needed.
  - d. Confirms units are prepared to cross the line of departure (LD).
16. The staff, led by the G-2, refines intelligence products in preparation for conducting a search and attack.
- Answers subordinate units' RFIs.
  - Supervises execution of the collection plan, particularly those elements answering CCIRs.
  - Consolidates and disseminates intelligence information as available.
  - Integrates intelligence from subordinate brigades, battalions, and companies.
  - Assesses the reconnaissance plan to mitigate gaps in intelligence, adjusting products as required.
    - Develops a contingency plan in the event that the reconnaissance force is compromised.
    - Ensures intelligence requirements are met.
    - Relocates collection assets (as required) to support changing requirements.
    - Identifies threat efforts at deception and denial.
    - Integrates both internal and external information and intelligence gathering assets.
    - Establishes intelligence fusion procedures including UAPs.
17. The staff, led by the chief of fires, conducts the "detect" phase of targeting:
  - Collects information and tracks targets for movement or changes (surveillance, reconnaissance).
    - Reports and disseminates information to units that need to know.
    - Updates information requirements as they are answered.
    - Evaluates effectiveness of sensors and adjusts location and type of sensors, as needed.
    - Updates 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.
  - Updates fire support tasks.
  - Updates associated measures of performance and measures of effectiveness.
  - Rehearses clearance of fires (with current operations cells of the division, its subordinates, and higher headquarters).
- (AO).
- Conducts planned preparation fires designed to any one or combination of the following:
    - Destroy the enemy.
    - Suppress, neutralize, or disrupt high-value or high-priority targets.
    - Gain fire superiority.
    - Suppress enemy forces in their defensive positions.
    - Facilitate the attacking force's maneuver.
    - Deceive the enemy.
  - Implements the directed organization for combat.
  - Directs execution of the targeting cycle to include the target working group and the targeting board.
    - Submits/updates air support requests (ASR).
    - Consolidates FSCMs with higher, lower, and flank units.
    - Updates the high value target list.
    - Establishes a system (people, command and control information systems (C2IS), facilities, processes, procedures) for planning and executing coalition fires with UAPs.
18. The staff, led by the G-4, prepares to support maneuver units conducting the search and attack:
  - Rehearsing the logistics plan.
  - Conducting refinements to the plan.
  - Continuing to collect information on routes and objectives.
  - Moving sustainment support forward and positioning the force for subsequent action.
  - Coordinating with HN and regional assets to synchronize logistics as needed.
19. The staff, led by the chief of protection, protects the tactical maneuver capability while the force prepares to conduct a search and attack.
  - Continues to coordinate and conduct liaison.
  - Conducts rehearsals with quick reaction forces (QRF).
  - Initiates security operations.
  - Integrates new Soldiers and units into the protection plan.
  - Continues to build partnerships and teams.
  - Continues to conduct critical site security.
  - Prepares to process detainees.
  - Prepares to conduct rear area security.
  - Coordinates displaced civilians procedures.
  - Consolidates UAPs into the protection plan.
20. The staff, led by the division engineer, prepares to support maneuver assets during the search and attack.
  - Prepares engineering units needed for route security.
  - Prepares breaching (demolition) assets and support to units.
  - Directs engineer support for maneuver forces, as needed.




21. The staff, led by the air defense officer, prepares to protect air operations during the search and attack:

- Analyzes the terrain to include air avenues of approach.
- Positions air defense assets to:
  - o Protect friendly aviation.
  - o Destroy enemy aviation.

22. The staff, led by the G-6, validates communications throughout the division as required.


**Execute**

+\* 23. The commander controls movement of division forces.

- Controls operations.
  - o Directs meeting engagement activities.
  - o Controls main body maneuver.
  - o Directs movement of screening units with engagement, if possible.
  - o Determines if/when reserve is required.
- Analyzes subordinates' reports of the operation.
- Directs adjustments to mission, to ensure that operations remain aligned with mission intent.

24. The COS integrates operations during the search and attack.

- Maintaining the battle rhythm during operations.
- Directing staff to update estimates.
- Tracking operations and supplies throughout the mission.
- Coordinating updates from subordinate units.


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+ 25. The staff, led by the G-3, monitors operations during the search and attack.

- Initializes movement established in the operations order.
- Maintains battle tracking of units (see next step).
- Updates operational estimate.
- Confirms the status of supporting operations to create and preserve conditions for the success of the main effort through effects on the enemy, other actors, and the terrain.
- Monitors units as they cross the LD and critical events including:
  - o Moving from the AA to the LD.
  - o Maneuvering from the LD to the PLD.
  - o Occupying support by fire positions.
  - o Conducting the breach or gap crossing.
  - o Assaulting the objective.
  - o Consolidating on the objective.
  - o Exploiting success or pursuing a withdrawing enemy.
  - o Actions of echelon reserves.

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+ 26. The staff, led by the G-3, battle tracks maneuver forces during the search and attack.

- Each subordinate element operating in its own assigned area searches for and attacks enemy forces within its capability.
- Once the reconnaissance force finds enemy forces, the fixing force develops the situation and executes one of two options based on the commander's guidance and the mission variables:
  - o Blocking identified routes that the detected enemy forces can use to escape or employ reinforcements. The fixing force maintains contact with enemy forces and positions to isolate and fix enemy forces before the finishing force attacks.
  - o Conducting an attack to fix enemy forces in their current positions until the finishing force arrives.
- The fixing force attacks if it meets the commander's intent and if it can generate sufficient combat power against detected enemy forces.
- If conditions are not right to use the finishing force or main body to attack detected enemy forces, the reconnaissance or the fixing force can continue to conduct reconnaissance and surveillance activities to develop the situation further.
- The finishing force or main body destroys detected and fixed enemy forces during the search and attack by conducting hasty or deliberate attacks.
  - o One unit maneuvers to block enemy escape routes while the other conducts the attack.
  - o Units may also employ indirect fire or close air support (CAS) to destroy enemy forces.

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Note: Units may have the finishing force or main body establish area ambushes and use the reconnaissance and fixing forces to drive enemy forces into the ambushes.

\* 27. The division's maneuver forces, led by the division commander, execute the search and attack using the "find, fix, finish, follow through" approach (see FM 3-90 paragraphs 4-36 thru 4-48 for details on this approach):

- Obtain and maintain enemy contact to determine enemy strength, composition, and disposition.
- Deploys assets to:
  - Confirm information provided by technical domains.
  - Force enemy forces to reveal additional information prior to executing close operations.
  - Develop the situation further.
- Implements massing fires onto the enemy to prevent the enemy from conducting operations.
- Disrupts enemy's units and the enemy commander's ability to plan operations and control

forces.

- Coordinates movement of fire support systems with main body maneuver.
- Synchronizes the employment of CAS to defeat the enemy.
- Updates the priority target list.
- Coordinates changes in the air and missile defenses as the situation develops.
- Conducts cyber electromagnetic activities.
- Executes harassment, suppressive, or interdiction fires against positions likely to contain high-payoff targets to disrupt enemy reactions to the attacking unit's advance.

positions by directly attacking enemy maneuver elements and command systems and emplacing situational obstacles.

- Conducts counter-mobility to canalize and slow the movement of enemy reserves.
- Destroys enemy obstacles by:
  - Breaching.
  - By-passing.
- Directs the main effort to conduct assigned task by one of the following variations:
  - Conducting a search and attack.
  - Conducting a cordon and search.
- Resumes the movement to contact if the location of the enemy main body is still unclear and the limit of advance is not yet reached (follow through).
- Directs unit's transition to bypass, transition to a deliberate attack, or conduct a defense according to the commander's orders.

28. The staff, led by the G-2, provides intelligence support during the search and attack.

- Tracks emerging targets and adapts to changing operational requirement.
- Updates the attacking force with critical information about the enemy and friendly situation.
- Revises intelligence and targeting products from information collected.
- Reports collected and processed information to appropriate units.
- Revises 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.
- Identifies degradation or changes to enemy center of gravity based on the attack.
- Develops recommendations for movement of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets.

- Updates enemy assessment and running estimate.
- Relocates reconnaissance and surveillance assets if needed.

29. The staff, led by the chief of fires, conducts the "deliver" phase of targeting:

- Orders target engagements.
- Clears fires, including clearing airspace for rocket and missile fires.
- Executes fires according to the attack guidance matrix, the targeting synchronization matrix, identification matrix, and surface-to-air-missile tactical order.
- Maneuvers field artillery units by providing firing positions.
- Adjusts FSCMs and organization for combat as the situation changes.
- Coordinates CAS and interdiction with the air component.
- Conducts targeting assessments:
  - Combat assessments.
  - Battle damage assessments (BDA).
  - Munitions effectiveness assessments.
  - Makes reengagement recommendations (when required).

30. The staff, led by the G-4, provides logistics support during the search and attack.

- Provides the support necessary to maintain operations until mission accomplishment.
- Revises and repositions support assets (as required).
- Coordinates with staff to ensure maximum freedom of action.
- Updates supply rates.
- Adjusts priority of support (as required).
- Updates logistic estimates.

+ 31. The staff, led by the G-6, maintains communications systems with higher headquarters and subordinate units during the search and attack.

- Maintains C2IS and information on appropriately classified networks in the mission partner environment for either NOFORN (via SIPRNET) or S//REL.
- Facilitates communications on all domains.


- 32. The staff, led by the chief of protection, secures the search and attack.
  - Reviews and adjusts the CCIRs derived from protection tasks.
  - Reviews the CAL/DAL and recommends changes as needed.
  - Reviews changes to graphic control measures and boundaries for the increased risk of fratricide.
  - Evaluates the effectiveness of battle tracking for constraints on personnel recovery.
  - Monitors the employment of security forces for gaps in protection or unintended patterns.
  - Evaluates the effectiveness of liaison personnel for protection activities.
  - Evaluates movement coordination and control to protect critical paths.
  - Monitors adjacent unit coordination procedures for terrain management vulnerabilities.
  - Monitors readiness rates of response forces involved in fixed-site protection.
  - Monitors force health protection.
  - Coordinates with the joint personnel recovery agency/center for issues regarding personnel recovery operations.
    - Conducts critical site security.
    - Processes detainees to the assigned facility after disposition determined.
    - Continues to conduct rear area security.
    - Processes displaced civilians with U.S. Department of State (DOS).
- 33. The staff, led by the division engineer, facilitates maneuver in the AO.
- 34. The staff, led by the air defense officer, controls aerial security.


**Assess**

+\* 35. The commander and staff assess operations to determine progress and make adjustments to operations by executing assessment activities.

Note: There is no single way to conduct an assessment. Every mission and operational environment (OE) has its own challenges, and every commander assimilates information differently, making every assessment plan unique. The following steps can help develop an assessment plan.

- a. Monitor indicators to observe conditions relevant to the current operation.
- b. Evaluate indicators to judge progress toward desired conditions.
- c. Staff and subordinate commanders identify variances and recommend corrective actions specific to assigned tasks.

+\* 36. 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 operation's 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.

+ 37. The staff, led by the COS, implements changes directed by the commander by issuing orders and coordinating with all UAPs.

Note: When time permits following the operation, the commander leads an after action review (AAR) to learn from the experience and improve future operations. Unit SOPs should be updated as applicable.


Task Performance Summary Block										
Training Unit			ITERATION							
			1		2		3		4	
Date of Training per Iteration:										
Day or Night Training:			Day / Night		Day / Night		Day / Night		Day / Night	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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'								
MOPP LEVEL										
Evaluated Rating per Iteration T, P, U										

**Mission(s) supported:** None

**MOPP 4:** Never

**MOPP 4 Statement:** None

**NVG:** Never

**NVG Statement:** None

**Prerequisite Collective Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-DIV-5200	Conduct Command Post Operations	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-DIV-5330	Conduct Knowledge Management	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-DIV-6111	Conduct Operations Security (OPSEC)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

**Supporting Collective Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	71-DIV-5100	Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
3.	71-DIV-2210	Conduct Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
3.	71-DIV-5001	Conduct Army Design Methodology	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
3.	71-DIV-5002	Conduct Rapid Decision-Making and Synchronization Process (RDSP)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
3.	71-DIV-5111	Conduct the Military Decision-Making Process	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
15.	71-DIV-5123	Task Organize for Operations	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
16.	71-DIV-2230	Provide Intelligence Support to Protection	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
16.	71-DIV-2111	Provide Warning Intelligence	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
16.	71-DIV-2410	Provide Intelligence Support to Targeting	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
17.	71-DIV-3000	Conduct Fire Support	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
18.	71-DIV-4100	Coordinate Logistics Support	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
19.	71-DIV-6700	Assess Protection Measures	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
27.	71-DIV-7126	Direct Cordon and Search Operations	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
35.	71-DIV-5300	Assess the Operational Situation	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

**OPFOR Task(s):** None

**Supporting Individual Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	150-C2-5131	Assist the Commander in Executing Operations	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5004	Communicate the Commander's Intent	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5009	Issue Commander's Guidance	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5013	Organize the Staff for Operations	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5321	Establish Planning Guidance	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved

**Supporting Drill(s):**

Step Number	Drill Number	Drill Title	Drill Type	Proponent	Status
	71-DIV-D5200	Displace the Command Post	Staff	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-DIV-D5204	Conduct an Operations Update and Assessment Briefing	Staff	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-DIV-D7113	React to a Unit in Contact	Staff	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-DIV-D7176	React to Suspected Jamming or Communications Compromise	Staff	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-DIV-D9504	Conduct Dynamic Targeting	Staff	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-DIV-D9509	React to a Downed Aircraft	Staff	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

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

Task ID	Title
OP 1.2.5	Conduct Offensive Operations

**TADSS**

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
20-101	Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability - Multi-Resolution Federation - Standard Configuration	DVC	1
71-20	Common Hardware Platform (CHP)	DVC	1

### Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

### Materiel Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
7010-01-443-2309		Computer System, Digital: AN/TYQ-45A	1

**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. Refer to 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.