Task Number: 71-DIV-6500

Task Title: Conduct Area Security 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 MCCoE foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Step Number</th>
<th>Reference ID</th>
<th>Reference Name</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Source Information</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) FM 3-90-2</td>
<td>RECONNAISSANCE, SECURITY, AND TACTICAL ENABLING TASKS VOLUME 2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>ADP 3-0</td>
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<td>ADP 5-0</td>
<td>The Operations Process</td>
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<tr>
<td>FM 6-0</td>
<td>Commander and Staff Organization and Operations</td>
<td></td>
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Conditions: The division receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission that requires the division to conduct area security in an operational environment. The commander issues guidance on conducting area security in a dynamic and complex operational environment, with hybrid threats, contesting objectives in all five domains (air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace), the information environment (IE), the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), and throughout operations to shape, prevent, and prevail in largescale combat operations (LSCO), consolidate gains, and achieve mission objectives. The threat maintains contact with the division in multiple domains. 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 division is task organized with necessary units and reinforced with assets from higher to accomplish assigned tasks. The division 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 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 and evaluate this task in conjunction with another tactical task. The unit will not conduct area security absent an overarching mission requiring support.

Note 3: Conduct the task using mission partner environment (MPE) foreign-partner information-sharing procedures, or conduct as if foreign partners are on the network, realistically portraying an environment where the Army will likely conduct LSCO in a combined theater. Produce orders, estimates, and other staff products on the SECRET//RELEASABLE (S//REL) network while retaining non-releasable or (NOFORN) information on the secret internet protocol router network (SIPRNET). Deployed units regularly operate mission-specific multinational information networks, and will soon migrate most operations and training to the MPE.

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 (D3SOE). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The division conducts area security to provide early and accurate warning of enemy operations, shape enemy actions, and provide the protected force with time and maneuver space within which to react to the threat. The division conducts area security in accordance with (IAW) FM 3-90-2, the Army Ethic, MPE information sharing restrictions, established timelines, commander intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures.

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 division 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: Leaders are defined as the commander, deputy commander, chief of staff, command sergeant major, battle captain, operations sergeant major, commanders of assigned/attached units, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, G-8, G-9, military information support officer, electronic warfare officer, information operations officer, engineer officer, aviation officer, fires officer, air liaison officer, space operations officer, air and missile defense, protection officer, provost marshal, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear, and high-yield explosives officer, personnel recovery officer, division surgeon, knowledge management officer, cyberspace operations officer, public affairs officer, staff judge advocate, operations research and systems analysis, safety officer, and any other leader on the division's modified table of organization and equipment that the commander deems essential to conducting area security.

**Live Fire:** No
### Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Operational Environment</th>
<th>Plan and Prepare</th>
<th>Execute</th>
<th>Evaluate</th>
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<td>&gt;=80%</td>
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<td>Dynamic and Complex</td>
<td>Day</td>
<td>&lt;=59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Notes:
None

### Safety Risk:
Low

**Task Statements**

**Cue:** The division receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission that requires area security.
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

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<th>GO</th>
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<th>N/A</th>
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### Plan

1. Ensuring the following special considerations are addressed in the plan:
   - Secured force, installation, activity, or civil population.
   - Location and orientation of the security area.
   - Initial observation post (OP) locations.
   - Types of OPs established.
   - Time to establish the security force.
   - Criteria for ending the security mission.
   - Augmentation of security forces.
   - Intelligence support to security operations.
   - Special requirements or constraints.
   - Fire planning.
   - Integration of ground and Army aviation operations.
   - Use of movement corridors.
   - Planning the engineer effort.
   - Reporting.

2. The commander fulfills commander responsibilities for conducting area security by:
   - Identifying specific security tasks required.
   - Establishing rules of engagement.
   - Explaining restrictions on conducting operations to ensure everyone understands those restrictions.
   - Executing echelon support while emphasizing area security when conducting operations in noncontiguous areas of operations (AO).

3. The commander expresses his intent in a clear and concise manner and focus security on one or several of the following:
   - A force, installation, route, or area.
   - Specific point (bridge, defiles) or terrain feature.
   - Population center and adjacent areas.
   - Population-centric.

4. The staff conducts mission analysis that focuses on the directed mission, enemy forces and their capabilities, terrain and weather effects, troops available, time available to execute the operation, and civil considerations (METT-TC) and develops the plan, to include:
   - Identifies the main and supporting efforts for all phases of the operation.
   - Plans and conducts reconnaissance as follows:
     1. Develops a reconnaissance plan that supports answering the information requirements.
     2. Develops a reconnaissance plan that provides early and accurate warning.
     3. Utilizes all assigned or available reconnaissance assets.
     4. Develops a reconnaissance plan that confirms protection requirements for friendly forces, installations, routes, and actions within the area being secured.
     5. Conducts necessary reconnaissance and security operations as early as possible to support the information collection plan.
     6. Refines the plan based on information provided by reconnaissance, as necessary.
   - Determines organization of forces.
     1. Plans forces needed to protect friendly forces, installations, routes and action within the specific area.
     2. Establishes clear task and purpose for all subordinate and attached elements.
     3. Refines task organization as necessary.
   - 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) and other requirements.
   - The staff, led by the G-3, develops and coordinates control measures to impose restrictions that prevent units from impeding one another and establish specific responsibilities.
   1. Forward edge of battle area (FEBA).
   2. Forward line of troops (FLOT).
   3. Phase lines (PL).
   4. Battle handover line (BHL).
   5. Area of operations (AO).
   7. Name area of interest (NAIs).
   - The staff, led by the G-5, reviews the following planning considerations:
     1. Force to be secured.
     2. Location and orientation of the security area.
(3) Initial observation post (OPs) locations.
(4) Information requirements necessary to refine the plan.
(5) Types of OPs established.
(6) Time to establish the security force.
   Note: Sometimes area security forces must retain readiness over long periods without contact with enemy forces.
(7) Criteria for ending the security mission.
(8) Augmentation of security forces.
(9) Intelligence support to security operations.
(10) Special requirements or constraints.
(11) Protection requirements for friendly forces, installations, routes, and actions within the area being secured.
(12) Fire planning.
(13) Integration of ground and air operations.
(14) Use of movement corridors.
(15) Planning the engineer effort.
(16) Enabling assets to include but not limited to:
   • Engineers.
   • Scouts.
   • Medics.
   • Mortars.
   • Sustainment
   • UAS.
(17) Reporting.
(18) Positioning of sustainment assets.
(19) Terrain analysis considering observation, avenues of approach, key terrain, obstacles, and cover and concealment.
(20) Enemy courses of action.

g. The staff, led by the G-5, frames the operations assessment approach during Army Design Methodology (ADM) (or during the MDMP if the commander elects not to conduct ADM) by:
   (1) Identifying objectives, the desired end state, and associated desired conditions.
   (2) Identifying tasks the force will conduct.
   (3) Determining how to organize the staff for assessing the operation (e.g., establishing an assessment cell and conducting assessment working groups).
   (4) The staff, led by the G-5, develops the assessment plan during MDMP by:
      (a) Developing indicators that will reflect changes in the area of operations over time and are pertinent to the operation.
      (b) Identifying indicators that constitute the quantifiable metrics in both measures of performance (MOPs) and measures of effectiveness (MOEs) used to evaluate the unit’s progress.
      Note: Note: An indicator is a specific piece of information that infers the condition, state, or existence of something, and provides a reliable means to ascertain performance or effectiveness. MOPs are indicators used to measure a friendly action that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. MOEs are indicators used to measure a current system state, with change indicated by comparing multiple observations over time. (JP 5-0)
      (c) Developing a collection plan.
      (d) Assembling tools needed to gather assessment data.
      (e) Directing responsibilities for conducting analysis and generating recommendations.
   h. The staff, led by the G-4, coordinates supplies and services to support a counterattack (If planned).
      (1) Logistics support (ammunition/water).
      (2) Medical support (aerial evacuation, ambulance exchange points).
      (3) Engineer support (mobility/countermobility).
      (4) Refuel support.
      (5) Maintenance support.
   i. The staff, led by the G-6, develops the communication plan that ensures free flow of information between all units.
      (1) Communications support available (mobile subscriber equipment (MSE) coverage).
      (2) Modifications in signal operating instructions (SOI).
      (3) Frequency changes/alternate means of communications.
      (4) Anti-jamming plan.
      (5) Retransmission (RETRANS) capability.
      (6) Dead space and the plan to mitigate it.
   * j. The commander, assisted by the staff, conducts risk assessment to identify possible hazards relating to assaulting an objective in the given operational environment and develops control measures to minimize the hazards.
   k. The staff, led by the G-3, publishes an order containing a concept of the operation.
   l. The staff, led by the chief of sustainment:
(1) Participates in all aspects of the military decision making process to ensure synchronization and unity of effort.

(2) Conducts a comprehensive analysis of host nation (HN) capabilities and incorporates this resource, if available.

(3) Plans to position sustainment units well forward.

(4) Coordinates use of preplanned and preconfigured packages of essential items throughout the AO to help maintain the command’s momentum and tempo.

(5) Prepares sustainment units and material close to the maneuver force to ensure short turnaround time for supplies and services.

(6) Coordinates terrain management.

(7) Determines the risk of sustainment preparations providing indications of the unit’s tactical plans.

(8) Develops priority of support.

(9) Develops operational reach.

(10) Develops unit consumption report.

m. The staff, led by the chief of protection, integrates intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB), risk management, and targeting process to develop a scheme of protection during the planning, preparing, and execution of the tactical task.

(1) Identifies threats and hazards.

(2) Assesses threats and hazards to determine risk.

(3) Develops preventive measures.

(4) Integrates protection tasks.

(5) Integrates electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) usage plan (for sensors and counter-IED devices).

(6) Develops critical asset list (CAL)/defended asset list (DAL).

(7) Reviews critical site security.

(8) Coordinates plan for enemy prisoners of war (EPW).

(9) Coordinates rear area security.

(10) Coordinates plan for displaced civilians.

(11) Coordinates HN security cooperation.

Prepare

5. The command prepares to conduct area security operations to protect the force from surprise and reduce the unknowns of the situation.

a. The staff, led by the G-3, conducts task organization to delineate command and supporting relationships.

b. The staff, led by the commander, prepares to establish a tactical command post (CP) with considerations for signature awareness and reducing the physical and electronic signatures and the capabilities to:

(1) Control units and activities conducting the decisive operation or shaping operations.

(2) Produce orders, estimates, and other staff products on the S//REL network while retaining NOFORN information on the SIPRNET.

(3) Maintain the current operations estimate.

(4) Maintain and disseminate the common operational picture throughout the division.

(5) Populate the common operational picture to meet the commander’s requirements.

(6) Monitor division-level sustaining operations.

(7) Prepare a forward location for issuing orders and conducting rehearsals.

(8) Prepare a forward short-term planning facility when the main CP displaces.

(9) Provide the majority of the personnel and equipment to form an assault or early entry CP.

(10) Provide personnel with specific skills sets to support the mobile command group.

(11) Conduct CP survivability/sustainability measures.

c. The division, led by the G-3/G-2, directs reconnaissance by allocating current intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets or allocating new ISR assets requested from higher to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary, or to secure data concerning enemy location.

(1) Integrate division assets to conduct reconnaissance and information collection.

(2) Brigade combat teams:

(a) Organic unmanned aerial systems (UAS).

(b) Signals intelligence.

(c) Human intelligence.

(d) Counterintelligence.

(e) Ground reconnaissance capabilities.

(3) Integrate maneuver battalions’ and companies’ reconnaissance capabilities into overall reconnaissance plan.

(4) Integrate non-maneuver battalions and companies who conduct reconnaissance patrols.

(5) Continually assess reconnaissance plan to ensure no new gaps in intelligence have appeared and make adjustments as needed.
* d. Subordinate commander's conduct brief backs to higher headquarters.
  
  + e. The division, led by the CoS, conducts rehearsals of the area security and includes aspects of maneuver that move the force to a position of relative advantage.
    1. Reserve force operations.
    2. Review screen, guard, cover operations.
    3. Subordinate commands local security.
  
  f. 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 reconnaissance or information collection.
  
  g. The G-3 coordinates for insertion or reassignment of special operations forces, as needed and available.
  
  h. The staff, led by the commander, implements risk management controls to minimize the threat of hazards to the command.
  
  i. The G-3/G-2 conducts information collection to answer commander's critical information requirements.
  
  j. The G-3/G-2 (Battle Major/Operations Sergeant) continuously update/check and disseminate the common operational picture.
  
  k. Division units initiate movement as required.
  
  * l. prepares the scheme of movement and maneuver
    1. Publish orders.
    2. Conduct pre-combat checks.
    3. Reconnoiter routes and area of operations.
    4. Establish assembly areas and hide positions.
    5. Rehearse breaching techniques.
    7. Initiate movement as required.
  
  m. The staff, led by the G-2 supports the area security mission by:
    1. Updating the running estimate.
    2. Answering all requests for information.
    3. Ensuring priority information requirements (PIR) are answered.
    4. Redirecting collection assets to support changing requirements.
    5. Ensuring intelligence requirements are met.
    6. Identifying threat efforts at deception and denial.
    7. Ensuring proper use of information and intelligence.
    8. Submitting requests for information (RFI) to the next higher headquarters to obtain intelligence information that currently-available information collection assets cannot collect.
    9. Integrating both internal and external information and intelligence gathering assets.
    10. Identifying the enemy's center of gravity and how area security operations will affect the center.
  
  n. The staff, led by the chief of fires, conducts the detect phase of targeting.
    1. Collects information and tracks targets for movement or changes (surveillance, reconnaissance).
    2. Reports and disseminates information to units that need to know.
    3. Updates information requirements as they are answered.
    4. Evaluates effectiveness of sensors and adjusts location and type of sensors, as needed.
    5. 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.
    6. Updates fire support tasks.
    8. Rehearses clearance of fires.
    9. Position fires units and supplies (CL III & V) for initial phases of movement.
    10. Positions artillery target-acquisition radars to provide support throughout the area of operation (AO).
    (11) Conducts fires, using available artillery, mortar, close air support (CAS), air interdiction, electronic warfare, and information related capabilities (IRC) to isolate the targeted enemy force in the planned engagement area while preventing the target's escape or reinforcement.
    (12) Implements the directed organization for combat.
    (13) Conducts targeting.
    (14) Submits/updates Air Support Requests (ASR).
    (15) Coordinates fires support coordination measures with higher, lower, and flank units.
    (16) Updates the high value target list.
  
  o. The staff, led by the G-3, prepares to support maneuver units by:
    1. Rehearsing movement and communication plan.
    2. Conducting refinements to the plan.
(3) Continuing to collect information on routes and objectives.
(4) Moving sustainment support forward and positing the force for subsequent action.
(5) Coordinating with HN assets, maneuver units, and anyone else the sustainment units may encounter during the operation.
(6) Conducting pre-combat inspections.
p. The staff, led by the chief of protection, protects the tactical maneuver capability while the force prepares to conduct a counterattack.
   (1) Continues to coordinate and conduct liaison.
   (2) Conducts rehearsals (quick reaction forces).
   (3) Conducts plans-to-operations transitions.
   (4) Initiates security operations.
   (5) Integrates new Soldiers and units.
   (6) Continues to build partnerships and teams.
   (7) Continues to conduct critical site security.
   (8) Processes EPW.
   (9) Conducts rear area security.
   (10) Coordinates displaced civilians procedures.

Execute
+ 6. The division executes an area security operation through one or a combination of the following tasks:

   Note: Successful commanders assume that the enemy force regularly observes friendly operations to identify routines, weak points, and lax security for the opportunity to strike with minimum risk.

   a. Conduct a screen, stationary or moving, to observe and identify enemy actions by:
      (1) Establishing a series of OPs and patrols to:
         (a) Cover gaps between forces, exposed flanks, or the rear of stationary and moving forces.
         (b) Detect all enemy ground movement.
      (2) Engaging and destroying threat reconnaissance forces.
      (3) Locating enemy lead elements to determine movement.
      (4) Maintaining enemy contact with the main body and any security forces operating on its flank.
      (5) Impeding and harassing enemy forces within its capabilities while displacing.

   b. Conduct a guard as an advanced guard, flank guard, and/or rear guard, and conducted either as an area defense, a delay, a zone reconnaissance, or a movement to contact to defeat, cause withdrawal of, or fix the lead element of an enemy ground force before it can engage the main body with direct fire by:
      (1) Destroying the enemy advance guard.
      (2) Maintaining contact with enemy forces.
      (3) Reporting enemy activity within the area of operations (AO).
      (4) Maintaining continuous surveillance of avenues of approach into the AO.
      (5) Impeding and harassing the enemy within its capabilities while displacing.
      (6) Causing the enemy main body to deploy.
      (7) Reporting the direction of the enemy main body.
      (8) Detecting all enemy ground movement.
      (9) Destroying or causing the withdrawal of enemy reconnaissance patrols.

   c. Conduct a cover either on the offense, the flank, and/or defense to develop the situation, becoming decisively engaged, and/or defeat enemy forces.
      (1) Conduct an offensive cover through:
         (a) Performing zone reconnaissance.
         (b) Clearing or bypassing enemy forces.
         (c) Denying the enemy information.
         (d) Penetrating enemy security.
         (e) Determining enemy strength and disposition.
         (f) Locating gaps or weaknesses in enemy defenses.
         (g) Defeating or repelling enemy forces.
         (h) Deceiving enemy forces.
         (i) Fixing enemy forces.
      (2) Conduct a flank cover by:
         (a) Performing zone reconnaissance.
         (b) Clearing or bypassing enemy forces.
         (c) Maintaining enemy contact.
      (3) Conduct a defensive cover by:
         (a) Preventing the main body from being surprised and becoming engaged.
         (b) Defeating enemy advance guard formations.
(c) Maintaining surveillance of high-speed avenues of approach.
(d) Defeating all enemy reconnaissance formations before they can observe the main body.
(e) Causing the premature deployment of the enemy main body.
(f) Determining the size, strength, composition, and direction of the enemy’s main effort.
(g) Destroying, defeating, or attritting enemy forces within its capacity.
(h) Depriving the enemy of fire support and air defense umbrellas or requiring the enemy to displace these systems before attacking.
(i) Deceiving the enemy regarding the location of main body and main defensive positions.
(j) Avoiding being bypassed
d. Conduct local security to detect or deceive enemy forces, find and monitor enemy forces, and prevent the unit from being surprised through enemy actions through:
(1) Conducting active measures by:
   (a) Using OPs and patrols.
   (b) Establishing specific levels of alert.
   (c) Establishing stand-to times.
(2) Conducting passive measures by:
   (a) Using and applying camouflage.
   (b) Exercising movement control both in and around the AO.
   (c) Practicing noise and light discipline.
   (d) Maintaining proper communications with other security units, patrols, and headquarters.
e. The staff, led by the G-2:
   (1) Tracks emerging targets and adapts to changing operational requirements.
   (2) Updates the assaulting force with critical information about the enemy and friendly situation.
   (3) Develops intelligence and targeting products from information collected.
   (4) Reports collected and processed information to appropriate unit.
   (5) 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.
   (6) Identifies degradation or changes to enemy center of gravity based on the security operations.
   (7) Develops recommendations for movement of ISR assets.
f. The staff, led by the chief of fires, conducts the deliver phase of targeting:
   (1) Orders target engagement.
   (2) Clears fires (including clearing airspace for rocket and missile fires).
   (3) 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.
   (4) Monitors/manages fire assets.
   (5) Adjusts fire support coordination measures and organization for combat as the situation changes.
   (6) Coordinates close air support and interdiction with the air component.
   (7) Conducts targeting assessment:
       (a) Combat assessment.
       (b) Battle Damage Assessment.
       (c) Munitions Effectiveness Assessment.
       (d) Make reengagement recommendations.
g. The staff, led by the G-4 provides the support necessary to maintain operations until mission accomplishment.
   (1) Provides the support necessary to maintain operations until mission accomplishment.
   (2) Reposits support assets.
   (3) Coordinates with staff to ensure maximum freedom of action.
   (4) Updates supply rates.
   (5) Reviews priority of support.
h. The staff, led by the chief of protection:
   (1) Reviews and adjusts the commander’s critical information requirements derived from protection tasks.
   (2) Reviews the CAL/DAL and recommends changes as needed.
   (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.
   *Note: In restrictive terrain, security forces focus on key terrain such as potential choke points.
   (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) Continues to conduct critical site security.
(12) Processes EPW to the theater EPW facility.
(13) Continues to conduct rear area security.
(14) Processes displaced civilians with Department of State.

Assess

**7.** The commander and staff assess operations to determine progress and make adjustments to operations by executing assessment activities:

- 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.

**8.** 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 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 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.

**9.** The commander leads an after action review to learn from experience and improve future operations.
Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Sometimes

MOPP 4 Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

<table>
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<th>Step Number</th>
<th>Task Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Proponent</th>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>71-DIV-5100</td>
<td>Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)</td>
<td>71 - Mission Command (Collective)</td>
<td>Approved</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>71-DIV-4100</td>
<td>Coordinate Logistics Support</td>
<td>71 - Mission Command (Collective)</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>71-DIV-2111</td>
<td>Provide Warning Intelligence</td>
<td>71 - Mission Command (Collective)</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>71-DIV-2301</td>
<td>Perform Reconnaissance</td>
<td>71 - Mission Command (Collective)</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>71-DIV-2230</td>
<td>Provide Intelligence Support to Protection</td>
<td>71 - Mission Command (Collective)</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>71-DIV-6700</td>
<td>Assess Protection Measures</td>
<td>71 - Mission Command (Collective)</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>71-DIV-7314</td>
<td>Protect Key Personnel and Facilities</td>
<td>71 - Mission Command (Collective)</td>
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OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

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<td>150-C2-6111</td>
<td>Employ Operations Security Control Measures</td>
<td>150 - Mission Command (Individual)</td>
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<td>150-LDR-5004</td>
<td>Communicate the Commander's Intent</td>
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Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

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<td>Conduct Force Protection (FP)</td>
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TADSS

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<td>Common Hardware Platform (CHP)</td>
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<td>20-101</td>
<td>Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability - Multi-Resolution Federation - Standard Configuration</td>
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Equipment (LIN)

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Materiel Items (NSN)

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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.