Task Number: 71-DIV-6500

Task Title: Conduct Area Security for Divisions

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

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

Supporting Reference(s):

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<td>FM 3-90-2</td>
<td>RECONNAISSANCE, SECURITY, AND TACTICAL ENABLING TASKS VOLUME 2</td>
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Conditions: The division receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission. The commander issues guidance on conducting area security in an operational environment that is dynamic and complex, against a hybrid threat. All eight operational variables of PMEII-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 doctrinal units and reinforced with assets from higher to accomplish assigned tasks. 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 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. 85% of the division leaders and 80% of Soldiers are present at training 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. The counterattack is conducted in accordance with (IAW) FM 3-90-2, 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, chief of fires, air liaison officer, information operations officer, chief of protection, air and missile defense officer, provost marshal, personnel recovery officer, chemical, biological radiological, and nuclear officer, physician assistant and others identified by the commander.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operational Environment</th>
<th>Plan and Prepare</th>
<th>Execute</th>
<th>Assess</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>BDE &amp; Above</td>
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### Remarks: None

### Notes: None

### Safety Risk: Low

### Task Statements

#### Danger

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct Composite 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.
### Plan

**+\* 1.** The commander and staff execute the mission command operations process to plan, prepare, execute, and assess area security operations.

  * 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 for conducting area security operations 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.

  * 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 focus security on one or several of the following:

    1. A force, installation, route, or area.
    2. Specific point (bridge, defiles) or terrain feature.
    3. Population center and adjacent areas.

  d. The staff, led by the G3, publishes a Warning Order (WARNO) (at least one after receipt of mission).

  e. 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.

  f. The staff, led by the G3, 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).

  g. The staff, led by the G5, 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. Types of OPs established.
    5. Time to establish the security force.
    6. Criteria for ending the security mission.
    7. Augmentation of security forces.
    8. Intelligence support to security operations.
    9. Special requirements or constraints.
    10. Fire planning.
    11. Integration of ground and air operations.
    12. Use of movement corridors.
    13. Planning the engineer effort.
    15. Positioning of mission command and sustainment assets.

  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: Can fires systems support the security force?).
(b) Measures of Performance (MOP) to assess friendly actions that are tied to measuring task accomplishment (example: Are there clear routes for friendly force movement throughout the AO?).

i. The staff, led by the G4, coordinates supplies and services to support a counterattack.
   (1) Logistics support (ammunition/water).
   (2) Medical support (aerial evacuation, ambulance exchange points).
   (3) Engineer support (mobility/countermobility).
   (4) Refuel support.
   (5) Maintenance support.

j. The staff, led by the G6, develops the communication plan that ensures free flow of information between all units throughout the counterattack.
   (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.

k. 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.

l. The staff, led by the G3, publishes an order containing a concept of the operation.

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, provides products that are critical to counterattack forces.
   (1) Conducts Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) specific to counterattack.
      (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.
   (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, standard operating procedures (SOP) reviews, rehearsals, and coordination with various elements and organizations.
   (11) Establishes other troop leading procedures or coordination, as necessary, in accordance with the mission and operational variables.
   (12) Provides intelligence portions of the order.
   (13) Identifies the enemy’s center of gravity and how area security operations will affect the center.

o. Fires. The staff, led by the chief of fires, conducts the decide phase of targeting, resulting in these final products.
   (1) Develops high-payoff target list (with G2).
   (2) Develops target selection standards.
   (3) Develops attack guidance matrix.
   (4) Develops targeting synchronization matrix.
   (5) Develops fire support tasks.
   (6) Coordinates target detection inputs to the information collection plan/matrix.
   (7) Submits information requirements to staff and subordinate units.
   (8) Establishes terrain management for general support artillery units.
   (9) Coordinates field artillery organization for combat that applies the following principles:
      (a) Adequate fire support to committed units.
      (b) Weight the main effort.
      (c) Immediately responsible fires for the division commander.
      (d) Facilitate future operations.
      (e) Maximum feasible centralized control.
Develops fire support coordination measures (FSCM).

p. Sustainment. 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 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.

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) 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 host nation security cooperation.

Prepare

+ 3. The command prepares to conduct area security operations to protect the force from surprise and reduce the unknowns of the situation.

  a. Mission Command-The staff, led by the G3, conducts task organization to delineate command and supporting relationships.

  b. The staff, led by the assistant division commander, prepares to establish a tactical command post with the capabilities to:

    (1) Control units and activities conducting the decisive operation or shaping operations.
    (2) Maintain the current operations estimate.
    (3) Maintain and disseminate the common operational picture throughout the division.
    (4) Populate the common operational picture to meet the commander’s requirements.
    (5) Monitor division-level sustaining operations.
    (6) Prepare a forward location for issuing orders and conducting rehearsals.
    (7) Prepare a forward short-term planning facility when the main command post displaces.
    (8) Provide the majority of the personnel and equipment to form an assault or early entry command post.

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

  c. The division, led by the G3/G2, 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. This will include reconnoitering routes, movement corridors, terrain, and/or people (e.g., displaced civilians, protesters) that can affect maneuver.

    (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 G3, 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 G3 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 G3/G2 conducts information collection to answer commander’s critical information requirements.

j. The G3/G2 (Battle Major/Operations Sergeant) continuously update/check and disseminate the common operational picture.

k. Division units initiate movement as required.

* l. Movement and maneuver. Commanders and their staffs:

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. 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. Identifies the enemy’s center of gravity and how area security operations will affect the center.

n. Fires. 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 (with SJA).
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.


15. Coordinates fires support coordination measures with higher, lower, and flank units.

16. Updates the high value target list.

o. Sustainment. The staff, led by the G4, prepares to support maneuver units by:

1. Rehearsing movement and communication 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 host-nation (HN) assets, maneuver units, and anyone else the sustainment units may encounter during the operation.
Conducting pre-combat inspections.

p. Protection. The staff, led by the chief of protection, protects the tactical maneuver capability while the force prepares to conduct a counterattack.
Continues to coordinate and conduct liaison.
Conducts rehearsals (quick reaction forces).
Conducts plans-to-operations transitions.
Initiates security operations.
 Integrates new Soldiers and units.
Continues to build partnerships and teams.
Continues to conduct critical site security.
Processes EPW.
Conducts rear area security.
Coordinates displaced civilians procedures.

Execute
+ 4. The command executes an area security operation through one or a combination of the following tasks:
a. Mission command- Conduct a screen, stationary or moving, to observe and identify enemy actions through:
   (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 through:
   (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 through:
      (a) Performing zone reconnaissance.
      (b) Clearing or bypassing enemy forces.
      (c) Maintaining enemy contact.
   (3) Conduct a defensive cover through:
      (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 observation posts 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. Movement and maneuver. Commander’s lead their units in accomplishing their assigned tactical tasks.

   (1) Commander controls the movement of his unit.
   (2) Communicate with units to left and right, in front of and behind, and higher to ensure flow of information.
   (3) Conduct tactical task assigned once in a position of advantage.

f. Intelligence. The staff, led by the G2:

   (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.

 g. Fires. 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.

h. Sustainment. The staff, led by the G4:

   (1) Provides the support necessary to maintain operations until mission accomplishment.
   (2) Repositions support assets.
   (3) Coordinates with staff to ensure maximum freedom of action.
   (4) Updates supply rates.
   (5) Reviews priority of support.

i. Protection. 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.
(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

5. The commander, staff, and subordinate commanders assess the operation and direct adjustments to ensure that operations remain aligned with his intent.

  a. The Battle Major, functional staff, and subordinate commanders monitor the current situation to collect relevant information
  b. The staff, led by the G3, evaluates MOEs and MOPs developed in the division plan.
  c. Subordinate commanders consolidate and reorganize as necessary.
  d. The division continues its assigned tactical tasks as directed.

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<th>ITERATION</th>
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<td>Date of Training per Iteration:</td>
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<td>Day or Night Training:</td>
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<th>Total Leaders Authorized</th>
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<td>Total Soldiers Authorized</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Number of Leader Performance Measures</td>
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MOPP LEVEL

Evaluated Rating per Iteration
T, T-, P, P-, U

Missions(s) supported:

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<th>Mission Title</th>
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MOPP 4: Sometimes
MOPP 4 Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

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<th>Task Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Proponent</th>
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<td>71-CORP-2210</td>
<td>Conduct Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield</td>
<td>71 - Combined Arms (Collective)</td>
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Supporting Collective Task(s):

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<th>Task Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<td>03-DIV-0008</td>
<td>Coordinate CBRN Response Operations</td>
<td>03 - CBRN (Collective)</td>
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<td>19-DIV-4002</td>
<td>Coordinate Police Operations DIV PM</td>
<td>19 - Military Police (Collective)</td>
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<td>71-DIV-2111</td>
<td>Provide Warning Intelligence</td>
<td>71 - Combined Arms (Collective)</td>
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<td>71-DIV-2301</td>
<td>Perform Reconnaissance</td>
<td>71 - Combined Arms (Collective)</td>
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<td>71-DIV-5100</td>
<td>Conduct the Mission Command Operations Process for Divisions</td>
<td>71 - Combined Arms (Collective)</td>
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<td>71-DIV-6111</td>
<td>Conduct Operations Security (OPSEC)</td>
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<td>71-DIV-6700</td>
<td>Conduct Protection Measures</td>
<td>71 - Combined Arms (Collective)</td>
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<td>71-DIV-7314</td>
<td>Protect Key Personnel and Facilities for Divisions</td>
<td>71 - Combined Arms (Collective)</td>
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OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

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<td>150-LDR-5003</td>
<td>Use the Mission Order Technique</td>
<td>150 - Combined Arms (Individual)</td>
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<td>150-LDR-5004</td>
<td>Provide the Commander's Intent</td>
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<td>150-LDR-5015</td>
<td>Lead the Unit</td>
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<td>150-LDR-5022</td>
<td>Conduct Pre-Combat Inspections</td>
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<td>150-MC-5111</td>
<td>Conduct the Military Decision Making Process</td>
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<td>150-MC-5117</td>
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<td>150-MC-5118</td>
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<td>150-MC-5125</td>
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<td>150-MC-5145</td>
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<td>150-MC-5200</td>
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<td>150-MC-6111</td>
<td>Employ Operations Security Measures</td>
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Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

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TADSS
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. 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 FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

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