Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved
24 Oct 2023
Effective Date: 24 Oct 2023

Task Number: 71-DIV-6500
Task Title: Conduct Area Security

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.
DeSTRUCTION Notice: None
Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Fort Leavenworth, KS, foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

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Conditions: The unit receives an order from higher headquarters (HHQ) or the commander derives a mission requiring the unit to conduct area security. The commander issues guidance on conducting area security in a dynamic and complex operational environment (OE) throughout operations to shape, prevent, and prevail in large scale combat operations (LSCO); consolidate gains, and achieve mission. Hybrid threats contest the unit's objectives in all five domains (land, maritime, air, space, and cyberspace), all three dimensions (human, physical, and information), and the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS). Additionally, the threat maintains 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 and all eight operational variables (political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time [PMESII-PT]) are present and dynamic. The order from HHQ 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 on the unit's modified table of organization and equipment (MTO&E) are available. The unit is task-organized with necessary units and reinforced with assets from higher to accomplish assigned tasks. The command has communications with subordinate units, adjacent units, and HHQ. The commander has organized the four components of the command and control (C2) 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, 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 C2, 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) not releasable to foreign nationals (NOFORN) 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 (MNTF) or should resource training support to role play and replicate a multinational force (MNF) 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 C2 networks, degraded conditions in the EMS, 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 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 unit conducts area security in accordance with (IAW) FM 3-90, the Army Ethic, established timelines, commander's intent, orders from HHQ, 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 leaders and 80% of Soldiers present for training; attaining 80% on performance measures, 100% on critical performance measures, and 85% on leader performance measures; and with an external evaluation. Failure to meet any one of these criteria will result in a lower than T rating.

Note: Leader is the commander, deputy commander(s), chief of staff (COS), command sergeant major (CSM), G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, G-9, chief of protection, chief of fires, deputy fires support coordinator (DFSCOORD), unit engineer, command teams of assigned/attached brigades and separate battalions, and other leaders on the unit's MTO&E that the commander deems essential to conducting area security.

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Plan and Prepare</th>
<th>Execute</th>
<th>Evaluate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational Environment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Training Environment (L/V/C)</strong></td>
<td><strong>% Leaders Present at training/authorized</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BDE &amp; Above</strong></td>
<td>Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)</td>
<td>Night</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Notes:** None

**Safety Risk:** Low

**Task Statements**

**Cue:** The unit receives an order from higher headquarters (HHQ) or the commander derives a mission requiring the unit to conduct 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.
NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

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

### Performance Steps and Measures

<table>
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<tr>
<th>STEP/MEASURE</th>
<th>GO</th>
<th>NO-GO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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#### Plan

**1.** The commander fulfills command responsibilities for conducting area security.

- *a.* Identifies specific security tasks required.
- *b.* Establishes rules of engagement (ROE).
- *c.* Details restrictions on conducting operations.
- *d.* Executes echelon support while emphasizing area security when conducting operations in noncontiguous areas of operation (AOs).
- *e.* Expresses his intent in a clear and concise manner and emphasizes security on one or more of the following:
  - A force, installation, route, or area.
  - Specific point or terrain feature.
  - Population center and adjacent areas.
  - Population-centric.

**2.** The staff, led by the commander, plans to conduct area security with the following special considerations:

- Force or area to secure.
- Location and orientation of the security area.
- Initial location and types of observation posts (OP).
- Time allocated to establish the security operation.
- Criteria for transitioning from the security operation to decisive operations.
- Task organization and augmentation of security forces.
- Level of protection and minimum warning time requirements.
- Threat considerations, such as the smallest enemy element allowed passage without engagement or the threat's capability to influence main body activities.

**3.** The staff, led by the G-3, conducts mission analysis and develops the plan.

- a. Determines the focus activities for area security:
  - Site security.
  - Base/base camp defense.
  - Assembly area security.
  - Critical asset security.
  - Port area and pier security.
  - Line of communication (LOC) and route security.
  - Convoy security.
  - Response force operations.
  - Mobile security force.
  - Area damage control.

- b. Plans and conducts reconnaissance.
  (1) Utilizes all assigned or available reconnaissance assets.
  (2) Develops a reconnaissance plan that confirms protection requirements for friendly forces, installations, routes, and actions within the area being secured.

- c. Determines organization of forces.
  (1) Plans forces needed to protect friendly forces, installations, routes and action within the specified area(s).
  (2) Establishes clear task and purpose for all subordinate and attached elements.
  (3) Identifies units to task for continuing and growing requirements (consolidation of gains, increased threat level).
  (4) Determines necessary augmentation of tasked units, utilizing mission variables, which may include:
    - Aviation.
    - Maneuver forces.
    - Engineers.
    - Armor.
    - Infantry.
    - Military police (MP).

- d. The staff, led by the G-3, develops and coordinates control measures to impose restrictions that prevent units from impeding one another and establishes specific responsibilities for the following:
  - Forward edge of battle area (FEBA).
  - Forward line of own troops (FLOT).
  - Phase lines (PLs).
  - Battle handover line (BHL).
  - AOIs.
  - Checkpoints (CPs).
  - Named areas of interest (NAIs).

- e. The staff, led by the G-5, reviews planning considerations.
  (1) Area to be secured.
  (2) Location and orientation of the security area.
  (3) Initial observation post (OP) locations.
  (4) Types of OPs established.
(5) Time to establish the security force.
Note: Sometimes area security forces must retain readiness over long periods without contact with enemy forces.

(6) Criteria for ending the security mission.

(7) Augmentation of security forces.

(8) Intelligence support to security operations (with the G-2).

(9) Special requirements or constraints.

(10) Protection requirements for friendly forces, installations, routes, and actions within the area being secured (with the chief of protection).

(11) Fires planning (with the deputy fire support coordinator [DFSCOORD]).

(12) Integration of ground and air operations.

(13) Use of movement corridors.

(14) Planning the engineer effort (with the unit engineer).

(15) Enabling assets to include but not limited to:
• Engineers.
• Scouts.
• Medics.
• Mortars.
• Sustainment
• Unmanned aerial systems (UAS).

(16) Reporting.

(17) Positioning of sustainment assets (with the G-4).

(18) Terrain analysis considering observation, avenues of approach, key terrain, obstacles, and cover and concealment (OAKOC).

(19) Enemy courses of action (COAs).

Prepare

+ 4. The staff, led by the G-3, conducts task organization to identify main effort, supporting efforts, a quick response force (QRF), and a tactical combat force (TCF).

+ 5. The unit, led by the COS, conducts rehearsals for area security and includes aspects of maneuver that move the force to a position of relative advantage.

+ 6. The staff, led by the G-3 and the 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.

+ 7. 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.

8. The staff, led by the chief of fires, conducts the detect phase of the targeting process.

9. The staff, led by the chief of protection, develops protection operations to support area security.

Execute

+ 10. The unit, led by the commander, conducts area security operations to detect or deceive enemy forces, find and monitor enemy forces, and prevent the unit from being surprised by enemy actions.

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. Uses active and passive measures to counter predictability and complacency.

b. Tasks subordinate units to conduct the following to support area security operations:
• Area, route, or zone reconnaissance.
• Screen.
• Offensive and defensive tasks.
• Route and convoy security.
• Security for high-value assets.
• Route or convoy security of critical LOCs.
• CP operations to monitor or control movement.
• Patrolling to cover gaps between secured perimeters.
• Maintaining an observable presence.

11. The staff, led by the G-2, continues to collect and analyze intelligence to inform area security operations.

12. The staff, led by the chief of fires, conducts the deliver phase of targeting, as necessary, to support area security.
13. The staff, led by the chief of protection, supports area security operations.
   a. Reviews and adjusts the commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) derived from protection tasks.
   b. Reviews the CAL/DAL/PPL and recommends changes as needed.
   c. Reviews changes to graphic control measures and boundaries for the increased risk of fratricide.
   d. Evaluates the effectiveness of battle tracking for constraints on personnel recovery (PR).
   e. 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.
   f. Evaluates the effectiveness of liaison personnel for protection activities.
   g. Evaluates movement coordination and control to protect critical paths.
   h. Monitors adjacent unit coordination procedures for terrain management vulnerabilities.
   i. Monitors readiness rates of response forces involved in fixed-site protection.
   j. Continues to conduct critical site security.
   k. Supports EPW operations.
   l. Continues to conduct rear area security.
   m. Supports IDP operations.

Assess

*14. The commander and staff assess operations to determine progress and adjust operations by executing assessment activities:

   Note: There is no single way to conduct an assessment. Every mission and 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.

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

   a. Step 1: Develop the assessment approach during planning by identifying specific information needed to monitor and analyze conditions associated with attaining the 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.

16. The staff, led by the COS, implements changes directed by the commander by issuing orders and coordinating with all unified action partners (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 standard operating procedures (SOP) should be updated as applicable.
### Mission(s) supported:

None

**MOPP 4:** Never

**MOPP 4 Statement:** None

**NVG:** Never

**NVG Statement:** None

**Prerequisite Collective Task(s):**

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<td>Perform Reconnaissance</td>
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Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

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<td>ST 3.4.4.1</td>
<td>Conduct Force Protection (FP)</td>
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<td>20-101</td>
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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.