

# Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

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Task Number: 63-CO-0727

Task Title: Conduct Unit Defense

**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 CASCOM/Fort Gregg-Adams, Virginia. 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
	ADP 3-37	Protection	Yes	Yes	
	ADP 3-90	Offense and Defense	Yes	No	
	ATP 3-21.10	Infantry Rifle Company	Yes	No	

**Conditions:** The unit is conducting sustainment operations independently or as part of a larger element and receives an order to conduct unit defense. The order includes details on some and/or all of the following mission variables: task organization to include; enablers, attachments, available HHQ assets, estimated enemy composition, enemy disposition, enemy most likely course of action (MLCOA), unit boundaries, location, task and purpose of adjacent units, control measures necessary to conduct the defense, rules of force/escalation of force (ROE/EOF), and a no later than (NLT) defend time.

Threat capabilities cover a full spectrum including information gathering; hostile force sympathizers; terrorist activities including suicide bombings; and conventional, air supported, and reinforced squad operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. Must include four or more operational environment conditions that includes a hybrid threat, various types of terrain, time restrictions, social (population, cultural & language implications). Additional variables may include information (media, population perception), infrastructure (bridges, electricity, roads, urban area), or economic (local vendors, contractual & supply implications).

Enemy offensive electronic warfare (EW), counterspace, and offensive cyber capabilities are trying to jam, spoof, exploit, or destroy friendly space based reconnaissance and communications platforms to prevent effective friendly mission command and ISR. Enemy is using long-range strike capabilities against civilian infrastructure and resources that support military operations, such as transportation networks, energy generation and distribution systems and the defense industrial base. All friendly communications systems are subject to disruption due to a number of factors, including enemy activity, weather, equipment failure, and interruptions or damage to the civil and military infrastructure.

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LFX Condition: If the area defense is executed during a live fire exercise (LFX), refer to Training Circular (TC) 4-11.46 for additional training conditions. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4. This task should be trained under IED Threat conditions.

**Standards:** In accordance with ADP 3-37, the unit conducts unit defense within prescribed timeline, units standard operating procedures (SOP), the order, and the higher commanders guidance. The unit occupies designated defensive positions, covers designated portion of the engagement area (EA) or sector of fire, and maintains security. The company defeats enemy attacks, gains time, economizes forces, and/or concentrates on denying enemy forces access to key terrain. The unit destroys or defeats enemy forces within their assigned portion of the EA or sector of fire. The unit requests the appropriate support to defeat a level II or level III threat to avoid mission failure. The company complies with ROE, EOF, and any special instructions.

NOTE: Commander to commander dialogue will determine if a Live Fire is required and articulate it in command training guidance.

To obtain a T (fully trained) assessment, the unit must be externally evaluated in a dynamic and complex environment against a hybrid threat at night with 75% of the company leadership and 80% of Soldiers from the units authorized strength present, and receive a GO on 80% of the total performance measures, 100% of critical tasks, and 85% of leader performance measures.

LEADER STATEMENT: For the purpose of this task, a leader is defined as a Soldier who is in an officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer (NCO), or civilian position designated by grade, paragraph, and title on the units Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). A leader may also be anyone assigned to the unit and designated as such by the unit commander, i.e., subject matter experts (SME) who possess the requisite knowledge

and skill sets to perform a particular task (for example, conduct a specific operation, or operate technical equipment).

**Live Fire:** Yes

**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
CO & BN									
Dynamic and Complex (4+ OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Commanders will determine if task training will be conducted under live, virtual, or constructive conditions using corresponding event types (e.g., class, situational training exercise (STX), field training exercise (FTX)) in order to facilitate the crawl-walk-run methodology of training progression. External evaluations (EXEVAL) must be conducted in a live environment.	>=75%	>=80%	Yes	>=80% GO	All	>=85% GO	T	T
Dynamic (Single Threat)		60-74%	60-79%		65-79% GO		75-84% GO	P	P
Static (Single Threat)			<=59%	<=59%	No	<65% GO	<All	<=74% GO	U
	Night								
	Day								

**Remarks:** None

**Notes:** Disrupted Communications Networks: Leaders must be able to command their formations when communication networks are disrupted, while on the move, and without perfect situational awareness. Training to become proficient in the use of analog data tracking systems, voice communications,

and unaided navigation techniques requires significant amounts of repetition, particularly when integrating all of the elements of combat power. Habitual relationships, practiced standard operating procedures, and the use of battle drills can mitigate some of the risk and friction inherent in lost situational awareness.

All tasks are periodically revised; however, it is not uncommon for some prerequisite, supporting collective, and/or supporting individual tasks to become Superseded or Obsolete between revisions. When this collective task was published, all associated tasks were in an Approved Status. If a task is now in a Superseded Status, the current version may be found using the Army Training Network (ATN), Digital Training Management System (DTMS), or Central Army Registry (CAR) using the same task number and title. Tasks in an Obsolete Status should be disregarded.

**REPORTING ERRORS AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS:** Feedback is welcome to help improve this collective task. If errors are found, or if the user would like to recommend improvements to this task, please let us know. The preferred method is to submit DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) with recommended changes via email to [usarmy.gregg-adams.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@army.mil](mailto:usarmy.gregg-adams.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@army.mil). Recommended changes will be reviewed and validated to ensure adherence to approved Army or joint doctrine, and implemented as appropriate.

For additional information on survivability operations reference ATP 3-37.34 Survivability Operations, distribution is restricted. ATP 3-37.34, distribution authorized to U.S. Government agencies and their contractors only to protect technical or operational information from automatic dissemination under the International Exchange Program or by other means. ATP 3-37.34 contains detailed information on the following:

- a. Survivability Integration
- b. Cover
- c. Fighting Positions
- d. Camouflage and Concealment
- e. Critical Assets
- f. Special Environments
- g. Entry Control Points
- h. Camouflage Considerations

**Safety Risk:** High

### Task Statements

**Cue:** The unit conducts operations as part of a HQ and receives an order to defend at the location and time specified.

## DANGER

Exercise extreme caution while conducting operations. If you see something unsafe, say something, take corrective actions. Failure to do so may cause permanent injury or death to unit personnel and / or damage unit equipment.

## WARNING

Following the proper safety procedures and wearing proper personnel protective equipment preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents

## CAUTION

Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the weapons, equipment, and vehicles they use during training exercises / operations. Following the proper safety procedures during training preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents



## 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

**Plan**

+\* 1. The company gains and maintains situational awareness using available communications equipment, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports, and other available information sources. Intelligence sources include human intelligence, signal intelligence, and imagery intelligence teams, including unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and unattended ground sensors (UGS).

+\* 2. The commander receives the mission to conduct an area defense and begins execution of troop leading procedures (TLP) as follows (refer to task 71-CO-5100, Conduct Troop Leading Procedures):

\* a. Company leaders issue a warning order, which includes the following:

- (1) General location of the area defense.
- (2) Initial task organization.
- (3) Initial operational timeline to include:
  - (a) No later than defend time.
  - (b) Time of Order.
- (4) Reconnaissance to initiate.
- (5) Movement to initiate.
- (6) Planning and preparation instructions including planning timeline.
- (7) Commander's critical information requirements.

\* b. The commander/company leaders 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:

- (1) Plans operations as follows:
  - (a) Conducts a detailed terrain analysis utilizing intelligence products.
  - (b) Identifies the most likely enemy avenues of approach.
  - (c) Identifies the enemy scheme of maneuver.
  - (d) Identifies existing and reinforcing obstacles in the area of operations.
  - (e) Refines mission analysis utilizing maps, imagery, air-ground operations assets, and other available capabilities.
  - (f) Determines information requirements necessary to refine the plan.
  - (g) Determine the priorities of work
- (2) Determines a form of defense; either defense of a linear obstacle, perimeter defense, or reverse slope defense.
- (3) Develops the scheme of movement and maneuver, as follows:
  - (a) Plans the engagement area (EA) by determining where to kill the enemy, this includes:
    - \_1\_ Counter mobility efforts that constrain the enemy or force the enemy to maneuver into positions of vulnerability.
    - \_2\_ Use of obstacles that supports the maneuver plan and allows a counterattack, if planned.
  - (b) Identifies primary, alternate, supplementary, subsequent and strong point battle positions (BP), as necessary.
  - (c) Plans the use of indirect fires.
  - (d) Develops engagement priorities for each weapon system.
  - (e) Determines appropriate fire control measures to distribute fires into each EA.
  - (f) Plans the routes to the selected BPs.
  - (g) Determines mobility and counter mobility efforts that support withdrawing forces, the reserve, and the repositioning of main battle area (MBA) forces.
  - (h) Finalizes obstacles and their locations.
  - (i) Plans the movement of all assigned sustainment assets.
  - (j) Plans for rehearsal of actions in the EA.
  - (k) Plans for the use of enablers, as necessary.
  - (l) Develops disengagement criteria.
  - (m) Develops contingency plans.
- (4) Determines organization of forces, as follows:
  - (a) Plans to employ a combination of security, MBA, reserve, and sustainment elements.
  - (b) Identifies the main effort and supporting efforts for all phases of the operation.

GO	NO-GO	N/A
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(c) Plans and coordinates with the higher headquarters (HQ) for enabling assets (engineers, scouts, medics, mortars, sustainment, UAS, quick reaction force (QRF), tactical combat force (TCF), and so forth) as required.

Note: UAS can provide operational capability in the following areas: (1) Remote reconnaissance and security. (2) Augment force protection. (3) Target acquisition. (4) Battle damage assessment.

(5) Conducts necessary reconnaissance as follows:

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- (a) Develops a reconnaissance plan that supports answering the information requirements.
- (b) Utilizes all assigned or available reconnaissance assets.
- (c) Identifies tentative primary, alternate, and supplemental defensive positions.
- (d) Identifies tentative observation post (OP) positions.

(e) Employs reconnaissance and security elements as early as possible to collect information that satisfies the commander's information requirements for planning.

(6) Develops graphic control measures such as: EAs, BPs, target reference points (TRPs), named areas of interest, targeted areas of interest, disengagement lines for:

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- (a) Actions, to include concentration of combat power, at the decisive point.
- (b) Direct fires throughout the operation.
- (c) Fire support throughout the operation.
- (d) Repositioning of combat power.
- (e) Enabler support throughout the operation.

(7) Develops the fire support plan that nests with higher HQ fire support plan, as follows:

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- (a) Develops the fire support plan that nests with higher HQ fire support plan, as follows:
- (b) If available, plans the use of air-ground operation assets.
- (c) Ensures target locations cover existing and emplaced obstacles that support the defense's scheme of movement and maneuver.

- (d) Develops an observation plan that incorporates observer redundancy.
- (e) Finalizes target locations and attack guidance.
- (f) Requests critical friendly zones, restricted fire areas, and no-fire areas, as necessary, to protect friendly units.
- (g) Plans the use of indirect fires that best achieves the desired effects.

(8) Plans protection as follows:

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- (a) Plans survivability positions with defined priorities of support to include BPs, the command post (CP), critical equipment and supplies.
- (b) Determines the use of protective obstacles within the company's defense.
- (c) Establishes mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) level based on threat assessment.
- (d) Plans and employs organic chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) detection kits to maximize protection across the company.

(9) Plans sustainment for the following:

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- (a) Consumption and resupply of Class IV, V and Class VIII supplies.
- (b) Operating in a degraded communications environment.
- (c) Equipment recovery and repair requirements.
- (d) Reporting logistics status according to the unit standard operating procedure (SOP).
- (e) Resupply plan for routine and emergency situations.
- (f) Pre-positioning classes of supply, as necessary.

(10) Plan casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) and medical evacuation (MEDEVAC).


+\* 3. The commander integrates risk management throughout TLP.

+\* 4. The commander issues the order.

- a. Brief the situation.
- b. Brief the mission, the who, what, when, where and why.
- c. Brief execution.
  - (1) Brief the commanders intent.
  - (2) Brief concept of operation.
  - (3) Brief the scheme of movement and maneuver.
  - (4) Brief scheme of fires.
  - (5) Brief scheme of protection.
  - (6) Brief task to subordinates.
- d. Brief Sustainment.
- e. Brief command and control.

+\* 5. The commander conducts confirmation briefs with subordinates immediately after issuing the order to ensure subordinates understand the commander's intent, specific tasks, the concept of the operation, and the relationship between their mission and the other units' mission in the operation.


- + 6. All platoons assigned an AO have the following responsibilities within the boundaries of that AO:
  - a. Terrain management.

- b. Information collection.
  - c. Movement control.
  - d. Clearance of fires.
  - e. Security.
  - f. Environmental considerations, if applicable.
- + 7. If applicable use a reverse slope defensive posture for the following:
- a. Masked enemy ground observation of the main battle area.
  - b. Degraded observation capabilities of most surveillance devices and radar.
  - c. Enemy exposure when the enemy masses the effects of direct fire weapons.
  - d. Enemy's inability to identify obstacles on the reverse slope.
  - e. Enemy's inability to determine the strength and location of main defensive positions.
  - f. Enemy's inability to observe fires in main battle area.
  - g. Tactical surprise over the enemy gained by the defender.
  - h. Freedom of movement within the battle area due to the lack of enemy ground observation.
  - i. Cover and concealment (topographical crest) to enable preparation of the defense.
- + 8. The commander will identify the likely enemy avenues of approach and actions to be taken to include the following:
- a. Identify likely enemy avenues of approach.
  - b. Identify most likely enemy course of action.
  - c. Determine where to kill the enemy.
  - d. Position subordinate forces and weapons systems.
  - e. Plan and integrate obstacles.
  - f. Plan and integrate fires.
  - g. Rehearse the execution of operations within the engagement area.

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**Prepare**

- +\* 9. The company establishes security, which includes the following:
- a. Conducts tactical movement to the area of operations (AO), as follows:
    - (1) Uses covered and concealed routes.
    - (2) Enforces camouflage, noise, light, and litter discipline.
    - (3) Maintains security during movement.
  - + b. Maintains security throughout the operation, establish entry control points as necessary.
  - +\* c. Conducts leader's reconnaissance, which includes the following:
    - (1) Company leaders and reconnaissance elements conduct the leader's reconnaissance.
    - (2) Pinpoints the defensive positions, positions security elements, and ensures the positions are free of enemy, mines, and obstacles.
    - (3) Confirms the EA.
    - (4) Drives and walks, as necessary, the EA to confirm the selected positions and establish TRPs.
    - (5) Refines BP selection, as necessary, to achieve the desired effect in corresponding EAs.
    - (6) Confirms the locations of obstacles.
    - (7) Designate final protective fires (FPF) and final protective lines (FPL).
    - (8) Assigns the element's AO and OP locations.
    - (9) Designates the location for the CP, early warning systems, and automatic alarm systems, if assigned.
    - (10) Identifies dead space between elements and determines how best to cover the dead space.
    - (11) Identifies weapon system positions so the required number of weapons and elements can effectively cover each EA and avenues of approach.
    - (12) Selects covered and concealed routes between primary, alternate, and supplementary defensive positions.
    - (13) Designates reconnaissance and security patrols.
    - (14) If required, returns to the main body and leaves a surveillance team to observe the EA and defensive positions.
    - (15) The commander updates and disseminates the plan, as necessary.
  - d. Prevents enemy observation of defensive positions within capabilities.
  - e. Provides early warning of the enemy's approach.
  - f. Prevents the enemy from delivering direct fires into the company's defenses.
  - g. Clears possible enemy OP locations.
  - h. Counters noncombatant security threat (with higher command approval), as follows:
    - (1) Prevents use of cameras and similar devices.
    - (2) Prevents unauthorized personnel from moving in the company's area of operations.
10. Based on the enemy UAS capabilities, the company conducts applicable Counter-Unmanned Aircraft System (C-UAS) passive measures:
- a. Camouflage and concealment.

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- b. Deception.
- c. Dispersion.
- d. Displacement.
- e. Hardening and protective construction.

+\* 11. Establish CP

- + a. Establish communications with higher HQ's, adjacent units, and subordinates.
- + b. Develop the COP to begin battle-tracking.

+ 12. Occupation of positions. The company occupies and improves defensive positions by taking the following actions:

+ a. Positions forces and develops the EA, as follows:

- (1) Identifies enemy avenues of approach, which include the following:
  - (a) Moving to a vantage point to view defensive position from enemy's perspective, if possible.
  - (b) Identifying all likely enemy avenues of approach and key defensive terrain.
  - (c) Evaluating any lateral routes.
- (2) Determines the likely enemy scheme of maneuver, this includes:
  - (a) Determines how the enemy will attack.
  - (b) Considers how the enemy will employ reconnaissance assets.
  - (c) Considers where and when the enemy will change formations or establish support by fire positions.
  - (d) Considers where and when the enemy will conduct a breach and an assault.
  - (e) Considers where and when the enemy will commit follow-on forces.
  - (f) Considers effects of the enemy's combat multipliers.
  - (g) Considers the enemy's rate of movement.
- (3) Determines where to kill the enemy and the boundaries of the EA.

(4) Integrates directed, situational, and reserve obstacles into the defense, updates and disseminates obstacle overlays according to the unit SOP and—

- (a) Identifies any directed obstacles the company has been tasked to emplace by higher HQ.
- (b) Specifies obstacle locations with defined task and purpose for each.
- (c) Provides security during emplacement.
- (d) Directs obstacle emplacement.
- (e) Identifies locations for massing direct and indirect fires.
- (f) Identifies and marks the necessary control measures on the ground.
- (g) Identifies tentative locations of key weapon systems providing obstacle coverage.
- (h) Sites obstacle groups, which take the following actions:
  - \_1\_ Ensures obstacles are covered by direct and indirect fires.
  - \_2\_ Identifies dead space.
  - \_3\_ Marks general limits and orientation of obstacle groups.
  - \_4\_ Sites and reports obstacles by taking the following actions:
    - \_a\_ Reports completion of obstacle emplacement, integration, and turnover or transfer.
    - \_b\_ Reports grid locations of the obstacle group and fire control measures.

- (5) Emplaces weapon systems and prepares fighting positions.
- (6) Plans and integrates indirect fires.
- (7) Rehearses the execution of operations in the EA, as follows:

- (a) Designates an element to move through the EA along the enemy avenue of approach.
- (b) Ensures all weapon systems and direct fire control measures are synchronized to enable effective engagement according to the scheme of maneuver.
- (c) Executes rehearsals during daylight and limited visibility.
- (d) Designates an element to obscure any friendly unit tracks through the EA to deceive the enemy to the location of the defense.
- (e) Prepare range cards / sector sketches.

(8) Conducts pre-combat checks and inspections by taking the following actions:

- (a) Monitors the progress of defensive preparations to ensure they meet the higher commander's timeline.
- (b) Seeks to identify shortfalls early enough to shift resources with the higher HQ approval.
- (9) Pays special attention to the array of forces, fires, and obstacles along flanks, seams between subordinate elements, or other areas that the enemy will likely try to penetrate.
- (10) Makes necessary adjustments to subordinates' AOs, EAs, BPs, and other defensive control measures based on conditions the occupying units encounter as they begin preparing the defense.

+ b. Refines the task organization of the company to accomplish the mission.

+ c. Designate the location of the CCP and disseminate the location to the higher HQ's and key medical leaders in the AO.

+ d. Initiates occupation of defensive positions as follows:

- (1) Positions forces and enters defensive positions from the flank or rear.


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(2) Ensures subordinate unit sectors of fire and observation overlap and connect with adjacent units.

(3) Designates defensive control measures to include:

(a) Identifies tentative locations for each elements primary defensive position.

(b) Identifies TRPs, EAs, and direct fire responsibilities for primary positions.

(c) Identifies tentative locations for the subordinate unit's alternate and supplementary defensive positions.

(d) Identifies TRPs, EAs, and direct fire responsibilities for alternate and supplementary defensive positions.

(e) Disseminates the information to subordinates.

(4) Adjusts positions, as necessary, to cover TRPs, EAs, and sectors of fire to include:

(a) Verifies direct fire plans and proofs positions.

(b) Adjusts primary, alternate, and supplementary positions, as required.

(c) Selects covered and concealed displacement routes between primary, alternate, and supplementary positions, as necessary.

(5) Completes occupation of the defensive positions, as follows:

(a) Implements changes based on guidance from higher HQ.

(b) Directs subordinates to continue improvement of the defensive position with additional steps of a deliberate occupation as time permits.

+ e. Emplace camouflage and concealment

+ f. Monitors company defense preparations, which include the following:

(1) Linkup of supporting and supported combat forces.

(2) Positioning of situational obstacle employment systems.

(3) Execution of obstacles.

(4) Registration of indirect fire targets, according to higher HQ fires support plan

(5) Withdrawal of engineer forces from the company area.

(6) Finalizes positioning or repositioning of forces.

(7) Providing information for updating the common operational picture (COP), including the following information:

(a) Company sector sketch and annotated graphic control measures.

(b) Fire support plans in depth, anticipating the enemy scheme of maneuver and shaping the battlefield.

(c) Observer's locations in vantage points within the defensive area that affords a clear view of the AO.

(d) Company fire support coordination measures that correspond to METT-TC and higher HQ intent and order.

(e) Alternate and supplementary defensive positions.

(f) Covered and concealed routes between alternate and successive defensive positions.

(g) Designates, marks, and records key locations in the defensive positions and in the EA.

(h) Coordinate with the Higher HQ's and establish the support area

(i) Adjusts readiness condition (REDCON) status according to mission variables, the OPORD or FRAGORD, unit SOP, and the tactical situation.

+\* 13. Unit leaders take the following preparations to conduct an area defense:

a. If necessary, conducts a back brief with the commander prior to the rehearsal.

+ b. Conducts rehearsals (refer to task 07-CO-5009, Conduct a Rehearsal) to include the following:

(1) Actions on enemy contact.

(2) Actions at the decisive point.

(3) Fire support.

(4) Transition to a counterattack, if planned.

c. Conducts pre-combat checks and inspections.

d. Supervises subordinates TLP and continues priorities of work.

+ e. Finalizes defense coordination with adjacent units, supporting units, and higher HQ, as required, that considers the following:

(1) Locations of OPs and patrols.

(2) Communication information.

(3) Unit positions, including locations of mission command systems.

(4) Routes to be used during occupation and repositioning.

(5) Interlocking fires (to ensure that direct fire responsibility is clearly defined and dead space is covered).

(6) Target reference points (TRP).

(7) Fire support information.

(8) Air defense considerations, if applicable.

(9) Sustainment considerations.

f. Establishes a rest plan.


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g. Issues fragmentary orders, as necessary, to address changes to the plan identified during reconnaissance efforts and rehearsals.

+\* 14. Company leaders report occupation of defensive positions to higher HQ by taking the following actions:

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- a. Submits the company obstacle locations and fires plan refinements.
- b. Updates the COP, as appropriate or directed, and provides current situational understanding to provide timely and accurate information.
- c. Incorporates subordinate level input and updated information from reconnaissance and intelligence assets and issues FRAGORDs, as necessary.

15. The company commander also ensures platoons understand the condition to reposition, and displacement criteria planning considerations for a battle position, although not all inclusive, may include:

- a. Establishment of outposts and observation posts forward of battle positions.
- b. Combat patrol plans and routes forward of battle positions.
- c. Activities in the company security area.
- d. All around security, and the utilization of mines.
- e. Development of integrated fires plans that include final protective fires.
- f. Priorities of work.
- g. Counterattack plans.
- h. Stockage of supplies.
- i. Integration and support of subordinate forces outside the strong point.
- j. Actions of adjacent units.
- k. Fire control measures in support of the battle position.
- l. Obstacles and battle position emplacement and orientation.

**Execute**

+ 16. The commander and unit leader maintains situational awareness in the area of operations.

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- a. The commander maintains the fires overlay, fire support task matrix, and fire support execution matrix displayed in the CP and incorporated into the common operational picture.
- b. The commander distributes priority intelligence requirements to all defensive positions and observation posts.
- c. The commander employs available intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance assets to provide situational understanding/awareness for sustainment operations.
- d. The unit leaders debriefs logistics packages (LOGPAC), R&S patrols and guard shifts to assess information received in order to derive intelligence.

+\* 17. The company conducts defense as follows:

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Note: Commander to commander dialogue will determine if this is a critical step and articulate it in command training guidance.

+\* a. The commander directs actions to locate the enemy to provide early warning.

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- (1) Maintains perimeter security.
  - (a) Fighting positions are manned according to defensive REDCON.
  - (b) Crew served weapons for EAs are manned at all times.
- (2) Maintain listening posts/observation posts.
- (3) Directs aggressive security patrols.
- (4) The commander reports enemy contact immediately to the battalion TOC using a SALUTE report.
- (5) Units call in observation posts, METT-TC dependent.

b. If there are enemy UAS capabilities with the area of operation, company conducts active C-UAS measures, such as:

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- (1) Detect activities, such air guards, warning, and track.
- (2) Identify via procedural and positive.
- (3) Decide, whether there is a need to engage and the methods to lessen or eliminate the enemy UAS threat.
- (4) Defeat via non-lethal or lethal measures.

+ c. Locate the enemy. The company seeks to make contact with enemy forces with the appropriate asset, one that may be controlled by higher HQ, taking the following actions:

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- (1) Identify the enemy threat level.
- (2) Conduct actions to defend against level I threat.
- (3) Request support from the QRF to defend against level II threat.
- (4) Request support from the TCF to defend against a level III threat.

+ d. The company conducts actions from positions that maximize protection, as appropriate, to disrupt and fix the enemy, as follows:

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- (1) Employ MOPP equipment if a CBRN threat is positively identified
- (2) Avoids exposure to the enemy unless necessary to accomplish assigned tasks.
- (3) Unit commander use fire control measures to ensure the proper concentration and distribution of fires.
- (4) Employs direct fires and air-ground operations assets to disrupt the enemy's movements and maneuvers, and to channel the enemy into the company's EA.

- (5) Incorporates obscuration effects, as necessary, to support the engagement plans.
  - (6) Fixes the enemy to control movement and constrain courses of action by initiating fires on command or when the engagement criteria is met.
- + e. The company executes its defensive operation to defeat the enemy, gain time, and economize forces, control key terrain or enable a counterattack, as follows:

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- (1) Initiates fires based on the guidance provided by the commander.
- (2) If available, engages targets with fires based on the attack guidance matrix.
- (3) Avoid target overkill where possible.
- (4) Maneuvers to alternate or supplementary BPs based on the enemy's actions and the commander's guidance.
- (5) Updates higher HQ, as necessary.

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f. Distribute the defense common operational picture during the battle as a basis for subordinate leader's actions.

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g. Initiates Final Protective Fires as the enemy closes on the perimeter.

+ h. If a penetration threatens the company, the commander considers mitigation actions such as:

- (1) Displaces to subsequent BPs according to the commander's displacement criteria.
- (2) Reports situation reports (SITREP) to higher HQ and adjacent units.
- (3) If necessary, employs the reserve (QRF).
- (4) If necessary, withdraw after considering the current situation in adjacent defensive areas and with the approval of the commander that ordered the defense.

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i. Follow through. The company defeats the enemy by either its execution of the defense or by counterattack, this includes:

- (1) Retains assigned terrain.
- (2) Causes the enemy to sustain losses that prevents them from achieving any decisive objectives.
- (3) Transitions to a counterattack, if directed, as follows:
  - (a) Employs the reserve (QRF) to conduct the counterattack.
  - (b) Synchronizes fires in front of the assaulting force to maintain momentum.
  - (c) Employs all direct and indirect fires to suppress and destroy the enemy.

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+\* j. The commander and unit leaders consolidate and reorganize to maintain unit combat effectiveness.

- (1) Consolidation.
  - (a) Eliminate enemy resistance in the AO.
  - (b) Re-establish security.
  - (c) Adjust final protective fires and register targets along likely mounted and dismounted avenues of approach.
  - (d) Secure detainees.
- (2) Re-organize
  - (a) Reestablish the chain of command.
  - (b) Reestablish communications.
  - (c) Redistribute and resupply ammunition.
  - (d) Man crew served weapons first.
  - (e) Redistribute critical equipment such as radios, CBRN, and night vision equipment.
  - (f) Treat and evacuate casualties.
  - (g) Fill vacancies in key positions.
  - (h) Search, silence, segregate, safeguard, and speed enemy prisoners of war to collection points.
  - (i) Collect and report enemy information and materiel.
  - (j) Repair damaged obstacles.
  - (k) Reoccupies and repairs fighting positions.
  - (l) Relocate selected weapons to alternate positions if the enemy pinpointed during attack.
- (3) Commander send SITREP and logistics status report to the higher HQ.

**Assess**

+\* 18. The commander assess unit defense operations to determine if they are occurring as planned and if the desired results are being achieved.

- a. The commander establishes priorities for assessment.
- b. The commander balances time and resources for assessment.
- c. The commander does not overburden subordinates with overly detailed assessment and collection tasks.
- d. The commander and unit leaders monitor the current situation to collect relevant information.
- e. Unit leaders and commanders assess the effectiveness of the area defense by analyzing relevant information collected through monitoring and using measure of effectiveness and measures of performance.
- f. The unit leaders make recommendations to commander on how to adjust operations more effectively based on the significance of variances.

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g. The commander direct action for improvement.

h. The commander issues a warning order to alert subordinate units to a pending change to the operation.

+\* 19. The commander/company leaders leads an after action review to learn from experience and improve performance during future operations.

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<b>Task Performance Summary Block</b>										
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'								
<b>MOPP LEVEL</b>										
Evaluated Rating per Iteration T, P, U										

**Mission(s) supported:** None

**MOPP 4:** Sometimes

**MOPP 4 Statement:** Some iterations of this task may be performed in Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Level 1-4 as directed by the commander and/or unit leaders. At MOPP 4, performance degradation factors increase mission completion time. Enforce compliance with commander's guidance and applicable unit SOPs when conducting operations in all stages of MOPP.

The chemical protective clothing ensemble and field protective mask restrict individual movement and activities, and increase the risk of hot and cold weather injuries. Wear appropriate MOPP gear only as command directed or when threat forces have used Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) weapons.

During MOPP training, leaders must monitor unit personnel for hot and cold weather injuries. Command policies, applicable Army regulations, and applicable unit SOPs must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat-related injuries. The commander should implement MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement in accordance with established MOPP and safety procedures during training.

**NVG:** Sometimes

**NVG Statement:** Conduct risk management (RM) procedures prior to executing missions under NVG conditions. See TTP 5-19, Risk Management.

**Prerequisite Collective Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	63-CO-4007	Occupy Area of Operation	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved

**Supporting Collective Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	63-CO-4518	Establish Company Headquarters	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
2.	71-CO-5100	Conduct Troop Leading Procedures	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
2.	03-CO-9201	Implement CBRN Protective Measures	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved
9.	05-PLT-3003	Camouflage Equipment	05 - Engineers (Collective)	Approved
11.	63-CO-4017	Maintain Communications	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
16.	63-CO-4546	Conduct Logistics Package (LOGPAC) Support	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved

**OPFOR Task(s):** None

**Supporting Individual Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
12.	071-326-5771	Prepare a Squad/Section Sector Sketch	071 - Infantry (Individual)	Approved
12.	052-195-2000	Direct Construction of Fighting Positions in the Field	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
12.	071-313-3454	Engage Targets with a Caliber .50 M2 Series Machine Gun	071 - Infantry (Individual)	Approved
12.	071-COM-4408	Construct Individual Fighting Positions	071 - Infantry (Individual)	Approved
12.	071-326-5704	Supervise Construction of a Fighting Position	071 - Infantry (Individual)	Approved
17.	071-025-0007	Engage Targets with an M240B/M240L Machine Gun	071 - Infantry (Individual)	Approved
17.	071-COM-0030	Engage Targets with an M16-Series Rifle/M4-Series Carbine	071 - Infantry (Individual)	Approved
17.	071-025-0004	Unload an M240B/M240L Machine Gun	071 - Infantry (Individual)	Approved

**Supporting Drill(s):** None

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

Task ID	Title
OP 6	Provide Operational Force Protection (FP)
OP 6.2	Provide Protection
ST 5.5.8	Manage Operations Security (OPSEC)

**TADSS**

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
07-129/5	EST II Simulated, M4 w/Rails Rifle, 5.56 MM	SIM	1
07-129	Engagement Skills Trainer II (EST II)	SIM	1
07-129/8	EST II Simulated M9 Pistol, 9MM	DVC	1
07-129/4	EST II Simulated, M2 Machine Gun, .50 Cal.	SIM	1
20-91	Games for Training (GFT) (Includes Virtual Battlespace Training Simulation)	SIM	1
07-129/17	EST II Simulated, M249 SAW Machine Gun, 5.56MM	SIM	1

## Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

## Materiel Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified			

**Environment:** Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. It is the responsibility of all Soldiers and Department of the Army civilians to practice environmental stewardship. All operations conducted on Army installations must comply with federal, state, local, and host nation environmental requirements and applicable Army regulations. Army personnel will maintain compliance at all sites in the U.S. and abroad, which will in turn establish good relationships with environmental officials and local communities.

Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

- a. Identify Hazards. Leaders identify environmental hazards during METT-TC analysis. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential of polluting air, soil, or water, or damaging or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.
- b. Assess the Hazard. Leaders analyze potential severity of environmental degradation using the Environmental Risk Assessment. This assessment implements a risk impact value, which is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. This value is applied to an environmental risk assessment matrix and used to quantify environmental risk resulting from the operation as high, medium, or low.
- c. Make Environmental Risk Decisions. Leaders make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.
- d. Brief Chain of Command. Leaders brief the chain of command, to include the installation environmental office, if applicable, on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrices. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.

See GTA 05-08-002, Environmental-Related Risk Assessment, for detailed instructions.

Reference: ATP 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations.

**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. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete a deliberate risk assessment worksheet in accordance with TRADOC safety policy during the planning and completion of each task. This is accomplished by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC) in terms of safety.

During MOPP training, leaders must adhere to local policies and procedures during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat-related injuries. Personnel must be observed at all times while in MOPP in order to detect heat injuries. Leaders implement MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement in accordance with guidelines under current CBRN doctrine.

Leaders must verify the validity of all training and evaluation plans from a safety viewpoint, and conduct training at levels consistent with the abilities of the Soldiers being trained. They must also instill an awareness of individual safety in all subordinate leaders and Soldiers. All Soldiers must constantly be alert for and avoid situations that may result in injury or death.

Be aware of the following:

- a. At the training site, leaders must establish training safety overview procedures. Safety procedures should emphasize adherence to standards, consideration of environmental factors (i.e., wet bulb), risk assessment, and identification of factors contributing to and aiding in the prevention of accidents.
- b. Leaders must know how to balance risks against training requirements, and monitor conditions for safety and health hazards in order to control or eliminate them). The welfare of the Soldier is the primary factor in all situations.
- c. Leaders must establish a buddy system for safety measures. Soldiers should maintain a safety watch on each other, with emphasis on individual safety training and first aid responsibilities. All unsafe conditions and unsafe acts must be recognized and reported. Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the vehicles and equipment they use. Establishment of proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel loss through accidents.

For further guidance, see ATP 5-19, Risk Management.