

**MISSION TRAINING PLAN FOR THE
INFANTRY RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON
AND SQUAD**



Headquarters
Tennessee State Guard



PREFACE

This mission training plan (MTP) is designed for the infantry scout platoon and squad. This MTP provides Active and Reserve Component commanders and staff with a descriptive, mission-oriented training program to train the reconnaissance platoon to perform its critical wartime missions. Although a unit's missions and deployment assignments impact on the leader's final set of training priorities, the tasks described herein are the primary ones the scout platoon must be able to execute with proficiency. The unit is expected to train all tasks to standard. Standards for training may be made more difficult but may not be lowered.

The proponent for this publication is PDO, HQ TNSG. The preparing agency is the PLDC School.

Unless otherwise stated, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

MISSION TRAINING PLAN FOR THE INFANTRY RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON AND SQUAD

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CHAPTER 1 UNIT TRAINING

1-1. General. This mission training plan (MTP) is designed to provide the platoon leader and squad leaders with a tactical training and evaluation program for the platoon. It also provides guidance about how to train and the key missions on which to train. The specific details of the training program depend on many factors, including:

- Unit's mission-essential tasks list (METL).
- Training directives and guidance established by the chain of command.
- Training priorities for the unit.
- Training resources and areas available.

1-2. Supporting Material. The platoon training program fits into the spectrum of activities that also encompasses battalion-level, company-level, leader, and individual training programs. Each MTP contains the following:

- Training information.
- Training matrixes.
- Mission outlines (company and below). Training plans (battalion level and higher).
- Sample training exercise examples.
- Comprehensive detailed training and evaluation outlines (T&EOs).
- Evaluation information.

1-3. MTP Echelon Relationship. See Figure 1-1.

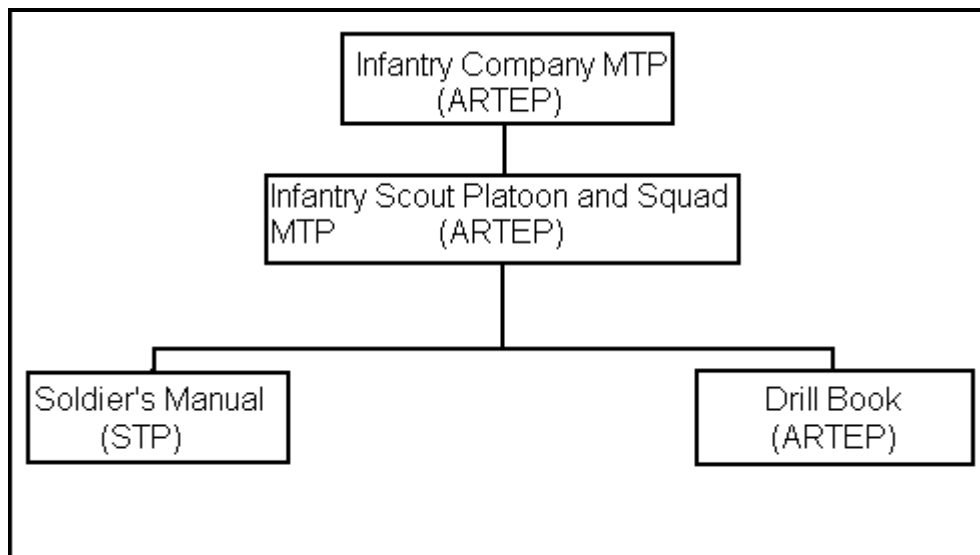


Figure 1-1. MTP echelon relationship.

1-4. Contents. This MTP is organized into six chapters and four appendixes.

- a. *Chapter 1*, Unit Training, provides the explanation and organization of this MTP.
- b. *Chapter 2*, Training Matrixes, presents the relationship between missions and tasks.
- c. *Chapter 3*, Mission Outlines, presents a graphic portrayal of the relationship between critical wartime missions and subtasks inherent to those operations.

- d. *Chapter 4, Training Exercises*, provides information on developing training exercises. It provides **sample** situational training exercises (STXs) to be used by leaders in developing training exercises for their unit.
- e. *Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines*, provides the training criteria for tasks that the platoon must master to perform critical wartime operations. These training criteria orient on the levels of collective training executed by the platoon. Each T&EO can be applicable to one or more operations.
- f. *Chapter 6, External Evaluation*, provides instructions for the planning, preparation, and execution of an external evaluation.

1-5. Missions and Tasks. Full spectrum operations include offensive operations, defensive operations, stability operations, and support operations. Each operation includes major tasks that the platoon must execute to accomplish that mission. Each of these tasks requires training.

- a. **Collective Tasks.** Collective tasks are trained based on guidelines and procedures outlined in Field Manual (FM) 7-0 (25-100) and FM 7-10 (25-101) and in Chapters 4, 5, and 6 of the applicable MTP. Collective tasks may be trained separately or, like collective tasks and or supporting tasks, may be grouped together. Collective tasks can also be combined with collective tasks of other operational levels to form more complex training exercises. (Refer to Chapter 4 for examples of STXs.) Leaders select the applicable tasks using procedures outlined in FM 7-0 (25-100) and in Chapters 3 and 6 of this MTP.
- b. **Leader Tasks.** Leader tasks are trained using soldier's manuals (SMs). Selected leader tasks should support the platoon's critical wartime operations. Leaders can be trained using the full range of training exercises established by the Army. (For example: map exercises (MAPEXs), tactical exercises without troops (TEWTs), and so forth).

1-6. Principles of Training. This MTP is based on the training principles outlined in FM 7-0 (25-100). The following paragraphs summarize these concepts.

- a. **Train as a team.** Army doctrine places a premium on teamwork. When committed to battle, each unit must be prepared to execute combined arms and services operations without additional training or lengthy adjustment periods. Proficiency develops when teams train together. Leaders must regularly practice cross-attachments with the full wartime spectrum of operational, support (CS), and service support (CSS) units.
- b. **Train as you operate.** Conversely, units operate as they have been trained. Soldiers remember the last way they performed a task (right or wrong). To ensure success in operations, soldiers and units must perform to established standards that in turn must be rigidly enforced by leaders. Because it is impossible to predict the type of weather and terrain a unit will face when executing a mission, training should be conducted under varying conditions that are both realistic and progressively more challenging.
- c. **Use appropriate doctrine.** Soldiers have no time to learn nonstandard procedures. Their units, therefore, must train by performing tasks to the standards specified in MTPs, drills, SMs, regulations, and other training and doctrinal publications. This MTP conforms with doctrine published in source documents, which are FM 3-21.92 (7-92), FM 3-21.20 (7-20), and TNSG Training and Evaluation Program (TNSGTEP) (7-20)-MTP.

- d. Use performance-oriented training. Soldiers sharpen their skills by performing hands-on training as often as possible that makes practice the key factor in training. Platoons and squads repeatedly practice the tasks and the missions to achieve proficiency.
- e. Train to challenge. The best training is tough, realistic, and both intellectually and physically challenging. It motivates soldiers and inspires excellence by fostering initiative, enthusiasm, and eagerness to learn.
- f. Train to sustain proficiency. Soldiers sustain the skills they learn only by practicing them. When developing a training plan, always allow time to practice the tasks and the missions covered in earlier training. Use this MTP as a guide in developing a plan that allows the platoon to achieve and sustain collective and individual proficiency.
- g. Train using multi-echelon techniques. This is the most efficient way to train and sustain a diverse range of mission-essential tasks while compensating for limited training resources and time. Training should involve soldiers, leaders, and subordinate elements at all levels of the unit simultaneously.
- h. Train to maintain. Maintenance is a vital part of every training program. Keeping equipment ready for the fight is as important as training soldiers to be proficient in its use. Soldiers and leaders are responsible for maintaining all assigned equipment in a high state of readiness in preparation for training or combat employment.
- i. Make commanders the primary trainers. Commanders are responsible for the training and performance of their soldiers and units. They are the primary training managers and trainers for their organizations.

1-7. Training Strategy.) The following should be considered when developing a unit training strategy.

- a. Role of the Platoon. The platoon and squad training strategy consists of three separate training strategies. When integrated with the training tasks found in the MTP, they form a comprehensive and focused training strategy that allows the battalion to train to standard. The elements of the platoon's training strategy are *maneuver*, *gunnery*, and *soldiers*.
 - (1) *Maneuver Strategy*. The maneuver strategy provides a set of recommended training frequencies for key training events in a unit and depicts those resources that are required to support the training events.
 - (2) *Soldier Strategy*. The soldier strategy provides an annual plan for training and maintaining skills at the individual level and lists the resources required to train the soldier.
- b. Training Gates. A vital element in the unit training strategy is the identification of critical training gates. Critical training gates are defined as training events that must be conducted to standard before advancing to a more complex or resource-intensive training event or task. Training events follow the crawl, walk, run training strategy. For instance, if the unit training strategy calls for conducting an FTX, and an STX has been identified as a critical training gate for the FTX, the training tasks in the STX must be trained to standard before conducting the FTX. Standards for all tasks must be clearly defined so that the trainer can assess the preparedness of the soldiers, or units, to move on to more complex training events. The provision for critical training gates recognizes that the unit's METL and the commander's assessment of his unit's training status will determine the selection and timing of the collective training exercises in a specific unit's training strategy.

1-8. Conducting Training. Effective training requires the personal time, energy, and guidance of commanders. Commanders must personally observe and assess training at all echelons. Their specific emphasis is on training one level down and evaluating two levels down; for example, battalion-level commanders train company commanders with their companies and evaluate platoon leaders with their platoons. Company commanders train platoon leaders with their platoons and evaluate section, squad, team, and crew leaders with their units. This MTP facilitates planning, preparation, and execution of unit training in a logical and efficient manner. The following discussion summarizes procedures and considerations for each step in the methodology.

a. Plan the training. Planning links the unit METL and the execution of battle-focused training. It is a centralized process that aligns training priorities with wartime requirements at all levels within the unit. Although there are other training requirements, battle focus allows the leader to narrow his scope of planning to wartime mission essential tasks. As in tactical operations, planning lays the foundation for successful execution of the platoon's training plan. The following discussion covers several aspects of the planning process.

(1) Planning for the platoon training program involves company, platoon, and squad leaders.

(a) The company commander is the primary trainer of all the platoons within the company. He is responsible for developing a comprehensive, long-term training strategy encompassing a variety of training events, such as FTXs and STXs. Based on the unit's METL, the commander makes an initial assessment of the entire company to identify systemic weaknesses. He then develops a training focus and specifies the individual and collective tasks he wants to train and evaluate.

(b) The platoon leader focuses on leader training and on collective training. Platoons should be able to perform all collective tasks according to standards and guidelines provided in this MTP, FM 3-21.92 (7-92), and unit TSOPs. To accomplish this, platoons can plan and execute limited STXs before taking part in company training; these exercises can increase the confidence level of platoons and squads and provide valuable operational experience. In addition, the platoon leader can use operation order (OPORD) drills to ensure his subordinate leaders have a basic understanding of the tasks they must execute.

(2) In developing the platoon-training plan, leaders at all levels should adhere to the principles outlined in FM 7-0 (25-100) and FM 7-10 (25-101). They should also use this MTP as a guide, employing the following development tools:

(a) The mission outlines in Chapter 3 provide examples of how unit leaders can develop individualized training programs that reflect their current METL. These plans are adjustable, allowing leaders to tailor STXs to their needs.

(b) Chapter 4 includes outlines for the sample exercises. Example STXs contain a scenario for an offensive mission and for a defensive mission.

(c) Chapter 5 contains T&EOs for collective tasks that support critical wartime operations.

(d) Chapter 6 provides guidance for planning and conducting evaluations of platoon training exercises.

Training Note: An important tool in the development of the platoon-training plan is the SATS. Refer to the discussion in paragraph 1-6 for more information on this computer-based reference data.

(3) There is never enough time to train all tasks. In developing training plans, leaders must prioritize the tasks that require training, focusing on their units' largest operational challenges and on their most difficult sustainment skills. Before training begins, the platoon leader should conduct a training meeting with the subordinate leaders to analyze training requirements and prioritize

tasks. This kind of session can also help to identify weak areas that require the attention of trainers and leaders.

(4) Once unit leaders have identified the tasks to be trained, they must integrate them into a training schedule. The platoon leader can use the procedure outlined in the following paragraphs:

- (a) List the tasks according to priority and how often they need to be trained.
- (b) Determine the amount of time required and decide how to use multi-echelon training.
- (c) Determine the site for training.
- (d) Determine who will be responsible for what. The leader of the element being trained must always be involved.
- (e) Organize the platoon's needs into blocks of time and required training resources, such as equipment, and suitable training areas.

(5) The platoon leader may submit a list of the tasks and related training events he has selected to the company commander. The company commander in turn develops his own list, but he must review the platoon leader's recommendations. Once the company commander has approved the list of tasks and related training events, he includes them on the unit-training schedule. He must be sure to allocate sufficient preparation time to the platoon.

(6) With his recommendations for training events, the platoon leader must also submit the list of resources he will need, providing the brigade headquarters with sufficient time for acquisition and coordination. The brigade must coordinate resource requirements with the division.

b. Train and certify leaders. This is the most important step of conducting training and covers all trainers, evaluators, and leaders involved in unit training.

(1) The proficiency and preparedness of the evaluation team will directly affect the quality of training and the proficiency units gain at the training site. Before execution of training, unit leaders must certify all trainers and subordinate leaders to ensure their technical and tactical proficiency in relation to the unit they will be training and evaluating. This can be accomplished using a series of leader professional development sessions followed by certification exercises, TEWTs, or examinations. These can take the form of written examinations and or sand table evaluations.

Training Note: Trainers should have held the position of the individuals they are selected to evaluate.

(2) The leaders within the platoon must also undergo training before the platoon takes part in a collective training exercise. Battalion and company commanders must ensure that the platoon leader is able to perform the required leader tasks in support of the team's collective tasks. Consequently, the platoon leader is responsible for training his subordinate leaders on the individual tasks required to support the collective tasks.

c. Reconnoiter the site. After trainers and evaluators are certified, the unit leader and the evaluation team must make a site reconnaissance of the area where the exercise will be conducted. At this point, they can begin to develop graphic control measures for the exercise. The unit leader and evaluation team also conduct a terrain analysis to identify all key terrain and the following locations:

- STX lanes.
- Assembly areas.
- Leader training sites.
- After-action review (AAR) sites.

- Logistical support locations.
 - Command post (CP) locations.
 - Retraining areas.
- d. Issue the plan. After planning and coordination are completed and the training event begins, the platoon leader receives the OPORD and begins planning. (Planning can be completed prior to the exercise using a separate planning exercise.) While he formulates his plan, the rest of the platoon conducts the various activities of the troop-leading process, including squad training in preparation for the exercise. The trainer and or company commander evaluates the platoon leader on his understanding of the OPORD, requiring him to give a confirmation brief on the order. This procedure ensures that the platoon leader is ready to issue the OPORD to his subordinate leaders. It will also test his ability to understand oral orders and build his confidence before approaching his subordinate leaders to issue the order.
- e. Rehearse. The value of this step should never be underestimated. Rehearsals are a critical part of every training exercise. Units must never bypass rehearsals to save time or resources. Trainers and company commander must plan for platoon rehearsals and ensure they are conducted as parts of the platoon's troop-leading procedures. A well planned, efficiently run rehearsal can accomplish the following:
- It will reinforce earlier training and increase proficiency in the critical tasks to be evaluated.
 - It will reveal weaknesses or problems in the plan.
 - It will synchronize the actions of the platoon.
 - It will confirm coordination between the platoon and adjacent units.
 - It will improve each leader's understanding of the concept of the operation, anticipated contingencies, and possible actions and reactions for various situations that may arise during the operation.
- f. Execute. The platoon should initiate a training exercise only when it has a clear understanding of how to execute the mission. The trainer makes this determination at the conclusion of the rehearsals. At that point, he either allows the platoon to execute the task or continues with additional rehearsals, focusing on leader training. During the execution phase, the trainer conducts a detailed evaluation for use during the AAR, which is conducted immediately following the exercise. Evaluations are conducted based on the GO or NO-GO criteria described in Chapter 5 of this MTP. Trainers provide the participants with a rating for each task trained during the exercise.
- g. Conduct the AAR. At the conclusion of the exercise, the platoon receives a complete AAR from the trainer. The AAR, which focuses on the training objectives and standards, is a professional discussion that requires the active participation of those being trained. This structured review process allows training participants to discover for themselves what happened, why it happened, and how the unit can improve its performance. Based on the platoon's performance, the trainer recommends to the next higher commander whether the team will require retraining to meet the standards.
- h. Conduct retraining. Based on the evaluation results, the platoon must undergo retraining on each task for which it receives a NO-GO rating. Trainers and leaders develop a training program to meet these specific requirements. The team can then be reevaluated, either immediately at the exercise site or at a later date.

Training Note: Operations focus derives peacetime training requirements from Activation missions. It guides the planning, execution, and assessment of the platoon's training programs to ensure the unit trains as it is going to fight. Operations focus is critical throughout the entire training process. Unit leaders use it to allocate resources for training based on wartime operation requirements. Also, unit leaders can recognize that a unit cannot attain proficiency to standard on every task because of time or resource constraints. A successful training program is achievable, however, by narrowing the focus to a reduced number of vital tasks that are essential to mission accomplishment.

1-9. Force Protection (Safety). Risk assessment is the thought process of making operations safe without compromising the mission. Unit leaders must continuously perform a risk assessment of conditions under which training is conducted to prevent the unnecessary loss of soldiers and equipment. The degree of risk varies with the conditions at the time of training. For example, have the soldiers done the training before? Will the training be done for the first time at night? Are the soldiers fatigued? In reality, risk management is smart decision-making.

- a. A well-trained unit is normally accident free; however, accidents can occur through no fault of the soldier or equipment operator. Most accidents result from inadequately trained, unsupervised, or complacent personnel.
- b. Training must be tough, realistic, and safe. Unit leaders must consider the following points as they integrate risk assessment into their training:
 - Accept no unnecessary risks.
 - Make risk decisions at the proper level.
 - Accept risks if mission benefits outweigh the costs.
- c. It is important to remember that the commander is the safety officer, but all soldiers and leaders are responsible for safe training. All leaders must—
 - Identify the risks using the factors of mission, terrain, troops, time, and civil considerations (METT-TC).
 - Assess possible loss, cost, and probability.
 - Make decisions and develop controls to reduce risks.
 - Implement controls by integrating them into plans, orders, standing operating procedures (SOPs), training performance standards, and rehearsals.
 - Supervise and enforce safety controls and standards at all times. (Leaders should make on-the-spot corrections when an unsafe act is observed.)

1-10. Environmental Protection. Environmental planning includes identifying environmental risks posed by an operation and considering ways to reduce those risks during long-, short-, and near-term planning.

Training Note: The battalion staff may produce an environmental protection-level matrix similar to the example in Figure 1-2. This matrix ties directly into risk assessment.

Environmental Protection Level				
Level 1		Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
1. Waste Management				
a. Human waste	Unit SOP	Slit trench	Burnout latrine	Sanitary sewer
b. Solid waste	Unit SOP	Unit incineration or burial	Incineration	Landfill
c. Medical waste	Unit SOP	Field collection, consolidate disposal	US or host nation (HN) approved disposal methods	Same
d. Hazardous waste	Unit SOP	Field collection, battalion disposal	Unit collection point, classify, label, DLA contract	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or HN procedures
2. Hazardous Materials				
	Unit SOP	Spill response, report any water contamination	HM tracking, spill response, report spills over 50 gallons	Spill prevention plans, response teams
3. Natural Resources				
a. Water	Unit SOP	Unit SOP	Erosion control	No degradation of water due to erosion or effluent
b. Vegetation	Unit SOP	Restriction on camouflage	Clearing in excess of 100 acres requires joint task force (JTF) approval	Clearing requires environmental assessment
c. Air	Unit SOP	Dust suppression nonhazardous only	Control open fires, fugitive dust	Controls on incineration and traffic
d. Wildlife	Unit SOP	Unit SOP	Note and avoid specific habitats	Taking species prohibited
4. Cultural and Historical Resources				
	Unit SOP	Minimize damage if possible	Division-level approval required for operations in area	JTF approval required for operations in area

Figure 1-2. Notional environmental protection matrix.

All leaders, trainers, and soldiers must comply with the environmental laws and regulations. The leader must identify the environmental risks associated with training individual and collective tasks. Trainers must work to reduce and avoid damage to training areas and environment caused by realistic training.

Environmental risk management parallels safety risk management and is based on the same philosophy as safety risk management. Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

- a. Identify hazards. Identify the potential sources for environmental degradation during the analysis of the factors of METT-TC. This requires identification of environmental hazards. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential for polluting air, soil, or water and or destroying cultural and or historical artifacts.
- b. Assess hazards. Analyze the potential severity of environmental degradation by using the environmental risk assessment matrixes in TC 5-400. The severity of environmental degradation is considered when determining the potential effect an operation may have on the environment. The risk effect value is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. Quantify the risk to the environment resulting from the operation as extremely high, medium, or low, using the environmental assessment matrixes.
- c. Make environmental risk decisions. Make decisions and develop measures to reduce high-environmental risks.
- d. Brief chain of command. Brief the chain of command (to include installation environmental office, if applicable) about proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrixes. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.
- e. Implement controls. Implement environmental protection measures by integrating them into plans, orders, SOPs, training performance standards, and rehearsals.
- f. Supervise. Supervise/enforce environmental protection standards.

1-11. Evaluation. Evaluations can be internal or external. Internal evaluations are conducted at all levels, and they must be inherent in all training. External evaluations are formal and are usually conducted by the headquarters two levels above the unit. Chapter 6 describes how to set up an external evaluation.

- a. Use of T&EOs. In addition to their role as a training guide, the T&EOs in Chapter 5 provide the criteria for evaluating the unit. The task standard statement in each task outline describes how well the unit must perform the task steps and performance measures to receive a GO rating for the task.
- b. Simultaneous Training and Evaluation. The heart of the MTP concept is simultaneous training and evaluation. Every training exercise provides evaluation feedback; at the same time, every evaluation is a training session. For the program to work effectively, trainers must always evaluate training as it is being executed. A common deficiency is the failure to evaluate each task each time it is performed. Leaders should emphasize direct, on-the-spot evaluations. Correcting poor performance during individual or small group training is easy. Outside evaluators usually make this unfeasible for higher level exercises. Leaders should plan AARs at frequent and logical intervals during exercises. This technique allows the platoon leader to correct performance shortcomings while they are still fresh in everyone's mind.

1-12. Feedback. Recommendations for improvement of this MTP are requested. Feedback will help ensure that this MTP answers the training needs of units in the field. Send comments to the PDO, HQ, TNSG.

CHAPTER 2 TRAINING MATRIXES

2-1. General. The training matrix assists the commander in planning the training of his unit's personnel.

2-2. Mission-to-Collective Tasks Matrix. This matrix (Figure 2-2) identifies the missions and their supporting collective tasks. The tasks are listed under the appropriate BOS, which are indicated by an **X** in the matrix. The BOS used in this matrix are defined in TRADOC Pam 11-9. A specific mission is trained by identifying collective tasks in the vertical column for the mission. Based on the proficiency of the unit, training is focused on operational weaknesses. The mission identification table listed below (Figure 2-1) provides mission identification for the unit.

<p>Mission Identification Table</p> <p>Mission Title</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generic Mission • Reconnaissance and Security

Figure 2-1. Mission identification table.

	Collective Tasks	GENERIC MISSION	RECONNAISSANCE AND SECURITY
07-3-2000	Conduct a Route Reconnaissance (Infantry/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)		X
07-3-2009	Conduct an Area or Zone Reconnaissance (Infantry/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)		X
07-3-2018	Establish an Observation Post (OP)		X
07-3-2036	Reconnoiter a Built-up Area		X
07-3-2054	Report Tactical Information	X	

	Collective Tasks	GENERIC MISSION	RECONNAISSANCE AND SECURITY
07-3-1396	React to a Civil Disturbance (Antiarmor/Infantry/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	X	
07-3-6027	Maintain Operations Security (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	X	

	Collective Tasks	GENERIC MISSION	RECONNAISSANCE AND SECURITY
07-3-5000	Conduct a Rehearsal (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	X	
07-3-5027	Conduct Risk Management (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	X	

07-3-5036	Conduct Troop-leading Procedures (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	X	
07-3-5054	Establish Radio Communications (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	X	

Figure 2-2. Mission-to-collective task matrix (continued).

CHAPTER 3

MISSION OUTLINES

Note: The following mission outlines are provided as **examples only**. The trainer should develop mission outlines for his unit based on the unit's wartime missions.

3-1. General. Mission outlines are graphic portrayals of the relationship between critical activation missions (METL tasks) and the supporting tasks inherent in those missions. Each outline provides the trainer a diagram of the unit mission, example exercises, and the collective tasks that comprise them.

- a. Example mission outlines will be shown for the following missions:
 - Reconnaissance and security.
 - Retrograde.
 - Stability.

3-2. Relationship of Mission Outlines to Training Matrixes. The matrixes in Chapter 2 of this MTP provide the critical collective tasks for platoon missions. These tasks can be combined to form STXs. Different combinations of these tasks can be put into many different STXs and training plans to provide well-rounded training for the unit.

3-3. Mission Outline Preparation.

- a. Prepare mission outlines for all platoon wartime missions using the same general format. List each supporting task in a general flow pattern through the planning, preparation, and execution of a mission. The task list and relationships can then be used to construct training exercises to support training for those missions.
- b. Follow the steps of Table 3-1 to construct mission outlines.

Step	Action
1	Select a critical mission for which to construct an outline.
2	Review the mission outline format.
3	<p>Determine the heading of the mission outline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify the unit name. • Verify the critical mission. • Verify the title and number of supported exercise (if any).
4	<p>Write the heading.</p> <p><u>For example:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">INFANTRY PLATOON MISSION OUTLINE <u>ATTACK</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">FTX <u>Deliberate Attack</u> 7-2-E0001</p>
5	<p>Line the STXs as column headings.</p> <p><u>For example:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">STX <u>Occupy Assembly Area</u> 7-3-E0001</p>
6	List for each STX the collective tasks and drills inherent in each.
7	Verify that the tasks listed in each mission outline agrees with the T&EO sequence listed in each STX that has been developed. (See chapter 4 for a discussion on developing an STX.)

Table 3-1. Mission outline format.

3-4. Example STXs. The examples below provide mission outlines that indicate the relationship between a company level FTX and the supporting platoon STXs. They also indicate the relationship between the platoon STXs and their supporting T&EOs and drills.

- a. Example # 1. Reconnaissance and security.

INFANTRY PLATOON MISSION OUTLINE <u>RECONNAISSANCE AND SECURITY</u>	
FTX <u>Conduct Reconnaissance and Security Operations</u> 7-2-E0003	
STX <u>Conduct a Screen</u> 7-3-E0007	STX <u>Conduct an Area or Zone Reconnaissance</u> 7-3-E0008
Occupy an Assembly Area 07-3-5063	Conduct Troop-leading Procedures 07-3-5036
Conduct a Passage of Lines as the Passing Unit 07-3-1099	Prepare for Combat 07-3-5081
Conduct a Screen 07-3-1144	Conduct a Passage of Lines as the Passing Unit 07-3-1099
	Conduct Tactical Movement (Mounted or Dismounted) 07-3-1270
	Conduct an Area or Zone Reconnaissance 07-3-2009
	Establish an Observation Post (OP) 07-3-2018

Figure 3-1. Reconnaissance and security mission outline.

b. Example # 2. Retrograde.

INFANTRY PLATOON MISSION OUTLINE <u>RETROGRADE</u>	
FTX <u>Conduct Retrograde Operations</u> 7-2-E0004	
STX <u>Conduct a Disengagement</u> 7-3-E0009	STX <u>Conduct a Disengagement</u> 7-3-E0010
Conduct Troop-leading Procedures 07-3-5036	Occupy an Assembly Area 07-3-5063
Prepare for Combat 07-3-5081	Conduct Tactical Movement (Mounted or Dismounted) 07-3-1270
Conduct Tactical Movement (Mounted or Dismounted) 07-3-1270	React to Contact Battle Drill 2
Conduct Active Air Defense Measures Against Hostile Aircraft 07-3-6000	React to a Chemical Attack 07-3-6054
Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization 07-3-5009	Conduct a Link-up 07-3-1081
Conduct Overwatch and or Support by Fire 07-3-1252	Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization 07-3-5009
Conduct a Disengagement 07-3-1072	Conduct an Infiltration or Exfiltration 07-3-1216

Figure 3-2. Retrograde mission outline.

c. Example # 3. Stability.

INFANTRY PLATOON MISSION OUTLINE STABILITY OPERATIONS	
FTX <u>Conduct Stability Operations</u> 7-2-E0005	
STX <u>Establish a Checkpoint</u> 7-3-E0011	STX <u>Conduct a Presence Patrol</u> 7-3-E0012
Conduct Troop-leading Procedures 07-3-5036	Occupy an Assembly Area 07-3-5063
Prepare for Combat 07-3-5081	Conduct Tactical Movement (Mounted or Dismounted) 07-3-1270
Conduct Tactical Movement (Mounted or Dismounted) 07-3-1270	React to Contact Battle Drill 2
Conduct Active Air Defense Measures Against Hostile Aircraft 07-3-6000	Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization 07-3-5009
Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization 07-3-5009	Conduct a Presence Patrol 07-3-1117
Establish a Checkpoint 07-3-1324	

Figure 3-3. Stability mission outline.

CHAPTER 4 TRAINING EXERCISE

4-1. General. This chapter provides guidance to leaders and or trainers on planning, preparing, executing, and evaluating training exercises. The training exercises and graphics presented in this chapter are for **instructional purposes only**. Each leader and or trainer should develop training exercises to train their unit. The information in this chapter supplements FM 7-10.2 (25-4), FM 7-10 (25-101), and training circular (TC) 25 series.

Note: Safety is a major factor and or issue when it comes to training. Soldiers must be constantly alert for and avoid situations that may result in injury or death.

a. Training exercises are used to train and practice the performance of collective tasks. This MTP describes how to develop two types of exercises: field training exercise (FTX) and situational training exercise (STX). An example company FTX and platoon STX are included to assist the company commander and or platoon leader in developing training exercises for the platoon.

(1) Training exercises are numbered in accordance with TRADOC Pam 350-70-1. (Table 4-1 is an example of how to number training exercises.)

Exercise Number	Title
FTX 7-1-E0001	Conduct Combat Operations
STX 7-3-E0001	Support Battalion Attack By Performing Area Reconnaissance
STX 7-3-E0002	Support Battalion Movement to Contact by Performing Screen

Table 4-1. Exercises.

4-2. FTX. An FTX is a high-cost, high-overhead exercise conducted under simulated combat conditions in the field. The FTX supports training at battalion, company, and platoon levels. FTXs fully integrate the total force in a realistic combat environment. An FTX involves combat arms, CS, and CSS units and encompass such training as battle drills, crew drills, and STXs to reinforce soldier and collective training integration. They are used to train the leaders, subordinate elements, and slice elements to--

- Move and maneuver units realistically.
- Employ organic weapons systems effectively.
- Build teamwork and cohesion.
- Plan and coordinate supporting fires.
- Plan and coordinate logistical activities to support tactical operations.

4-3. STX. STXs are short, scenario-driven, mission-oriented tactical exercises that train a single collective task (T&EO) or a group of related battle drills and collective tasks (T&EOs). STXs provide the leader with a method to train using doctrinally approved tactics and techniques, but unlike a battle drill, it does not establish the method of execution. STXs may be modified based on the factors of METT-TC. This method provides for standardization without stereotyping training. STXs may be performed with or without ammunition; with blank ammunition, live fire, or simulations; with or without MILES or training devices; and under all environmental conditions. Although mission oriented (based on higher headquarters OPORD), an STX does not train all tasks required for an operation. STXs also require leader tasks (such as planning, controlling, and reporting) to tie the supporting collective tasks together. Each STX focuses on a specific mission (IAW higher headquarters OPORD), but does not stand alone (under all conditions) as the only STX required for operation proficiency. To accomplish proficiency, several STXs with the same operation can be trained. This is a continuous process that must be repeated for each operation.

4-4. Planning Exercises. (See FM 7-10.2 [25-4], How to Conduct Training Exercises.)

a. Conduct analysis.

(1) Determine the need for training exercises and identify the types to be used. The need for an exercise is based upon the following:

- (a) Higher headquarters' analysis of subordinate unit proficiency.
- (b) Higher headquarters' issuance of the missions, goals, objectives, and guidance.
- (c) Commanders' evaluations of unit and soldier proficiency.
- (d) METL. (Company is the lowest level to prepare a METL.)

(2) Consider the principles of training established in FM 7-10 (25-101).

(3) Establish the training requirements and the priorities for unit training programs.

(4) Determine the training objectives, which are based on the leader, individual, and collective (unit) skills/tasks that need initial or sustainment training.

- (a) Exercise objectives should be specific, relevant, realistically obtainable, measurable, and supportive of exercise goals.
- (b) Exercise objectives should be organized into functional areas to highlight activities that need improvement.
- (c) Properly stated objectives provide evaluators with a solid basis for conducting their evaluation and after-action reviews (AARs).

Note: When the exercise objectives are established, the type of exercise to be conducted can be selected.

b. Select the type of exercise.

(1) Determine the type of exercises to be conducted by comparing the objectives with the kind of training that each exercise provides.

(2) Identify the proper exercise, within resource constraints, that can best meet the objectives.

c. Considerations.

(1) Flexibility.

- (a) Plan for alternate types of exercises in case weather or other constraints prohibit the originally scheduled exercise.
- (b) Exercises should allow subordinate commanders the freedom to innovate within the framework of doctrine, tactics, techniques, and operating procedures.
- (c) Exercises should not follow rigid timetables that inhibit training and learning. Instead, they should establish schedules that provide sufficient time to correct mistakes and ensure learning and AARs at all levels.

(2) Resources.

- (a) Facilities and land. Planners must consider the environment for the exercise and the impact of weather. If inadequate land or facilities will seriously degrade training, planners may have to alter the exercises.
- (b) Support.
- 1) Planners must ensure that the exercises can be conducted within the resource levels and that the training received justifies the resources expended.
 - 2) Communications and transportation for participants and evaluators must be adequate.
 - 3) Units should use only the transportation, communications, and equipment authorized by their table of organization and equipment (TOE) or modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE).
- (c) Time.
- 1) For each exercise, subordinate elements must be allocated time to conduct troop-leading procedures as well as develop tactical situations that lead to logical and sound tactical employment of player units.
 - 2) Time must be allocated for conducting complete logistical support of tactical operations.
 - 3) Time must be allocated so that a thorough AAR can be conducted.
- (d) Participants. Planners must consider whether or not units or groups of individuals to be trained are of the proper size or strength to benefit from the type of exercise selected.
- (e) Pre-exercise plans.
- 1) Planning begins immediately after the decision has been made to conduct an exercise. The planning steps listed below are used to prepare for an exercise. Specific exercises may omit some steps. These steps are generally sequential; however, some may be performed simultaneously.
 - a) Preparing an exercise directive that--
 - 1 Specifies what type of exercise is to be conducted and state its specific training objectives.
 - 1 Indicates the time frame for the exercise, its physical location, and the duration of its execution phase. The location, time, and duration must be consistent with the type of exercise selected and the training objectives.
 - 1 Identifies the type and quantity of special equipment required.
 - 1 Provides additional information such as environmental constraints.
 - b) Assigning responsibilities for planning.
 - c) Conducting research.
 - d) Preparing a supporting plan schedule.
 - e) Preparing an outline plan.
 - f) Conducting a reconnaissance.

- g) Completing the exercise support plans.
 - h) Preparing the scenario.
 - i) Preparing and issuing the operation plan (OPLAN) or OPORD.
 - j) Publishing the memorandum of instruction (MOI).
 - k) Preparing the terrain.
 - l) Conducting a rehearsal.
- d. Develop the exercise.

Note: Formats for the FTX and STX are addressed in this chapter. **However, platoons normally conduct STXs to prepare for company or higher FTXs.**

- (1) Exercise format. Formats for FTXs and STXs are generally the same.

Note: The following table lists the components of the FTX format and their purposes in the order they would appear.

Heading	Identify the proponent, type, title of exercise, and number.
Objective	Describe "who" and "what" the exercise is designed to train.
Interface	Provide a list of the next higher echelon FTX(s) and the supporting elements or units STX(s).
Training Enhancers	Provide specific information for using the FTX for training and provide a sample scenario for training.
General Situation	Provide general information concerning the unit and its training environment.
Special Situation	Provide specific information from higher headquarters or the unit's commander.
Support Requirements	Provide a listing of those items required to conduct the exercise. If it is a battalion or higher echelon MTP, the support requirements would be a statement that says the support requirements are the consolidated requirements of the battalion headquarters and all its subordinate units.
T&EO Sequence	Provide a listing of T&EO task titles and page numbers in the chronological sequence in which they are executed in the course of the exercise.

Table 4-2. FTX format.

Note: The following table lists the components of the STX format and their purposes in the order they would appear.

Heading	Identify the proponent, type, title of exercise, and number.
Objective	Describe "who" and "what" the exercise is designed to train.
Interface	Provide a list of titles and identify the applicable supporting STX (company for battalion MTP and platoon for company MTP) and supporting subordinate unit's drills (platoon for company MTP and squad for platoon MTP). Include habitually attached, supported, and supporting unit's STXs, if available, which may be trained in conjunction with this STX.
Training	Provide leader training information and training tips. Provide specific information for using the STX for training and provide a sample scenario for training.
General Situation	Provide general information concerning the unit and its training environment.
Special Situation	Provide sample fragmentary order (FRAGO) from unit commander. Provide specific information required for the exercise from higher headquarters not given in the FRAGO
Support Requirements	Provide a listing of those items required to conduct the exercise.
T&EO Sequence	Provide a listing of T&EO task titles and page numbers in the chronological sequence in which they are executed in the course of the exercise.

Table 4-3. STX format.

(2) Exercise examples follow.

INFANTRY BATTALION FTX**7-1-E0001****Conduct Combat Operations**

1. **Objective.** Within the context of this MTP the primary objective of this FTX is to train and or evaluate the infantry company in the conduct of combat operations. This FTX trains and or evaluates the company commander and subordinate leaders in planning, preparing, executing, and assessing combat operations. This FTX is designed as a free-play, force-on-force exercise that provides a flexible training vehicle for training critical METL tasks.

Note: The specific sequence of events will vary with the actions of the opposing force (OPFOR) and battalion commander's training objectives. The company commander will modify the sequence of events through his selection of primary and supporting events to meet his specific training objectives.

2. **Interface.**

a. This FTX supports the higher headquarters FTX 07-1-E0001, Conduct Combat Operations

b. This FTX is supported by:

- (1) STX 07-2/3-E0001, Conduct an Attack
- (2) STX 07-2/3-E0002, Conduct a Defense.
- (3) STX 07-2/3-E0003, Conduct a Reconnaissance.
- (4) STX 07-2/3-E0007, Conduct a Movement to Contact.
- (5) STX 07-2/3-E0008, Conduct Security Operations in a Stability Environment.
- (6) STX 07-2-E0017, Conduct Overwatch and or Support by Fire.

3. **Training Enhancers.** In preparing the company to conduct an FTX, the commander and subordinate leaders must first assess soldier, leader, and unit proficiency in accomplishing the METL. This will provide the basis to identify areas on which to concentrate future training. Since this is a high-cost exercise, extensive planning and preparation are required to ensure the exercise training objectives are met. OPFOR controllers and OPFOR should be the same used in both the practice exercises and for the actual FTX. The commander and subordinate leaders can develop and conduct the initial or needed training to attain proficiency in designated areas before the FTX.

a. **General Tips for Training.**

- (1) Conduct AARs, throughout the exercise, that focus on strengths, weaknesses, and safety.
- (2) Include normal attachments and DS elements (field artillery, engineers).
- (3) Ensure the OPFOR is trained in enemy tactics and doctrine.
- (4) Include OPFOR personnel in AARs.
- (5) Use trained personnel to act as enemy prisoners of war (EPW).
- (6) Integrate nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) and electronic warfare (EW).

- (7) Ensure that personnel are familiar with the tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP) that relate to the exercise.
 - (8) Review soldier familiarity with the training environment.
- b. Pre-exercise activities as follows:
- (1) MAPEX(s) combined with sand table exercise(s) that match the terrain to be used during the FTX.
 - (2) TEWT and or terrain walk.
 - (3) Communications exercise.
 - (4) Applicable STX (company or platoon).
- c. Exercise instructions.
- (1) Perform this exercise at full speed after performing building-block training (individual training and drills) to reach the "run" level of execution.
 - (2) The tasks that support this FTX must be executed to standard.
 - (3) The size of the OPFOR element facing the unit must be supportable and doctrinally correct.
 - (4) MILES should be used when feasible.
 - (5) Ensure that the conditions set for the exercise are realistic.
 - (6) Except for MILES or appropriate simulation devices, use only TOE equipment or authorized replacements.
 - (7) Use controllers and or evaluators that are thoroughly knowledgeable in the specific tasks to be evaluated.
 - (8) This exercise begins with the receipt of a WARNO and it ends after consolidation and reorganization.
 - (9) This exercise should be conducted under all environmental conditions and during periods of daylight and limited visibility. The battalion should operate under threat of NBC attacks, attacks by ground or air, indirect fire, and EW.
- d. Scenario. Your BN (1-5 IN) is conducting combat operations in the country of Wadiland as part of the 1st Brigade. The country of Wadiland has a well trained combat force that consists of air, sea, and ground forces. The enemy possesses biological and chemical weapons and may have nuclear capability. Hostilities have been on going for six months. For the most part, the civilian population is in favor of military actions by the US and its allies.
- e. Table 4-4 is an example of a listing of sequence, events, and associated time.

Sequence	Event	Estimated Time
1	Administrative Preparations	Pre FTX
2	Receive Warning Order	1 hr.
3	Plan Operations Using the MDMP	4 hr.
4	Prepare OPLAN	1 hr.
5	Develop Road Movement Order	40 min.
6	Develop Occupation, Internal Support, and Defense Plans	1hr 15 min.
7	Intermediate AAR	1 hr.
8	Conduct Tactical Movement	2 hrs.
9	Conduct a Movement to Contact	6 hrs.
10	Intermediate AAR	1 hr.
11	Conduct an Attack	6 hrs.
12	Conduct Consolidation	30 min.
13	Conduct Reorganization	1 hr.
14	Intermediate AAR	1 hr.
15	Conduct a Defense	24 hrs.
16	Final AAR	3 hrs.
Total Time: 53 hrs 25 min		
NOTES:		
<p>Additional time is required if large portions of the exercise are conducted at night, under limited visibility, or under MOPP conditions.</p> <p>Events will be trained to standards, not time limitations. The time required to train an event will vary based on METT-TC factors and the proficiency of the unit staff.</p>		

Table 4-4. Example sequence, events, and associated time.

4. General Situation.
 - a. 1st Brigade continues to conduct tactical operations against Wadiland forces. At D+ 17, 1st Brigade began its attack with two heavy task forces (TFs) abreast to destroy security zone forces and penetrate the enemy's first and second defensive belts in zone. TF 3-66 Armor has bypassed a reinforced company in the security zone. The friendly element that was left in contact was destroyed.
5. Special Situation. Your BN (1-5 IN) has received a FRAGO that directs it to conduct a movement to contact to find and on order destroy a bypassed enemy company. The BN is given a "be prepared" mission to defend.
 - a. The BN issues an OPORD. (See Appendix B.)
6. Support Requirements. The support requirements for the FTX are the consolidated requirements for the battalion headquarters and all its subordinate elements. Support requirements include the following:
 - a. 100% of TOE equipment readiness code (ERC) A items.

- b. Minimum trainers or evaluators. When conducting a company-level internal training exercise, the commander, executive officer (XO), platoon leaders, and squad leaders are the trainers/evaluators, but they may need additional assets from the battalion to support the FTX. Each evaluator should be supported by an evaluation plan to guide his actions during the exercise and support the battalion commander's overall evaluation plan. Evaluators must position themselves to monitor all unit activities as well as the actions and communications.
 - c. Vehicles and communications support for evaluators and OPFOR.
 - d. Designated medical evacuation vehicles with communications and medical personnel support.
 - e. Classes of supply I through V, VIII, and IX in sufficient quantities to support the FTX (friendly and evaluators).
 - f. Maneuver area. A training area large enough to support battalion maneuver is required.
7. T&EOs. T&EOs used in evaluating the training exercise are listed in the sequence they will occur during the exercise. Table 4-5 is a sample list of T&EOs.

Task	Task Number
Conduct Troop-leading Procedures	07-3-5036
Prepare for Combat	07-3-5081
Conduct a Rehearsal	07-3-5000
Conduct a Passage Of Lines As Passing Unit	07-3-1099
Conduct Tactical Movement (Mounted or Dismounted)	07-3-1270
Perform Air Assault Operations	07-3-1369
Conduct Actions at Danger Areas	07-3-1189
Conduct an Area or Zone Reconnaissance	07-3-2009
Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization	07-3-5009
React to a Civil Disturbance	07-3-1396
Secure Civilians During Operations	07-3-4036
Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization	07-3-5009

Table 4-5. T&EOs.

8. Evaluators assess planning, preparation, and execution of tasks using the standards published in Chapter 5 of this MTP.

INFANTRY SCOUT PLATOON/SQUAD, BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM**Support Battalion Attack****7-3-E0001**

1. Objective. Within the context of this MTP, the primary objective of this STX is to train and or evaluate the scout platoon in the conduct of an reconnaissance operations. It trains and or evaluates the unit's ability to plan, prepare, execute, and assess operations.
2. Interface.
 - a. This STX supports the higher headquarters FTX 07-1-E0001, Conduct Combat Operations.
 - b. This STX is supported by:
 - (1) Battle Drill 2: React to Contact (ARTEP 7-8-Drill)
 - (2) Battle Drill 3: Break Contact (ARTEP 7-8-Drill)
 - (3) Battle Drill 4: React to Ambush (ARTEP 7-8-Drill)
3. Training.
 - a. General Tips for Training.
 - (1) Conduct AARs, throughout the exercise, that focus on strengths, weaknesses, and safety.
 - (2) Include normal attachments and DS elements (field artillery, engineers).
 - (3) Ensure the OPFOR is trained in enemy tactics and doctrine.
 - (4) Include OPFOR personnel in AARs.
 - (5) Use trained personnel to act as enemy prisoners of war (EPW).
 - (6) Integrate nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) and electronic warfare (EW).
 - (7) Ensure that platoon personnel are familiar with the platoon's tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP) that relate to the exercise.
 - (8) Review soldier familiarity with the training environment.
 - b. Pre-exercise activities as follows:
 - (1) MAPEX(s) combined with sand table exercise(s) that match the terrain to be used during the STX.
 - c. Exercise instructions.
 - (1) Perform this exercise at full speed after performing building-block training (individual training and drills) to reach the "run" level of execution.
 - (2) The tasks that support this STX must be executed to standard.
 - (3) The size of the OPFOR element facing the unit must be supportable and doctrinally correct.

- (4) MILES should be used when feasible.
 - (5) Ensure that the conditions set for the exercise are realistic.
 - (6) Except for MILES or appropriate simulation devices, use only TOE equipment or authorized replacements.
 - (7) Use controllers and or evaluators that are thoroughly knowledgeable in the specific tasks to be evaluated.
 - (8) This exercise begins with the receipt of a FRAGO and it ends after consolidation and reorganization.
 - (9) This exercise should be conducted under all environmental conditions and during periods of daylight and limited visibility. The platoon should operate under threat of NBC attacks, attacks by ground or air, indirect fire, and EW.
- d. Scenario. The scout platoon is conducting operations as part of the 1-5 IN BN in the country of Ursula. The country of Ursula has a well-trained combat force that consists of air, sea, and ground forces. The enemy possesses biological and chemical weapons. Hostilities have been on-going for six months. For the most part, the civilian population is in favor of military actions by the US and its allies.
4. General Situation.
 - a. The battalion is occupying an assembly area, preparing to perform an attack against an enemy company at approximately 70% strength. The commander has given you the mission to perform an area reconnaissance of the battalion objective. Coordinates for the objective area and the start time are provided in the OPORD. (See Appendix B.) Enemy contact is likely. Enemy use of NBC weapons is likely.
 5. Special Situation.
 - a. The battalion is preparing to assault on the objective. Your platoon receives a FRAGO (Figure 4-1) to conduct a reconnaissance of the objective. You continuously update the battalion on current enemy activities. You will remain in the objective area until directed to withdraw.

FRAGMENTARY ORDER. 01

References. OPORD 03.

Map Series. No change to OPORD.

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order: Local

1. SITUATION.

Enemy forces. 1-5 IN BN is opposed by an enemy reconnaissance company that is estimated to be at 70% strength.

Friendly forces. No change to OPORD.

2. MISSION. 1-5 IN BN attacks to destroy an enemy reconnaissance company at Objective (name) (grid) and Objective (name) (grid) NLT (date/time group) to prevent the enemy company from interdicting 1st Brigade LOCs.

3. EXECUTION.

Intent. We must rapidly defeat the enemy reconnaissance company in order for the BDE to maintain the momentum of its attack while allowing the BDE freedom of movement in the Northern portion of the BDE zone. We will conduct the mission using one company as a breach force, one company as the assault force, and one company (-) as the support force. One infantry platoon in will remain in reserve. Our end-state should be the defeat of the enemy company with the BN postured to continue the support of the BDE main effort in the North. I will accept risk in that B/1-5 IN will be able to infiltrate undetected and will be in its support position prior to BN attack.

a. Concept of operation.

(1) Maneuver. 1-5 IN conducts a deliberate night attack NLT _____ to secure OBJs (name) and (name) in order to defeat an enemy reconnaissance company. The BN will lead with B/1-5 as the breaching force to secure OBJ (name). A/1-5 (+) as the assault force will conduct the main attack along Axis (name) to secure OBJ (name). AA 1-5 (+) as the support force will infiltrate along Axis (name) to BP (name) NLT _____ and will support the BN attack. Recon/1-5 IN NLT _____ screens the right flank of the BN.

(2) Fires. No indirect fires prior to (date, time) without BN approval. Priority of fires is initially to B/1-5 IN shift to A/1-5 IN, on order.

(3) Counter-air operations. No change to OPORD.

(4) Intelligence. No change to OPORD.

(5) Electronic warfare. Priority is initially to B/1-5 IN then shifts to A/1-5 IN.

(6) Engineer. Priority is to B/1-5 IN then to A/1-5 IN.

b. Tasks to maneuver units.

Figure 4-1. Sample FRAGO.

<p>FRAGMENTARY ORDER. 01 (continued)</p> <p>(1) A/1-5 IN.</p> <p>(a) Coordinate with B/1-5 IN for location and passage of breaching lanes along PL (name).</p> <p>(b) Receive 1/C/1-5 for duration of mission.</p> <p>(2) B/1-5 IN.</p> <p>(a) Move to and secure OBJ (name) NLT _____, clear at least two lanes in enemy barrier zone for A/1-5 IN assault.</p> <p>(b) Coordinate with A/1-5 IN for location and passage of the breaching lanes.</p> <p>(c) Be prepared to assume the main attack.</p> <p>(d) Receive 1/C/1-5 for duration of mission.</p> <p>(3) C/1-5 IN.</p> <p>(a) Release 1/C/1-5 to B/1-5 for duration of mission.</p> <p>(b) Release 3/C/1-5 to AA/1-5 for duration of mission.</p> <p>(c) Release 2/C/1-5 as BN reserve.</p> <p>(4) AA/1-5 IN (+).</p> <p>(a) Receive 3/C/1-5 for duration of mission.</p> <p>(b) Infiltrate and occupy BP (name) NLT _____.</p> <p>(c) Support by fire B/1-5 IN breach operations and then A/1-5 IN attack.</p> <p>(5) Mortar/1-5 IN. Priority of fires is initially to B/1-5 IN, then to A/1-5 IN.</p> <p>(6) Scout/1-5 IN. Scout platoon initially reconnoiters Objective (____) from grid (____) to grid (____) and NLT (____). Scout platoon will provide guides to A, B, and C companies from Phase Line RED to attack positions. On order, scout platoon will withdraw from the objective area and screen the battalion left flank from LD/LC to PL (name) NLT _____. On order, from PL (name) to PL (name) then from PL (name) to PL (name), the LOA.</p> <p>4. SERVICE SUPPORT. No change to OPORD.</p> <p>5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.</p> <p>a. Command. BN main CP located VIC _____, on order moves to _____.</p> <p>b. Signal. SOI index Alpha in effect.</p> <p>ACKNOWLEDGE:</p> <p>_____ Commander</p>
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Figure 4-1-a. Sample FRAGO (continued).

6. Support Requirements. The support requirements for the STX are the consolidated requirements for the platoon plus attachments. Table 4-6 is a sample support requirements list.

SAMPLE SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Personnel:	
a. Medical	
Equipment:	
a. 100% of TOE equipment readiness code (ERC) A items.	
b. Vehicles and communications support for OPFOR.	
c. Designated medical evacuation vehicles with communications.	
Supply: (platoon, OPFOR, other support personnel).	
a. Class I	
(1) MRE	3ea meals per soldier per day
(2) Potable water	1 ea 400G water trailer
b. Class III. (As required)	
Maneuver Area: Training area Alpha	

Table 4-6. Sample support requirements list.

7. T&EOs. T&EOs used in evaluating the training exercise are listed in the sequence they will occur during the exercise. Table 4-7 is a list of T&EOs to be trained and or evaluated during the STX.

Task	Task Number
Conduct Troop-leading Procedures	07-3-5036
Prepare for Combat	07-3-5081
Conduct a Rehearsal	07-3-5000
Conduct a Passage Of Lines As Passing Unit	07-3-1099
Conduct Tactical Movement (Mounted or Dismounted)	07-3-1270
Perform Air Assault Operations	07-3-1369
Conduct Actions at Danger Areas	07-3-1189
Conduct an Area or Zone Reconnaissance	07-3-2009
Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization	07-3-5009

Table 4-7. T&EOs.

8. Evaluators assess planning, preparation, and execution of tasks using the standards published in Chapter 5 of this MTP.

RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON STX**7-3-E0008****Conduct Security Operations in a Stability Environment**

1. Objective. Within the context of this MTP, the primary objective of this STX is to train and or evaluate the platoon in the conduct of security operations in a stability environment. It trains and or evaluates the unit's ability to plan, prepare, execute, and assess operations.
2. Interface.
 - a. This STX supports the higher headquarters FTX 07-1-E0005, Conduct Stability Operations.
 - b. This STX is supported by:
 - (1) STX 07-3-E0003, Conduct a Reconnaissance.
 - (2) STX 07-3-E0010, Process Captured Documents and Equipment.
 - (3) STX 07-3-E0015, Establish a Checkpoint.
 - (4) STX 07-3-E0016, Conduct a Presence Patrol.
 - (5) STX 07-3-E0022, Establish an Observation Post.
 - (6) STX 07-3-E0023, React to a Civil Disturbance.
 - (7) STX 07-3-E0025, Secure Civilians During Operations.
3. Training.
 - a. General Tips for Training.
 - (1) Conduct AARs, throughout the exercise, that focus on strengths, weaknesses, and safety.
 - (2) Include normal attachments and DS elements (field artillery, engineers).
 - (3) Ensure the OPFOR is trained in enemy tactics and doctrine.
 - (4) Include OPFOR personnel in AARs.
 - (5) Use trained personnel to act as enemy prisoners of war (EPW).
 - (6) Integrate nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) and electronic warfare (EW).
 - (7) Ensure that platoon personnel are familiar with the platoon's tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP) that relate to the exercise.
 - (8) Review soldier familiarity with the training environment.
 - b. Pre-exercise activities as follows:
 - (1) MAPEX(s) combined with sand table exercise(s) that match the terrain to be used during the STX.

c. Exercise instructions.

- (1) Perform this exercise at full speed after performing building-block training (individual training and drills) to reach the "run" level of execution.
- (2) The tasks that support this STX must be executed to standard.
- (3) The size of the OPFOR element facing the unit must be supportable and doctrinally correct.
- (4) MILES should be used when feasible.
- (5) Ensure that the conditions set for the exercise are realistic.
- (6) Except for MILES or appropriate simulation devices, use only TOE equipment or authorized replacements.
- (7) Use controllers and or evaluators that are thoroughly knowledgeable in the specific tasks to be evaluated.
- (8) This exercise begins with the receipt of a FRAGO and it ends after consolidation and reorganization.
- (9) This exercise should be conducted under all environmental conditions and during periods of daylight and limited visibility. The platoon should operate under threat of NBC attacks, attacks by ground or air, indirect fire, and EW.

d. Sample scenario.

- (1) Summary of the enemy situation.
 - (a) Background. The United States has a treaty agreement with the Checkers Republic that declares the US intent to support any newly elected democratic government with both economic and military aid. In a recent election, the citizens of Checkers turned out the leadership of the Checkers Patriotic Front (CPF) by electing a new Prime Minister and cabinet pledging democratic reform within the country. The election, monitored by international observers, was very close with the winner managing only 53% of the popular vote. As a result, disgruntled supporters of the losing party have taken to the streets in various cities throughout the country. Some elements of the CPF have refused to accept the election results and have threatened violence if a new election is not held within one month. Other factions within the country are politically, ethnically, and religiously allied with neighboring Chess whose totalitarian regime had been strongly influencing the CPF during the past decade. The government of Chess worked in vain to prevent the election of the democratic government now in power—a government it deemed to be more aligned with western democratic nations and far less favorable to Chess interests.
 - (b) The Checkers Republic and Chess have been belligerents for almost 200 years, actually going to war about 85 years ago. While the two countries have many citizens who share a common religion and ethnic background, the governments of the two emerging nations have chosen different economic and social paths. The current border between the two countries, set by international agreement and arbitration after the last war in 1915, has continued to be a source of conflict and disagreement for more than 85 years. The Mongrel Republic, the country bordering the Checker Republic on the north, has generally remained neutral during past disagreements between Checker and Chess, but they have made no secret of their desire to possess a critical natural resource available only in northeast Checker.

(c) Belligerent Forces:

- Checkers: Checkers Army; paramilitary forces; and religious, political, and other factions.
- Chess: Chess Army and paramilitary forces.

(d) Composition: The Checker Army is at 70% strength. The Chess Army is at 80% strength. The paramilitary forces from both countries operate without a clearly defined order of battle but can be expected to fight in squad to platoon-size groups. Paramilitary forces are not well armed and normally operate dismounted but occasionally employ modified civilian vehicles armed with small arms.

(e) Recent Activities: Paramilitary forces from Checkers threatened that a defeat of the CPF in the recent election might trigger wide-scale violence and the use of a biological agent to poison the water supply throughout the country.

(2) Concept. The battalion will conduct any or all of the following tasks, on order (O/O), to establish and maintain stability in the area of operations (AO).

- (a) Conduct intelligence-gathering activities.
- (b) Establish a quick reaction force (QRF) to respond to sites of civil disturbance.
- (c) Man observation posts (OPs).
- (d) Man checkpoints and or roadblocks.
- (e) Conduct patrols.
- (f) Provide escorts for military and or civilian movements as required.
- (g) Secure selected sites (for example, voting sites, refugee camps, schools, churches).
- (h) Enforce curfews.
- (i) Stabilize areas that have escalating tension.
- (j) Open and secure routes as required.
- (k) Conduct weapons site inspections as required.

4. General Situation. The battalion is conducting operations independently or as part of the 1st Brigade. The battalion is occupying a base camp 2 kms west of the Akusk Airport in the Checker Republic. Base camp security has been established. The battalion has been given on order (O/O) missions to conduct security operations in the area of operations (AO) Local populace and factions may or may not be cooperative.

Special Situation. Your platoon has been designated as the quick reaction force (QRF). The platoon has rehearsed possible contingency operations required of the QRF. Your platoon receives an BN FRAGO to react to a civil disturbance. (See Figure 4-2 and 4-3.)

FRAGMENTARY ORDER. 01

References. OPORD 01.

Map Series. No change to OPORD.

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order: Local

1. SITUATION.

a. Enemy forces.

(1) Political and other factions.

2. MISSION. Antiarmor 1-5 reacts a civil disturbance NLT _____ near the Northern perimeter fence of the Akusk Airport (grid) to establish order and detain known belligerence participants and activities.

3. EXECUTION. Per SOP.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT. Per SOP.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL. Battalion main CP currently located at base camp.

ACKNOWLEDGE.

Commander

Figure 4-2. Sample FRAGO.

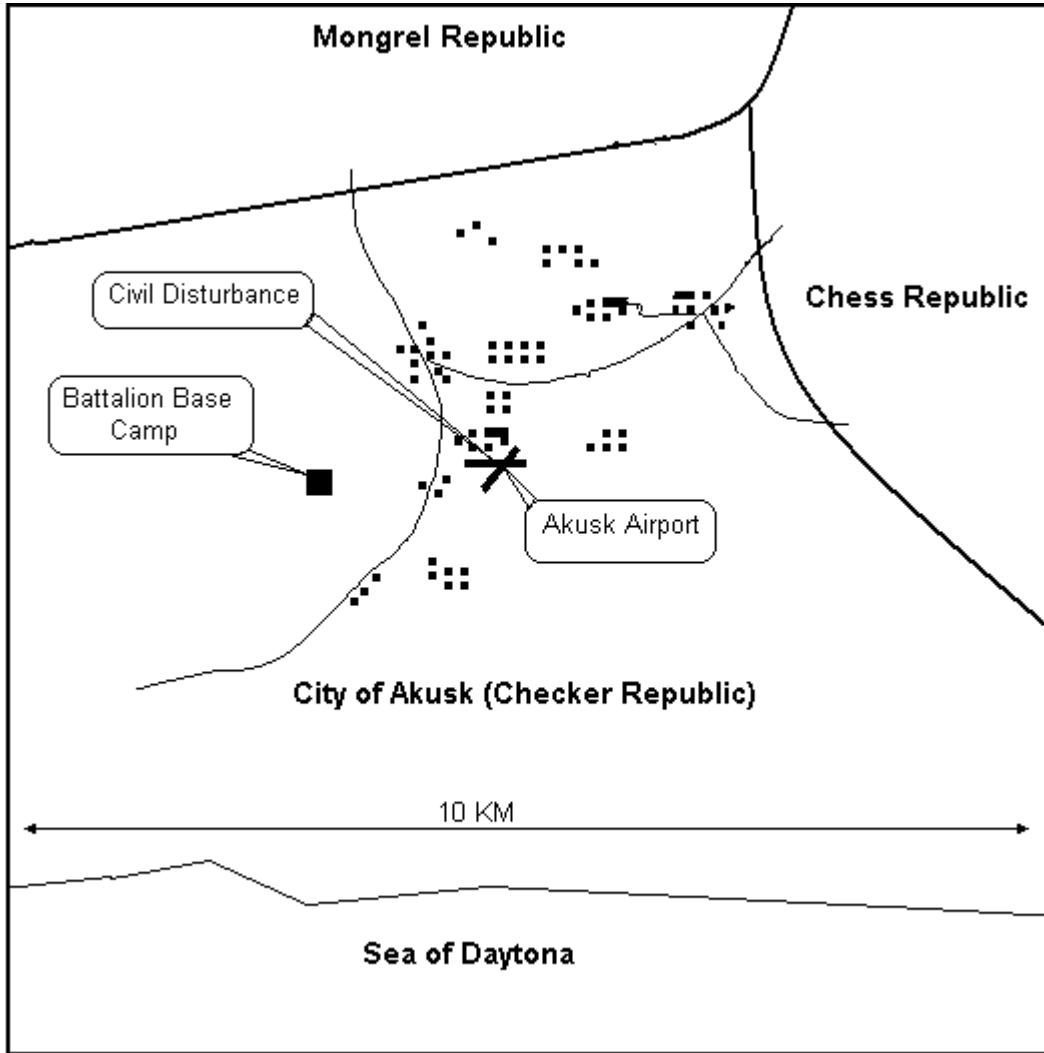


Figure 4-3. Map of AO.

6. Support Requirements. The support requirements for the STX are the consolidated requirements for the company plus attachments. Table 4-10 is a sample list of support requirements.

SAMPLE SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS	
Personnel:	
a. Medical	
b. OPFOR	
Equipment:	
a. 100% of TOE equipment readiness code (ERC) A items.	
b. Vehicles and communications support for OPFOR.	
c. Designated medical evacuation vehicles with communications.	
Supply: (platoon, OPFOR, other support personnel).	
a. Class I	
(1) MRE	3ea meals per soldier per day
(2) Potable water	1ea 400G water trailer
Maneuver Area: Training area Alpha	

Table 4-10. Consolidated support requirements.

7. T&EOs. T&EOs used in evaluating the training exercise are listed in the sequence they will occur during the exercise. Table 4-11 is a sample list of T&EOs.

Task	Task Number
Conduct Troop-leading Procedures	07-3-5036
Prepare for Combat	07-3-5081
Conduct a Rehearsal	07-3-5000
React to a Civil Disturbance	07-3-1396
Secure Civilians During Operations	07-3-4036
Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization	07-3-5009

Table 4-11. T&EOs.

8. Evaluators assess planning, preparation, and execution of tasks using the standards published in Chapter 5 of this MTP.

CHAPTER 5 TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINES

5-1. GENERAL. This chapter and Chapter 5 of ARTEP 7-8-MTP contain the T&EOs for the scout platoon/sniper team. T&EOs are the foundation of the MTP and the collective training of the platoon. T&EOs are training objectives (task, conditions, and standards) for the collective tasks that support platoon critical wartime operations. The platoon must master designated collective tasks to perform its critical wartime operations. T&EOs may be trained separately, in an STX, in an FTX, or in live-fire exercises.

5-2. STRUCTURE. The T&EOs in this chapter for the scout platoon/sniper team are listed in Table 5-1. They are grouped by battlefield operating systems to make it easier to find a specific T&EO. The Mission-to-Collective Task Matrix in Chapter 2 lists the T&EOs required to train the critical wartime operations. Table 5-2 is a list of friendly tasks and the opposing force counter tasks. Table 5-3 lists tasks to be trained from ARTEP 7-8-MTP.

5-3. FORMAT. The T&EOs are prepared for every collective task that supports critical wartime operation accomplishment. Each T&EO contains:

a. **Element.** This identifies the unit that performs the task. The collective tasks apply to the scout platoon and sniper team as shown in the T&EO heading. To perform team training, change the references from platoon (unit, leader, and so forth) to team (unit, leader, and so forth). The subtasks and standards are the same, only the echelon at which they are executed (if a leader task) and or the number of troops and equipment involve change.

b. **Task.** This describes the work or action to be performed by the unit.

c. **Iteration.** This is used for evaluation purposes. It identifies how many times the task is performed and evaluated during an exercise. This shows if the unit improved during multiple performances during an exercise.

d. **Training status.** This is to identify the training status of the unit according to the following ratings:

(1) **T - Trained.** The unit is trained. It has met the overall task and subtask standards.

(2) **P - Needs practice.** The unit needs to practice the task. The overall task and critical subtask standards were achieved, but one or more noncritical subtasks were unsuccessfully performed.

(3) **U - Untrained.** The unit incorrectly performed or failed to achieve one or more of the overall task(s) or critical subtask standards.

e. **Condition.** A statement of the situation or environment in which the unit is to do the collective task.

f. **Task standard.**

(1) This states the performance criteria that a unit must achieve to successfully execute the task. The overall standard should be the focus of training. It should be understood by every soldier.

(2) The task standards specify which subtasks and standards are critical to performance of the task. If the unit fails to perform one of these critical subtasks to standard, it has failed to achieve the task.

standard. Any remaining subtasks--while not critical to the overall standard--must be correctly performed for the unit to be proficient in the task. The trainer determines the unit's training status using performance observation measurements (where they apply) and his judgment. The unit must be evaluated in the context of the METT-T conditions. These conditions should be as similar as possible for all evaluated elements to establish a common base line for unit performance.

(3) Standards are normally identified in terms of enemy casualties, friendly casualties, time, and required actions. Casualties in maneuver T&EOs are counted as combat vehicles (tanks, BFVs, TOWs) and infantry (personnel strength of the elements in platoons).

(4) The T&EO standards that specify maximum acceptable levels of friendly losses in personnel or vehicles are provided as a guide to the evaluator. The commander intent must be considered in any evaluation of unit losses with respect to mission accomplishment. The essential issue in evaluating unit proficiency, using losses as one performance factor, is whether the unit retained sufficient combat power on completion of the assigned task to accomplish the remaining specified and implied tasks within the context of the commander's intent. The governing consideration is that the combat power retained is consistent with the commander's intent.

(5) The commander's intent and concept are important aspects of the standards. Commanders must use professional judgment to analyze and interpret the results of the evaluation. This shows the differences between the standards and exercise results. It allows the commander to compare the conditions of his exercise against those of the T&EO. He determines why the standards were not met. He also establishes priority training plans to correct these deficiencies. The task force must accomplish its primary and supporting tasks and meet the commander's intent.

g. Subtasks and standards. These list the actions that must be performed to complete the task. These actions are in terms of observable performance for evaluating training proficiency. The subtasks are arranged sequentially when the performance sequence is important to proper task execution. Leader tasks within each T&EO are indicated by an asterisk (*).

h. GO, NO-GO column. This column is provided for marking the platoon's performance of the subtasks.

i. Task performance summary block. This block provides the trainer a means of recording the total number of subtasks and standards evaluated, those evaluated as "GO," and a corresponding percentage. It also provides the leader with a historical record for five training iterations.

j. OPFOR standards. These standards provide overall OPFOR performance for each collective task. These standards ensure that OPFOR soldiers accomplish meaningful training. They force the training unit to perform its task to standard or "lose" to the OPFOR. The OPFOR standards specify what must be done; not how it must be done. The OPFOR must always attain its task standards. They use tactics consistent with the type of enemy they are portraying.

k. Tactical techniques. Tactical techniques provide detailed methods to accomplish a task. The techniques allow the flexibility of execution. These are based on existing combat conditions within a standard framework of required actions. (See Appendix A, Tactical Techniques.)

5-4. USE. Each T&EO is used to train a single task, or it is used in sequence with other T&EOs to train and or evaluate larger tasks (STX), an entire mission (FTX), or a series of missions (higher echelon exercises or external evaluations).

- a. **Mission flexibility.** Missions are not shown in the T&EOs. The mix of T&EOs needed to be trained varies by each unit's specific and implied missions, conditions, commander's training guidance, level of training proficiency, and the factors of METT-T. As a result, flexibility exists to select T&EOs. Use the Mission-to-Collective Task Matrix in Chapter 2 and the operation outlines in Chapter 3 as guides.
- b. **Standardization.** Once the T&EOs are selected, they must be executed to the prescribed standards. All scout platoons/sniper teams should then train and evaluate the same tasks the same way, so that standardization will result throughout the Army. Changes in conditions, such as the enemy situation, NBC environment, and limited visibility, will change the mix of T&EOs used in training, but the overall standards remain the same for each T&EO task performed.
- c. **Safety.** Leaders must identify and enforce all safety requirements.

TRAINING NOTES 1: Leaders must verify the structural soundness of all training and evaluation plans from a safety viewpoint. Training must be performed at a level consistent with the abilities of those being trained. Leaders must instill an awareness of individual safety in all subordinate leaders and soldiers. Soldiers must be constantly alert for and avoid situations that may result in injury or death. For example, lock cargo hatches; do not grab the hot barrel of a machine gun.

TRAINING NOTES 2: At the training site, a training safety overwatch must be established. Safety emphasis must be on adherence to standards, environmental factors (wet bulb), factors contributing to accidents, risk assessment, and prevention measures. Responsible individuals must know how to balance risk against training requirements, to monitor conditions for safety and health hazards, and to eliminate or control them. ENSURE THE WELFARE OF YOUR TROOPS IN ALL SITUATIONS.

TRAINING NOTES 3: A buddy system must be established for safety. Each soldier is charged to maintain a safety watch on each other. Individual training safety and first aid responsibilities are stressed. Unsafe conditions and acts must be recognized. Soldiers must be alert to human error--for example, use ground guides for vehicle movement, when needed; always be aware of your buddies' location during live-fire exercises; enter and exit helicopters properly; recheck all mortar firing data. Soldiers must be aware of the capabilities and limitations of the equipment and vehicle they use, so they understand the potential hazards involved and use their equipment safely. This is a wartime skill since it preserves the fighting strength by preventing personnel loss through accidents.

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Figure 5-1. List of T&EO's (continued).

ELEMENTS:

RECON PLATOON HQ

TASK: Conduct a Route Reconnaissance (Infantry/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad) (07-3-2000)
 (FM 7-92)
 (FM 21-60)
 (FM 100-14)
 (FM 7-8)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 6 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The platoon is conducting operations as part of a larger force and has received an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGO) to conduct a route reconnaissance to obtain detailed information about the route and all adjacent terrain. The start point (SP), release point (RP), platoon boundaries, phase lines (PLs), lines of departure (LDs), and a limit of advance (LOA) or reconnaissance objective are specified. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The platoon has communications with higher, adjacent, and subordinate elements. The platoon has been provided guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE) and or rules of interaction (ROI). Coalition forces and noncombatants may be present in the operational environment. Some iterations of this task should be conducted during limited visibility conditions.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon conducts the route reconnaissance in accordance with (IAW) tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), the order, and or commander's guidance. All specified information is collected and reported to higher headquarters as required. The platoon completes the reconnaissance without being detected. The platoon complies with the ROE and or ROI.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. Platoon leader gains and or maintains situational understanding using information that is gathered from FORCE XXI Battle Command - Brigade and Below (FBCB2) (if applicable), frequency modulated (FM) communications, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports (SITREPs), and or other available information sources. * 2. Platoon leader receives an OPORD or FRAGO and issues warning order (WARNO) to the platoon using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means. * 3. Platoon leader determines the requirements for the reconnaissance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Verifies requirements with the company commander and battalion staff as necessary, using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means. * 4. Platoon leader plans using troop-leading procedures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducts a digital and or conventional map reconnaissance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identifies tentative rally points, contact points, checkpoints, and phase lines as required. (2) Marks tentative dismount points on digital and conventional maps as appropriate. (3) Designates boundaries, a line of departure (LD), and a limit of advance (LOA). 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>(4) Places contact points at the intersections of phase lines and boundaries and any other places he wants physical contact and coordination between his reconnaissance sections.</p> <p>b. Organizes the platoon as necessary to accomplish the mission.</p> <p>c. Coordinates with the units patrolling in the adjacent areas using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means.</p> <p>d. Selects a mounted or dismounted reconnaissance based on factors of mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC).</p> <p>* 5. Platoon leader issues orders and instructions including ROE and or ROI.</p> <p>6. Platoon rehearses.</p> <p>* 7. Platoon leader issues FRAGOs, as necessary, to address changes to the plan identified during the rehearsal.</p> <p>8. Platoon enters waypoints into position navigation (POSNAV) equipment to aid navigation.</p> <p>9. Platoon moves tactically to the LD.</p> <p>a. Uses different covered and concealed routes.</p> <p>b. Maintains security during movement.</p> <p>c. Deploys sections abreast across the LD.</p> <p>10. Platoon moves along the route.</p> <p>a. Uses the formation specified in the order or as specified by platoon leader.</p> <p>b. Uses the appropriate technique of movement, adjusting the technique as required by factors of METT-TC.</p> <p>11. Platoon conducts the reconnaissance.</p> <p>a. Determines trafficability of the route.</p> <p>(1) Identifies the available space in which a force can maneuver without being forced to bunch up due to obstacles (reported in meters). The size of trees and the density of forests are reported due to the effect on vehicle movement.</p> <p>b. Reconnoiters terrain that dominates the route.</p> <p>c. Reconnoiters all lateral routes.</p> <p>d. Identifies aspects of adjacent terrain from both the friendly and enemy points of view.</p> <p>e. Reconnoiters all built up areas along the route.</p> <p>(1) Locates a bypass around built up areas, obstacles, restrictions, and contaminated areas.</p> <p>f. Inspects and classifies all bridges on the route, within their capability.</p> <p>g. Reconnoiters all defiles along the route.</p> <p>h. Locates obstacles along the route</p> <p>i. Locates fords or crossing sites near all bridges on the route.</p> <p>(1) Landing zones and pickup zones.</p> <p>j. Reconnoiters intersecting routes beyond direct fire range.</p> <p>k. Determines road width of constrictions (bridges, tunnels, and so forth) with width and lengths of the traveled ways in meters.</p> <p>(1) Underpass limitations with limiting heights and widths in meters.</p> <p>(2) Bridge bypasses classified as easy, difficult, or impossible.</p> <p>(3) Civil or military road numbers or other designations.</p> <p>(4) Locations of fords, ferries, and tunnels, including limiting information.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>12. Reconnaissance and security elements conduct withdrawal and disseminate information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Return to the ORP or to a rally point. b. Consolidate and reorganize as necessary. c. Consolidate gathered information. d. Report information of immediate effect to higher headquarters using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means. e. Provide gathered information to designated recorder(s). f. Disseminate gathered information to all platoon members through the squad leaders at the ORP, or moves to another position at least one terrain feature away to disseminate information. <p>13. Platoon moves to designated debriefing site.</p> <p>*14. Platoon leader submits the route reconnaissance overlay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Includes required information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Two grid references. (2) Magnetic north arrow. (3) Route drawn to scale. (4) Title block. (5) Route classification formula. b. Includes additional information as directed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) All restrictions to the traffic flow, to include bypass capability and classification for all restrictive passages. (2) Road curves having a radius less than 45 meters. (3) Steep grades with their maximum gradients. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
061-283-1002 071-326-0501	Locate a Target by Grid Coordinates Move as a Member of a Fire Team	STP 21-24-SMCT STP 7-11BC1-SM-TG STP 7-11BC24-SM-TG STP 7-11BCHM1-SM
071-326-0510 071-326-0515 071-326-5605	React to Indirect Fire While Dismounted Select a Movement Route Using a Map Control Movement of a Fire Team	STP 21-1-SMCT STP 21-24-SMCT STP 7-11BC24-SM-TG STP 7-11BCHM24-SM-TG STP 7-11BC24-SM-TG STP 7-11BCHM24-SM-TG
071-326-5611	Conduct the Maneuver of a Squad	

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
071-329-1001	Identify Terrain Features on a Map	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-329-1002	Determine the Grid Coordinates of a Point on a Military Map	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-329-1003	Determine a Magnetic Azimuth Using a Lensatic Compass	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-329-1005	Determine a Location on the Ground by Terrain Association	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-329-1006	Navigate from One Point on the Ground to Another Point While Dismounted	STP 21-24-SMCT
071-329-1009	Convert Azimuths	STP 21-24-SMCT
071-329-1011	Orient a Map Using a Lensatic Compass	STP 21-24-SMCT
071-329-1012	Orient a Map to the Ground by Map-Terrain Association	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-329-1015	Locate an Unknown Point on a Map and on the Ground by Resection	STP 21-24-SMCT
071-331-0815	Practice Noise, Light, and Litter Discipline	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-331-0820	Analyze Terrain	STP 21-24-SMCT
071-410-0010	Conduct a Leader's Reconnaissance	STP 7-11BC24-SM-TG STP 7-11BCHM24-SM-TG
071-420-0005	Conduct the Maneuver of a Platoon	STP 7-11BC24-SM-TG STP 7-11BCHM24-SM-TG

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
07-3-2054	Report Tactical Information (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP
07-3-5000	Conduct a Rehearsal (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP
07-3-5027	Conduct Risk Management (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP
07-3-5036	Conduct Troop-leading Procedures (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP ARTEP 7-4-MTP
07-3-5063	Occupy an Assembly Area (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP ARTEP 7-4-MTP

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
07-3-6027	Maintain Operations Security (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP

ELEMENTS:

RECON PLATOON HQ

TASK: Conduct an Area or Zone Reconnaissance (Infantry/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad) (07-3-2009)
 (FM 7-92) (FM 100-14)
 (FM 21-60)
 (FM 7-8) (FM 7-85)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 6 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The platoon is conducting operations as part of a larger force and has received an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGO) to conduct an area or zone reconnaissance to obtain detailed information about the specified location and surrounding area. Coordinates for the designated area or zone and the start time are provided. Enemy contact is likely. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The platoon has communications with higher, adjacent, and subordinate elements. The platoon has been provided guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE) and or rules of interaction (ROI). Coalition forces and noncombatants may be present in the operational environment. Some iterations of this task should be conducted during limited visibility conditions. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon conducts the area reconnaissance in accordance with (IAW) tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), the order, and or commander's guidance. All specified information is collected and reported to higher headquarters as required. The platoon leader selects a mounted or dismounted reconnaissance based on factors of mission, terrain, troops, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC). The platoon reconnoiters all specified terrain within the area or zone. The platoon completes the reconnaissance without being detected. The platoon complies with the ROE and or ROI.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. Platoon leader gains and or maintains situational understanding using information that is gathered from FORCE XXI Battle Command - Brigade and Below (FBCB2) (if applicable), frequency modulated (FM) communications, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports (SITREPs), and or other available information sources. * 2. Platoon leader receives an OPORD or FRAGO and issues warning order (WARNO) to the platoon using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means. * 3. Platoon leader determines the requirements for the reconnaissance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Verifies requirements with the company commander and battalion staff as necessary, using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means. * 4. Platoon leader plans using troop-leading procedures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducts a digital and or conventional map reconnaissance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identifies tentative objective rally points (ORPs), reconnaissance routes, rally points, contact points, and phase lines as required. (2) Identifies tentative support by fire and assault positions, if applicable. (3) Identifies likely enemy avenues of approach. (4) Identifies routes to and from the ORP and objective as appropriate. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>(5) Marks tentative dismount points on digital and conventional maps as appropriate.</p> <p>(6) Encloses the specified area within a platoon zone. (a) Designates boundaries, a line of departure (LD), and a limit of advance (LOA).</p> <p>(7) Places contact points at the intersections of phase lines and boundaries and any other places he wants physical contact and coordination between his reconnaissance sections.</p> <p>b. Organizes the platoon as necessary to accomplish the mission and or compensate for combat losses.</p> <p>* 5. Platoon leader coordinates with the units patrolling in the adjacent areas using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means.</p> <p>* 7. Platoon leader issues orders and instructions including ROE and or ROI.</p> <p>8. Platoon rehearses.</p> <p>* 9. Platoon leader issues FRAGOs, as necessary, to address changes to the plan identified during the rehearsal.</p> <p>10. Platoon moves to the LD. a. Platoon enters waypoints for route, ORP, LD, LOA, contact points, and objective into position navigation (POSNAV) equipment, if applicable. (1) Uses different covered and concealed routes to and from the area or zone. b. Maintains security during movement. c. Deploys sections abreast across the LD.</p> <p>11. Platoon moves from the line of departure (LD) to the ORP.</p> <p>13. Platoon conducts reconnaissance of and occupies the ORP. a. Establishes and maintains security at the ORP.</p> <p>14. Platoon conducts an AREA reconnaissance from the ORP. a. Reconnoiters the objective. (1) Issues a contingency plan before departure the ORP. (2) Pinpoints the objective. (3) Locates observation or surveillance positions, routes, and security positions. (4) Designates the release point and the positions for the reconnaissance and security elements. b. Platoon conducts actions at the objective. (1) Uses surveillance or vantage points. (2) Maintains communications with the platoon throughout the reconnaissance using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means. (3) Selects one of the following reconnaissance techniques based on factors of METT-TC. (a) Conducts reconnaissance by short-range observation and surveillance. (b) Conducts reconnaissance by long range observation and surveillance.</p> <p>15. Platoon conducts a ZONE reconnaissance from the ORP. a. Uses the designated method along routes. (1) Fan method. (2) Converging routes method. (3) Successive sectors method. b. Maintains communications with the platoon throughout the reconnaissance using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
c. Gathers all information based on priority intelligence requirements (PIR) IAW the OPOD. d. Continues until all assigned areas are reconnoitered. 16. Reconnaissance and security elements conduct withdrawal and disseminate information. a. Return to the ORP or to a rally point. b. Consolidate and reorganize as necessary. c. Consolidate gathered information. d. Provide gathered information to designated recorder(s). e. Disseminate gathered information to all platoon members through the squad leaders at the ORP, or moves to another position at least one terrain feature away to disseminate information. f. Report information of immediate effect to higher headquarters using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means 17. Platoon reports to the designated debriefing area. a. Generates digital or conventional reconnaissance reports or overlays. b. Platoon processes captured documents and or equipment as required.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
071-331-0820	Analyze Terrain	STP 21-24-SMCT
071-410-0010	Conduct a Leader's Reconnaissance	STP 7-11BC24-SM-TG STP 7-11BCHM24-SM-TG
071-720-0015	Conduct an Area Reconnaissance by a Platoon	STP 21-24-SMCT

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
07-3-2054	Report Tactical Information (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-92-MTP ARTEP 7-4-MTP
07-3-5000	Conduct a Rehearsal (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP
07-3-5027	Conduct Risk Management (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP ARTEP 7-5-MTP

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
07-3-5036	Conduct Troop-leading Procedures (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP ARTEP 7-4-MTP ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP

ELEMENTS:

RECON PLATOON HQ

TASK: Reconnoiter a Built-up Area (Infantry/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad) (07-3-2036)
 (FM 100-14)
 (FM 21-60)
 (FM 7-8) (FM 7-85)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 6 (Circle)
COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The platoon is conducting operations as part of a larger force and receives an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGO) to reconnoiter a built-up area. Primary intelligence requirements (PIR), information requirements (IR), special information requirements (SIR), and reporting instructions are provided. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The platoon has communications with higher, adjacent, and subordinate elements. The platoon has been provided guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE) and or rules of interaction (ROI). Coalition forces and noncombatants may be present in the operational environment. Some iterations of this task should be conducted during limited visibility conditions.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon reconnoiters the built-up area in accordance with tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), the order, and or commander's guidance. All specified information is collected and reported to higher headquarters as required. The platoon leader selects a mounted or dismounted reconnaissance based on factors of mission, terrain, troops, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC). The platoon reconnoiters all specified terrain within the built-up area. The platoon completes the reconnaissance without being detected. The platoon complies with the ROE and or ROI.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. Platoon leader gains and or maintains situational understanding using information that is gathered from FORCE XXI Battle Command - Brigade and Below (FBCB2) (if applicable), frequency modulated (FM) communications, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports (SITREPs), and or other available information sources. * 2. Platoon leader receives an OPORD or FRAGO and issues warning order (WARNO) to the platoon using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means. * 3. Platoon leader determines the requirements for the reconnaissance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Verifies requirements with the company commander and battalion staff as necessary, using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means. * 4. Platoon leader plans using troop-leading procedures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducts METT-TC analysis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Determines if reconnaissance effort is subterranean. b. Conducts a digital and or conventional map reconnaissance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identifies start point, rally points, reconnaissance routes, and phase lines as required. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>(2) Identifies security positions, if applicable.</p> <p>(3) Identifies the best approach route into and exit route out of the urban area.</p> <p>(4) Identifies surveillance positions within the urban area</p> <p>(5) Identifies key terrain.</p> <p>(6) Identifies likely enemy avenues of approach.</p> <p>(7) Identifies hazardous and or danger areas, such as.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Intersections.</p> <p>(9) Identifies major and or key terrain features.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Bridges.</p> <p>(10) Identifies routes to and from rally points as appropriate.</p> <p>(11) Marks tentative dismount points on digital and conventional maps as appropriate.</p> <p>(12) Designates boundaries and a line of departure (LD).</p> <p>(13) Places contact points at the intersections of phase lines and boundaries and any other places he wants physical contact and coordination between his reconnaissance sections.</p> <p>c. Selects appropriate platoon organization, two- or three-teams, if not specified in the OPOD or FRAGO.</p> <p>d. Develops a sketch of the urban area showing the objective area and areas of concern.</p> <p>e. Plans for redundant communications that will allow the platoon freedom of movement.</p> <p>* 5. Platoon leader coordinates with elements patrolling in adjacent areas.</p> <p>* 6. Platoon leader coordinates indirect fires to support the platoon's scheme of maneuver.</p> <p>* 7. Platoon leader selects a mounted or dismounted reconnaissance based on METT-TC factors.</p> <p>* 8. Platoon leader disseminates digital reports (if applicable), overlays, sketch of urban area, and other pertinent information to each squad to keep them abreast of the situation.</p> <p>* 9. Platoon leader issues orders and instructions including ROE and or ROI.</p> <p>10. Platoon rehearses.</p> <p>*11. Platoon leader issues FRAGOs, as necessary, to address changes to the plan identified during the rehearsal.</p> <p>12. Platoon moves to start point and crosses line of departure at the designated time and conducts tactical movement to a designated rally point vicinity the built-up area.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Enters waypoints into position navigation (POSNAV) equipment to aid navigation.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. Maintains security during movement.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c. Halts mounted movement and dismounts far enough away from the built-up so as not alert an enemy force its presence, if applicable.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) Clears the area forward to establish visual contact with the built-up area from a distance as far away as practical.</p> <p>13. Platoon visually reconnoiters built-up area from maximum practical range for evidence of enemy forces (movement, antennas, fortification, rubble, etc.)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Views the objective from several different positions, if possible, to provide maximum coverage.</p> <p>14. Platoon conducts the reconnaissance. (See "Conduct Area or Zone Reconnaissance [Platoon/Squad]" for additional information on conducting a reconnaissance.)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Conducts reconnaissance MOUNTED.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>(1) Secures external equipment and weapons high enough on the vehicle to prevent locals from trying to snatch it or them.</p> <p>(2) Uses different entry and exit routes.</p> <p>(3) Uses moderate speeds (15 to 20 miles per hour).</p> <p>(4) Lead vehicle stops only to investigate those areas that pose a potential threat to the platoon.</p> <p>(5) Dismounts soldiers to provide security, when vehicles are required to stop.</p> <p>(6) Ensures mutual support and depth by maintaining constant observation among vehicles.</p> <p>(7) Maintains all-round security.</p> <p>(8) Maintains communications between mounted and dismounted elements.</p> <p>(9) Adjusts patrol routes and speed to promote deception and avoid repetitive patterns.</p> <p>(10) Moves through the built-up area undetected by enemy forces.</p> <p>(11) Collects intelligence information IAW the OPOD and or commander's guidance.</p> <p>15. Platoon conducts subterranean reconnaissance.</p> <p>a. Team leader supervises reconnaissance.</p> <p>(1) Determines and or briefs recognition signals to prevent fratricide.</p> <p>(2) Organizes patrol to accomplish the mission and provide security.</p> <p>(a) Point man enters the subterranean area 10 minutes before the rest of the team follows to determine whether the air is safe to breathe and if movement is restricted.</p> <p>(3) Point man moves in front of team leader at a distance that attains necessary security. (METT-TC dependent).</p> <p>(a) Other team members maintain five-meter intervals.</p> <p>(4) Navigates and records data through the passage.</p> <p>(5) Posts two soldiers at the point of entry as security. (Call security forward as necessary to post them at subsequent locations).</p> <p>16. Platoon leader submits situation reports (SITREPs) to higher headquarters as necessary.</p> <p>17. Platoon withdraws to a designated rally point or area.</p> <p>a. Consolidates and reorganizes as necessary.</p> <p>b. Consolidates gathered information.</p> <p>c. Provides gathered information to designated recorder(s).</p> <p>d. Disseminates gathered information to all platoon members as necessary.</p> <p>e. Reports information of immediate effect to higher headquarters.</p> <p>18. Platoon moves to the designated debriefing area.</p> <p>a. Generates digital and or conventional reconnaissance reports and or overlays.</p> <p>b. Processes captured documents and or equipment as required.</p>		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
07-3-1396	React to a Civil Disturbance (Antiarmor/Infantry/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-91-MTP ARTEP 7-4-MTP
07-3-2054	Report Tactical Information (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP
07-3-5000	Conduct a Rehearsal (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP ARTEP 7-4-MTP
07-3-5027	Conduct Risk Management (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP ARTEP 7-4-MTP
07-3-5036	Conduct Troop-leading Procedures (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP ARTEP 7-4-MTP
07-3-6027	Maintain Operations Security (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP ARTEP 7-4-MTP ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
		ARTEP 7-8-MTP
		ARTEP 7-90-MTP
		ARTEP 7-92-MTP

ELEMENTS:
RECON PLATOON HQ

TASK: Report Tactical Information (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad) (07-3-2054)
(FM 101-5-2)
(FM 7-8)
(FM 7-85) (FM 7-92)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 6 (Circle)
COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The platoon is conducting operations as part of a larger force and has received an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGO) to conduct a mission at the location and time specified. The platoon is required to report tactical information such as priority intelligence requirements (PIR) or platoon status. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The platoon has communications with higher, adjacent, and subordinate elements. Coalition forces and noncombatants may be present in the operational environment.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon reports tactical information in accordance with (IAW) tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), the order, and or commander's guidance. The platoon reports tactical information using secure means and the proper format.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. Platoon leader gains and or maintains situational understanding using information that is gathered from FORCE XXI Battle Command - Brigade and Below (FBCB2) (if applicable), frequency modulated (FM) communications, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports (SITREPs), and or other available information sources.</p> <p>* 2. Platoon leader submits reports using FM or other tactical means.</p> <p>a. Consolidates and submits spot reports to higher headquarters using the acronym "SALUTE". (size, activity, location, unit and or uniform, time, and equipment).</p> <p>(1) Reports size: The number of personnel and equipment.</p> <p>(2) Reports activity: What is the enemy doing or the absence of enemy.</p> <p>(3) Reports location: Grid coordinates and direction and speed of movement (if moving).</p> <p>(4) Reports unit: As shown by patches, signs, markings, or uniforms.</p> <p>(5) Reports time: When the activity was observed.</p> <p>(6) Reports equipment: Describes or identifies all equipment.</p> <p>b. Reports using the most secure means available.</p> <p>c. Submits a situation report (SITREP) or other command required report IAW the OPORD, the TSOP, or guidance from higher headquarters.</p> <p>d. Forwards reports using no more than two transmissions.</p> <p>3. Platoon updates reports as the situation changes.</p>		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
071-326-5705	Establish an Observation Post	STP 21-24-SMCT
071-326-5775	Coordinate with an Adjacent Platoon	STP 21-24-SMCT
071-329-1000	Identify Topographic Symbols on a Military Map	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-329-1003	Determine a Magnetic Azimuth Using a Lensatic Compass	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-329-1012	Orient a Map to the Ground by Map-Terrain Association	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-331-0801	Challenge Persons Entering Your Area	STP 21-1-SMCT
071-331-0820	Analyze Terrain	STP 21-24-SMCT

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
07-2-6054	Maintain Operations Security	ARTEP 7-91-MTP
07-3-5054	Establish Radio Communications (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP
		ARTEP 7-5-MTP
		ARTEP 7-7J-MTP
		ARTEP 7-8-MTP
		ARTEP 7-90-MTP
		ARTEP 7-92-MTP
07-3-6027	Maintain Operations Security (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP
		ARTEP 7-5-MTP
		ARTEP 7-7J-MTP
		ARTEP 7-8-MTP
		ARTEP 7-90-MTP
		ARTEP 7-92-MTP

ELEMENTS: RECON PLATOON HQ

TASK: React to a Civil Disturbance (Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad) (07-3-1396)
 (FM 19-15)
 (FM 7-8)
 (FM 7-92)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 6 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The platoon is conducting operations as part of a larger force and has received an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGO) to react to a civil disturbance in the area of operations. The platoon has been designated as the quick reaction force (QRF). All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The platoon has communications with higher, adjacent, and subordinate elements. The platoon has been provided guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE) and or rules of interaction (ROI). Coalition forces and noncombatants may be present in the operational environment. Some iterations of this task should be conducted during limited visibility conditions.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon reacts to the civil disturbance in accordance with (IAW) standing operating procedures (SOP), the order, and or commander's guidance. The platoon disperses, contains, or blocks the crowd using the minimum level of force necessary to control the situation. The platoon apprehends and detains leaders of the civil disturbance and other law violators, as the situation dictates. The platoon complies with the ROE and or ROI.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. Platoon leader gains and or maintains situational understanding using information that is gathered from FORCE XXI Battle Command - Brigade and Below (FBCB2) (if applicable), frequency modulated (FM) communications, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports (SITREPs), and or other available information sources. * 2. Platoon leader receives an OPORD or FRAGO and issues warning order (WARNO) to the platoon using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means. Note: Mission planning, coordination, and training for quick reaction forces (QRF) must be accomplished prior to conducting civil disturbance operations. * 3. Platoon leader disseminates digital reports (if applicable), overlays, and other pertinent information to each squad to keep them abreast of the situation. * 4. Platoon leader issues orders and instructions to include ROE and or ROI. Note: Training and rehearsals should be conducted prior to receiving the order to respond to a civil disturbance. 5. Platoon moves to location of disturbance as specified in the OPORD or guidance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Enters waypoints into position navigation (POSNAV) equipment to aid navigation. * 6. Platoon conducts civil disturbance operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Isolates the people creating the disturbance from those who have not yet become actively involved. 		

<p>l. Maintains platoon discipline and or cohesion.</p> <p>m. Requests reinforcements, if necessary.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) Employs reinforcements as part of the platoon or responds to orders of the reinforcing unit commander.</p> <p>n. Disperses the crowd (situation dependent).</p> <p>Note: The intent of dispersal is to fragment a crowd. This option is most useful for small crowd situations in congested urban sites. But dispersal may increase and spread lawlessness rather than reduce it.</p> <p>* 7. Platoon consolidates and reorganizes.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Accounts for personnel and equipment.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Reports in accordance with order and or SOP.</p> <p>8. Transfers detained persons and confiscated equipment or weapons IAW TSOP, order, and or guidance from higher headquarters.</p> <p>9. Platoon treats and evacuates casualties.</p> <p>11. Platoon processes captured documents and or equipment as required.</p> <p>12. Platoon continues operations as directed.</p>		
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TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS “GO”							
TRAINING STATUS “GO”/“NO-GO”							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
07-2-2063	Report Tactical Information (Antiarmor Company/Platoon)	ARTEP 7-91-MTP
07-2-5000	Conduct a Rehearsal (Antiarmor Company/Platoon)	ARTEP 7-91-MTP
07-2-5054	Conduct Risk Management (Antiarmor Company/Platoon)	ARTEP 7-91-MTP
07-2-5072	Conduct Troop-leading Procedures (Antiarmor Company/Platoon)	ARTEP 7-91-MTP
07-2-6054	Maintain Operations Security (Antiarmor Company/Platoon)	ARTEP 7-91-MTP
07-3-2054	Report Tactical Information (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP

ELEMENTS:

RECON PLATOON HQ

TASK: Maintain Operations Security (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad) (07-3-6027)
 (FM 7-8)
 (FM 20-3)
 (FM 7-92)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 6 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The platoon is conducting operations as part of a larger force and must maintain operations security to deny the enemy information about friendly activities taking place in the area of operations (AO). All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The platoon has communications with higher, adjacent, and subordinate elements. The enemy has the capability to detect the platoon visually, audibly, and electronically. The platoon has been provided guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE) and or rules of interaction (ROI). Coalition forces and noncombatants may be present in the operational environment. Some iterations of this task should be conducted during limited visibility conditions.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon maintains operations security in accordance with (IAW) tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), the order, and or commander's guidance. The platoon practices active and passive noise, light, and litter discipline. The platoon complies with the ROE and or ROI.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 1. Platoon leader gains and or maintains situational understanding using information that is gathered from FORCE XXI Battle Command - Brigade and Below (FBCB2) (if applicable), frequency modulated (FM) communications, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports (SITREPs), and or other available information sources. * 2. Platoon leader protects friendly information by checking or performing the following: a. Prohibits fraternization with civilians (as applicable). b. Makes sure maps do not contain the friendly order of battle. c. Conducts inspections and gives briefings to ensure that personnel do not carry details of military activities in personal materials (letters, diaries, notes, drawings, sketches, or photographs). d. Safeguards weapons, ammunition, sensitive items, and classified documents. e. Sanitizes all planning areas and positions before departure. 3. Platoon employs active and passive security measures. a. Mans and performs surveillance from observation posts (OPs). b. Conducts counter reconnaissance patrols, if possible. c. Destroys enemy reconnaissance elements, when encountered. d. Conducts stand to procedures.		

<p>4. Platoon practices radio discipline.</p> <p>a. Uses the proper radio procedures.</p> <p>(1) Changes frequencies and call signs IAW signal operating instructions (SOI) and or TSOP.</p> <p>(2) Uses varied transmission schedules and lengths.</p> <p>(3) Uses established formats to expedite transmissions.</p> <p>(4) Encodes messages or uses secure voice.</p> <p>(5) Uses brevity codes, when possible.</p> <p>(6) Uses the lowest power settings possible.</p> <p>(7) Avoids transmission patterns.</p> <p>(8) Maintains radio silence, as directed.</p> <p>b. Takes action if jamming is suspected.</p> <p>(1) Continues to operate.</p> <p>(2) Disconnects the antenna.</p> <p>(3) Switches to the highest power.</p> <p>(4) Relocates the radio.</p> <p>(5) Uses directional antennas.</p> <p>(6) Turns the squelch off.</p> <p>c. Uses messenger and wire whenever possible, especially in static positions.</p> <p>d. Uses the radio in the quiet message mode. Transmits an arranged number of taps or uses the PUSH-TO-TALK switch in the same manner.</p> <p>* 5. Platoon practices light discipline.</p> <p>a. Conceals lights necessary for planning or reading a map. (A poncho can be used for this purpose). Ensures all flashlights have filters.</p> <p>b. Removes or tapes personal items that may reflect light (identification tags, rings, and watches).</p> <p>c. Prohibits use of cigarettes and open fires during darkness or when smoke and or fire may be observed by the enemy.</p> <p>d. Uses only passive night observation equipment (if possible).</p> <p>* 6. Platoon practices noise discipline.</p> <p>a. Identifies shortcomings in noise discipline during final inspections.</p> <p>b. Tapes down or removes items that make noise.</p> <p>c. Uses normal means of communication to the greatest extent possible.</p> <p>d. Prohibits talking except as required to conduct or plan operations.</p> <p>e. Ensures hand and arm signals are used, to the fullest extent possible, during daylight hours or with night vision devices.</p>	
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TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

ELEMENTS:

RECON PLATOON HQ

TASK: Conduct a Rehearsal (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad) (07-3-5000)
 (FM 101-5)
 (FM 7-8)
 (FM 7-92)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 6 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The platoon is conducting operations as part of a larger force and has received a warning order (WARNO) and operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGO) for an upcoming mission. Mission planning and coordination have been accomplished. Time is available to conduct a rehearsal. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The platoon has communications with higher, adjacent, and subordinate elements. The platoon has been provided guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE) and or rules of interaction (ROI). Coalition forces and noncombatants may be present in the operational environment. Some iterations of this task should be conducted during limited visibility conditions.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon conducts a rehearsal prior to the beginning of the upcoming operation in accordance with (IAW) the order, Field Manual 101-5, and or commander's guidance. The platoon uses the OPORD, the synchronization matrix, and the decision support template (DST) as tools to focus and drive the rehearsal. The rehearsal addresses critical aspects of the operation and provides necessary information for subordinate elements to execute their mission. The platoon leader reinforces the ROE and or ROI.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. Platoon leader gains and or maintains situational understanding using information that is gathered from FORCE XXI Battle Command - Brigade and Below (FBCB2) (if applicable), frequency modulated (FM) communications, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports (SITREPs), and or other available information sources. * 2. Platoon leader plans and prioritizes the rehearsal schedule. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Selects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Type of rehearsal. (2) Rehearsal technique. (3) Place of rehearsal. (4) Attendees. b. Coordinates liaison officer (LNO) attendance from adjacent units, if required. c. Ensures rehearsal time and location are identified in the platoon OPORD or WARNO. * 3. Platoon leader prepares for rehearsal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identifies and prioritizes key events to be rehearsed. b. Allocates time. c. Confirms friendly situations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Receives an updated digital report showing the location of forward and adjacent friendly elements, if applicable. (3) Clarifies priority intelligence requirement (PIR) requirements. (4) Confirms any changes to the company team and platoon task or purpose. (5) Confirms any changes to the scheme of maneuver. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>d. Reviews:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Completeness of task organization. (2) Readiness of personnel and material. (3) Platoon level of preparation for the assigned mission. <p>e. Disseminates digital reports (if applicable), overlays, and other pertinent information to each squad to keep them abreast of the situation.</p> <p>* 4. Subordinate leaders complete their planning process.</p> <p>* 5. Platoon leader executes the rehearsal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducts a formal roll call and ensures that necessary equipment is on hand. b. Validates task organization for the mission. c. Rehearses synchronization of combat power from flank, higher, and own units. d. Synchronizes the timing and contribution of each operating system. e. Keeps the rehearsal within established time constraints. f. Ensures selected events receive appropriate attention. g. Ensures absentees receive changes immediately. h. Restates any changes, coordination, or clarification directed by the commander. i. Estimates the time that a FRAGO, codifying the changes, will follow. j. Orients participants to the training aid and the terrain. k. Defines the standard (what will be accepted as satisfactory performance for the rehearsal). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> l. Visualizes and synchronizes the concept of operations. m. Addresses any points in the operation where the execution of branches or sequels is likely to occur. n. Rehearses again, if the standard is not met and time is available. <p>* 6. Subordinate leaders articulate their element's actions and responsibilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use an established format. b. Record changes on their copies of the graphics or OPORD. <p>* 7. Platoon leader assembles participants to conduct an after action review (AAR).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Updates OPORD and or plan, as required <p>* 8. Platoon leader issues FRAGOs, as necessary, to address changes to the plan identified during the rehearsal.</p>		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

ELEMENTS: RECON PLT HQS

TASK: Conduct Risk Management (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad) (07-3-5027)
(FM 100-14)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 6 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The platoon is conducting operations as part of a larger force and has received an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGO) to conduct a specific mission at the location and time specified. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The platoon has communications with higher, adjacent, and subordinate elements. The platoon has been provided guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE) and or rules of interaction (ROI). Coalition forces and noncombatants may be present in the operational environment.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon leader conducts risk management in accordance with (IAW) tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), and or commander's guidance. The platoon identifies hazards, assesses hazards, develops controls and makes risk decisions, implements controls, and supervises and evaluates controls. The platoon complies with the ROE and or ROI.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>Note: Platoon leaders at all echelons should conduct risk management within their capability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. Platoon leader gains and or maintains understanding using information that is gathered from FORCE XXI Battle Command - Brigade and Below (FBCB2) (if applicable), frequency modulated (FM) communications, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports (SITREPs), and or other available information sources. 2. Platoon leader receives an OPOrd or FRAGO and issues warning order (WARNO) to the platoon using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means. * 3. Platoon leader begins immediately to analyze the mission briefly using the factors of mission, terrain and weather, troops, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC). * 4. Platoon leader identifies tactical and accidental risks and safety hazards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures the mission is executed in the safest possible environment, within mission constraints. b. Identifies the hazards associated with all aspects and phases of the mission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Integrates as a part of the tactical planning process. c. Identifies the benefits of safety measures to the unit's mission versus the potential cost of risk or safety hazards paying particular attention to factors of METT-TC. d. Conducts continuous assessment during the operation for risk reduction. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 5. Platoon leader assesses identified risk or safety hazards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determines risk that can be eliminated or avoided. b. Assesses the severity of hazards that cannot be eliminated or avoided. c. Compares identified risk to the commander's acceptable risk level based on stated mission objectives. d. Describes operations in terms of its risk level (extremely high, high, medium, low) based upon the factors of METT-TC. e. Computes overall risk status. f. Identifies aspects of the operation that may be affected by the primary causes of fratricide. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Failures in the direct and indirect fire control plan. (2) Land navigation failures. (3) Failures in combat identification. (4) Inadequate control measures. (5) Failures in reporting and communications. (6) Weapons control status. (7) Battlefield hazards. (8) Adjacent units. * 6. Platoon leader develops controls and make risk decisions to eliminate or reduce risk and safety hazards. Note: Only the commander can make final risk decisions. He alone decides if controls are sufficient and acceptable and whether to accept the resulting residual risk. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Selects course of action (COA) that achieves the commander's intent and minimizes the risk. b. Develops procedures that reduce risk. c. Develops controls that specify who, what, where, when, why, and how each control will be used. d. Integrates controls into rehearsals and mission executions. 7. Platoon personnel implement risk control procedures. * 8. Platoon leader supervises and evaluates risk management controls. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Supervises mission rehearsals and execution to ensure combat safety standards are maintained. b. Evaluates the effectiveness of controls and adjust as necessary. 	
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TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
07-3-5036	Conduct Troop-leading Procedures (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP

ELEMENTS:

RECON PLATOON HQ

TASK: Conduct Troop-leading Procedures (Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad) (07-3-5036)

(FM 7-8)
(FM 7-92)

(FM 7-85)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 6 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The platoon is conducting operations as part of a larger force and has received a warning order (WARNO), operation order (OPORD), or fragmentary order (FRAGO) for an upcoming mission. Time is available to conduct troop-leading procedures (TLP). All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The platoon has communications with higher, adjacent, and subordinate elements. The platoon has been provided guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE) and or rules of interaction (ROI). Coalition forces and noncombatants may be present in the operational environment. Some iterations of this task should be conducted during limited visibility conditions.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon leader conducts troop-leading procedures in accordance with (IAW) the tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP) and appropriate field manual. All planning, coordination, preparations, rehearsals, inspections, and orders are conducted.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. Platoon leader gains and or maintains situational understanding using information that is gathered from FORCE XXI Battle Command - Brigade and Below (FBCB2) (if applicable), frequency modulated (FM) communications, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports (SITREPs), and or other available information sources.</p> <p>* 2. Platoon leader receives an OPORD or FRAGO and issues warning order (WARNO) to the platoon using FBCB2, FM, or other tactical means.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Includes the following information in the WARNO.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) Platoon mission and platoon leader's time line.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) Enough information for subordinate elements to start preparation for the mission.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(3) Movement instructions, if movement is to be initiated before OPORD issuance.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(4) Items not covered in the unit TSOP.</p> <p>* 3. Platoon leader conducts mission analysis.</p> <p>Note: All leaders should use the general 1/3 - 2/3 rule when planning to allow subordinates maximum planning time.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Focuses on determining the platoon's mission and the amount of available time.</p>		

- b. Begins immediately to analyze the mission briefly using the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC).
 - (1) Uses no more than one third of available planning time for his planning. (Allows subordinates to have two thirds of available planning time for their planning.)
 - (2) Obtains clarification of the commander's intent two levels up, specified tasks, and implied tasks, if necessary.
 - (3) Coordinates with adjacent, combat support (CS), and combat service support (CSS) elements, as necessary or appropriate.
- * 4. Platoon leader makes a tentative plan.
 - a. Develops an estimate of the situation which includes:
 - (1) Detailed mission analysis.
 - (a) Understands battalion commander intent and concept.
 - (b) Analyzes METT-TC in as much detail as time and quality of information will allow.
 - (c) Identifies specified, implied and essential tasks.
 - (d) Identifies any constraints, i.e. requirements for action and prohibition of actions.
 - (e) Restates platoon mission statement of who, what, when, where, and why.
 - (2) Situational analysis and course of action (COA) development.
 - (a) Platoon leader determines one or more ways to achieve the mission.
 - (b) Analyzes relative operational power.
 - (c) Generates options.
 - (d) Array platoon's initial forces.
 - (e) Develops schemes of maneuver.
 - (f) Assigns headquarters.
 - (3) Analysis of each COA.
 - (a) Determines advantages and disadvantages.
 - (b) Visualizes the flow of operations.
 - (4) Comparison of each COA.
 - (a) Does the COA accomplish the platoon purpose.
 - b. Makes a decision on which COA will be used. (The decision represents the tentative plan.)
- * 5. Platoon leader initiates movement IAW the WARNO, OPORD, FRAGO and or unit TSOP. (There may be a need to initiate movement immediately following the issuance of the WARNO.)
 - a. Issues necessary orders and instructions to include ROE and or ROI.
 - b. Establishes movement control through the use of waypoints.
 - c. Assumes the appropriate readiness condition (REDCON) level.
 - d. Dispatches quartering party as necessary.
 - e. Begins priorities of work.
 - f. Conducts time-distance check of the route to the start point (SP), as necessary.
 - g. Prepares reconnaissance element(s) for movement.
- * 6. Platoon leader conducts reconnaissance.
 - a. Coordinates with organizations that his reconnaissance elements will pass through or near.
 - b. Completes a personal reconnaissance when time allows.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Completes a map reconnaissance when time does not allow a personal reconnaissance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 7. Platoon leader completes the plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adjusts the plan based on results of the reconnaissance. b. Ensures the plan meets the requirements of the mission and the commander's intent. * 8. Platoon leader issues orders and instructions to include ROE and or ROI. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures subordinates understand mission, commanders intent, concept of the operation, and their assigned tasks . b. Issues the order within sight of the objective or on defensive terrain. (When this is not possible, a terrain model or sketch should be used.) * 9. Platoon leader supervises preparations and refines the order. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducts a rehearsal, if possible. b. Conducts inspections. 			
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TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
07-3-5000	Conduct a Rehearsal (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	ARTEP 7-4-MTP ARTEP 7-5-MTP ARTEP 7-7J-MTP ARTEP 7-8-MTP ARTEP 7-90-MTP ARTEP 7-92-MTP

ELEMENTS: RECON PLT HQS

TASK: Establish Radio Communications (Infantry/Mortar/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad) (07-3-5054)
 (FM 24-1) (FM 24-12) (FM 24-18)
 (FM 24-19)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)
COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The platoon is conducting operations as part of a larger force. The platoon has moved to an assembly area or other location that requires them to establish radio communications to provide information exchange between platoon elements, higher headquarters, and fire support elements. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The signal annex to the operation order (OPORD) is available. Some iterations of this task should be conducted during limited visibility conditions. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon establishes radio communications in accordance with (IAW) the tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), order, and or commander's guidance. The platoon prepares the radio system for operation and enters the appropriate net. The platoon maintains communications security.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. Platoon leader gains and or maintains situational understanding using information that is gathered from FORCE XXI Battle Command - Brigade and Below (FBCB2) (if applicable), frequency modulated (FM) communications, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports (SITREPs), and or other available information sources.</p> <p>* 2. Platoon leader and or platoon sergeant (PSG) locates radio stations (primary and alternate) some distance from the unit headquarters or command post. Note: Long range enemy artillery fire, missiles, or aerial bombardment directed at the stations as a result of enemy direction finding will not strike the command post area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Allows for effective use of terrain in an electronic warfare environment. b. Avoids frequency interference from power lines and other friendly sources. c. Provides physical security from attack. d. Provides the best possible cover and concealment consistent with reliable transmission and reception of required stations. <p>3. Platoon prepares the communication systems for operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensures that digital equipment is initialized and operating IAW TSOP and applicable manuals. b. Installs required antenna. c. Sets assigned frequency(s). d. Makes required settings. e. Programs equipment for secure operations using key list or appropriate keying devices, if applicable. f. Checks all system components for operational abilities. 		

g. Provides security for communications security (COMSEC) items.		
4. Infantry platoon enters the company command net. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establishes the platoon internal net. b. Monitors the fire support net. 		
5. Reconnaissance platoon enters the battalion operations and intelligence net, the battalion command net, or both depending on standing operating procedures (SOP). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitors the fire support net. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

“*” indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title	References
01-5700.01-0001	Communicate on a Tactical Radio	STP 21-II-MQS
01-5700.01-0002	Determine Call Signs, Frequencies, and Item Numbers	STP 21-I-MQS STP 21-II-MQS
01-5700.01-0003	Employ a Numeral Cipher Authentication System	STP 21-I-MQS STP 21-II-MQS
113-573-8006	Use an Automated Signal Operation Instruction (SOI)	STP 21-I-MQS STP 21-24-SMCT

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

CHAPTER 6 EXTERNAL EVALUATION

6-1. General. An external evaluation is conducted to evaluate the unit's ability to perform its missions. This chapter is a guide for preparing an external evaluation. Using units may modify this evaluation, based on the factors of mission, terrain, troops, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC) or other considerations as deemed appropriate by the commander or leader. Selected training and evaluation outlines (T&EOs) in Chapter 5 are used for evaluation that involves the total unit. At the end of the evaluation, the unit and evaluating commander or leader can identify the strengths and weaknesses of the evaluated unit. These strengths and weaknesses are the basis for future training and resource allocations.

6-2. Preparing the Evaluation. The evaluating unit commander must standardize evaluation procedures to accurately measure the unit's capabilities.

- a. Preparing the Evaluation Instrument. The sample evaluation scenario in Table 6-1 contains the tasks necessary to develop the scenario and execute the evaluation. Selective tailoring is required, because it is not possible to evaluate every task. The following procedures are suggested for developing the evaluation.

EVENT	ACTION	ESTIMATED TIME ALLOCATED		PROPOSED TIME FRAME
1	Conduct preevaluation activities (for example, install, align, and troubleshoot MILES equipment; conduct inspections, draw equipment and ammunition).	Before start time		
2	Conduct advance party activities	1 hr.	Day 1	0800
3	Move to and Occupy Assembly Area	2 hr.		0900
4	Receive OPORD	15 min.		1115
5	Plan Operations using the TLPs	2 hr.		1130
6	Prepare for Operations	30 min.		1330
7	Conduct a Rehearsal	2 hr.		1400
8	Conduct a Passage of Lines as Passing Unit	3 hr.		1600
9	Conduct an Area or Zone Reconnaissance	6 hr.		1900
10	Intermediate After-action Review (AAR)	1 hr.	Day 2	0130
11	Cross a Water Obstacle	2 hr.		0800
12	Conduct a Link-up	2 hr.		1000
13	Conduct a Movement to Contact	10 hr.		1200
14	Conduct Intermediate AAR	1 hr.		2200
15	Depart field location (Administrative move)		Day 3	0800
16	Conduct Final AAR	2 hr.		1300
Total Time: 34 hr, 45 min				
Times shown are for demonstration purposes only and should not be used for planning.				

Table 6-1. Sample evaluation scenario.

- (1) Identify the missions for evaluating each echelon or element using Chapter 2. Record the selected missions in the unit proficiency work sheet (UPW) (Figure 6-1).

UNIT: _____ DATE: _____						
No.	Unit Mission/Task	Section/ Squad	Section/ Squad	Section/ Squad	Section/ Squad	Unit Overall Rating & Remarks
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
		GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	GO NO-GO	
* If more space is required for remarks, use the back of this form.						

Figure 6-1. Example unit proficiency work sheet.

(2) List each mission on a task summary sheet (Figure 6-2).

TASK SUMMARY SHEET			
Mission:			
Task Title	T&EO Number	Evaluation	
		Go	No Go
<p>Observer/Controller's Signature: _____</p> <p>Note: A separate task summary sheet will be prepared for each mission evaluated. Observer/Controller's comments may be placed on an enclosure to the task summary sheet.</p>			

Figure 6-2. Example task summary sheet.

(3) Select the tasks for the evaluation of every mission. List the selected tasks on the task summary sheets that are used for recording the results of the evaluation.

(4) Compile the selected missions and tasks in the order they logically occur in the detailed scenario. Group the selected missions and tasks in parts for continuous operations (Table 6-1). Parts can be interrupted at logical points conduct in-process after-action reviews (AARs).

b. Forecasting and Requisitioning Resources. Adequate training ammunition, equipment and supplies must be forecasted and requisitioned. Table 6-2 is a consolidated list of support requirements for this evaluation. It is based on experiences with the scenario in Table 6-1. The evaluating headquarters will prepare its own consolidated support requirements.

CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS			
<u>AMMUNITION</u>		<u>QUANTITY</u>	
5.56-mm (blank)		150 rounds/man	
5.56-mm (blank)		400/SAW	
7.62-mm (blank)		400/M240B machine guns	
Hand grenade (practice)		2 per rifleman	
Hand grenade fuse (practice)		2 per rifleman	
<u>OTHER ITEMS</u>		<u>QUANTITY</u>	
Batteries - BA 200 (6-volt)		36 ea.	
Batteries - BA 3090 (9-volt)		1020 ea.	
<u>MILES EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>PLATOON</u>	<u>EVALUATORS</u>	<u>OPFOR</u>
M16A2 MILES Kit	24		6
M240B MG miles adaptor	2		1
SAW (squad automatic weapon)	6		1
Controller guns		4	
Small-arms alignment fixture		1	
Javelin	3		1
This is an example. It is not intended to reflect all or any of the MILES equipment required by a unit to conduct an exercise.			

Table 6-2. Example consolidated support requirements.

c. Selecting and Preparing the Field Evaluation Site. Required size, type of terrain, OPFOR requirements, and administrative requirements form the basis for site selection. For this evaluation an area of _____ meters X _____ meters was selected. The OPFOR is positioned according to enemy doctrine. The site must provide space for the administrative area required to support the evaluation.

6-3. Selecting and Training Observers and or Controllers.

a. Evaluators must be highly qualified to enhance the training experience for the evaluated unit by providing valid, credible observations. The evaluator should be equal or senior in rank to the leader being evaluated. Ideally, the evaluator should have held the position himself, as it lends credibility to his role.

- (1) Selected observers and or controllers should as a minimum--
 - (a) Be familiar with the evaluated organization's mission essential task list (METL).
 - (b) Be tactically and technically proficient in the tasks evaluated.
 - (c) Know the evaluation standards.

- (d) Follow the tactical and field standing operating procedures (SOPs) for the organization being evaluated.
- (e) Apply relevant information about the evaluated unit, such as wartime missions, personnel turbulence, leader fill, and equipment status.
- (f) Be trained and rehearsed.
- (g) Know the terrain. (Conduct a reconnaissance when possible).

b. Observer and or controller standardize administration of the evaluation by understanding the following functional areas:

(1) Evaluation Design. Each part is designed to evaluate specific missions or tasks within the overall scenario. Observer and or controller must thoroughly understand the evaluation and correctly implement it.

(2) Evaluation Control System. This system ensures that the evaluation is administered in a consistent and standardized manner and that correct data is collected for the final evaluation. It includes the following elements:

- (a) Rules of engagement.
- (b) Observer and or controller duties and responsibilities.
- (c) Communication systems.
- (d) Evaluation data collection plan.

6-4. Documentation. The evaluating headquarters develops the data recording instruments for the observers and or controllers. The unit data sheet (Figure 6-3) documents demographic information that may reflect on a unit's performance. The environmental data sheet (Figure 6-4) documents weather information in order to compare missions under differing environmental conditions.

UNIT DATA SHEET						
1. UNIT DESIGNATION:				DATE:		
2. UNIT LEADERS: (CIRCLE MOST CORRECT ANSWER)						
POSITION	RANK	TIME IN UNIT (MONTHS)				
Platoon Leader	1LT	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	≥19
Platoon Sergeant	SFC	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	≥19
Section/Squad Leader	SSG	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	≥19
Section/Squad Leader	SSG	1-3	4-6	7-12	13-18	≥19
And so on.						
3. UNIT STRENGTH (EXCLUDING LEADERS):						
4. EQUIPMENT SHORTAGES (MAJOR ITEMS):						
5. COMMENTS:						
OBSERVER CONTROLLER'S SIGNATURE: _____						

Figure 6-3. Example unit data sheet.

6-5. Conducting the Evaluation. Evaluations are divided into three distinct areas. Each area requires a different degree of preparation and coordination.

a. Pre-evaluation.

(1) The senior observer and or controller and all other observers and or controllers must reconnoiter the evaluation area to know the unit's boundaries, disposition of the OPFOR, and the most likely avenues of approach throughout the field evaluation site's area of operation.

(2) The unit must prepare an OPORD and FRAGO to control the exercise. An order is prepared for each mission in the evaluation scenario.

(3) Unit preparatory activities include installation and troubleshooting of MILES equipment, loading vehicles, conducting inspections, and performing other logistics and administrative actions as required.

(4) The OPFOR is placed in position and briefed while the unit is conducting its preparatory activities.

(5) In this evaluation scenario, the unit is issued a movement order to move to an assembly area. When the assembly area has been occupied, the OPORD is issued. The observers and or controllers should make an equipment-functions check after the unit occupies the assembly area and after the unit leaders have issued their instructions.

b. Evaluation.

(1) The evaluation team controls the evaluation in two ways. First, it uses measures established in both the movement order and in paragraphs 3 and 5 in the OPORD or FRAGO. Second, the team controls the evaluation through the team commander (simulated by the senior observer and or controller for this evaluation) on the team net. The team does not control in the traditional sense; instead, it accompanies the unit as observers. Only the senior observer and or controller has direct verbal contact with the unit commander. All other observers and or controllers do not speak to, aid, advise, point out positions, or in any way influence the unit's performance except for a possible or actual safety issue or emergency. Observers and or controllers are neutral throughout the evaluation.

(2) Once the senior observer and or controller issues the OPORD and movement order, the unit commander executes the events and actions prescribed in the first part of the evaluation scenario within the estimated time. From this point on, all successive parts begin with a FRAGO.

(3) The senior observer and or controller terminates a part when the unit has completed all the events and actions in a particular area or has suffered so many casualties or so much damage that the part cannot be completed. The observer and or controller must record the reasons for the termination in the margin of the task summary sheet and report his action to the evaluation control headquarters. In the sample evaluation scenario, the completion of each event or action is followed by "conducting sustainment operations." During this period, the senior observer and or controller will direct the unit to remain in position while "replacements" (personnel and equipment designated as killed or destroyed), are sent forward to reconstitute the unit. At this time, observer and or controller must debrief the unit to resolve questions. Afterwards, the senior observer and or controller directs the unit to continue its mission after it receives a FRAGO or OPORD for the next part.

- (4) These guidelines should be followed by the observers and or controllers.
 - (a) Spot and record any action that might have an effect on later performance or mission outcome.
 - (b) Record travel routes and unit's location.
 - (c) Enforce safety.
 - (d) Terminate mission at the appropriate time.
- c. Post-evaluation. After the evaluation is terminated, the unit moves to an assembly area and performs the following actions:
 - (1) The unit observer and or controller debriefs subordinate observers and or controllers and compiles all data (evaluator packets) for the evaluation.
 - (2) The unit observer and or controller must complete the task summary sheets.
 - (3) The unit observer and or controller must turn in all completed observer and or controller packets (with the observer and or controller scoring system) to control headquarters for recording and analysis.
 - (4) The unit observer and or controller must conduct an AAR of the unit's performance.
 - (5) Each element observer and or controller should conduct an AAR of his element's performance.

6-6. Conducting the After-Action Review.

- a. General. At the completion of each evaluation part, the AAR leader provides feedback to the unit in order to increase and reinforce learning.
- b. Feedback. Because all members of the unit participate in an AAR, each member becomes a source of feedback. This provides a richer "data base" for key points. The AAR leader will draw information from each member. This information becomes an important part of the discussion and is the basis for discussing alternate courses of action.
- c. Preparation. AAR preparation involves five steps:
 - (1) Review training orders and objectives. Training objectives are the focus of the discussion of the exercise results. The FRAGOs and OPORDs included in the exercise design implement these objectives. The observer and or controller should be familiar with the objectives, FRAGOs and OPORDs so that he can note orders given by leaders of the evaluated unit and its subordinate elements that either implement these objectives or deviate from them.
 - (2) Observe the exercise. This is an active process. The emphasis is on noting those actions that make the difference between the unit's success or failure. The observer and or controller does not need to remain close to the unit leader; more can be seen from high ground near the lead element's location or along the unit's route of march. Because unit orders identify important activities and checkpoints, the observer and or controller must be present when the commander issues the order. The observer and or controller should position himself where he can best observe anticipated critical events. Examples of critical events may include:
 - (a) Conducting a road march.
 - (b) Performing unit supply operations.

- (3) Select the site and assemble the participants. After the exercise, select a site for the AAR. If possible, hold the AAR where the majority of action occurred, where most of the critical events took place or where the terrain can be observed.
 - (4) Debrief observers and or controllers. While the units are moving to the selected site, observers and or controllers should be debriefed. The senior observer and or controller must have a complete understanding of what happened in the exercise. The fourth step in AAR preparation is to obtain a detailed description of the exercise events in the order in which they occurred.
 - (5) Review the events. After the senior observer and or controller has a sound understanding of what happened during the exercise, he reviews the events which are ranked in terms of their relevance to the training objectives and their contributions to the exercise outcome. He selects as many events as can be covered in detail during the time allowed for the AAR and places them in chronological order.
- d. Conduct. Conducting the AAR requires five steps:
- (1) Organize the participants. When the observer and or controller and AAR leader assembles the participants, he groups them according to their organization in the exercise. Each subordinate element's observer and or controller is located with the element for which he is responsible.
 - (2) State the training objectives. The AAR leader makes a brief statement of the training objectives for the exercise. These are described as specifically as possible. He states any additional teaching points that he intends to cover during the AAR. These should be limited to three or four key points in order to keep the AAR focused and prevent it from becoming excessively long.
 - (3) Lead the discussion. The AAR leader guides the discussion of the events in their order of occurrence. Diagrams help players visualize the exercise development. The AAR leader starts by sketching the main terrain features and as the AAR proceeds, he directs the participants to draw routes of advance, objectives, and locations of engagements. Each event is discussed in detail to make teaching points about the unit's performance during the event. In an effective AAR, the AAR leader should:
 - (a) Avoid giving a critique or lecture.
 - (b) Guide the discussion by asking leading questions.
 - (c) Suggest the players describe what occurred in their own terms.
 - (d) Suggest the players discuss not only what happened but how it happened and how it could be done better.
 - (e) Focus the discussion to ensure that important tactical lessons are made explicit.
 - (f) Relate events to subsequent results.
 - (g) Avoid detailed examination of events not directly related to major training objectives.
 - (h) Encourage the participants to use diagrams to illustrate teaching points and to show routes, phase lines, and objectives.
 - (i) Prohibit players from offering self-serving excuses for inappropriate tactical actions.

- (4) Review the sequence of the events associated with the hazards of the risk assessment made prior to the exercise.
- (a) Were effective controls put in place to avoid accidents?
 - (b) Was training realism reduced through artificial control measures?
 - (c) Were all participants aware of hazards down to the lowest level?
 - (d) Did any hazard present itself that was not identified, and what was done to overcome it?
 - (e) Discuss each incident of fratricide or near fratricide and how it can be avoided in the future.
- (5) Summarize key points. The AAR leader briefly summarizes teaching points in terms of training objectives covered in the AAR. After the summary, he can have a private conversation with the unit commander regarding his strengths and weaknesses, and what he can do to improve his performance and that of his unit. A good AAR leader--
- (a) Maintains order and discipline.
 - (b) Reviews the training objectives.
 - (c) Addresses important events as they occurred and how the unit could have done them better. During the discussion, the leader avoids a detailed examination of events not directly related to the training objective.
 - (d) Traces the chain of events so all participants understand the results of mistakes. One mistake is often the partial cause of another.
 - (e) Clearly relates tactical events to teaching points.
 - (f) Involves participants in the discussion.
 - (g) Clearly and concisely summarizes and gives new training objectives.
 - (h) Reinforces points by using sketches, diagrams, or terrain models in the AAR.
- e. Review. Reference materials (FMs and training circulars [TCs]) for conducting an AAR should be reviewed.

