

## The Army Universal Task List

1. Change 6 to FM 7-15, 27 February 2009, updates the tasks with engineer and other collective tasks, several updates, and the recent publication of updated field manuals, including FM 3-0, FM 3-35, and FM 5-0.
2. Replaces chapter 1.
3. Replaces chapter 3.
4. Replaces figure for ART 6.7.
5. Replaces ART 7.3.6.
6. A infinity symbol ( $\infty$ ) marks new material.
7. FM 7-15, 27 February 2009, is changed as follows:

**Remove Old Pages**

pages i through viii  
pages 1-1 through 1-49  
pages 3-1 through 3-11  
pages 6-45 and 6-46  
pages 7-7 and 7-8  
pages 7-23 through 7-41  
pages References-1 through References-6

**Insert New Pages**

pages i through viii  
pages 1-1 through 1-50  
pages 3-1 through 3-12  
pages 6-45 and 6-46  
pages 7-7 and 7-8  
pages 7-23 through 7-44  
pages References-1 through References-5

8. File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication for reference purposes.

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**FM 7-15, C6**  
**18 March 2011**

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# The Army Universal Task List

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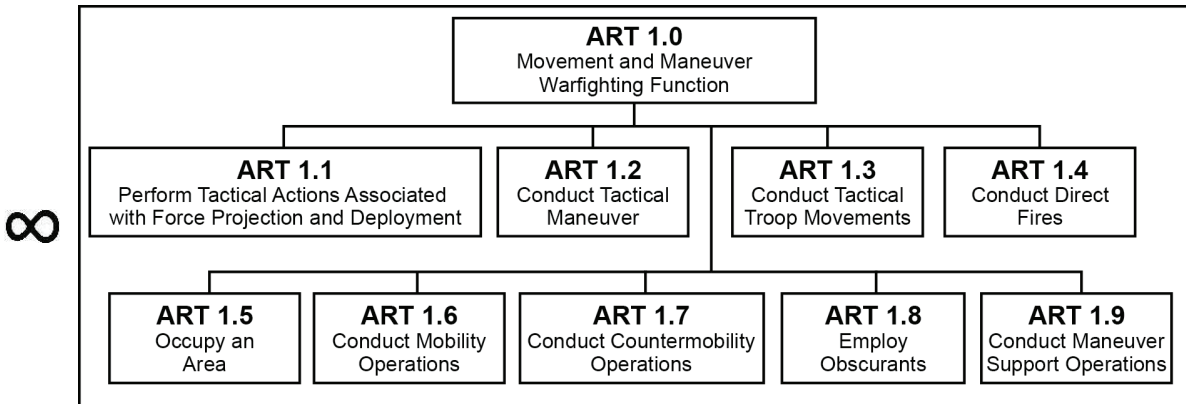
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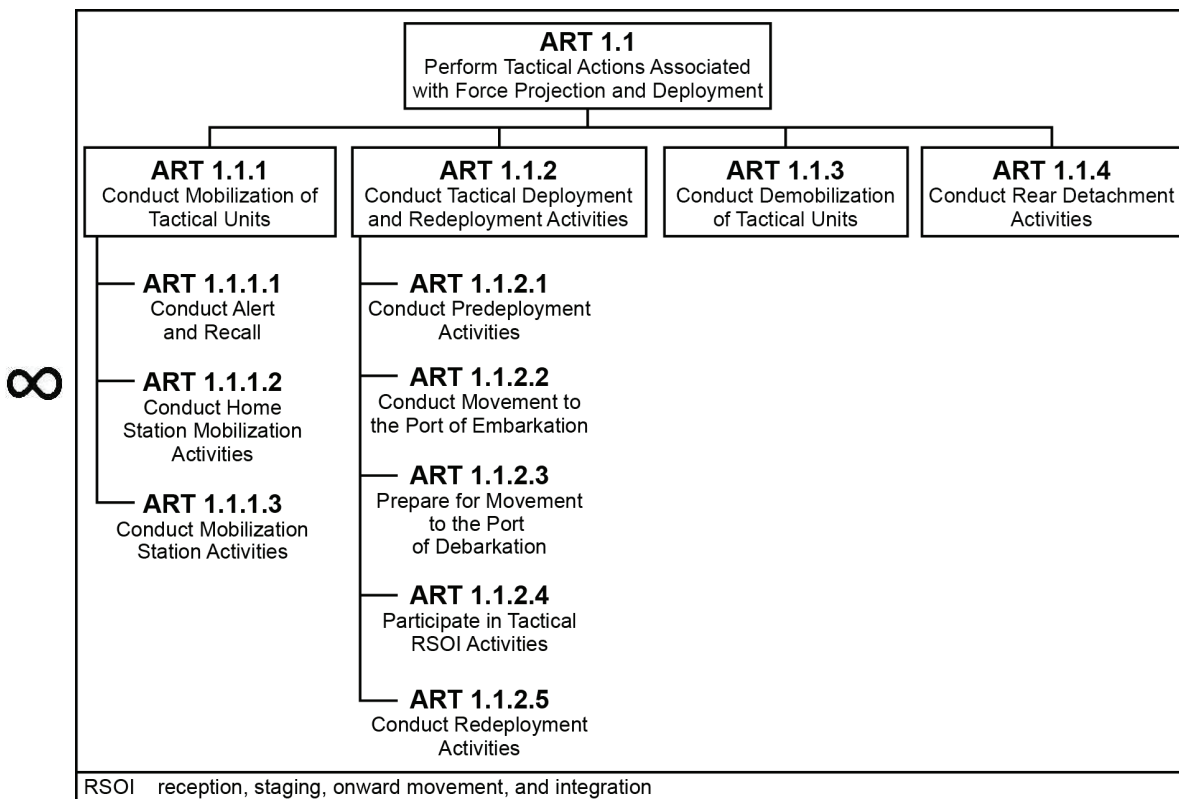
## Chapter 1

# ∞ART 1.0: The Movement and Maneuver Warfighting Function



The *movement and maneuver warfighting function* is the related tasks and systems that move forces to achieve a position of advantage in relation to the enemy. Direct fire is inherent in maneuver, as is close combat. The function includes tasks associated with force projection related to gaining a positional advantage over an enemy. One example is moving forces to execute a large-scale air or airborne assault. Another is deploying forces to intermediate staging bases in preparation for an offensive. *Maneuver* is the employment of forces in the operational area through movement in combination with fires to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy in order to accomplish the mission. Maneuver is the means by which commanders mass the effects of combat power to achieve surprise, shock, and momentum. Effective maneuver requires close coordination with fires. Movement is necessary to disperse and displace the force as a whole or in part when maneuvering. Both tactical and operational maneuver require logistic support. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

**SECTION I – ART 1.1: PERFORM TACTICAL ACTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH FORCE PROJECTION AND DEPLOYMENT**



1-1. ∞Force projection is the military element of national power that systemically and rapidly moves military forces in response to requirements of full spectrum operations. Force projection demonstrates the ability of the nation to alert, mobilize, and rapidly deploy combat forces and sustainment units (regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve forces) to operate effectively anywhere in the world. The ability to rapidly deploy Army forces with sufficient depth and strength to sustain multiple, simultaneous operations contributes to mission accomplishment. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit deployed from its current location to the area of operations per the time-phased force and deployment list.
02	Yes/No	Unit included contractors authorized to accompany the force in its force planning processes.
03	Time	To complete unit mobilization.
04	Time	To complete required training before employment in a theater of operations.
05	Time	To determine available transportation infrastructure and resources.
06	Time	To deploy unit from home or mobilization station to a theater of operations.
07	Time	To redeploy unit from theater of operations to home station or another theater.
08	Percent	Of combat effectiveness of unit when employed in a theater of operations.

## ART 1.1.1 CONDUCT MOBILIZATION OF TACTICAL UNITS

1-2. Mobilization is the process by which Army tactical forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. (See JP 1-02 for a complete definition.) It includes activating all or part of the Reserve Components as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit was brought to its planned state of readiness in specified time.
02	Yes/No	Unit mobilization progress monitored by higher headquarters.
03	Time	Between planned and actual unit arrival time at mobilization station.
04	Time	To process Reserve Components through their mobilization station or continental United States replacement center.
05	Percent	Of key personnel reporting within planning timelines.
06	Percent	Of alert and activation messages dispatched within timelines.
07	Percent	Of required initial mobilization reports submitted on time.

### ART 1.1.1.1 CONDUCT ALERT AND RECALL

1-3. This task involves activities required when units and individuals receive mobilization and alert orders. Individuals assigned to the unit are notified of the situation. All individuals report to the designated location at the designated time with designated personal items. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit mustered its assigned personnel at the designated location within the designated time.
02	Yes/No	Unit alert and recall progress reported to and monitored by higher headquarters.
03	Time	For notified units to identify and report preliminary list of deployable and nondeployable personnel.
04	Percent	Of key personnel reported within planning timelines.
05	Percent	Of alert messages dispatched within timelines.
06	Percent	Of alert messages returned for incomplete or inaccurate addresses.
07	Percent	Of notified units able to alert all their personnel within 24 hours.

### ART 1.1.1.2 CONDUCT HOME STATION MOBILIZATION ACTIVITIES

1-4. This task involves activities of Reserve Components at home station after receiving a mobilization order followed by entry onto Federal active duty or other command and control changes. It includes taking action to speed transition to active duty status, such as identifying shortages of critical personnel and equipment. Task activities include inventorying unit property, dispatching an advance party to the mobilization station, and loading the unit on organic equipment or designated carriers. Movement is coordinated with state area commands defense movement coordinator, unit movement coordinator, installation transportation offices, and Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit deployed to its mobilization station according to its mobilization timetable.
02	Yes/No	Unit home station mobilization activities reported to and monitored by higher headquarters.
03	Time	To activate key unit personnel.
04	Time	To conduct preparatory administrative, logistic, medical, and readiness activities.
05	Time	To submit initial mobilization reports.

No.	Scale	Measure
06	Percent	Of key personnel reported within planning timelines.
07	Percent	Of initial mobilization reports submitted on time.

### ART 1.1.1.3 CONDUCT MOBILIZATION STATION ACTIVITIES

1-5. This task encompasses actions required to meet deployment or other unit validation criteria. It results in assuring the unit's mission capability. Members of Reserve Components transition to active duty. Commanders conduct necessary individual and collective training that may vary as evaluations and circumstances dictate. Personnel complete preparation for overseas movement. Soldiers prepare equipment for deployment. Mobilization station commanders verify training and processing completed at home station to preclude it being repeated. Depending on the situation, units may move through a mobilization site rather than a mobilization station. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit met deployment or other unit validation criteria within established mobilization timetables.
02	Yes/No	Unit home station mobilization activities reported to and monitored by higher headquarters.
03	Time	To assemble unit and report status.
04	Time	To conduct specified training.
05	Time	To requisition mobilization station training and support requirements.
06	Time	To transfer home station property and prepare to move to the mobilization station.
07	Percent	Of specified training completed.
08	Percent	Of required mobilization station training and support requirements requisitioned.
09	Percent	Of home station property transferred to the appropriate agency.

### ∞ART 1.1.2 CONDUCT TACTICAL DEPLOYMENT AND REDEPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES

1-6. Deployment consists of activities required to prepare and move forces, supplies, and equipment to a theater. Deployment directly impacts the timing and amount of deliverable combat power. Redeployment involves the return of personnel, equipment, and materiel to home, demobilization stations, or both home and demobilization stations. Commanders consider redeployment as an operational movement critical in reestablishing force readiness. Redeployment planning is an integral part of employment planning and should be coordinated with mission termination or transition plans. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

**Note:** The following deployment/redeployment tasks are addressed elsewhere in the AUTL:

ART 1.3 (Conduct Tactical Troop Movements) addresses onward movement.

ART 4.1.2.3.2 (Move by Air) addresses intra-theater lift.

ART 4.1.2.3.3 (Move by Water) addresses intra-theater lift..

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit loaded its designated operational systems per the force deployment plans.
02	Yes/No	Unit conducted a loading exercise of its vehicles and equipment to include containers and garrison close out procedures (if applicable) before developing and inputting unit movement data into automated deployment systems. These systems include Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movements System II and the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System.
03	Yes/No	Unit coordinated deployment activities with all required agencies.

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No.	Scale	Measure
04	Yes/No	Unit included contractors authorized to accompany the force in their force planning processes.
05	Yes/No	Unit closed on port of debarkation by scheduled date and time.
06	Time	To task-organize the unit based on mission, concept of operations, available lift, and other resources.
07	Time	To echelon the unit based on mission, concept of operations, available lift, and other resources.
08	Time	To tailor unit based on mission, concept of operations, available lift, and other resources.
10	Percent	Of lift available to move unit to port of debarkation.
10	Percent	Of lift available to move unit configured for tactical employment.

∞ART 1.1.2.1 CONDUCT PREDEPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES

1-7. Predeployment activities are actions taken to prepare forces for deployment and are not limited to the deploying unit, but include supporting units and the installation staff. Planning, document preparation, equipment readiness, and training are the foremost predeployment unit activities. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit is trained to minimum operationally ready status.
02	Yes/No	Unit evaluated during exercises for deployment.
03	Yes/No	Unit provided with base support, such as training areas, ranges, facilities, ammunition and general support.
04	Yes/No	Unit performed mission-essential and other required tasks to standard.
05	Yes/No	Unit reviewed maintenance posture and performed required services.
06	Yes/No	Unit reviewed Soldier readiness processing and contractor personnel related procedures.
07	Yes/No	Unit conducted a loading exercise of its vehicles and equipment to include containers and garrison close out procedures (if applicable) before developing and inputting unit movement data into automated deployment systems. These systems include Transportation Coordinator's Automated Deployment Information for Movements System II (TC-AIMS II) and the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES).
08	Yes/No	Unit reviewed and updated vehicle load plans and container packing lists.
09	Yes/No	Unit cross-leveled and redistributed personnel and equipment to meet supported commanders' force requirements.
10	Yes/No	Unit included contractors authorized to accompany the force in its force planning processes.
11	Yes/No	Unit updated organizational equipment lists based on warning order.
12	Yes/No	Unit updated unit deployment list based on warning order.
13	Yes/No	Unit loaded its designated operational systems per the force deployment plans.
14	Yes/No	Unit movement data validated in TC-AIMS II and transmitted to JOPES.

∞ART 1.1.2.2 CONDUCT MOVEMENT TO THE PORT OF EMBARKATION

1-8. This task begins with planning and preparation for movement. It involves coordination among the state area command defense movement coordinator, installation transportation office, unit movement officer, Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC), Air Mobility Command, and unit commander. Task activities include updating movement plans, developing unit deployment lists, verifying load and stow plans, preparing cargo documentation and radio frequency devices, identifying support equipment and personnel requirements, and planning movement control and convoy. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Delay in transportation did not degrade, delay, or modify movement to port of embarkation.
02	Yes/No	Unit loaded personnel and equipment on strategic and operational lift systems per the deployment plan.
03	Yes/No	Units approved movement plans.
04	Yes/No	Units approved convoy clearance and request for special hauling permits as required.
05	Yes/No	Unit prepared and configured equipment for shipment by rail, surface, or air to port of embarkation.
06	Yes/No	Unit completed Solider readiness program, and unit personnel (to include deploying contractor personnel) prepared for movement to future duty assignments.
07	Yes/No	Unit personnel and equipment moved as scheduled to designated ports of embarkation.
08	Yes/No	Unit completed equipment and cargo shipping documentation, such as hazardous materials, agriculture, and maintenance inspections.
09	Yes/No	Unit marked vehicles, containers, and pallets with proper shipping labels and radio-frequency devices.
10	Yes/No	Unit closed into designated assembly areas.

### ∞ART 1.1.2.3 PREPARE FOR MOVEMENT TO THE PORT OF DEBARKATION

1-9. Strategic movement includes all actions required to process unit equipment, containerized cargo, hazardous materials (HAZMAT)—including HAZMAT compatibility, agricultural inspections, and validation of equipment—and HAZMAT cargo documentation during final preparation for loading. Movement by sea involves the transport of unit's personnel, equipment, and cargo by ocean vessel from the seaport of embarkation to the seaport of debarkation. Movement by air involves the transport of unit's personnel and equipment by strategic airlift from the air port of embarkation to the airport of debarkation. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit marked vehicles, containers, and pallets with proper shipping labels and radio-frequency devices.
02	Yes/No	Delay in providing strategic lift assets did not degrade, delay, or modify deployment.
03	Yes/No	Unit identified supercargoes for movement by sea.
04	Yes/No	Unit identified cargo requiring special handling and security.
05	Yes/No	Units had all required approved transportation shipping documents, such as export traffic releases, transportation control and movement documents, and stow plans.
06	Yes/No	Units verified personnel and cargo manifests.

### ∞ART 1.1.2.4 PARTICIPATE IN TACTICAL RECEPTION, STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT, AND INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES

1-10. The process of reception, staging, onward movement, and integration is designed to rapidly combine and integrate arriving elements of personnel, equipment, and materiel into combat power. This task involves unit reception at the port of debarkation (POD). It may include drawing equipment from pre-positioned stocks. This task begins when the first strategic lift system of the main body arrives at the POD. It ends when units are combat ready. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit received discharged personnel and equipment from strategic transportation assets.
02	Yes/No	Unit properly equipped, manned, and supported port marshalling areas.
03	Yes/No	Transportation was available to transport personnel, equipment, and materiel to staging areas.



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No.	Scale	Measure
04	Yes/No	Logistics support services were provided to units transiting the PODs.
05	Yes/No	Unit organized and staged personnel, equipment, and basic loads into movement units.
06	Yes/No	Confirmed units prepared for movement and provided logistics support when transiting the staging area.
07	Yes/No	Unit coordinated movement from reception facilities and staging areas to the tactical assembly areas or other theater destinations.
08	Yes/No	Unit coordinated movement of nonunit personnel to gaining commands.
09	Yes/No	Unit coordinated movement of sustainment supplies to distribution sites.
10	Yes/No	Unit synchronized transfer of capabilities (units, equipment, and supplies) to the operational commander's force prior to mission execution.
11	Yes/No	Unit coordinated draw and integration of Army pre-positioned stocks (APS) and supplies, if required.
12	Yes/No	Unit updated unit designated list to identify APS equipment in Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movements System II, if required.
13	Yes/No	Unit determined security requirements available to support reception, staging, onward movement, and integration of operations.
14	Yes/No	Unit reported activities to reconstitute unit and build combat power to higher headquarters. Higher headquarters monitored these same activities.

∞ART 1.1.2. 5 CONDUCT REDEPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES

1-11. Redeployment involves the return of personnel, equipment, and materiel to home or demobilization stations. Redeployment planning is an integral part of employment planning and should be coordinated with mission termination or transition plans. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Delay in transportation did not degrade, delay, or modify movement to Unit coordinated.
02	Yes/No	Unit determined lift and security requirements.
03	Yes/No	Unit identified routes and en route rest areas.
04	Yes/No	Unit deployed security forces to support movements and overall security.
05	Yes/No	Unit closed into designated assembly areas.
06	Yes/No	Unit approved convoy clearance and request for special hauling permits as required.
07	Yes/No	Unit approved movement plans.
08	Yes/No	Unit verified personnel and cargo manifests and validated load plans.
09	Yes/No	Unit identified theater provided equipment and Army pre-positioned stocks for turn-in and updated unit designated list in Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movements System II.
10	Yes/No	Unit prepared and configured equipment for shipment by rail, surface, or air to port of embarkation.
11	Yes/No	Unit completed Soldier readiness processing, and unit personnel (including redeploying contractor personnel and equipment) prepared for movement to future duty assignment.
12	Yes/No	Unit personnel and equipment moved as scheduled to designated ports of embarkation.
13	Yes/No	Unit completed equipment and cargo shipping documentation, such as hazardous materials, agriculture, and maintenance inspections.
14	Yes/No	Unit marked vehicles, containers, and pallets with proper shipping labels and radio-frequency devices.
15	Yes/No	Unit loaded personnel and equipment on strategic and operational lift systems per the redeployment plan.
16	Time	Required to complete movement to POE.

## ART 1.1.3 CONDUCT DEMOBILIZATION OF TACTICAL UNITS

1-12. Demobilization is the act of returning the force and materiel to a premobilization posture or to some other approved posture. Demobilization actions occur in the area of operations, between the port of embarkation (POE) and demobilization station or POE and continental United States (CONUS) demobilization center, at the demobilization station and CONUS demobilization center, and at home station or home of record. This task also includes environmental considerations. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit demobilized personnel, equipment, and supplies per plans.
02	Yes/No	Unit maintained accountability of property and personnel.
03	Time	To prepare unit equipment and supplies for movement (includes cleaning, maintaining, and configuring vehicles for movement by removing canvas tarps and folding down windows).
04	Time	To move demobilizing organization from its current location to demobilization station.
05	Time	Between planned and actual unit arrival at home station or demobilization station.
06	Time	To process Reserve Components through the demobilization station.
07	Time	To prepare to transfer unit supplies and equipment listed in table of organization and equipment (TOE) to appropriate storage location.
08	Time	To conduct individual demobilization administrative, logistic, medical, and financial management activities.
09	Time	To transfer home station property back to the unit.
10	Time	To terminate outstanding contracts.
11	Percent	Of unit supplies and equipment listed in TOE transferred to temporary or permanent storage locations.
12	Percent	Of home station property transferred back to the unit.
13	Percent	Of outstanding contracts to terminate.
14	Percent	Of individual demobilization administrative, logistic, medical, and financial management activities completed.

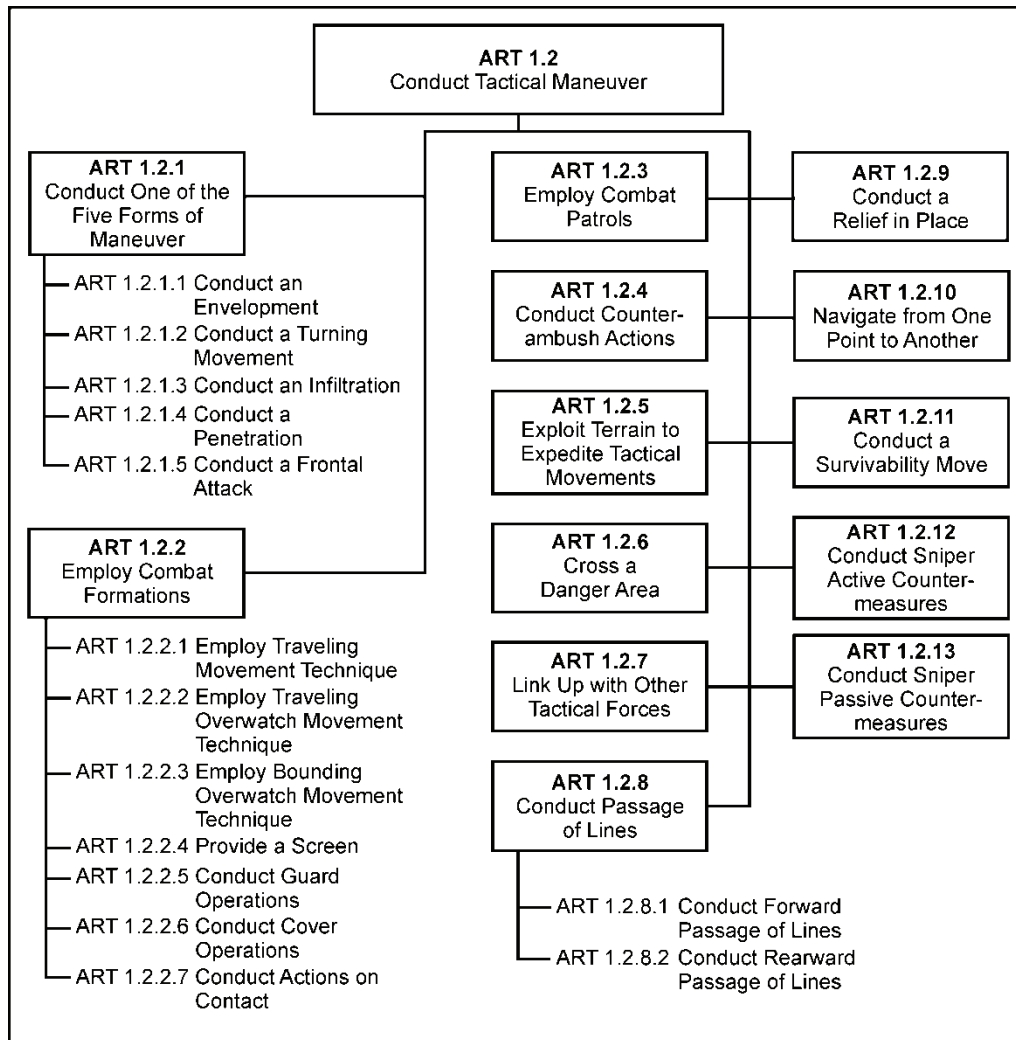
## ART 1.1.4 CONDUCT REAR DETACHMENT ACTIVITIES

1-13. Rear detachment activities use nondeployable and other personnel to maintain facilities and equipment at home station when the deployed force is expected to return. Such activities include supporting families of deployed personnel. This task includes turning over residual equipment, supplies, and facilities to appropriate authorities (for example, the mobilization station commander) if the unit does not return to the mobilization station. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit family members continued to receive authorized support, assistance, and counseling during operational deployments of Soldiers.
02	Yes/No	Rear detachment maintained and accounted for unit installation property and equipment throughout the unit's deployment.
03	Yes/No	Rear detachment established rear detachment program before beginning deployment activities.
04	Yes/No	Environmental considerations associated with departing units have been identified and appropriate actions taken.
05	Time	To turn over residual equipment, supplies, and facilities to appropriate authorities when the unit will not return to home or mobilization station.
06	Time	To conduct rear detachment administrative and logistic activities.
07	Time	To establish a functioning family support group.

No.	Scale	Measure
08	Time	To provide quality and meaningful assistance to unit family members during times of need and support.
09	Percent	Of rear detachment administrative and logistic reports submitted on time.
10	Percent	Of residual equipment, supplies, and facilities turned over to appropriate authorities when unit returns to home or mobilization station.

## SECTION II – ART 1.2: CONDUCT TACTICAL MANEUVER



1-14. Maneuver is the means by which commanders mass the effects of combat power to achieve surprise, shock, momentum, and dominance. Commanders take full advantage of terrain and combat formations when maneuvering their forces. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit achieved a position of advantage with respect to the enemy.
02	Yes/No	Subordinate commanders used their initiative to achieve the commander's intent when the plan no longer applied.
03	Yes/No	The commander maintained control of associated forces.
04	Time	To initiate maneuver.

No.	Scale	Measure
05	Time	To complete maneuver.
06	Percent	Of forces achieving position of advantage after executing the plan.
07	Percent	Of enemy force destroyed and neutralized by the maneuver of the friendly force.
08	kph	Rate of movement across the battlefield.

## ART 1.2.1 CONDUCT ONE OF THE FIVE FORMS OF MANEUVER

1-15. The forms of maneuver are envelopment, turning movement, infiltration, penetration, and frontal attack. While normally combined, each form of maneuver attacks the enemy differently. A single operation may contain several forms of offensive maneuver. For example, a frontal attack to clear a security area may be followed by a penetration to create a gap in the defenses. This could be followed by an envelopment to destroy the first line of defense. Each form of maneuver poses different challenges for attackers and different dangers for defenders. Commanders determine the form of maneuver to use by analyzing the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### ART 1.2.1.1 CONDUCT AN ENVELOPMENT

1-16. An envelopment is a form of maneuver in which an attacking force seeks to avoid the principal enemy defenses by seizing objectives to the enemy rear to destroy the enemy in his current positions. At the tactical level, envelopments focus on seizing terrain, destroying specific enemy forces, and interdicting enemy withdrawal routes. Envelopments avoid the enemy front where enemy forces are protected and can easily concentrate fires. Single envelopments maneuver against one enemy flank; double envelopments maneuver against both. A vertical envelopment (an air assault or airborne operation) creates an assailable flank by arriving from an unexpected direction. An envelopment may result in an encirclement. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

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*Note:* Airborne, air assault, and amphibious operations are tactical aspects of forcible entry operations that involve seizing and holding a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition. Joint force commanders conduct forcible entry operations at the operational level. (See JP 3-18.) Forcible entry operation tasks are addressed in the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL).

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#### ART 1.2.1.1.1 Conduct an Airborne Assault into Area of Operations

1-17. An airborne assault secures a defendable airhead from which to conduct lodgment activities or to seize key terrain to block or deny its use by the enemy. This mission begins when paratroopers and equipment exit the aircraft by parachute or are air landed. The mission ends when all elements of the relevant airborne echelon are delivered to the objective area and the assault objective has been seized. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

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*Note:* Marshaling forces for airborne operations is addressed as ART 1.3.1.3 (Marshal Forces to Conduct an Airborne Assault).

The air movement phase of airborne operations is addressed as ART 4.1.2.3.2 (Move by Air).

Tasks for the ground tactical-phase of airborne operations duplicate missions are contained elsewhere in this chapter.

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Enemy situation in the area of operations known and disseminated to assault force.
02	Yes/No	Drop zone/landing zone marked by pathfinders.
03	Yes/No	En route communications established between assault force and force headquarters.
04	Yes/No	Preassault fires executed before H-hour.

No.	Scale	Measure
05	Yes/No	Assault force establishes contact with force headquarters.
06	Percent	Of friendly casualties occurring during the airborne assault.

#### ART 1.2.1.1.2 Conduct an Air Assault

1-18. An air assault secures a defendable airhead or other key terrain from which to conduct lodgment activities or follow-on tactical operations. The mission ends when all elements of the relevant air assault echelon are delivered to the objective area and the assault objective has been seized. (FM 90-4) (USAIS)

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*Note:* ART 1.2.1.1.2 does not include air traffic control. Air traffic control is addressed under ART 5.1.3.1.7 (Control Tactical Airspace).

ART 1.2.1.1.2 does not include efforts to improve the landing zone. Landing zone improvement is addressed under ART 1.6.2 (Enhance Movement and Maneuver).

Pickup zone operations are addressed as ART 1.3.1.4 (Conduct Pickup Zone Operations).

The air movement phase of air assault operations is addressed as ART 4.1.2.3.2 (Move by Air).

Tasks for the ground tactical phase of air assault operations duplicate missions contained elsewhere in this chapter.

Scale and measures assigned to ART 1.2.1.1.1 apply.

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#### ART 1.2.1.1.3 Conduct an Amphibious Assault

1-19. The Army conducts an amphibious assault as a member of the landing force in conducting one of four forcible entry operations. It may also conduct forcible entry operations via airborne, air assault or a combination of any or all of these forcible entry techniques. An amphibious assault secures a defendable beachhead from which to conduct lodgment activities. This mission begins when Soldiers and equipment leave the ships that bring them to the amphibious objective area and transfer to the landing craft that will deliver them to the beach. The mission ends when all elements of the amphibious force are delivered onto the beachhead and the assault objective has been seized. (JP 3-02) (USJFCOM JWFC)

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*Note:* Army forces follow joint doctrine and Marine Corps doctrinal publications when tasked to conduct amphibious operations.

Scale and measures assigned to ART 1.2.1.1.1 apply.

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#### ART 1.2.1.1.4 Conduct an Encirclement

1-20. Encirclements are operations where one force loses its freedom of maneuver because an opposing force is able to isolate it by controlling all ground lines of communications. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

#### ART 1.2.1.2 CONDUCT A TURNING MOVEMENT

1-21. A turning movement is a maneuver in which an attacking force seeks to avoid the enemy's principal defensive positions by seizing objectives to the enemy rear and causing the enemy to move out of his current positions or divert major forces to meet the threat. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

#### ART 1.2.1.3 CONDUCT AN INFILTRATION

1-22. An infiltration is a maneuver in which an attacking force conducts undetected movement through or into an area occupied by enemy forces to occupy a position of advantage while exposing only small elements to enemy defensive fires. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

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*Note:* Infiltration is also a tactical march technique used within a friendly territory to move forces in small groups at extended or irregular intervals. (See FM 3-90.)

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### ART 1.2.1.4 CONDUCT A PENETRATION

1-23. A penetration is a maneuver in which an attacking force seeks to rupture enemy defenses on a narrow front to disrupt the defensive system. Commanders direct penetrations when enemy flanks are not assailable or time does not permit another form of maneuver. Successful penetrations create assailable flanks and provide access to enemy sustainment areas. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### ART 1.2.1.5 CONDUCT A FRONTAL ATTACK

1-24. A frontal attack is a maneuver in which the attacking force seeks to destroy a weaker enemy force or fix a larger enemy force in place over a broad front. At the tactical level, an attacking force can use a frontal attack to overrun a weaker enemy force rapidly. A frontal attack strikes the enemy across a wide front and over the most direct approaches. Commanders normally use it when they possess overwhelming combat power and the enemy is at a clear disadvantage. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

## ART 1.2.2 EMPLOY COMBAT FORMATIONS

1-25. Use an ordered arrangement of troops and vehicles for a specific purpose. Commanders use one of seven different combat formations: column, line, echelon (left or right), box, diamond, wedge, and vee. Their use depends on the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations (METT-TC). (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Combat formation reflected the existing factors of METT-TC.
02	Yes/No	Unit complied with all graphic control measures.
03	Yes/No	Unit employed the movement formation ordered by the leader.
04	Time	To plan and prepare operation order.
05	Time	To initiate movement.
06	Time	To complete movement.
07	Percent	Of area of operations observed during reconnaissance conducted before starting operations.
08	Percent	Of allocated forces in place at the start of the plan.
09	Percent	Of unit in designated combat formation throughout the movement.
10	Percent	Of unit moving on the specified route or axis.
11	Percent	Of casualties to the force that occurred during the operation.
12	kph	Rate of movement.

### ART 1.2.2.1 EMPLOY TRAVELING MOVEMENT TECHNIQUE

1-26. All unit elements move simultaneously. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Combat formation reflected the existing factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations.
02	Yes/No	Unit complied with all graphic control measures.
03	Yes/No	Unit employed the movement formation ordered by the leader.
04	Yes/No	Unit commander did not expect to encounter the enemy.
05	Yes/No	All subordinate elements of the unit assigned areas of operations for observation during the movement.
06	Yes/No	Unit leaders ensured 360-degree coverage of the unit for observation and fire, to include air guard.

No.	Scale	Measure
07	Yes/No	Route of movement offered concealment from enemy ground and air observation, avoided skylining, avoided moving directly forward from firing positions, crossed open areas quickly, avoided possible kill zones, avoided wide open spaces (especially where high ground dominates or where the terrain covers and conceals the enemy), and avoided obvious avenues of approach.
08	Time	To plan and prepare operation order.
09	Time	To initiate movement.
10	Time	To complete movement.
11	Percent	Of allocated forces in place at the start of the plan.
12	Percent	Of unit in designated combat formation throughout the movement.
13	Percent	Of unit moving on the specified route or axis.
14	Percent	Of casualties to the force occurring during the operation.

### ART 1.2.2.2 EMPLOY TRAVELING OVERWATCH MOVEMENT TECHNIQUE

1-27. The lead element moves continuously. Trailing elements move at varying speeds, sometimes pausing to overwatch movement of the lead element. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Combat formation reflected the existing factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations.
02	Yes/No	Unit complied with all graphic control measures.
03	Yes/No	Unit employed the movement formation ordered by the leader.
04	Yes/No	Unit commander determined that enemy contact is possible, but speed is important.
05	Yes/No	All subordinate elements assigned area of operations for observation during the movement.
06	Yes/No	Unit leaders ensured that 360-degree coverage exists for observation and fire, to include air guard.
07	Yes/No	Route of movement offered concealment from enemy ground and air observation, avoided skylining, avoided moving directly forward from firing positions, crossed open areas quickly, avoided possible kill zones, avoided wide open spaces (especially where high ground dominates or where the terrain covers and conceals the enemy), and avoided obvious avenues of approach.
08	Time	To plan and prepare operation order.
09	Time	To initiate movement.
10	Time	To complete movement.
11	Percent	Of allocated forces in place at the start of the plan.
12	Percent	Of unit in designated combat formation throughout the movement.
13	Percent	Of unit moving on the specified route or axis.
14	Percent	Of casualties to the force that occurred during the operation.
15	kph	Rate of movement.

### ART 1.2.2.3 EMPLOY BOUNDING OVERWATCH MOVEMENT TECHNIQUE

1-28. Using successive or alternate bounds, overwatching elements cover bounding elements from covered, concealed positions with good observation of, and fields of fire against, possible enemy positions. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

## Chapter 1

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Combat formation reflected the existing factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations (METT-TC).
02	Yes/No	Unit complied with all graphic control measures.
03	Yes/No	Unit employed the movement formation ordered by the leader.
04	Yes/No	Unit commander expected to make enemy contact.
05	Yes/No	All subordinate elements of the unit assigned an area of operations for observation during the movement.
06	Yes/No	Unit leaders ensured 360-degree coverage exists for observation and fire, to include air guard.
07	Yes/No	Length of bounds, selected overwatch positions, and variation of techniques—use of alternate or successive bounds—reflected existing factors of METT-TC.
08	Yes/No	Route of movement offered concealment from enemy ground and air observation, avoided skylining, avoided moving directly forward from firing positions, crossed open areas quickly, avoided possible kill zones, avoided wide open spaces (especially where high ground dominates or where the terrain covers and conceals the enemy), and avoided obvious avenues of approach.
09	Time	To initiate movement.
10	Time	To complete movement.
11	Percent	Of allocated forces in place at the start of the execution of the plan.
12	Percent	Of unit in designated combat formation throughout the movement.
13	Percent	Of unit moving on the specified route or axis.
14	Percent	Of casualties to the force occurring during the operation.
15	kph	Rate of movement.

### ART 1.2.2.4 PROVIDE A SCREEN

1-29. A screen is a security operation that primarily provides early warning to the protected force. The unit executing a screen observes, identifies, and reports enemy actions. Generally, a screening force, augmented by indirect fires, engages and destroys enemy reconnaissance elements within its capabilities, but otherwise fights only in self-defense. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	The screening force's operations provided the protected force or installation with sufficient reaction time and maneuver space to conduct defensive operations.
02	Yes/No	Screening force was in place not later than time specified in operation order.
03	Yes/No	Screening force prevented enemy ground observation of protected force or installation.
04	Yes/No	Collateral damage from the screening force's activities was within acceptable limits.
05	Yes/No	Screening force provided early and accurate warning of enemy approach.
06	Yes/No	Screening force oriented its operations of the force or facility to be secured.
07	Yes/No	Screening force performed continuous reconnaissance.
08	Yes/No	Screening force maintained contact with enemy forces.
09	Yes/No	Commander developed criteria for ending the screening operation.
10	Time	To conduct reconnaissance of the area surrounding the secured force or installation.
11	Time	To plan the screen.
12	Time	To prepare for the screen including movement into security area.
13	Time	To execute the screen.
14	Time	To report enemy activities to appropriate headquarters.



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<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
15	Time	Of warning that the screening force gives to the secured unit or installation before the secured unit or installation makes contact with the enemy.
16	Percent	Of screening force casualties during the screen.
17	Percent	Of secured force or installation casualties during the conduct of the screen.
18	Percent	Of unit combat power used to provide a screen.
19	Percent	Of enemy reconnaissance elements destroyed or repelled by the screening force.
20	Percent	Of friendly operations judged as not compromised before or during execution.
21	Percent	Of operations not compromised (based on enemy prisoner of war interrogations or captured documents).
22	Percent	Of the area of operations (AO) or security area that can be observed at any given time by the screen force using visual observation and sensors.
23	Number	Of incidents where enemy forces affect the security of friendly units and facilities.
24	Number	Of incidents where enemy reconnaissance forces compromise friendly courses of action causing them to be delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified.
25	Number	Of screening force casualties during the security operation.
26	Number	Of secured force or installation casualties during the conduct of the security operation.
27	Number	Of enemy reconnaissance elements destroyed during security operation.
28	Number	Of mobility corridors or avenues of approach that the screening force can observe.
29	Number	Of observation posts that the screening force can establish.
30	Square Kilometers	Size of security area or AO.

### ART 1.2.2.5 CONDUCT GUARD OPERATIONS

1-30. Guard is a security operation. Its primary task is to protect the main body. It gains time by fighting. It also observes and reports information while preventing enemy ground observation of and direct fire against the main body. A guard differs from a screen in that a guard force contains sufficient combat power to defeat, repel, or fix the lead elements of an enemy ground force before it can engage the main body with direct fires. The guard force operates within the range of the main body's fire support weapons, deploying over a narrower front than a comparable-sized screening force to permit concentrating combat power. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Guard force's operations provided the protected force or installation with sufficient reaction time and maneuver space to conduct defensive operations.
02	Yes/No	Guard force was in place not later than time specified in operation order.
03	Yes/No	Guard force prevented enemy ground observation of protected force or installation.
04	Yes/No	Collateral damage from the guard force's activities was within acceptable limits.
05	Yes/No	Guard force provided early and accurate warning of enemy approach.
06	Yes/No	Guard force oriented its operations of the force or facility to be secured.
07	Yes/No	Guard force performed continuous reconnaissance.
08	Yes/No	Guard force maintained contact with enemy forces.
09	Yes/No	Commander developed criteria for ending the guard operation.
10	Yes/No	Guard force caused the enemy main body to deploy.
11	Yes/No	Guard force impeded and harassed the enemy within its capabilities while displacing.
12	Time	To conduct reconnaissance of the area surrounding the secured force or installation.
13	Time	To plan the guard operation.
14	Time	To prepare for the guard operation to include movement into security area.

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<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
15	Time	To execute the guard operation.
16	Time	To report enemy activities to appropriate headquarters.
17	Time	Of warning that the guard force gives to the secured unit or installation before the secured unit or installation makes contact with the enemy.
18	Percent	Of guard force casualties during the guard operation.
19	Percent	Of secured force or installation casualties during the guard operation.
20	Percent	Of unit combat power used to provide the guard force.
21	Percent	Of enemy reconnaissance elements destroyed or repelled by the guard force.
22	Percent	Of friendly operations judged as not compromised prior to or during execution.
23	Percent	Of operations not compromised (based on enemy prisoner of war interrogations or captured documents).
24	Percent	Of the area of operations or security area that can be observed at any given time by the guard force using visual observation and sensors.
25	Number	Of incidents where enemy forces affect the security of the secured force or facilities.
26	Number	Of incidents where enemy reconnaissance or advance guard forces compromise friendly courses of action.
27	Number	Of guard force casualties during the guard operation.
28	Number	Of secured force or installation casualties during the guard operation.
29	Number	Of enemy reconnaissance and advance guard elements destroyed during the guard operation.
30	Number	Of mobility corridors or avenues of approach that the guard force can observe.
31	Number	Of observation posts that the guard force can establish.
32	Square Kilometers	Size of security area or area of operations.

### ART 1.2.2.6 CONDUCT COVER OPERATIONS

1-31. Cover is a security operation. Its primary task is to protect the main body. It gains time by fighting. It also observes and reports information while preventing enemy ground observation of and direct fire against the main body. A covering force operates outside supporting range of the main body. It promotes early situational development as it deceives the enemy about the location of the main battle area while disrupting and destroying enemy forces. Cover operations provide the main body with the maximum early warning and reaction time. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Covering force's operations provided the protected force with sufficient reaction time and maneuver space.
02	Yes/No	Covering force was in place not later than time specified in operation order.
03	Yes/No	Covering force prevented enemy ground observation of protected force or installation.
04	Yes/No	Collateral damage from the covering force's activities was within acceptable limits.
05	Yes/No	Covering force provided early and accurate warning of enemy approach.
06	Yes/No	Covering force oriented its operations on the secured force.
07	Yes/No	Covering force performed continuous reconnaissance.
08	Yes/No	Covering force maintained contact with enemy forces.
09	Yes/No	Commander developed criteria for ending the covering operation.
10	Yes/No	Covering force caused the enemy main body to deploy.
11	Yes/No	Covering force defeated or repelled enemy forces as directed by the higher commander.

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<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
12	Yes/No	During an offensive cover operation, the covering force penetrated the enemy's security area and located the enemy's main defensive positions.
13	Yes/No	During an offensive cover operation, the covering force determined enemy strengths and dispositions and located gaps or weak points within the enemy's defensive scheme.
14	Yes/No	During an offensive cover operation, the covering force deceived the enemy into thinking the main body had been committed.
15	Yes/No	During an offensive cover operation, the covering force fixed enemy forces in current positions to allow the main body to maneuver against them.
16	Yes/No	During a defensive cover operation, the covering force avoided being bypassed by attacking enemy forces.
17	Time	To conduct zone reconnaissance of the area surrounding the secured force.
18	Time	To plan the cover operation.
19	Time	To prepare for the cover operation to include movement to security area.
20	Time	To execute the cover operation.
21	Time	To report enemy activities to appropriate headquarters.
22	Time	Of warning that the covering force gives to the secured unit or installation before the secured unit or installation makes contact with the enemy.
23	Percent	Of covering force casualties during the cover operation.
24	Percent	Of secured force casualties during the cover operation.
25	Percent	Of unit combat power used to provide the covering force.
26	Percent	Of enemy reconnaissance, advance guard, and main body elements destroyed or repelled by the covering force.
27	Percent	Of friendly operations judged as not compromised prior to or during execution.
28	Percent	Of operations not compromised (based on enemy prisoner of war interrogations or captured documents).
29	Percent	Of the security area that can be observed at any given time by the covering force using visual observation and sensors.
30	Percent	Of area of operations cleared of enemy forces by an offensive covering force.
31	Percent	Of enemy forces in an area of operations bypassed by an offensive covering force.
32	Number	Of incidents where enemy forces affect the security of the secured force.
33	Number	Of incidents where enemy reconnaissance, advance guard, or first echelon forces compromise friendly courses of action.
34	Number	Of covering force casualties during the cover operation.
35	Number	Of secured force casualties during the cover operation.
36	Number	Of enemy reconnaissance, advance guard, and main body first echelon elements destroyed during the security operation.
37	Number	Of mobility corridors or avenues of approach that the covering force can observe.
38	Number	Of observation posts that the covering force can establish.
39	Square Kilometers	Size of security area or area of operations.

### ART 1.2.2.7 CONDUCT ACTIONS ON CONTACT

1-32. Develop the situation once contact is made, concentrate combat power, and transition to a hasty attack or defense. Actions on contact include all forms of contact: sensor; direct and indirect lethal and nonlethal fires; air; obstacle or device; electronic warfare; and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear. Whether attacking or defending, commanders generate and sustain overwhelming combat power at the point combat forces collide to defeat the enemy rapidly. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

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<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit generated and sustained overwhelming combat power at the point of contact if the element that made contact was able to defeat the enemy unassisted.
02	Yes/No	The generation of overwhelming combat power was the product of the recommended course of action to the higher commander.
03	Yes/No	Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets were used to develop situation without main body being in contact with the enemy.
04	Time	To deploy and report.
05	Time	To evaluate and develop the situation.
06	Time	To choose a course of action (COA).
07	Time	To execute a selected COA.
08	Time	To recommend a COA to the higher commander.
09	Time	To return to previous mission.
10	Percent	Of friendly forces available to continue previous mission.
11	Percent	Of combat effectiveness of enemy force that made contact.

### ART 1.2.3 EMPLOY COMBAT PATROLS

1-33. Use ground and air detachments to provide security and harass, destroy, or capture enemy troops, equipment, or installations. (FM 3-21.10) (USAIS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Combat patrols provided security and harassed, destroyed, or captured enemy troops, equipment, or installations per the commander's intent.
02	Time	To prepare patrol plan.
03	Time	To conduct rehearsals.
04	Time	To conduct the combat patrol within time higher headquarters allocates.
05	Percent	Of assigned area covered during the patrol.
06	Percent	Of friendly casualties received during the combat patrol.
07	Percent	Of encountered enemy troops and equipment destroyed or captured.
08	Percent	Of information requirements achieved.

### ART 1.2.4 CONDUCT COUNTERAMBUSH ACTIONS

1-34. Execute immediate action against near and far ambushes to minimize casualties, exit the enemy engagement area, inflict casualties on the enemy ambush force, and continue the mission. (FM 3-21.10) (USAIS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit continued its mission after exiting the enemy engagement area.
02	Yes/No	Unit security element detected the ambush.
03	Yes/No	Unit prevented the enemy from gaining intelligence.
04	Yes/No	Unit security element prevented the enemy from engaging the unit main body.
05	Yes/No	Unit bypassed the ambush kill zone and the enemy's associated security positions.
06	Yes/No	Unit attacked and defeated the enemy ambush force before the enemy initiated the ambush.
07	Yes/No	Unit disengaged its elements in the kill zone before destroying all elements in the kill zone.
08	Yes/No	Unit engaged and fixed enemy forces to prevent their withdrawal.
09	Number	Of enemy casualties.

## ART 1.2.5 EXPLOIT TERRAIN TO EXPEDITE TACTICAL MOVEMENTS

1-35. Use terrain as a combat equalizer or multiplier by positioning or maneuvering forces to outfight the enemy. Reinforce natural terrain advantages through mining, barriers, and other obstacles. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit used terrain to provide concealment from enemy ground and air observation.
02	Yes/No	Unit avoided skylining vehicles, and enemy Soldiers, fighting positions, and survivability positions.
03	Yes/No	Unit avoided moving directly forward from firing positions toward the enemy.
04	Yes/No	Unit crossed open areas quickly.
05	Yes/No	Unit avoided possible enemy kill zones.
06	Yes/No	Unit avoided open spaces where the enemy can detect and engage in it at long ranges, especially where high ground dominates or where the terrain covers and conceals the enemy.
07	Yes/No	Unit avoided obvious avenues of approach into enemy positions.

## ART 1.2.6 CROSS A DANGER AREA

1-36. Move forces rapidly across potential enemy engagement areas without detection by the enemy and without exposing the entire force. (FM 7-85) (USAIS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit prevented decisive engagement by the enemy.
02	Yes/No	Unit prevented the enemy from surprising the main body.
03	Time	To submit reports of the danger area to higher headquarters per unit standing operating procedures.
04	Time	For unit to cross danger area.
05	Percent	Of unit personnel that became casualties while crossing the area.
06	Percent	Of unit equipment that was damaged or immobilized while crossing the area.
07	Percent	Of unit personnel and equipment that crossed the danger area.

## ART 1.2.7 LINK UP WITH OTHER TACTICAL FORCES

1-37. A *linkup* is a meeting of friendly ground forces that occurs in many circumstances. It happens when an advancing force reaches an objective area previously seized by an airborne or air assault force; when an encircled element breaks out to rejoin friendly forces or a force comes to the relief of an encircled force; and when converging maneuver forces meet. Forces may be moving toward each other, or one may be stationary. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Units made physical contact with each other while accomplishing their assigned missions.
02	Yes/No	Main bodies of units linking up were not surprised by the enemy.
03	Yes/No	Higher headquarters directing linkup established control measures that protected both forces from fratricide and expedited execution of the linkup.
04	Yes/No	Higher headquarters issued instructions and control measures with adequate time for affected units to plan and prepare for linkup.
05	Time	To complete link-up plan.
06	Time	Between planned and actual link-up times.

No.	Scale	Measure
07	Time	For units linking up to establish a consolidated chain of command.
08	Distance	Between planned and actual link-up locations.
09	Number	Of instances of fratricide occurring during the linkup.

## ART 1.2.8 CONDUCT PASSAGE OF LINES

1-38. A *passage of lines* is a tactical enabling operation in which one unit moves through another unit's positions with the intent of moving into or out of enemy contact. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The unit moving in or out of contact accomplished its mission after passing through the stationary unit.
02	Yes/No	The enemy surprised neither the stationary nor the passing unit main body.
03	Yes/No	Higher headquarters directing the passage designated subsequent missions for both forces, when and under what conditions passage of command took place, start and finish times for the passage, contact points between the units involved, and common maneuver control measures and graphics.
04	Yes/No	Stationary unit provided guides and other assistance to the passing unit per the operation order directing the passage.
05	Yes/No	All personnel and equipment moved through the stationary unit by time specified in operation or fragmentary order.
06	Time	To pass through the lines.
07	Time	Between planning contact and making contact.
08	Time	Between planning the transfer of responsibility for the area of operations and when it actually occurs.
09	Percent	Of support (such as fires, maintenance, medical) the passing unit requests and the stationary unit provides.
10	Distance	Between planned and actual locations of contact points.
11	Distance	Between planned and actual locations where the passage of lines takes place.
12	Number	Of casualties from friendly fire or obstacles in either the stationary or the passing unit.

### ART 1.2.8.1 CONDUCT FORWARD PASSAGE OF LINES

1-39. A *forward passage of lines* occurs when a unit passes through another unit's positions while moving toward the enemy. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The unit conducting the forward passage of lines accomplished its mission after passing through the stationary unit.
02	Yes/No	The enemy surprised neither the stationary nor the passing unit main body.
03	Yes/No	Higher headquarters directing the passage designated subsequent missions for both forces, when and under what conditions passage of command took place, start and finish times for the passage, contact points between the units involved, and common maneuver control measures and graphics.
04	Yes/No	Stationary unit provided guides and other assistance to the passing unit per the operation order directing the passage.
05	Yes/No	All personnel and equipment moved through the stationary unit by time specified in operation order.
06	Time	To complete the forward passage of lines.
07	Time	Between planning the contact and making contact.
08	Time	Between planning the transfer of responsibility and when it actually occurs.

No.	Scale	Measure
09	Percent	Of support (such as fires, maintenance, and medical) the passing unit requests and the stationary unit provides.
10	Distance	Between planned and actual locations of contact point.
11	Distance	Between planned and actual locations where the passage of lines takes place.
12	Number	Of casualties from friendly fire or obstacles in either the stationary or the passing unit.

### ART 1.2.8.2 CONDUCT REARWARD PASSAGE OF LINES

1-40. A *rearward passage of lines* occurs when a unit passes through another unit's positions while moving away from the enemy. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit conducting the rearward passage of lines accomplished its mission after passing through the stationary unit.
02	Yes/No	The enemy surprised neither the stationary nor the passing unit main body.
03	Yes/No	Higher headquarters directing the passage designated subsequent missions for both forces, when and under what conditions passage of command took place, start and finish times for the passage, contact points between the units involved, and common maneuver control measures and graphics.
04	Yes/No	Stationary unit provided guides and other assistance to the passing unit per the operation order directing the passage.
05	Yes/No	Higher headquarters issued instructions and control measures with adequate time for affected units to plan and prepare for linkup.
06	Yes/No	All personnel and equipment moved through the stationary unit by time specified in operation order.
07	Time	To complete the rearward passage of lines.
08	Time	Between planning contact and making contact.
09	Time	Between planning the transfer of responsibility for the area of operations and when it actually occurs.
10	Percent	Of support (such as fires, maintenance, and medical) the passing unit requests and the stationary unit provides.
11	Distance	Between planned and actual locations of contact point.
12	Distance	Between planned and actual locations where the passage of lines takes place.
13	Number	Of casualties from friendly fire or obstacles in either the stationary or the passing unit.

### ART 1.2.9 CONDUCT A RELIEF IN PLACE

1-41. A *relief in place* is a tactical enabling operation in which, by the direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit. The responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. The incoming unit continues the operation as ordered. The relieving unit usually assumes the same responsibilities and initially deploys in the same configuration as the outgoing unit. Relief in place is executed for a number of reasons including introducing a new unit into combat, changing a unit's mission, relieving a depleted unit in contact, retaining a unit, relieving the stress of prolonged operations in adverse conditions, resting a unit after long periods in a mission-oriented protective posture, decontaminating a unit, and avoiding excessive radiation exposure. A relief in place may be hasty or deliberate. This task may contain significant environmental considerations, especially if the relief in place occurs at a base camp or other similar place. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	The relieving unit assumed command of the area of operations after the previously designated trigger event occurred.
02	Yes/No	The relieved unit started its next mission per operation order.
03	Yes/No	Higher headquarters directing the relief designated subsequent missions for both forces, when and under what conditions passage of command took place, start and finish times for the relief, contact points between the units involved, and common maneuver control measures and graphics.
04	Yes/No	Enemy did not detect the relief.
05	Yes/No	Enemy attacked during the relief was defeated.
06	Time	To complete the plan for conducting the relief in place.
07	Time	Of starting the relief is by time specified in operation order.
08	Time	Of completing the relief is by time specified in operation order.
09	Percent	Of designated supplies and equipment left in position.
10	Percent	Of relieved unit's fire, weapons plans, and range cards passing to relieving unit.
11	Percent	Of lanes marked and guides in place prior to initiating the relief.
12	Percent	Of friendly casualties resulting from an enemy attack during the relief.
13	Number	Of casualties from friendly fire or obstacles in either the relieving or relieved unit.

### ART 1.2.10 NAVIGATE FROM ONE POINT TO ANOTHER

1-42. Use navigational aids, such as maps, compasses, charts, stars, dead reckoning, and global positioning system receivers. ART 1.2.10 includes determining distance; direction; location; elevation and altitude; route; and data for navigational aids, orientation, and rate of movement. (FM 3-25.26) (USAIS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	The unit was in the correct position at the correct time.
02	Time	To plan the movement of the individual, unit, vehicle, ship, or aircraft.
03	Time	Of force delays due to navigational error.
04	Percent	Of force no longer mission capable due to navigational error accidents.
05	Percent	Of force that arrives at the correct destination at the planned time.

### ART 1.2.11 CONDUCT A SURVIVABILITY MOVE

1-43. Rapidly displace a unit, command post, or facility in response to enemy direct and indirect fires, the approach of an enemy unit, or as a proactive measure based on intelligence preparation of the battlefield and risk analysis. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit prevented the enemy from engaging the main body.
02	Yes/No	Unit prevented decisive engagement by the enemy.
03	Time	To report survivability move to higher headquarters per unit standing operating procedures.
04	Time	For unit to displace from area projected to be crossed by approaching enemy unit.
05	Time	For unit to become operational again after survivability move.
06	Percent	Of unit casualties while displacing from the area projected to be traversed by the approaching enemy unit.
07	Percent	Of unit equipment damaged or immobilized while displacing from the area projected to be traversed by the approaching enemy unit.
08	Percent	Of unit personnel and equipment that displaces before the enemy unit arrives.



## ART 1.2.12 CONDUCT SNIPER ACTIVE COUNTERMEASURES

1-44. Use active sniper countermeasures to detect and destroy the sniper before the sniper can fire, or engage and neutralize the sniper after the sniper fires. (FM 3-06.11) (USAIS)

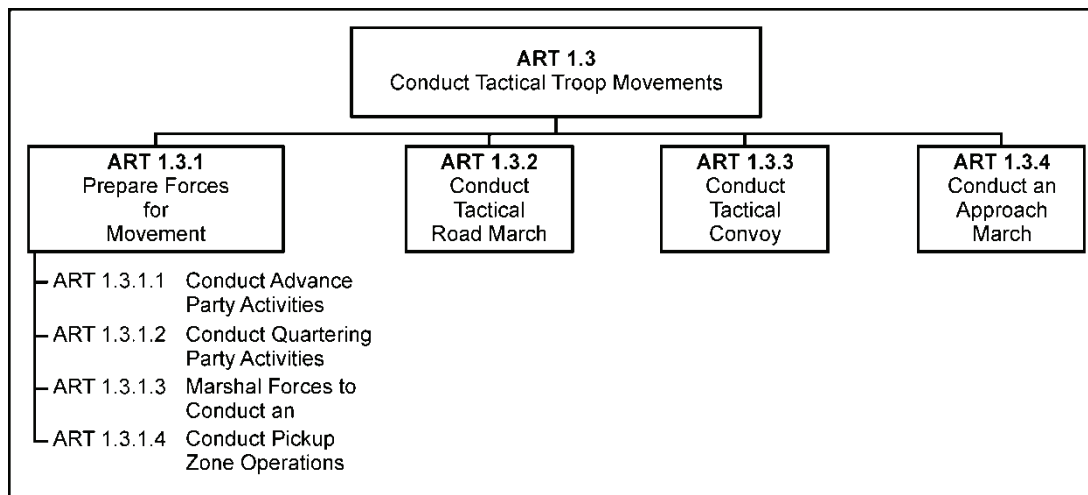
<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit maintained 360-degree security.
02	Yes/No	Unit did not set patterns.
03	Yes/No	Unit used observation posts and aerial observers.
04	Yes/No	Unit used magnified optics to scan for snipers.
05	Yes/No	Unit used small reconnaissance and security patrols.
06	Yes/No	Unit identified sniper location and returned fire.
07	Yes/No	Unit attacked by maneuvering on enemy location and killing the enemy.
08	Yes/No	Unit reorganized and evaluated casualties.

## ART 1.2.13 CONDUCT SNIPER PASSIVE COUNTERMEASURES

1-45. Use passive sniper countermeasures to prevent the sniper from acquiring a clear target or prevent sniper fires from inflicting casualties. (FM 3-06.11) (USAIS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit planned and rehearsed actions on sniper control.
02	Yes/No	Unit maintained 360-degree security.
03	Yes/No	Unit limited exposure of personnel and equipment.
04	Yes/No	Soldiers stuck to the shadows, used cover, and used concealment.
05	Yes/No	Soldiers removed rank insignia and did not salute in the field.
06	Yes/No	Leaders blended into element.
07	Yes/No	Soldiers wore protective armor.
08	Yes/No	Soldiers used armored vehicles.
09	Yes/No	Unit erected screens and shields for concealment.
10	Yes/No	Unit denied enemy the ability to overwatch terrain.
11	Yes/No	Unit used smoke hazes, smoke screens, and/or nonlethal weapons to distract, disorient, degrade, and/or obscure the sniper's field of view.
12	Yes/No	Unit used smoke hazes, smoke screens, and/or nonlethal weapons to limit the effectiveness of the sniper's fire.

## SECTION III – ART 1.3: CONDUCT TACTICAL TROOP MOVEMENTS



1-46. Relocate or move by any means or mode of transportation preparatory to deploying into combat formations to support tactical commander and joint force commander plans. Positioning and repositioning must support the commander's intent and concept of operation. ART 1.3 includes generating and dispersing tactical forces. It also includes moving units by military, host-nation, or contracted vehicles. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit followed the prescribed route at the prescribed speed without deviating unless required otherwise by enemy action or on orders from higher headquarters.
02	Yes/No	Unit crossed and cleared start point and release point at designated time.
03	Yes/No	Enemy did not surprise the unit's main body because of a failure to conduct security operations.
04	Percent	Of casualties sustained during the movement.
05	kph	Rate of movement.

### ART 1.3.1 PREPARE FORCES FOR MOVEMENT

1-47. Assemble, inspect, and load personnel, equipment, and supplies to prepare for a tactical movement. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit prepared to move at the appointed time and place.
02	Time	To load forces and equipment.
03	Time	To prepare movement orders.
04	Time	To deploy transportation and security forces.
05	Percent	Of forces and equipment loaded within established time requirements.

#### ART 1.3.1.1 CONDUCT ADVANCE PARTY ACTIVITIES

1-48. Send a detachment ahead of the main body to establish conditions for the main body's arrival. Conditions include administrative and logistic actions. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

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<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	The advance party established necessary conditions for the unit main body to conduct and complete the reception, staging, onward movement and integration by time specified.
02	Yes/No	Advance party arranged to receive the main body.
03	Yes/No	Advance party assisted point of debarkation with discharge operations.
04	Yes/No	Advance party consisted of battery teams, fuel handlers, drivers, and property book and supply personnel.
05	Yes/No	Advance party deployed sufficiently in advance of the main body to accomplish its assigned responsibilities.
06	Yes/No	Unit requested sufficient external transportation support to accomplish assigned responsibilities.

### ART 1.3.1.2 CONDUCT QUARTERING PARTY ACTIVITIES

1-49. Secure, reconnoiter, and organize an area for the main body's arrival and occupation. (FM 3-35) (CASCOM)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Quartermaster party deployed sufficiently in advance of the main body to accomplish its assigned responsibilities.
02	Yes/No	Quartermaster party guided unit main body into position from the release point to precise locations within the assembly area.
03	Yes/No	Quartermaster party secured the designated assembly area.
04	Yes/No	Quartermaster party conducted an area reconnaissance of the designated assembly area per environmental considerations.
05	Distance	Of assembly area (and positions in it) changed from tentative locations selected by unit commander based on a map reconnaissance.

### ART 1.3.1.3 MARSHAL FORCES TO CONDUCT AN AIRBORNE ASSAULT

1-50. Marshaling airborne forces involves conducting the planning, rehearsals, and briefbacks addressed in ART 5.0. It involves assembling and preparing paratroopers, equipment, and supplies for the jump. It includes airborne-specific briefings; prejump training; the actual movement of paratroopers, equipment, and supplies to departure airfields; and loading them into aircraft. (FM 90-26) (USAIS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit completed all preparations—such as assembling, organizing, marking, and rigging unit equipment, rations, ammunition, water, and other supplies—by time specified in operation order. Preparations also include, but are not limited to, ensuring the cross loading of personnel and key weapon systems, conducting prejump refresher training and mission rehearsals, and moving to the departure airfield by time specified in operation order.
02	Yes/No	Unit commander issued warning order and operation order.
03	Yes/No	Unit met station time.
04	Yes/No	Unit met load time.
05	Time	From receiving warning order to completing preparations for airborne operation.

### ART 1.3.1.4 CONDUCT PICKUP ZONE OPERATIONS

1-51. Pickup zone operations involve assembling and preparing Soldiers, equipment, and supplies for an air assault. ART 1.3.1.4 includes conducting air assault-specific briefings and training; moving Soldiers, equipment, and supplies to pickup zones; and loading into rotary aircraft. (FM 90-4) (USAIS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit commander issued warning order and operation order.
02	Yes/No	Unit adjusted load plan and ground tactical plan to account for less than scheduled amount of aircraft.
03	Yes/No	Unit met load time.
04	Yes/No	Unit maintained local security during loading.
05	Yes/No	Unit completed all preparations—such as assembling, organizing, marking, and rigging unit equipment, rations, ammunition, water, and other supplies—by time specified in operation order. Preparations also include, but are not limited to, ensuring the cross loading of personnel and key weapon systems, conducting air assault refresher training and mission rehearsals, conducting an air mission brief, and moving to the departure airfield by time specified in operation order.
06	Yes/No	Unit released available attack and reconnaissance assets from pickup zone security to perform air route reconnaissance and to establish mobile flank screens for air movement to landing zones.
07	Time	From receiving warning order to completing preparations for air assault operation.
08	Percent	Of changes in numbers and types of rotary-wing aircraft.

### ART 1.3.2 CONDUCT TACTICAL ROAD MARCH

1-52. A tactical road march is a rapid movement used to relocate units within an area of operations in order to prepare for combat operations. Commanders arrange troops and vehicles to expedite their movement and conserve time, energy, and unit integrity. They anticipate no interference except by enemy forces, or sympathizers. Units conducting tactical road marches employ three tactical march techniques: open column, close column, and infiltration. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit crossed and cleared start point and release point at designated times.
02	Yes/No	Unit followed the prescribed route without deviation unless required otherwise by enemy action or on orders from higher headquarters.
03	Yes/No	Enemy did not surprise the unit main body through a failure to conduct appropriate security operations.
04	Yes/No	Unit employed appropriate tactical road march technique (open column, close column, or infiltration).
05	Yes/No	Unit task-organized properly for tactical road march.
06	Time	To initiate movement.
07	Time	To complete movement.
08	Percent	Of force completing the movement.
09	Percent	Of unit casualties.

### ART 1.3.3 CONDUCT TACTICAL CONVOY

1-53. Conduct tactical convoys by employing one or a combination of three types of column formations: open, close, and infiltration. Tactical convoys are combat operations in which forces and materiel are moved overland from one location on the battlefield to another while maintaining the ability to aggressively respond to enemy attempts to impede, disrupt, or destroy elements of the convoy. (FM 55-30) (CASCOM)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit conducted precombat checks and inspections to include unit test fire of all weapons.
02	Yes/No	Unit was equipped with primary and alternate communications.

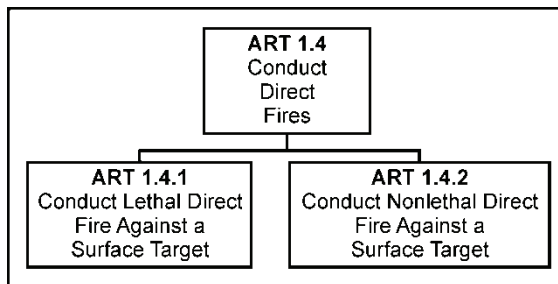
<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
03	Yes/No	Unit had frequencies for close air support, fires, and medical evacuation and duress frequencies.
04	Yes/No	Unit crossed start point by time specified in operation order.
05	Yes/No	Unit reported crossing start point to higher headquarters.
06	Yes/No	Unit had constant and uninterrupted internal and external communications throughout the convoy.
07	Yes/No	Unit maintained 360-degree security and situational awareness during the convoy.
08	Yes/No	Unit conducted rehearsals to react to enemy attack per operation order, battle drill, and standing operating procedures.
09	Yes/No	Unit rehearsed actions to deal with noncombatants who attempt to pilfer for personal reasons; unit was able to respond passively to these disruptions.
10	Yes/No	Unit identified checkpoints en route and reported crossing checkpoints.
11	Yes/No	Unit maintained visual contact and proper intervals between vehicles.
12	Yes/No	Forward security element provided the convoy with sufficient reaction time and maneuver space to avoid or react to enemy contact.
13	Yes/No	Unit crossed the release point by time specified in operation order.
14	Yes/No	Unit reported arrival at release point to higher headquarters.
15	Yes/No	Unit rehearsed special teams, actions on enemy contact, and improvised explosive devices to include medical evacuations and vehicle recovery.
16	Time	To designate and position security teams throughout the convoy.
17	Time	To designate quick reaction force, special teams for aid and litter, combat lifesaver, and recovery and landing zones.
18	Time	To provide situational reports to higher headquarters.
19	Number	Of types of enemy forces active within area of influence (convoy route).
20	Number	Of enemy actions in the last 30 days (or other selected period).

## ART 1.3.4 CONDUCT AN APPROACH MARCH

1-54. Conduct an advance of a combat unit when direct contact with the enemy is intended. An approach march emphasizes speed over tactical deployment. It is used when the enemy's approximate location is known and allows the attacking force to move with greater speed and less physical security or dispersion. An approach march ends in an attack position, assembly area, or assault position; or it transitions to an attack. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Using the approach march allowed the force to move quickly to the area where it expected to make contact with the enemy and transition to an appropriate combat formation.
02	Yes/No	Unit task-organized properly for approach march.
03	Yes/No	Unit used established control measures and control graphics.
04	Time	To initiate the approach march.
05	Time	To complete the approach march.
06	Time	Between planned and actual unit arrival at checkpoints.
07	Percent	Of force completing the approach march.
08	Percent	Of force maintaining correct interval between units.
09	Percent	Of force using correct movement techniques (traveling, traveling overwatch, and bounding overwatch).
10	kph	Rate of movement.

## SECTION IV – ART 1.4: CONDUCT DIRECT FIRES



1-55. Conduct lethal and nonlethal direct fires. Examples of direct-fire systems include small arms, tanks, antitank weapons, automatic weapons, directed energy, optical, acoustic, and blunt trauma weapons. ART 1.4 includes attack helicopter fires and direct fire tied directly to battlefield movement. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

*Note:* ART 6.1.2 (Destroy Aerial Platforms) includes the attack of aerial targets.

ART 1.7.1 (Site Obstacles) addresses the elements of direct fire planning, such as the integration of indirect fires, obstacles and terrain, and air and ground assets with control measures designed to mass fires.

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit direct fires contributed to accomplishing unit mission.
02	Yes/No	Conduct of direct fires done was done per established rules of engagement.
03	Yes/No	Unit used correct weapon to engage target.
04	Time	To get complete attack on direct fire target after detecting and identifying target.
05	Time	To suppress targets.
06	Percent	Of probability of suppressing a target.
07	Percent	Of probability of a hit.
08	Percent	Of probability of a kill given a hit.
09	Percent	Of missions flown and fired to achieve desired target damage.
10	Percent	Of available direct fire weapon systems engaging direct fire targets.
11	Percent	Of direct fire targets not engaged.
12	Percent	Of enemy performance degraded due to direct fire attack.
13	Percent	Of direct fire attacks that result in collateral damage.
14	Percent	Of direct fire attacks that result in friendly or neutral casualties.
15	Number	Of direct fire attacks that result in collateral damage.
16	Number	Of direct fire attacks that result in friendly or neutral casualties.

### ART 1.4.1 CONDUCT LETHAL DIRECT FIRE AGAINST A SURFACE TARGET

1-56. Engage enemy equipment and materiel, personnel, fortifications, and facilities with direct fire designed to destroy the target. These direct fires may be from fixed- or rotary-wing systems. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Direct fires contributed to accomplishing unit mission.
02	Yes/No	Direct fire attack was conducted per established rules of engagement.

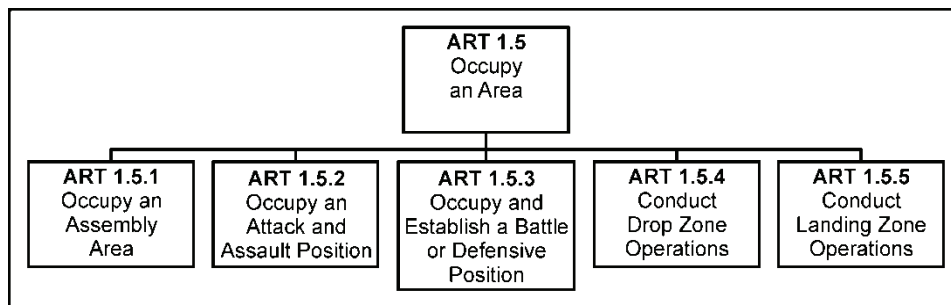
<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
03	Yes/No	Unit used correct weapon to engage target.
04	Time	To get complete attack on direct fire target after detecting and identifying target.
05	Time	To suppress targets.
06	Percent	Of probability of suppressing a target.
07	Percent	Of probability of a hit.
08	Percent	Of probability of a kill given a hit.
09	Percent	Of missions flown and fired to achieve desired target damage.
10	Percent	Of available direct fire weapon systems engaging direct fire targets.
11	Percent	Of direct fire targets not engaged.
12	Percent	Of enemy performance degraded due to lethal direct fire attack.
13	Percent	Of lethal direct fire attacks that result in collateral damage.
14	Percent	Of lethal direct fire attacks that result in friendly or neutral casualties.
15	Number	Of lethal direct fire attacks that result in collateral damage.
16	Number	Of lethal direct fire attacks that result in friendly or neutral casualties.

## **ART 1.4.2 CONDUCT NONLETHAL DIRECT FIRE AGAINST A SURFACE TARGET**

1-57. Employ nonlethal direct fires to incapacitate threat personnel and materiel without causing permanent injury or destruction. ART 1.4.2 includes using nonlethal weapons such as directed energy, blunt trauma, riot control agents, vehicle and vessel arresting devices, and water cannons. (FM 3-19.15) (USAMPS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Direct fires contributed to accomplishing the unit mission.
02	Yes/No	Conduct of nonlethal direct fires against surface target was done per rules of engagement, to include receipt of the approval of weapons released from a competent authority.
03	Time	To develop nonlethal direct fire options after receiving warning order.
04	Time	To complete nonlethal direct fire attack on target (after initiation).
05	Percent	Of all targets evaluated as candidates for nonlethal direct fire attack.
06	Percent	Of nonlethal direct fire attacks on selected targets that achieve desired effect.
07	Percent	Of nonlethal direct fire attacks without lethal results.
08	Percent	Of nonlethal direct fire attacks that require lethal fires to achieve desired operational effects.
09	Percent	Of nonlethal direct fire attacks that result in result in collateral damage.
10	Percent	Of threat actions that are denied, stopped, moved, diverted, suppressed, and/or disabled due to nonlethal direct fire attack.
11	Percent	Of nonlethal direct fire attacks that result in friendly or neutral casualties.
12	Number	Of nonlethal direct fire attacks that result in friendly or neutral casualties.
13	Number	Of nonlethal direct fire attacks that result in collateral damage.

## SECTION V – ART 1.5: OCCUPY AN AREA



1-58. Move forces into and secure an area from which to conduct future operations. This task includes occupying assembly areas; occupying attack or assault positions; and establishing and occupying defensive positions, including the five types of battle positions: primary, alternate, supplementary, subsequent, and strong point. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit controlled the area so the enemy could not use the area.
02	Yes/No	Personnel and essential equipment were in assigned positions by time specified in operation order.

### ART 1.5.1 OCCUPY AN ASSEMBLY AREA

1-59. Move forces into and occupy an assembly area in which to assemble and prepare for further action. Actions include resupplying and organizing forces for future operations. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit moved into and occupied an assembly area in which it assembles and prepares for further action by time specified in operation order.
02	Yes/No	Unit forced enemy reconnaissance elements to withdraw without allowing penetration of the assembly area perimeter.
03	Yes/No	The enemy did not surprise the unit main body through a failure to conduct security operations.
04	Yes/No	Unit dispersed its forces appropriately; used cover and concealment; and designated entrances, exits, and internal routes per the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations to include drainage and soil conditions per environmental considerations.
05	Yes/No	All personnel and essential equipment moved into assigned initial defensive positions by time specified in operation order.
06	Yes/No	Unit completed preparations for next operation per commander's intent by time specified in operation order.

### ART 1.5.2 OCCUPY AN ATTACK AND ASSAULT POSITION

1-60. As part of an offensive operation, move tactical forces into and through these positions to prepare for further action or support actions of another force. Activities include making last-minute coordination and tactical adjustments, preparing specialized equipment for immediate use, and protecting the occupying force until supporting fire is lifted or shifted. This task includes the use of attack-by-fire and support-by-fire positions and holding areas by attack helicopters. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)



No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit occupied attack and assault positions only as necessary to ensure the attack's success.
02	Yes/No	Unit cleared these positions of enemy forces.
03	Yes/No	The enemy did not surprise the unit main body.
04	Yes/No	All personnel and essential equipment moved into assigned positions by time specified in operation order.
05	Yes/No	Unit completed attack and assault preparations per commander's intent and the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations.

### ART 1.5.3 OCCUPY AND ESTABLISH A BATTLE OR DEFENSIVE POSITION

1-61. As part of a defensive operation, move tactical forces into positions to prepare for further action. A *battle position* is a defensive location oriented on a likely enemy avenue of approach. Five kinds of battle positions exist: primary, alternate, supplementary, subsequent, and strongpoint. The positions may be located on any type of land and terrain, such as urban, natural, mountainous, piedmont, steppe, delta, desert, jungle, and arctic. (See CJCSM 3500.04E condition C 1.0 for factors that describe the physical environment.) (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

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*Note:* ART 1.7.1 (Site Obstacles) addresses defensive planning.

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit can conduct a coherent defense from its positions.
02	Yes/No	Unit cleared enemy forces from the defended area.
03	Yes/No	The enemy did not surprise the unit main body.
04	Yes/No	All personnel and essential equipment moved into assigned positions by time specified in operation order.
05	Yes/No	Unit was prepared to defend by the time specified in operation order.
06	Percent	Of acceptable friendly losses.
07	Number	Of casualties from friendly fire.

### ART 1.5.4 CONDUCT DROP ZONE OPERATIONS

1-62. ART 1.5.4 begins when paratroopers and equipment exit the aircraft by parachute or airland. ART 1.5.4 ends when all elements of the relevant airborne echelon arrive in the objective area. (FM 90-26) (USAIS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit assembled according to its landing plan (on the objective, on the drop zone, or in an assembly area adjacent to the drop zone) and began to execute the ground tactical plan by time specified in operation order.
02	Yes/No	Enemy forces were unable to engage forces landing on the drop zone.
03	Yes/No	Security positions were positioned around drop zone until completion of vertical envelopment.
04	Yes/No	Unit cleared drop zone of equipment and debris for use by follow-on forces or future airland operations.
05	Time	To conduct map or physical reconnaissance of site to ensure that the drop zone supports operational requirements, such as acceptable degree of slope, surface conditions, appropriate size, and free of obstacles.

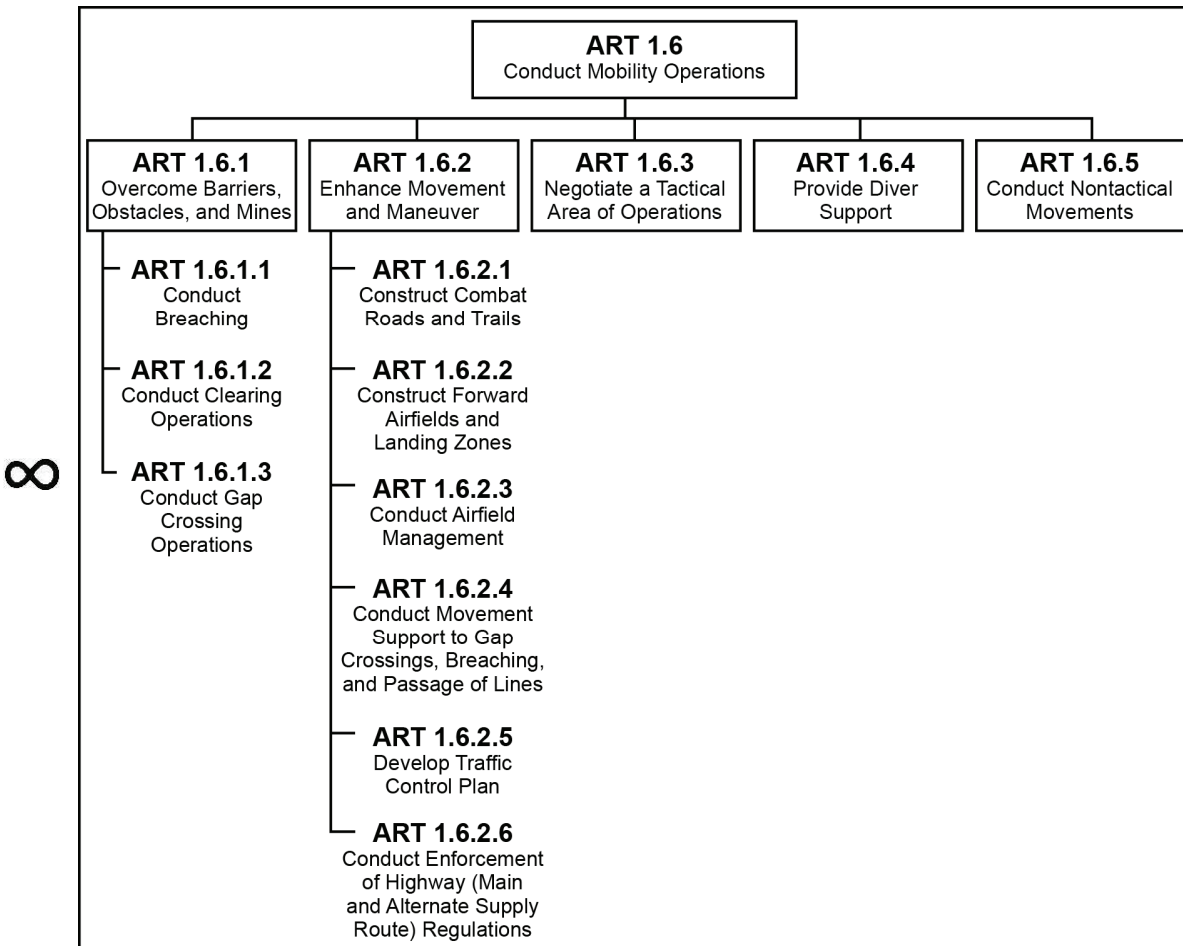
<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
06	Time	To clear or mark obstacles such as stumps, fences, and barbed wire located on the drop zone.
07	Time	To ensure drop zone approach and exit paths are free of obstructions.
08	Time	To mark the drop zone.
09	Time	For pathfinder elements to establish communications with follow-on aircraft.
10	Time	For pathfinder elements to confirm or determine drop heading with aircrew.
11	Percent	Of dropped and airdropped aircraft loads under control of a ground station located on or near the drop zone.
12	Percent	Of airborne unit personnel and cargo drops landing in the drop zone.
13	Number	Of personnel landing in the drop zone.
14	Number	Of tons and types of cargo landing in the drop zone or that the airborne unit can recover.
15	Number	Of casualties from accidents caused by conditions on the drop zone, such as wind speed, obstacles, and surface conditions.

## ART 1.5.5 CONDUCT LANDING ZONE OPERATIONS

1-63. ART 1.5.5 begins when Soldiers and equipment exit the helicopters. It does not include air traffic control or efforts to improve the landing zone. ART 1.5.5 ends when all elements of the relevant air assault echelon arrive in the objective area. (FM 90-4) (USAIS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit assembled according to its landing plan (on the objective, on the landing zone, or in an assembly area adjacent the landing zone) and began to execute the ground tactical plan by time specified in operation order.
02	Yes/No	Security positioned around landing zone occupied zone until completion of the vertical envelopment process.
03	Yes/No	Unit cleared landing zone of equipment and debris for use by follow-on forces or future airland operations.
04	Time	To conduct map or physical reconnaissance of site to ensure that landing zone supports operational requirements, such as acceptable degree of slope, surface conditions, appropriate size to accommodate the helicopters delivering the force, and free of obstacles.
05	Time	To clear or mark obstacles such as stumps and fences located on the landing zone.
06	Time	To ensure landing zone approach and exit paths are free of obstructions.
07	Time	To mark the landing zone.
08	Percent	Of air assault unit personnel and cargo landing in the landing zone.
09	Number	Of personnel landing on the landing zone.
10	Number	Of tons and types of cargo landing on the landing zone.
11	Number	Of casualties from accidents caused by landing zone conditions, such as foreign object damage and hidden obstacles.

**SECTION VI – ART 1.6: CONDUCT MOBILITY OPERATIONS**



1-64. Maintain freedom of movement for personnel and equipment in an area of operations without delays due to terrain or barriers, obstacles, and mines. Mobility operations preserve the freedom of maneuver of friendly forces. Mobility tasks include breaching, clearing, or crossing obstacles; increasing battlefield circulation; improving or building roads; providing bridge and raft support; and identifying routes around contaminated areas. Countermobility denies mobility to enemy forces. It limits the maneuver of enemy forces and enhances the effectiveness of fires. (FM 3-90.12) (USAES)

*Note:* The term “breaching system” used in this section includes both manual and mechanical means.

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Terrain, barriers, and obstacles were overcome within the period the operation order specifies.
02	Yes/No	Commander coordinated with higher, adjacent, supported, and supporting units to maintain freedom of movement in the area of operations.
03	Time	That terrain, barriers, obstacles, and mines delay movement of friendly forces.
04	Time	To conduct route, zone, and area reconnaissance to determine terrain trafficability and the location and boundaries of barriers, obstacles, and minefields.

No.	Scale	Measure
05	Time	After discovery for staff to disseminate terrain trafficability and barrier, obstacles, and mine data to higher headquarters, laterally, and subordinate units.
06	Time	To conduct successful execution of breach fundamentals—suppress, obscure, secure, reduce, and assault—at the obstacle.
07	Time	To reduce lanes through obstacles.
08	Time	To complete mobility activities that improve the unit's capability to cross the terrain, such as applying a rock layer to a combat road and cutting down trees to make a trail.
09	Time	To complete minefield reduction.
10	Time	To move breaching equipment to breach site.
11	Percent	Of obstacles in the area of operations that have been breached.
12	Percent	Of breaching systems that are mission capable.
13	Percent	Of completed engineer efforts designed to enhance the unit's capability to cross terrain.
14	Number	Of breaching systems that are mission capable.
15	Number	Of friendly and neutral casualties during mobility enhancing activities.

## ART 1.6.1 OVERCOME BARRIERS, OBSTACLES, AND MINES

1-65. Enable a force to maintain its mobility by reducing, bypassing, or clearing obstacles. An *obstacle* is any obstruction designed or employed to disrupt, fix, turn, or block the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment on the opposing force. Obstacles can be natural or man-made, or a combination of both. Naturally existing obstacles can include rivers, mountains, barrier reefs, and cities. Man-made or reinforcing obstacles can include minefields and antitank ditches. A complex obstacle is a combination of different types of individual obstacles that requires more than one reduction technique (explosive, mechanical, or manual) to create a lane through the obstacle. A reinforcing obstacle is an obstacle that is specifically constructed, emplaced, or detonated through military effort. (FM 3-90.12) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit overcame obstacles and barriers by time specified in operation order.
02	Time	That enemy-emplaced obstacles delay friendly force movement.
03	Time	For staff to disseminate barrier, obstacle, and mine data to subordinate units, higher headquarters, and laterally after discovery.
04	Time	To conduct reconnaissance of obstacle focused on answering obstacle intelligence information requirements—obstacle location, length, width, and depth; obstacle composition (such as wire and mines by type); soil conditions; locations of lanes and bypasses; and the location of enemy direct fire systems.
05	Time	To conduct successful execution of breach fundamentals—suppress, obscure, secure, reduce, and assault—at the obstacle.
06	Time	To reduce lane through obstacles.
07	Time	To complete mine clearing.
08	Time	To move breaching equipment to breach site.
09	Time	To reduce underwater obstacles at crossing sites.
10	Percent	Of obstacles in the area of operations that have been breached.
11	Percent	Of breaching systems that are mission capable.
12	Number	Of breaching systems that are mission capable.
13	Number	Of friendly and neutral casualties caused by detonation of mines or explosives.

### ART 1.6.1.1 CONDUCT BREACHING OPERATIONS

1-66. Conduct a combined arms operation to project combat power to the far side of an obstacle. Breaching tenets include intelligence, synchronization, mass, breach fundamentals (suppress, obscure, secure, reduce, and assault), and breach organization (support, assault, and breach forces). ART 1.6.1.1 includes the reduction of minefields and other obstacles. Reduction is the creation of lanes through or over an obstacle to allow an attacking force to pass. The number and width of lanes created varies with the enemy situation, the assault force's size and composition, and the concept of operations. The lanes must allow the assault force to rapidly pass through the obstacle. The breach force will reduce, proof (if required), mark, and report lane locations and the land-marking method to higher headquarters. Follow-on units will further reduce or clear the obstacle when required. (FM 3-90.12) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit completed breaching operation by time specified in the operation order.
02	Time	For staff to disseminate barrier, obstacle, and mine data to subordinate units, higher headquarters, and laterally after discovery.
03	Time	That enemy-emplaced obstacles delay friendly force movement.
04	Time	To conduct reconnaissance of barriers, obstacles, and minefields.
05	Time	To conduct successful execution of breach fundamentals—suppress, obscure, secure, reduce, and assault—at the obstacle.
06	Time	To reduce lane through obstacles (one lane per assault company, two lanes per task force).
07	Time	To move breaching equipment to breach site.
08	Percent	Of obstacles in the area of operations that have been breached.
09	Percent	Of breaching systems that are mission capable.
10	Number	Of lanes opened by the breaching operation.
11	Number	Of breaching systems that are mission capable.
12	Number	Of friendly and neutral casualties caused by detonation of explosives.

### ART 1.6.1.2 CONDUCT CLEARING OPERATIONS

1-67. Clearing operations (area or route clearance) are conducted to enable the use of a designated area or route. Clearing is the total elimination or neutralization of an obstacle (to include explosives hazard) or portions of an obstacle. Clearing operations are typically not conducted under fire and may be performed after a breaching operation where an obstacle is a hazard or hinders friendly movement or occupation of a location. ART 1.6.1.2.1 (Conduct Area Clearance) focuses on obstacle clearance of a designated area and is typically not a combined arms operation. ART 1.6.1.2.2 (Conduct Route Clearance) focuses on obstacle clearance along a specific route, typically conducted as a combined arms operation, and may be performed in situations where enemy contact is likely. (FM 3-90.12) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit completed obstacle clearance mission by time specified in operation order.
02	Yes/No	Unit conducted emergency de-mining and unexploded explosive ordnance removal.
03	Yes/No	Unit conducted mapping and survey exercises of mined areas.
04	Yes/No	Unit marked minefields.
05	Yes/No	Unit identified and coordinated emergency de-mining and unexploded explosive ordnance removal requirements.
06	Yes/No	Unit established priorities and conducted de-mining operations.
07	Yes/No	Unit initiated large-scale de-mining and unexploded explosive ordnance removal operations.
08	Time	For staff to disseminate obstacle data to subordinate units, higher headquarters, and laterally after discovery.

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<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
09	Time	To conduct reconnaissance of obstacle focused on answering obstacle intelligence information requirements—obstacle location, length, width, and depth; obstacle composition (such as wire, mines by type); soil conditions; locations of lanes and bypasses; and the location of enemy direct fire systems.
10	Time	To plan how to clear the obstacle.
11	Time	To clear the obstacles.
12	Time	To move equipment to the area where the clearance mission takes place.
13	Percent	Of obstacle that has been removed or neutralized.
14	Percent	Of systems committed to the clearance mission that are mission capable.
15	Number	Of lanes opened by the reducing operation.
16	Number	Of systems that are mission capable.
17	Number	Of friendly and neutral casualties during the clearance mission.

### ART 1.6.1.2.1 Conduct Area Clearance

1-68. Area clearance is the total elimination or neutralization of an obstacle or portions of an obstacle in a designated area. (FM 3-90.12) (USAES)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit completed area clearance mission by time specified in operation order.
02	Time	That obstacles delay friendly force movement.
03	Time	For staff to disseminate obstacle data to subordinate units, to higher headquarters, and laterally after discovery.
04	Time	To conduct area reconnaissance.
05	Time	To plan how to clear the area.
06	Time	To clear the area.
07	Time	To move equipment to the area where the clearance mission takes place.
08	Percent	Of area that has been cleared.
09	Percent	Of systems committed to the clearance mission that are mission capable.
10	Number	Of area clearance systems that are mission capable.
11	Number	Of friendly and neutral casualties during the area clearance mission.

### ART 1.6.1.2.2 Conduct Route Clearance

1-69. A route clearance is a combined arms operation conducted to remove mines and other obstacles along preexisting roads and trails. (FM 3-90.12) (USAES)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit accomplished route clearance by time specified in operation order.
02	Yes/No	Unit dismantled roadblocks and established checkpoints.
03	Time	That obstacles along the route delay the friendly force movement.
04	Time	For staff to disseminate obstacle data to subordinate units, higher headquarters, and laterally after discovery.
05	Time	To conduct route reconnaissance.
06	Time	To plan how to clear the route.
07	Time	To clear the route.
08	Time	To move equipment from its current location to the route where the clearance mission takes place.
09	Time	To establish security along portion of the route being cleared.

No.	Scale	Measure
10	Percent	Of route cleared by time specified in operation order.
11	Percent	Of systems committed to route clearance that are mission capable.
12	Percent	Of increase in transportation and maneuver efficiency due to the completion of route clearance mission.
13	Number	Of obstacles along the route that have been cleared.
14	Number	Of breaching systems that are mission capable.
15	Number	Of friendly and neutral casualties during the route clearance mission.

### ART 1.6.1.3 CONDUCT GAP CROSSING OPERATIONS

1-70. A gap crossing operation is a combined arms operation to project combat power across a linear obstacle. The obstacle is linear in that it creates a line crossing all or a significant portion of the area of operations. The obstacle can be wet gap (water obstacle) or dry gap that is too wide to overcome by self-bridging. The nature of the obstacle differentiates a gap crossing from a breaching operation. A wet gap crossing (river crossing) is also unique because the water obstacle is significantly large enough to prevent normal ground maneuver. A gap crossing generally requires special planning and support. Mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations factors dictate the type of crossing (hasty, deliberate, or retrograde). Gap crossing generally includes preparing access and egress routes, completing a hydrographic survey (underwater obstacle detection or reduction), employing crossing means (bridging and rafts), and operating an engineer regulating point if required. This task is measured against a river crossing, the most difficult standard of gap crossing operation. Crossing fundamentals include surprise, extensive preparation, a flexible plan, traffic control, organization, and speed. Gap crossings may be conducted in support of combat maneuver or in support of lines of communication. (FM 3-90.12) (USAES)

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*Note:* The engineer bridge, raft, and assault boat systems percentages in this task apply to the individual ribbon bridge bays and rafts, and to individual assault boats and not to a ribbon or assault bridge set as a whole.

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit accomplished gap crossing by time specified in operation order.
02	Time	That the gap or obstacle delays friendly force movement.
03	Time	To conduct area reconnaissance of the terrain surrounding the gap.
04	Time	To plan the gap crossing.
05	Time	For staff to disseminate data concerning the gap to subordinate units, higher headquarters, and laterally after determination.
06	Time	For underwater reconnaissance to be performed by dive team.
07	Time	To move engineer bridging equipment to the crossing site.
08	Time	To establish conditions necessary for success, such as suppressing enemy systems overwatching the river, breaching minefields and other obstacles barring access to the riverbanks, and preparing access and egress routes.
09	Time	To emplace and construct crossing assets.
10	Time	To complete gap crossing.
11	Percent	Of crossing unit that has moved to the far shore of the gap.
12	Percent	Of engineer bridge, raft, and assault boat systems that are mission capable.
13	Percent	Of crossing area seeded with obstacles if conducting a retrograde crossing.
14	Number	Of bridges and crossing sites established.
15	Number	Of engineer bridge, raft, and assault boat systems that are mission capable.
16	Number	Of friendly casualties due to accidents and enemy action during the river crossing.

No.	Scale	Measure
17	Number	Of obstacles emplaced in the crossing area, if conducting a retrograde crossing.
18	Rate	Per hour that personnel, tactical, and combat vehicles can cross the river.

### ART 1.6.1.3.1 Conduct Gap Crossing in Support of Combat Maneuver

1-71. Conduct gap crossing in support of combat maneuver includes both hasty and deliberate gap crossings and the majority of river crossing operations. It includes both those operations conducted primarily at the brigade combat team level and those conducted by the division or corps level organization. Those gap crossings conducted as a reduction method within a combined arms breaching operation are also included in this art, but since the primary focus of planning and preparation is on the breaching operation they are typically discussed as a part of the breaching operation rather than as a separate gap crossing operation in that context. (FM 3-90.12) (USAES)

No	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit accomplished gap crossing by time specified in operation order.
02	Time	That the gap or obstacle delays friendly force movement.
03	Time	To conduct area reconnaissance of the terrain surrounding the gap.
04	Time	To plan the gap crossing.
05	Time	For staff to disseminate data concerning the gap to subordinate units, to higher headquarters, and laterally after determination.
06	Time	To move engineer bridging equipment to the crossing site.
07	Time	To establish conditions necessary for success, such as suppressing enemy systems over watching the river, breaching minefields and other obstacles barring access to the riverbanks, and preparing access and egress routes.
08	Time	To emplace and construct crossing assets.
09	Time	To complete gap crossing.
10	Percent	Of crossing unit that has moved to the far side of the gap.
11	Percent	Of engineer bridge, raft, and assault boat systems that are mission capable.
12	Percent	Of crossing area seeded with obstacles if conducting a retrograde crossing.
13	Number	Of crossing area seeded with obstacles if conducting a retrograde crossing.
14	Number	Of engineer bridge, raft, and assault boat systems that are mission capable.
15	Number	Of friendly casualties due to accidents and enemy action during the gap crossing.

### ART 1.6.1.3.2 Conduct Line of Communications Gap Crossing Support

1-72. Conduct line of communications (LOC) gap crossing support is not tactically focused, although it may clearly affect tactical operations. This support may provide the means for combat maneuver forces to move, but it is not directly in support of combat maneuver. As the title implies this is focused on ultimately using nonstandard bridging. Both assault and tactical bridging is designed to support the flow of traffic requirements (number of passes) of LOCs. (FM 3-90.12) (USAES)

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*Note:* For construction and maintenance of roads and highways, see ART 1.6.2.1 (Construct and Maintain Combat Roads and Trails).

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No	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit constructed or maintained adequate bridging for a given LOC road within the timeframe of the construction directive without degrading or delaying movement along the LOC.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed detailed plans for all necessary gap crossings.



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No	Scale	Measure
03	Yes/No	Unit inspected project for quality control and ensured gap crossings were completed on time and to appropriate standards.
04	Time	To conduct reconnaissance to determine how the local environment will affect the bridging.
05	Time	To conduct underwater inspection to support the bridging for a wet gap crossing.
06	Time	To review available information in construction directive, intelligence reports, and site investigation to develop an operation plan or operation order.
07	Time	To plan the bridging requirements including construction estimate, construction directive, and quality control.
08	Time	To prepare a bridging estimate.
09	Time	To prepare a bridging construction directive and issue it to the construction units.
10	Time	To coordinate additional personnel, equipment, and critical items.
11	Time	To monitor construction and conduct quality assurance inspections.
12	Time	To perform final inspection of finished bridging and turn it over to the user.
13	Time	To construct and maintain bridging.
14	Time	That scheduled arrivals in area of operations (AO) are delayed on the average due to interruptions in roads and highways by combat actions or natural disasters.
15	Percent	Difference between planned and actual requirements for bridging construction and maintenance requirements.
16	Percent	Of force becoming casualties due to enemy action or accidents during bridging construction and repair.
17	Percent	Increase in the carrying capability of a road or highway due to bridging construction and maintenance.
18	Percent	Of planned bridging construction and maintenance capability achieved in AO.
19	Percent	Of personnel in AO required to construct and maintain bridging.
20	Percent	Of bridging construction and repair capability provided by host nation.
21	Percent	Of existing bridging in AO improved.
22	Percent	Of bridging in AO that can be used in their current condition by military load classification.
23	Percent	Of unit operations degraded, delayed, or modified in AO due to bridge or gap impassability.
24	Number	Of bridges in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
25	Number	Of bridges in the AO requiring construction and maintenance in AO.
26	Number	Of bridges constructed and improved in AO.
27	Number	Of meters of bridging constructed and improved in AO in a specified time.
28	Number	Of instances of delays in scheduled arrivals due to interruption of bridging in AO by combat actions or natural disaster.
29	Number	Of instances in which troop movement or sustaining operations were prevented due to bridge or gap impassability.
30	Number	Of bridging maintenance inspections conducted per month in AO.

∞ART 1.6.2 ENHANCE MOVEMENT AND MANEUVER

1-73. Enhance movement and maneuver to increase the freedom of action of the maneuver force by proactively applying all available means. This may include mobility operations; traffic control measures and traffic regulation enforcement; inherent sustainment requirements; explosive ordnance disposal support; route improvement and clearing, marking, or signing; and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear support. Environmental considerations are applied as appropriate. (FM 3-90.31) (MSCoE)

**ART 1.6.2.1 CONSTRUCT COMBAT ROADS AND TRAILS**

1-74. Prepare and maintain routes for equipment and personnel. ART 1.6.2.1 includes delineating routes, conducting reconnaissance, clearing ground cover, performing earthwork, providing drainage, stabilizing soil, and preparing the road surface for transit by Army combat and tactical vehicles. (FM 3-90.12) (USAES)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit completed combat road and trail construction or maintenance operation by time specified in operation order.
02	Time	To respond to an event (natural disaster or combat activity) that impacts existing combat roads and trails.
03	Time	That the preparation and execution of unit operations are delayed due to a natural disaster or combat activity that impacts the unit's capability to use a combat road or trail.
04	Time	To conduct area reconnaissance of location where the construction and repair of combat roads and trails will take place.
05	Time	For staff to disseminate reconnaissance results to subordinate units, to higher headquarters, and laterally after discovery.
06	Time	To plan the construction and maintenance of combat roads and trails.
07	Time	To establish the conditions necessary for success of the construction and maintenance effort, such as establishing security, gaining permission from local authorities for construction, and obtaining supplies—gravel, sand, and soil stabilization systems.
08	Time	To move mobility enhancing systems to the work site.
09	Time	To construct, improve, and repair the required combat roads and trails.
10	Time	Of movement between given points reduced due to the construction and maintenance of combat roads and trails.
11	Percent	Of combat roads and trails construction and maintenance operations completed.
12	Percent	Of reduction in speed of vehicles traversing existing combat roads and trails due to existing environmental conditions, such as snow, ice, and grade.
13	Percent	Of mobility enhancing systems available to the tactical force commander that are committed to the task.
14	Percent	Of increase in movement time during the actual repair of combat roads and trails.
15	Percent	Of decreased movement time due to construction of combat roads and trails.
16	Number	Of mobility enhancing systems that are mission capable.
17	Number	Of friendly and neutral casualties during the combat roads and trails construction and maintenance operation.
18	Number	And type of vehicles unable to traverse existing terrain, combat roads, and trails.
19	Number	And type of vehicles able to traverse combat roads and trails after their construction and maintenance.
20	Number	Of necessary and unnecessary environmentally harmful incidents, such as petroleum spills in watersheds and soil spills into fish habitats.

**ART 1.6.2.2 CONSTRUCT FORWARD AIRFIELDS AND LANDING ZONES**

1-75. Prepare and maintain landing zones and landing strips to support Army and joint aviation ground facility requirements. (FM 3-90.12) (USAES)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit completed forward airfield and landing zone construction and maintenance effort by time specified in operation order.
02	Time	To respond to an event (natural disaster or combat activity) that negatively impacts the capability of existing forward airfields and landing zones.

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<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
03	Time	That the preparation and execution of unit operations are delayed due to a natural disaster or combat activity that negatively impacts a unit's use of existing forward airfields and landing zones.
04	Time	To conduct an area reconnaissance of the current location of forward airfields and landing zones that have been negatively impacted due to an event or of proposed locations for forward airfields and landing zones.
05	Time	For the staff to format and disseminate information obtained by the area reconnaissance to subordinate units, to higher headquarters, and laterally.
06	Time	To plan for the construction and repair of forward airfields and landing zones.
07	Time	To establish the conditions necessary for success of the construction and repair effort, such as establishing security, gaining permission from local authorities, and obtaining supplies—gravel, sand, airfield mats, and soil stabilization systems.
08	Time	To move mobility enhancing systems to the work site.
09	Time	To complete construction and repair of the forward airfield or landing zone.
10	Percent	Of reduction in forward airfield and landing zone capacity due to existing environmental conditions, such as snow, ice, and fog.
11	Percent	Of forward airfield and landing zone construction and repair completed.
12	Percent	Of mobility enhancing systems available to the tactical force commander that are committed to the task.
13	Percent	Of increase in capacity of unit forward airfields and landing zones due to completion of the construction and repair effort.
14	Percent	Of forward airfields and landing zones in the area of operations (AO) with approaches compatible with Army fixed-wing operational support aircraft.
15	Percent	Of forward airfields and landing zones in the AO with navigational aids allowing for landings in bad weather.
16	Distance	Between existing and proposed forward airfields and landing zones.
17	Number	Of mobility enhancing systems that are mission capable.
18	Number	And types of aircraft unable to use existing forward airfields and landing zones.
19	Number	And types of aircraft able to use forward airfields and landing zones after the construction and maintenance of those zones.
20	Number	And types of aircraft able to use forward airfields and landing zones simultaneously—maximum on ground—after the construction and repair of those zones.
21	Number	Of friendly and neutral casualties during the construction and repair of forward airfields and landing zones due to accidents and enemy actions.
22	Number	Of necessary and unnecessary environmentally harmful incidents, such as petroleum spills in watersheds and soil and spills into fish habitats.

∞ART 1.6.2.3 CONDUCT AIRFIELD MANAGEMENT

1-76. Airfield management enhances operational maneuver by synchronizing airfield construction and repair efforts, identifying and marking unexploded ordnance, coordinating for explosive ordnance disposal support, mitigating aviation risk and ensuring the airfield environment is safe to operate from, directing airfield support operations, processing notices to airmen, implementing airfield operational procedures, and enabling the creation and protection of airspace for aviation forces to operate within. Airfield management enhances the speed, safety, sustainability, and survivability of aircraft and aircrews, and ensures successful mission completion. Army airfield management forces must seamlessly integrate joint, multinational, and host-nation policies and procedures to ensure the safe and expeditious operation of aircraft within the operational environment. AR 95-2 discusses airfield management on depth. (FM 3-04.300) (USAACE)

## Chapter 1

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified key airfields and airfield management forces have conducted planning using the movement and maneuver objectives of occupying forces.
02	Yes/No	Initial planning efforts revealed airfield support requirements to enhance the movement and maneuver of forces.
03	Yes/No	Commander identified and appointed senior airfield authority.
04	Yes/No	Commander authorized and certified in writing those personnel to approve and submit notices to airmen into the defense internet notice to airmen service.
05	Yes/No	Unit conducted daily and annual airfield inspections and checks to ensure a safe airfield environment.
06	Time	To coordinate airfield security plan with available forces.
07	Time	To develop a plan for airfield occupation.
08	Time	To develop a plan for airfield parking.
09	Time	To assess runway and landing area use and safety requirements.
10	Time	To establish maximum on ground requirements for C-130/C-27J or other cargo aircraft used in joint or multinational operations.
11	Time	To coordinate the repair of runway and landing areas for operational use.
12	Time	To coordinate airfield lighting and marking requirements for aircraft operations.
13	Time	To establish a Pre-Accident/Aircraft Mishap Response Plan.
14	Time	To establish an airfield reporting and pilot notice system.
15	Time	To establish air traffic control services and develop airspace usage agreements.
16	Time	To establish a precision approach.
17	Time	To establish a nonprecision approach.
18	Time	To implement an Airfield Management Plan that includes procedures for wildlife management, foreign object damage prevention, airfield safety, hazardous materials handling, and environmental control and management.
19	Number	Of follow-on forces required to expand airfield activities to meet full mission requirements (crash rescue, movement control, cargo handling, engineer construction and repair, security, contracting, weather support, refuel, and armament).
20	Number	Of aircraft diverted or cancelled because airfields or landing zones are not prepared or managed sufficiently.

### ∞ART 1.6.2.4 CONDUCT MOVEMENT SUPPORT TO GAP CROSSINGS, BREACHING, AND PASSAGE OF LINES

1-77. Movement support to gap crossing, breaching operations, and passage of lines includes the execution of traffic control measures and other required support to enable orderly movement of personnel, supplies, and equipment through a designated crossing site. (FM 3-39) (USAMPS)

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*Note:* This task is related to ART 1.6.1 (Overcome Barriers, Obstacles, and Mines) and ART 1.2.8 (Conduct Passage of Lines).

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit established appropriate staging and traffic control measures.
02	Yes/No	Unit coordinated all movements with the area commander.
03	Yes/No	Unit synchronized movement support activities with the maneuver force.
04	Yes/No	Unit completed unit movement by time specified in operation order.
05	Yes/No	Unit used transportation resources and assets efficiently.
06	Time	To initiate movement.

No.	Scale	Measure
07	Time	To complete movement.
08	Percent	Of force completing the movement.
09	Rate	Of movement.

∞ART 1.6.2.5 DEVELOP TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN

1-78. Support movement control measures with a traffic control plan that addresses military police support in controlling the use of main and alternate supply routes (names, direction of travel, size, and weight restrictions), checkpoints, rest and refuel areas, traffic control points, highway regulation points, and mobile patrols. The traffic control plan identifies major routes to bear most of the traffic load. It also reflects any route restrictions such as direction of travel, size and weight restrictions, and critical points. Critical points are facilities, terminals, ports, railheads, and cargo transfer points that, if congested, will limit the efficiency and effectiveness of the entire transportation network. ART 1.6.2.5 includes efforts to address high-volume traffic conditions and mitigate or prevent excessive traffic on highways, high volume primary routes, and urban streets including secondary routes and residential streets. The traffic control plan includes traffic enforcement measures that support movement control and highway traffic regulations, addresses speed control, and safety inspection checkpoints that assist in protecting the force and ensures that only authorized traffic uses controlled routes. (FM 3-39) (USAMPS)

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*Note:* This task supports ART 4.1.2.1 (Provide Movement Control).

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Procedures to control traffic in the area of operations (AO) did not delay, degrade, cause the modification of, or cancel unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit coordinated traffic control plan with movement control elements and the appropriate sustainment cell.
03	Yes/No	Unit identified and reported obstructions or conditions that may impact movement.
04	Yes/No	Unit made recommendations for alternate routes, movement table adjustments, and security.
05	Yes/No	Mobility support operations enhanced the capabilities of units in the AO to accomplish missions.
06	Yes/No	Unit planned for military police patrol throughout movement corridors and along main and alternate supply routes.
07	Time	To refine the traffic control plan for AO after receipt of warning order.
08	Time	Of delay in operations due to critical chokepoint clearance.
09	Time	To identify location of personnel and equipment in transit.
10	Time	To produce and post route control signs.
11	Time	To identify control and protection measures (checkpoints, rest areas, refuel points, traffic control points, and highway regulation points to support the operation).
12	Percent	Of difference between traffic regulation and enforcement plan requirements and actual requirements in AO.
13	Percent	Of planned port clearance (air and sea) realized in AO.
14	Percent	Of scheduled transport movements completed on schedule.
15	Percent	Of accurate position reports.
16	Number	Of critical points identified.
17	Number	Of traffic control measures (such as defiles and holding areas) required to facilitate movement.

### ∞ART 1.6.2.6 CONDUCT ENFORCEMENT OF HIGHWAY (MAIN AND ALTERNATE SUPPLY ROUTES) REGULATIONS

1-79. Conduct enforcement of highway regulations involves actions taken by military police to support movement control and enable freedom of movement throughout the area of operations. Military police units conduct highway regulation enforcement consistent with the traffic control plan (see ART 1.6.2.5). A traffic control plan is developed by military police to complement the movement control and highway regulation plan. The traffic control plan contains specific measures to ensure the smooth and efficient use of the road network to include route designations, restrictions, priority of movement, direction of travel, highway regulation points, and preplanned military police traffic control points. (FM 3-39) (USAMPS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Procedures to control movement in the area of operations did not delay, degrade, cause the modification of, or cancel unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit maintained coordination regarding traffic control enforcement with movement control.
03	Yes/No	Unit identified and reported obstructions or conditions that may impact movement.
04	Yes/No	Unit made recommendations for alternate routes, movement table adjustments, and security.
05	Yes/No	Mobility support operations enhanced the capabilities of units in the area of operations to accomplish missions.
06	Yes/No	Military police patrolled throughout movement corridors and along main and alternate supply routes.
07	Time	To refine traffic regulation and enforcement plan for area of operations upon identification of obstruction, delay, or other environmental effects on movement.
08	Time	Of delay in operations due to critical chokepoint clearance.
09	Time	To identify location of personnel and equipment in transit.
10	Time	To produce and post route control signs.
11	Percent	Of difference between movement and enforcement plan requirements and actual requirements in the area of operations.
12	Percent	Of scheduled transport movements completed on schedule.
13	Percent	Of accurate incident reports completed.
14	Percent	Of incident responses conducted.
15	Time	To clear incident sites obstructing main supply routes.
16	Number	Of traffic control measures (such as defiles and holding areas) required to facilitate movement.

### ART 1.6.3 NEGOTIATE A TACTICAL AREA OF OPERATIONS

1-80. Overcome the challenges presented by the trafficability or configuration of the ground, air, or sea environment through the inherent characteristics of personnel or their equipment. This task involves overcoming aspects of the physical environment—such as high winds and rain—and the presence of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear agents. It includes crossing or bypassing contaminated areas. (FM 3-11) (USACBRNS)

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**Note:** ART 1.6.3 differs from ART 1.3.2 (Conduct Tactical Road March) and ART 1.3.3 (Conduct Tactical Convoy) by the environment in which it takes place. ARTs 1.3.3 and 1.3.4 involve only the act of moving units. ART 1.2.2.2 (Employ Traveling Overwatch Movement Technique) includes crossing and bypassing contaminated areas.

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<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	The unit was in the correct position at the correct time.
02	Time	Of force delays due to poor trafficability or environmental conditions.
03	Time	Of force delays to assume appropriate mission-oriented protective posture.
04	Percent	Of decrease in rate of movement resulting from actual terrain trafficability differing from that in the plan.
05	Percent	Of force no longer fully mission capable resulting from terrain accidents.
06	Percent	Of force delayed due to terrain conditions.
07	kph	Rate of movement.

## ART 1.6.4 PROVIDE DIVER SUPPORT

1-81. Provide diving equipment and personnel to conduct underwater operations. Engineer dive teams provide underwater reconnaissance, salvage, recovery, construction, demolition, repairs, inspections, and hydrographic survey operations in support of the full spectrum operations. (FM 3-34.280) (USAES)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Engineer diving support increased available berthing positions to on load and off-load cargo from ships.
02	Yes/No	Engineer diving team conducted hydrographic surveys and established navigational waterways.
03	Yes/No	Engineer diving teams eliminated underwater obstacles in support of bridging operations and ships traffic.
04	Yes/No	Engineer diving teams inspected underwater structures to aid in military load class analysis.
05	Yes/No	Engineer diving teams supported mobility and countermobility along inland waterways, ports, and harbors.
06	Yes/No	Engineer diving teams located and recovered submerged personnel, equipment, weapon systems, or all of these.
07	Yes/No	Engineer dive teams conducted damage survey and repair operations.
08	Yes/No	Unit conducted joint logistics over-the-shore operations by time specified by higher headquarters.
09	Time	To repair underwater portions of waterfront facilities.
10	Time	To conduct hydrographic survey of 1,000 square meters.
11	Time	To remove obstacles to navigation and bridging operations.
12	Time	To plan and inspect underwater structures.
13	Time	To clear debris and wreckage from underwater structures.
14	Time	To repair underwater structures.
15	Time	To install physical security systems.
16	Percent	Of underwater pipelines inspected, maintained, or repaired.
17	Percent	Of channels and waterways surveyed in an area of operations.
18	Percent	Of identified obstacles emplaced or reduced.
19	Percent	Of port facilities open, construction completed, and rehabilitation completed.
20	Percent	Of vessel underwater hulls inspected during security swim operations.
21	Percent	Of vessels with current in-water hull inspections completed.
22	Percent	Of mooring systems inspected and repaired in a specified area.
23	Percent	Of offshore petroleum distribution pipeline and components inspected and maintained in a specified area.
24	Percent	Of construction completed on underwater structures.

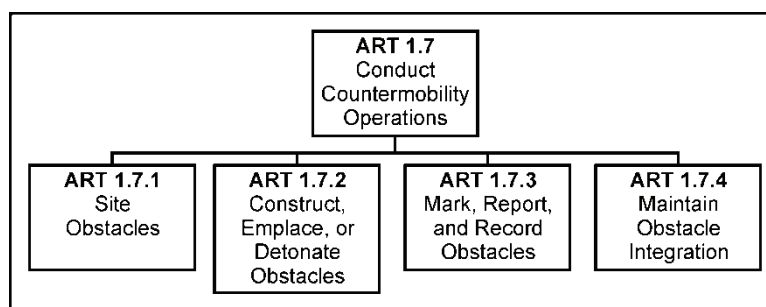
No.	Scale	Measure
25	Number	Of fording sites identified and reported to higher headquarters.
26	Number	Of rafting sites identified and reported to higher headquarters.
27	Number	Of wet gap crossing operations conducted by a specified time.
28	Number	Of bridge inspection and repairs conducted by a specified time.
29	Number	Of hydrographic survey products rendered in a specified time.
30	Number	Of salvage operations completed in a specified time.
31	Number	Of search and recovery missions completed in a specified time.
32	Number	Of security inspection missions of bridges, ports, locks, and dams missions completed during rotation.
33	Number	Of ships husbandry missions completed in a specified time.
34	Number	Of in-water maintenance missions conducted in a port facility.

### ART 1.6.5 CONDUCT NONTACTICAL MOVEMENTS

1-82. Execute a movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to expedite their movement and conserve time and energy when no enemy interference, except by air, is anticipated. Environmental considerations are applied as appropriate. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Completed unit movement by time specified in operation order.
02	Yes/No	Used transportation resources and assets efficiently.
03	Time	To initiate movement.
04	Time	To complete movement.
05	Percent	Of force completing the movement.
06	kph	Rate of movement.

## SECTION VII – ART 1.7: CONDUCT COUNTERMOBILITY OPERATIONS



1-83. Countermobility operations involve constructing reinforcing obstacles integrated with fires to inhibit the maneuver of an enemy force, increase time for target acquisition, and increase weapon effectiveness. Commanders integrate obstacle planning into the military decisionmaking process (see FM 5-0); integrate obstacles into the concept of operations (primarily through proper siting); and maintain integration through obstacle turnover, protection, and tracking. The force constructs, emplaces, or detonates tactical and protective obstacles to reinforce existing obstacles. Tactical obstacles are designed and integrated with fires to achieve a tactical effect—disrupt, fix, turn, or block. The three types of tactical obstacles are directed obstacles, situational obstacles, and reserve obstacles. They are distinguished by the differences in execution criteria. Protective obstacles are a key component of survivability operations. (See ART 6.7, Conduct Survivability Operations.) The force may employ any type of individual obstacle as a tactical obstacle. (FM 5-102) (USAES)



*Note:* The term “countermobility systems” used in this section is generic in nature and includes both manual and mechanical means, such as sapper units, cratering demolition kits, and mine dispensing systems.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Friendly obstacle effect accomplished commander’s guidance (block, disrupt, fix, or turn).
02	Yes/No	Unit emplaced obstacles per restrictions established by higher headquarters, to include obstacle control measure graphics and rules of engagement.
03	Yes/No	Unit integrated fires (direct and indirect, lethal and nonlethal) in the obstacle plan and were effective when required.
04	Time	That enemy forces are delayed in the conduct of their movement and maneuver due to friendly obstacles. (Delay time depends on type of effect.)
05	Time	Required by the enemy to repair and replace facilities (such as bridges, railroad switching yards, dockyard cranes, and airfield runways) damaged and destroyed by friendly countermobility efforts.
06	Time	To conduct area reconnaissance of proposed locations of obstacle complexes.
07	Time	For staff to format and disseminate information obtained by the area reconnaissance to subordinate units, to higher headquarters, and laterally.
08	Time	To conduct terrain analysis to assist in selecting obstacle locations.
09	Time	To plan construction of the obstacle effort.
10	Time	To establish conditions necessary for construction of obstacles, such as establishing security and moving class IV and class V material to obstacle locations.
11	Time	To move countermobility systems to work site.
12	Time	To emplace obstacles.
13	Time	To employ appropriate lethal and nonlethal fires when enemy is engaged in friendly obstacles.
14	Percent	Of countermobility effort completed.
15	Percent	Of total available countermobility effort in a given time not used because of poor management.
16	Percent	Of enemy forces unable to reach their objective due to obstacles.
17	Percent	Of mobility corridors and avenues of approach closed to enemy maneuver by friendly obstacles.
18	Percent	Of enemy casualties inflicted by friendly obstacles.
19	Percent	Of available countermobility assets that are mission capable.
20	Percent	Of enemy sustainment capability interdicted by friendly obstacle efforts.
21	Percent	Of enemy engineering capability devoted toward enhancing enemy mobility and maneuver.
22	Percent	Of friendly capability devoted to conducting countermobility operations.
23	Percent	Of friendly fires systems used to emplace field artillery- and air-delivered obstacles.
24	Number	Of enemy main supply routes and lines of communication interdicted by friendly obstacles.
25	Number	Of friendly and civilian casualties during the conduct of countermobility operations.
26	Number	Of available countermobility assets that are mission capable.
27	Number	Of potential enemy courses of action no longer feasible due to friendly countermobility efforts.

## ART 1.7.1 SITE OBSTACLES

1-84. Determine the location of individual obstacles based on the enemy force (target), desired location of massed fires, tentative weapon system positions, and the intended effect (disrupt, fix, turn, or block). ART 1.7.1 includes verifying that the obstacle is covered by fires, noting locations of fire control measures and obstacles, and recording the appropriate data on range cards. (FM 90-7) (USAES)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Obstacle location accomplished intended effect when integrated with available fires.
02	Yes/No	Unit emplaced planned obstacles per restrictions established by higher headquarters, to include obstacle control measure graphics, applying environmental considerations, and rules of engagement.
03	Yes/No	Planned obstacles had a reasonable probability of being emplaced, given protected availability of countermobility systems, supplies, manpower, and time.
04	Yes/No	Unit coordinated with supported unit to ensure obstacle coverage by fires.
05	Time	To conduct terrain analysis to support selecting locations for obstacles.
06	Time	To conduct area reconnaissance of proposed obstacle locations applying environmental considerations.
07	Time	For the staff to format and disseminate information obtained by the area reconnaissance to subordinate units, to higher headquarters, and laterally.
08	Time	To plan the countermobility effort.
09	Percent	Of mobility corridors and avenues of approach that will be closed to enemy maneuver by friendly obstacles once they are emplaced.
10	Number	Of enemy main supply routes and lines of communications that will be interdicted by friendly obstacles.
11	Number	Of potential enemy courses of action that are no longer feasible due to friendly countermobility efforts.

## ART 1.7.2 CONSTRUCT, EMPLACE, OR DETONATE OBSTACLES

1-85. Reinforce the terrain and combine obstacles with fires to disrupt, fix, turn, or block an enemy force. ART 1.7.2 includes emplacing special purpose munitions; constructing wire obstacles, antitank ditches, tetrahedrons and log obstacles; and detonating explosives to create road craters, destroy bridges, and construct abatises. (FM 90-7) (USAES)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Friendly obstacle effect accomplished the commander's intent (block, disrupt, fix, and turn).
02	Yes/No	Unit emplaced obstacles per restrictions established by higher headquarters, to include obstacle control measure graphics, environmental considerations, and rules of engagement.
03	Time	Required to conduct area reconnaissance of proposed obstacle locations, applying environmental considerations.
04	Time	For the staff to format and disseminate information from the area reconnaissance to subordinate units, to higher headquarters, and laterally.
05	Time	To plan the design of individual obstacles and obstacle complexes.
06	Time	To establish the conditions necessary for obstacle construction, such as establishing security and moving class IV and class V materials to obstacle locations.
07	Time	That the obstacle construction effort is delayed due to insufficient engineer support.
08	Time	To move countermobility systems to the work site.
09	Time	To construct, emplace, or detonate (underwater) obstacles.
10	Percent	Of obstacle effort completed.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
11	Percent	Of total available countermobility effort in a given time not used because of poor management.
12	Percent	Of available countermobility assets that are mission capable.
13	Percent	Of friendly fires systems used to emplace field artillery- and air-delivered obstacles.
14	Number	Of available countermobility assets that are mission capable.
15	Number	Of friendly and civilian casualties during the construction, emplacement, or detonation of obstacles.

### ART 1.7.3 MARK, REPORT, AND RECORD OBSTACLES

1-86. Mark all obstacles to aid in fratricide prevention. Report the intention to emplace obstacles (if required), initiation of construction and emplacement, and completion and execution of obstacles. As a minimum, record the obstacle location, type, and (if applicable) number and types of mines, placement of mines, use of antihandling devices, location of lanes and gaps, and description of marking. (FM 90-7) (USAES)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit marked, reported, and recorded all obstacles per standing operating procedures.
02	Time	To identify and determine the limits of minefields and other obstacles.
03	Time	To mark obstacle limits per doctrine and international agreements.
04	Time	To transmit obstacle information to appropriate agencies in area of operations.
05	Percent	Of obstacle location and composition information correctly recorded in the unit database.
06	Percent	Of obstacle location and composition information correctly transmitted to appropriate agencies in area of operations.
07	Number	Of friendly and neutral casualties resulting from improperly marked obstacles.

### ART 1.7.4 MAINTAIN OBSTACLE INTEGRATION

1-87. Ensure emplaced obstacles remain integrated into the concept of operations. ART 1.7.4 includes turnover and transfer, protection, repair, and tracking of obstacles. Obstacle protection focuses on two tasks: counterreconnaissance to prevent the enemy from gathering obstacle intelligence and enemy mobility asset destruction to ensure maximum effectiveness of obstacles. Obstacle tracking includes supervising achievement of key milestones as part of the unit's timeline (class IV and V forward, initiate engagement area development, siting complete), collation, and dissemination of obstacle information, and maintenance of records. (FM 90-7) (USAES)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Obstacle turnover and transfer occurred per doctrinal guidance and international standardization agreements.
02	Yes/No	Friendly unit was able to prevent enemy reconnaissance elements from gaining information on the obstacle.
03	Yes/No	Obstacle tracking occurred within an acceptable level of accuracy, as determined by the unit commander.
04	Time	To plan and coordinate obstacle turnover and transfer.
05	Time	To restore a partially reduced obstacle.
06	Time	To conduct obstacle tracking.
07	Percent	Of enemy reconnaissance assets destroyed while maintaining obstacle integration.
08	Percent	Of enemy mobility assets destroyed before they could reduce friendly obstacles.
09	Number	Of enemy reconnaissance assets destroyed while maintaining obstacle integration.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
10	Number	Of enemy mobility assets destroyed before they could reduce friendly obstacles.
11	Number	Of friendly and civilian casualties during the maintenance of obstacle integration.

## SECTION VIII – ART 1.8: EMPLOY OBSCURANTS

1-88. Use obscurants to conceal friendly positions and screen maneuvering forces from enemy observation. An obscurant is a chemical agent that decreases the level of energy available for the functions of seekers, trackers, and vision enhancement devices. ART 1.8. includes obscuring and screening in full spectrum operations. Apply environmental considerations as appropriate. (FM 3-11.50) (USACBRNS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Use of obscurants improved unit survivability and maneuverability.
02	Yes/No	Use of obscurants compromised unit course of action.
03	Time	To assess unit concealment requirements beyond that provided by camouflage systems.
04	Time	To employ obscurants to screen personnel, major combat equipment, bridge sites, and obstacles in an area of operations (AO).
05	Percent	Of unit commanders and planners able to effectively plan the use of obscurants to protect friendly personnel, equipment, and positions from enemy direct fire, observation, and surveillance for deception operations.
06	Percent	Of units, installations, and facilities in the AO employing obscurants.
07	Percent	Of increased time to conduct operations in limited visibility conditions due to the use of obscurants.

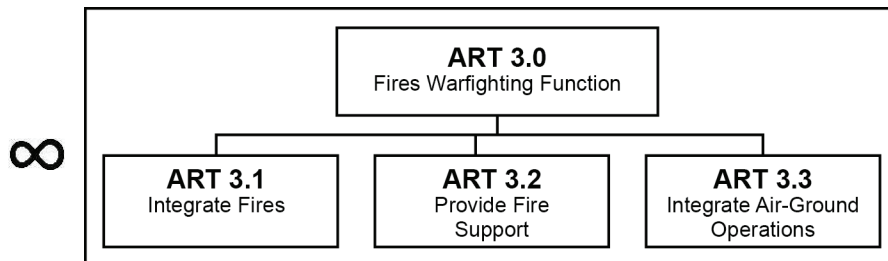
## SECTION IX – ART 1.9 CONDUCT MANEUVER SUPPORT OPERATIONS

1-89. Maneuver support operations integrate the complementary and reinforcing capabilities of key protection, movement and maneuver, and sustainment functions, tasks, and systems to enhance freedom of action. The integrated and synchronized maneuver support related tasks shape the environment to protect the force, enhance survivability, and support mobility and countermobility. Maneuver support operations also provide selected sustainment support and generally expand the freedom of action of the supported units while denying options and freedom of actions to the enemy. This allows combat power to be applied at the decisive point and time and facilitates simultaneous actions at the operational level and rapid transitions at the tactical level. (FM 3-90.31) (MSCoE)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit coordinated with supporting and supported headquarters to fully integrate maneuver support operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit planned and conducted preventative measures to enhance survivability of units within the echelon area of operation.
03	Yes/No	Unit applied preventive measures to mitigate hostile action to moving and maneuvering elements in the unit area of operation.
04	Yes/No	Unit integrated task-organized elements, capabilities, tasks, and systems to enhance freedom of action.
05	Yes/No	Unit planned and conducted operations to support movement corridors and the staging, onward movement, and integration of new elements.
06	Yes/No	Unit conducted specific sustainment tasks to enhance stability in the area of operation.

## Chapter 3

### ∞ART 3.0: The Fires Warfighting Function



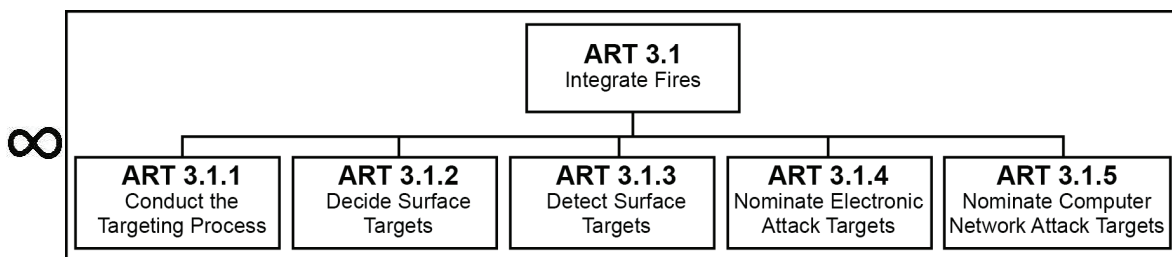
The *fires warfighting function* is the related tasks and systems that provide collective and coordinated use of Army indirect fires and joint fires through the targeting process. It includes tasks associated with integrating and synchronizing the effects of these types of fires with the effects of other warfighting functions. Commanders integrate these tasks into the concept of operations during planning and adjust them based on the targeting guidance. Fires normally contribute to the overall effect of maneuver, but commanders may use them separately for decisive and shaping operations. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

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**Note:** ART 5.1.1.4 (Conduct Fires Planning) addresses planning for fires conducted during the operations process. ART 5.1.4.3 (Provide Combat Assessment) addresses combat assessment (Battle damage assessment, munitions effects assessments, and reattack recommendation).

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#### ∞SECTION I – ART 3.1: INTEGRATE FIRES



3-1. Commanders integrate fires and maneuver through the operations process. Fire support personnel from platoon through theater Army assist the commander by integrating and synchronizing related tasks and systems that provide collective and coordinated use of Army indirect fires and joint fires with the effects of other warfighting functions. These are integrated into the concept of operations during planning and adjusted based on the targeting guidance. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

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**Note:** ART 5.1.1.4 (Conduct Fires Planning) addresses planning for fires conducted during the operations process.

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### ∞ART 3.1.1 CONDUCT THE TARGETING PROCESS

3-2. Conduct the targeting process through the targeting working group in locating, identifying, classifying, tracking, and attacking targets and assessing battle damage. Apply the parameters set at the operational level, directed limitations, rules of engagement, rules for the use of force, the law of war, and other guidance given by the commander to the targeting process to attain the commander's objectives. Synchronize the development of target matrices, target selection, and target list. ART 3.1.1 includes coordinating the delivery and assessment of the fires order in support of the commander's intent. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit developed the fires paragraph or annex to the operation order that shaped the battlefield to support the commander's intent.
02	Yes/No	The targeting working group conducted daily operations to locate, identify, classify, track, and attack targets and assess battle damage.
03	Yes/No	The targeting working group analyzed the mission and refined target priorities.
04	Yes/No	Unit synchronized the development of target matrices, target selection standards, and target list in accordance with guidance.
05	Yes/No	The targeting working group briefed the commander. The commander selected a course of action.
06	Yes/No	The targeting working group assisted the deputy commander, chief of staff, or executive officer in the conduct of the targeting board.

### ∞ART 3.1.2 DECIDE SURFACE TARGETS

3-3. Determine the targets that, if successfully attacked, will contribute to the success of the mission based on the commander's concept of operations and targeting guidance. Recommend how each target should be engaged in terms of the degree and duration based on commander's intent. Construct a high-payoff target list of prioritized targets. Determine target selection standards. Prepare the attack guidance matrix for the commander's approval. Prepare a targeting synchronization matrix. The matrix includes the prioritized high-payoff targets; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets; target acquisition assets tasked to acquire them; attack resources tasked to attack them; desired effects and associated measures of performance and measures of effectiveness for assessment; and assets tasked to conduct assessment. Brief the targeting process products to the commander. Translate the commander's decisions into the operation order with annexes. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Targets selected allowed for accomplishing the unit mission and commander's intent.
02	Yes/No	Unit reviewed selected targets for compliance with rules of engagement.
03	Yes/No	Unit integrated lethal fires into the targeting process.
04	Time	To create a target nomination list.
05	Time	To complete target prioritization.
06	Time	To determine moving target intercept points.
07	Time	To issue prohibited target guidance.
08	Time	To pass commander's guidance to targeting agencies.
09	Percent	Of high-payoff targets discovered resulting in a reprioritized target list.
10	Percent	Of potential targets subjected to systematic analysis.
11	Percent	Of potential targets analyzed within an established time.
12	Percent	Of selected targets that completed duplication checks.
13	Percent	Of selected high-payoff targets nominated for engagement.
14	Number	Of resources identified to support acquiring and engagement of targets.

∞ART 3.1.3 DETECT SURFACE TARGETS

3-4. Detect high-payoff targets identified in the “Decide” function of the targeting process. Detect includes determining (by direction, reference point, or grid) where a potential target is located. ART 3.1.3 includes locating the target and its altitude to a minimum acceptable standard of a 6-digit grid location for an area target. Planned targets engaged with precision munitions (coordinate seeking) require a mensurated grid. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

*Note:* Contributions made by the intelligence warfighting function toward this task can be found in ART 2.4.1 (Provide Intelligence Support to Targeting).

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit conducted target coordinate mensuration on planned targets attacked by coordinate-seeking munitions (such as 155-mm Excalibur and Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System).
02	Time	To locate targets during surveillance and reconnaissance of defined target area of interest.
03	Percent	Of potential targets detected to targeting accuracy during surveillance and reconnaissance.
04	Percent	Of target locations verified before next targeting cycle.
05	Percent	Of designated high-payoff targets that have correct location data.
06	Number	Of high-payoff targets detected and located to targeting accuracy in the area of operations.
07	Number	Of suspect targets tracked for expedited engagement.
08	Number	Of targets identified within target location error during the analysis process.

∞ART 3.1.4 NOMINATE ELECTRONIC ATTACK TARGETS

3-5. Nominate targets to be destroyed, deceived, degraded, or neutralized. Targets may be state or nonstate actors. (FM 3-36) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Targets selected were required for accomplishing the unit mission and commander's intent.
02	Yes/No	Unit nominated electronic attack targets following rules of engagement.
03	Time	To submit electronic attack targets to operational echelons.
04	Time	To receive and assess results of electronic attack.
05	Percent	Of enemy systems not engaged by electronic attack that are targeted for physical attack.
06	Percent	Of enemy systems not engaged by electronic attack that are targeted for collection or exploitation.

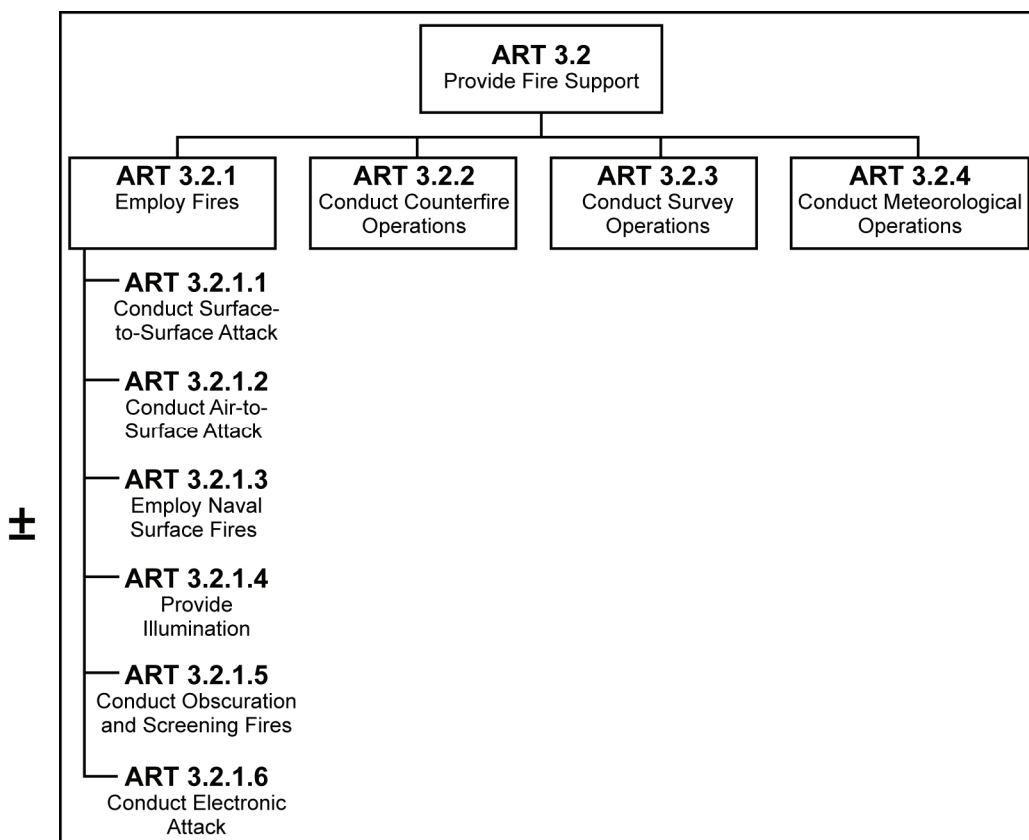
∞ART 3.1.5 NOMINATE COMPUTER NETWORK ATTACK TARGETS

3-6. Nominate targets to disrupt, deny, degrade, or destroy information in computers, computer networks, or the computers and networks themselves. Targets may be state or nonstate actors. (FM 3-36) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Targets selected were required for accomplishing the unit mission and commander's intent.
02	Yes/No	Unit nominated computer network attack targets following rules of engagement.
03	Time	To submit computer network attack targets to operational echelons.

No.	Scale	Measure
04	Time	To receive and assess results of computer network attack.
05	Percent	Of enemy systems not engaged by computer network attack that are targeted for attack by lethal systems.
06	Percent	Of enemy systems not engaged by electronic attack that are targeted for collection or exploitation.

**∞SECTION II – ART 3.2: PROVIDE FIRE SUPPORT**



3-7. Provide collective and coordinated use of Army indirect fires, joint fires, and command and control warfare, including nonlethal fires, through the targeting process to support operations against surface targets. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

**∞ART 3.2.1 EMPLOY FIRES**

3-8. Employ fires weapon systems to create a specific lethal effect on a target. Provide collective and coordinated use of Army indirect fires and joint fires throughout the targeting process to support operations against surface targets. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Fires achieved the commander's fires guidance.
02	Yes/No	Commander directed that contingency plans be developed for the employment of lethal fires.
03	Time	For a given fires weapon system to respond.
04	Time	To reattack target after battle damage assessment.
05	Percent	Of target attacks that achieve desired effects.



No.	Scale	Measure
06	Percent	Of targets selected for engagement that were engaged.
07	Percent	Of friendly areas of operations within the range of supporting fires weapon systems.
08	Percent	Of fires missions synchronized with the maneuver of friendly units.
09	Percent	Of targets engaged that resulted in collateral damage.
10	Percent	Of enemy high-payoff targets requiring more than one type of weapon system to ensure successful attack.
11	Percent	Of lethal fires effort diverted by higher commanders to support their targeting priorities.
12	Percent	Of fires systems available.
13	Number	Of courses of action denied to an enemy force due to friendly fires efforts as determined from interrogations and after action reviews.
14	Number	Of fires systems available.

### ART 3.2.1.1 CONDUCT SURFACE-TO-SURFACE ATTACK

3-9. Use ground-based, indirect-fire weapon systems to destroy, suppress, or neutralize enemy equipment (including aircraft on the ground), materiel, personnel, fortifications, and facilities. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Surface-to-surface attack achieved desired effects.
02	Yes/No	Surface-to-surface attack followed rules of engagement.
03	Time	To complete attack after identifying target.
04	Time	To provide adjustment data.
05	Time	To prepare for surface-to-surface attack.
06	Percent	Of missions accomplished within a specified time.
07	Percent	Of missions fired that accomplished desired effect on target.
08	Percent	Of planned targets successfully engaged during operation.
09	Percent	Of time-on-target missions accomplished on time.
10	Percent	Of enemy high-payoff target delivery systems destroyed by friendly forces.
11	Percent	Of point target missions that achieve the desired effects (destroyed, delayed, disrupted, or degraded) using guided munitions.
12	Percent	Of area target missions that achieved the desired effects (destruction or neutralization) using area munitions.
13	Percent	Of targets of opportunity successfully engaged.
14	Percent	Of unit basic load of ordnance available for use in lethal attack.
15	Percent	Of selected targets for which accurate coordinates are available.
16	Percent	Of ground-based, indirect fire missions that resulted in collateral damage.
17	Number	Of fires systems available.

#### ART 3.2.1.1.1 Conduct Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses

3-10. Neutralize, destroy, or temporarily degrade surface-based enemy tactical air defenses by destructive and disruptive means to increase aircraft survivability. Lethal suppression of enemy air defenses (SEAD) seeks the destruction of surface-based enemy tactical air defenses, such as target systems or operating personnel, by destructive means. Examples of destructive SEAD capabilities are bombs, air- and surface-to-surface missiles, air-scatterable mines, and field artillery. Nondestructive SEAD seeks to temporarily deny, degrade, deceive, delay, or neutralize surface-based enemy tactical air defense systems by disruptive means to increase aircraft survivability. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

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*Note:* Disruptive means include activities discussed in ART 3.2.1.6 (Conduct Electronic Attack).

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## Chapter 3

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Friendly aerial platforms accomplished mission without unacceptable losses to enemy air defense systems.
02	Time	To plan for the suppression of enemy air defense systems.
03	Time	To respond to new requirements to suppress enemy air defense systems.
04	Time	To complete execution of all phases of the plan to suppress enemy air defenses.
05	Time	To prepare weapon systems and obtain munitions used in the suppression of enemy air defense systems.
06	Percent	Of available combat power dedicated toward SEAD.
07	Percent	Of enemy air defense systems neutralized, destroyed, or temporarily degraded by destructive or disruptive means.
08	Percent	Of friendly air sorties attacked by enemy air defense.
09	Percent	Of enemy air defense systems that required reattack.
10	Percent	Of friendly air losses due to enemy air defense.
11	Percent	Of point target missions that achieve the desired effects (destroyed, delayed, disrupted, or degraded) using guided munitions.
12	Percent	Of area target missions that achieved the desired effects (destruction or neutralization) using area munitions.
13	Percent	Of SEAD missions that resulted in collateral damage.
14	Number	And types of weapon systems and munitions used for SEAD.
15	Number	Of point target missions that achieve the desired effects (destroyed, delayed, disrupted, or degraded) using guided munitions.
16	Number	Of area target missions that achieved the desired effects (destruction or neutralization) using area munitions.

### ART 3.2.1.2 CONDUCT AIR-TO-SURFACE ATTACK

3-11. Employ fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft-mounted weapon systems to destroy, suppress, or neutralize equipment (including aircraft on the ground), materiel, personnel, fortifications, and facilities. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Air-to-surface attacks allowed the commander to accomplish the mission within identified time and resource constraints.
02	Yes/No	Air-to-surface attacks followed rules of engagement.
03	Time	To process air-to-surface attack requests through fires (fixed-wing) or maneuver (rotary-wing) channels, as appropriate.
04	Time	For aerial systems to respond to mission request.
05	Time	For aircraft to identify target.
06	Time	To get ordnance on target after initiating air-to-surface attack request.
07	Percent	Of requested missions accomplished.
08	Percent	Of available aerial weapon systems (fixed- and rotary-wing).
09	Percent	Of missions where the ordnance carried by aerial weapon systems is appropriate for the target attacked.
10	Percent	Of missions requested directed to appropriate agency.
11	Percent	Of targets engaged by friendly aerial weapon systems (fixed- and rotary-wing).
12	Percent	Of friendly force operations delayed, disrupted, or modified due to lack of requested air support.
13	Percent	Of targets attacked achieve the desired effects.
14	Percent	Of maneuver forces having aerial weapon systems available.
15	Percent	Of air-to-surface attack missions that resulted in collateral damage.

No.	Scale	Measure
16	Percent	Of air-to-surface missions cancelled due to weather restrictions.
17	Number	Of aerial weapon systems available to support the commander.

#### ART 3.2.1.2.1 Request Air-to-Surface Attack

3-12. Request employment of Army special operations forces; Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force aircraft; and other systems to deliver rocket, cannon, missile fires, and bombs on surface targets. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit responded promptly to requests for an air-to-surface attack to provide support at the appropriate time.
02	Time	To process air support request.
03	Time	To get ordnance on target after initiating air request.
04	Percent	Of missions requested by Army commanders accomplished.
05	Percent	Of availability of supporting air agencies for maneuver forces.
06	Percent	Of missions requested directed to appropriate agency.

#### ART 3.2.1.2.2 Employ Close Air Support

3-13. Employ aircraft in preplanned and immediate close air support (CAS) missions and joint air attack team operations to destroy, delay, disrupt, or suppress targets to support land operations. CAS requires positive identification, friend or foe and Army procedural or Army positive control of aircraft. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	CAS destroyed, delayed, disrupted, or suppressed targets to support land operations.
02	Yes/No	CAS followed rules of engagement.
03	Time	To process CAS requests through fires channels.
04	Time	For CAS aircraft to respond to mission request.
05	Time	For CAS aircraft to identify target.
06	Time	To get ordnance on target after initiating CAS request.
07	Percent	Of missions requested by Army commands accomplished.
08	Percent	Of CAS sorties allocated or distributed to the supported unit that were employed.
09	Percent	Of missions requested directed to the appropriate agency.
10	Percent	Of requested targets engaged with friendly air support.
11	Percent	Of friendly force operations delayed, disrupted, or modified due to lack of requested CAS.
12	Percent	Of targets attacked achieved desired effects.
13	Percent	Of CAS missions that resulted in collateral damage.
14	Percent	Of preplanned CAS missions cancelled due to weather conditions.
15	Number	Of preplanned CAS missions cancelled due to weather conditions.

#### ART 3.2.1.2.3 Employ Air Interdiction

3-14. Employ air interdiction to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy, the enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces, or to otherwise achieve objectives. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

## Chapter 3

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Air interdiction destroyed, delayed, disrupted, diverted, or suppressed targets to support land operations.
02	Yes/No	Air interdiction followed rules of engagement.
03	Time	To process air interdiction requests through fires channels.
04	Time	For air interdiction aircraft to respond to mission request.
05	Time	For air interdiction aircraft to identify target.
06	Time	To get ordnance on target after initiating air interdiction request.
07	Percent	Of missions requested by Army commands accomplished.
08	Percent	Of mission requests directed to the appropriate agency.
09	Percent	Of air interdiction enemy systems and targets engaged with friendly air support.
10	Percent	Of friendly force operations delayed, disrupted, or modified due to lack of requested air interdiction.
11	Percent	Of targets attacked achieving desired effects.
12	Percent	Of air interdiction missions accomplished without incidents of fratricide.
13	Percent	Of air interdiction missions cancelled due to weather.
14	Percent	Of air interdiction missions that resulted in collateral damage.

### ART 3.2.1.3 EMPLOY NAVAL SURFACE FIRES

3-15. Employ fires provided by naval surface gun fire and missiles to support units tasked with achieving the commander's intent. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Naval surface fires achieved desired effects.
02	Yes/No	Naval surface fires platform were within range.
03	Yes/No	Naval surface fires followed rules of engagement.
04	Time	To get ordnance on target after initiating fire mission request.
05	Time	To provide adjustment data after observing first rounds.
06	Time	To accomplish targeting for fires.
07	Time	To plan and coordinate for naval surface fires.
08	Percent	Of total fire missions requested by units executed.
09	Percent	Of missions accomplished within a specified time.
10	Percent	Of fire missions that achieved desired effects.
11	Percent	Of planned targets successfully attacked during operations.
12	Percent	Of naval cannon and missile systems available to deliver ordnance.
13	Percent	Of enemy forces destroyed, delayed, disrupted, or degraded.
14	Percent	Of total naval specific target list mission successfully engaged.
15	Percent	Of targets of opportunity successfully engaged.
16	Percent	Of the ship's basic load of ordnance available for use in lethal attack.
17	Percent	Of naval surface fire missions that resulted in collateral damage.
18	Number	Of naval surface fires systems available.

### ART 3.2.1.4 PROVIDE ILLUMINATION

3-16. Provide illumination fires (visible or infrared) to expose an adversary or enemy at night. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Illumination support achieved desired effects.
02	Yes/No	Weather degraded the effectiveness of the illumination mission.
03	Time	To get illumination rounds on target after initiating the mission.
04	Time	To provide adjustment data after observing effect on target.
05	Time	To plan and coordinate for illumination missions.
06	Time	To prepare the firing unit for an illumination mission.
07	Percent	Of total illumination missions requested by units accomplished.
08	Percent	Of friendly fire systems available to deliver illumination.
09	Percent	Of illumination targets of opportunity missions accomplished.
10	Percent	Of unit basic load of illumination rounds available.
11	Number	Of fire systems available to accomplish illumination missions.
12	Number	Of illumination missions requested.
13	Number	Of illumination missions accomplished.

### ART 3.2.1.5 CONDUCT OBSCURATION AND SCREENING FIRES

3-17. Conduct obscuration and screening fires to decrease the level of energy available for the functions of seekers, trackers, and vision enhancement devices. These fires also limit detection, observation, and engagement capabilities of the enemy. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Obscuration and screening fires achieved desired effects.
02	Yes/No	Weather allowed the obscuration and screening mission.
03	Time	To get smoke rounds on target after initiating the mission.
04	Time	To provide adjustment data after observing effects on target.
05	Time	To plan and coordinate smoke fire missions.
06	Time	To prepare the firing unit for smoke fire missions.
07	Percent	Of total smoke missions requested by units accomplished.
08	Percent	Of friendly fire systems available to deliver obscuration and screening fires.
09	Percent	Of smoke targets of opportunity fire missions accomplished.
10	Percent	Of unit basic load of smoke rounds available.
11	Number	Of fire systems available to accomplish smoke fire missions.
12	Number	Of smoke fire missions requested.
13	Number	Of smoke fire missions accomplished.

### ART 3.2.1.6 CONDUCT ELECTRONIC ATTACK

3-18. Employ electromagnetic, directed energy, or antiradiation weapons to attack personnel, facilities, or materiel to degrade, neutralize, or destroy targeted capability. (FM 3-36) (USACAC)

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*Note:* This task supports multiple ARTs including ART 3.2.1.1.1 (Conduct Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses) through the use of offensive electronic attack to deceive, disrupt, deny, degrade, or destroy the enemy's command and control capabilities, radar capabilities, or capabilities within the integrated air defense system.

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit achieved electronic attack objective.
02	Yes/No	Electronic attack followed rules of engagement.
03	Time	To initiate electronic attack.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
04	Time	To create a frequency deconfliction plan.
05	Time	To plan electronic attack and assess collateral damage.
06	Time	To prepare to conduct electronic attack including moving systems into place and completing rehearsals and precombat inspections.
07	Percent	Of operation plans and orders that integrate electronic attack with scheme of maneuver.
08	Percent	Of electronic attacks that achieve desired effects.
09	Percent	Of tasked electronic attacks conducted.
10	Percent	Of degradation of targeted systems after electronic attack.
11	Percent	Of enemy air defense systems temporarily neutralized by nondestructive means.
12	Percent	Of systems that required reattack.
13	Number	Of available electronic attack systems available for on-call missions.
14	Number	Of systems identified for collection or exploitation.

### ∞ART 3.2.2 CONDUCT COUNTERFIRE OPERATIONS

3-19. Conduct counterfire to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons, which includes counterbattery and countermortar fire. Counterfire will protect friendly forces, combat functions, and facilities from enemy indirect fires by disrupting, neutralizing, or destroying enemy indirect fire weapons systems. (FM 6-20) (USAFAS)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Counterfire achieved desired effects.
02	Yes/No	Counterfire platforms were within range.
03	Yes/No	Counterfire followed rules of engagement.
04	Time	To respond to counterfire targets of opportunity.
05	Time	To complete execution of all phases of the plan to conduct counterfire.
06	Time	To prepare weapon systems and obtain munitions used in counterfire.
07	Time	To get ordnance on a target after producing a counterfire target.
08	Time	To provide adjustment data after observing effects on target.
09	Time	To accomplish targeting for planned counterfire.
10	Percent	Of total counterfire missions executed.
11	Percent	Of counterfire missions accomplished within a specified time.
12	Percent	Of counterfire missions fired accomplishing desired effects.
13	Percent	Of counterfire planned targets successfully attacked during operations.
14	Percent	Of counterfire systems available.
15	Percent	Of counterfire targets successfully engaged.
16	Percent	Of the firing unit's basic load of ordnance available for use in lethal attack.
17	Percent	Of counterfire missions that resulted in collateral damage.
18	Percent	Of available combat power dedicated to counterfire.
19	Number	Of counterfire systems available.
20	Number	Of counterfire missions that resulted in collateral damage.
21	Number	Of counterfire missions executed.

### ∞ART 3.2.3 CONDUCT SURVEY OPERATIONS

3-20. Conduct survey operations provide a common grid that will permit the massing of fires, delivery of surprise observed fires, delivery of effective unobserved fires, and transmission of target data from one unit to another to aggressively neutralize or destroy enemy targets. (FM 6-2) (USAFAS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit completed survey by time specified in order.
02	Yes/No	Survey order detailed priorities and accuracies for primary, alternate, and supplementary positions for firing units and target-locating elements.
03	Yes/No	Unit coordinated survey efforts with external and internal resources.
04	Time	To plan survey operations to include traverse, triangulation, and three-point resection.
05	Time	To prepare for survey operations.
06	Time	To execute survey operations.
07	Time	To enter a new survey control point into the database.
08	Time	To update survey control point in the database.
09	Time	From requesting information to providing desired survey information to firing units.
10	Percent	Of accuracy of survey operations.
11	Percent	Of accuracy of survey control available.
12	Percent	Of improved positioning and azimuth determining systems operational.

### ∞ART 3.2.4 CONDUCT METEOROLOGICAL OPERATIONS

3-21. Conduct meteorological operations to enhance accuracy of indirect fires, downwind predictions, intelligence preparation of the battlefield, and forecast capabilities. Employ meteorological measuring instruments to determine necessary adjustments to individual weapon firing tables. Determine current atmospheric conditions that effect firing units. Distribute meteorological data as required. (FM 3-09.15) (USAFAS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit completed meteorological operations by time specified in order.
02	Yes/No	Operation plan or operation order detailed the frequency of meteorological observations.
03	Yes/No	Meteorological data was obtained from other approved sources when organic meteorological measuring capabilities were not available.
04	Time	To prepare for meteorological operations.
05	Time	To execute meteorological operations.
06	Time	From requesting information to providing desired meteorological information to units for firing operations.
07	Percent	Of meteorological measurement systems operational.
08	Number	Of improved positioning and azimuth determining systems available.
09	Number	Of meteorological measurement systems operational.

### ∞SECTION III – ART 3.3 INTEGRATE AIR-GROUND OPERATIONS

3-22. Integrating air-ground operations requires continuous coordination between the air and land commanders. It requires interfacing with the appropriate joint air operations center or combined air operations center to exchange current intelligence and operational data, support requirements, and coordinate Army forces' requirements for airspace coordinating measures, fire support coordination measures, and theater airlift. (ATTP 3-09.13) (USAFAS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit established liaison.
02	Yes/No	Unit used information systems and collaborative tools to establish liaison.
03	Yes/No	Unit processed operation orders, fragmentary orders, situational reports, mission reports, and flight reports to obtain and pass pertinent operations and intelligence information between the land component and the air component.
04	Yes/No	Unit maintained current theater-level fire support and airspace picture.

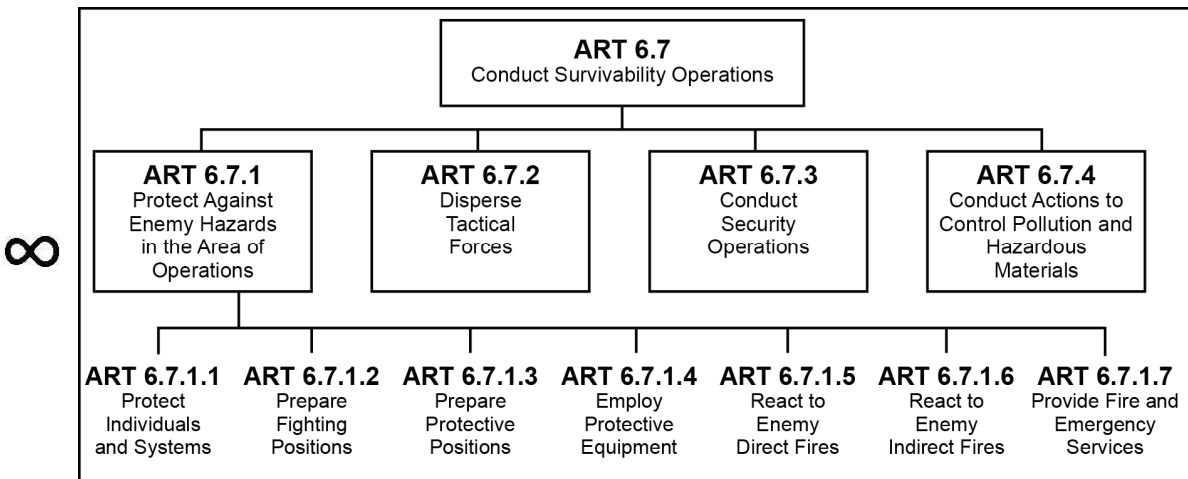
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<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
05	Yes/No	Unit coordinated the establishment and updating of airspace coordinating measures and fire support coordination measures between the land component and air component.
06	Yes/No	Unit coordinated air component commander requests for Army forces (ARFOR) and land component assets.
07	Yes/No	Unit coordinated ARFOR and land component requirements for theater airlift with the joint force commander, including the joint movement center deployment and distribution operation center.
08	Yes/No	Unit coordinated for ARFOR and land component support during joint search and rescue operations.
09	Yes/No	Unit coordinated with ARFOR and land component to react to the launch of a theater ballistic missile.
10	Yes/No	Unit provided operations and intelligence information to ground liaison detachments and aerial reconnaissance liaison officer support detachments.



**SECTION VII – ART 6.7: CONDUCT SURVIVABILITY OPERATIONS**



6-80. ART 6.7 is a concept that includes all aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies while simultaneously deceiving the enemy. Survivability tactics include building a good defense; employing frequent movement; using concealment, deception, and camouflage; and constructing fighting and protective positions for both individuals and equipment. Included are those assessments and surveys completed as a part of focused engineer reconnaissance support that includes infrastructure reconnaissance. (See FM 3-34.170.) Survivability operations are the development and construction of protective positions, such as earth berms, dug-in positions, overhead protection, and countersurveillance means, to reduce the effectiveness of enemy weapon systems. (FM 5-103) (USAES)

*Note:* This task branch is supported by ART 2.2.3 (Provide Intelligence Support to Protection).

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit could continue to conduct operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit losses from hazards were at acceptable levels.
03	Yes/No	Unit could determine when contaminated area was at a level with acceptable risk.
04	Yes/No	Unit performed risk assessment of all areas in the area of operations (AO) that underwent chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons attack.
05	Time	Required to conduct an area reconnaissance.
06	Time	To determine that unit has been attacked by CBRN weapons.
07	Time	To predict downwind hazard from the use of CBRN weapons.
08	Time	To disseminate hazard information to all units in the AO and appropriate headquarters and agencies outside the AO.
09	Time	To harden unit equipment, facilities, and positions.
10	Time	To acquire equipment and supplies necessary to harden a unit or installation.
11	Percent	Of U.S. military and civilian casualties.
12	Percent	Of increased time it takes the unit to conduct its operations due to the need to protect against identified hazards.
13	Percent	Of unit that has completed risk management and safety training.
14	Percent	Of friendly casualties due to failure to report the existence of hazards.
15	Percent	Of on-hand, mission-capable equipment necessary to protect the unit against hazards.
16	Percent	Of on-hand supplies necessary to protect the unit against hazards.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
17	Percent	Of planned fighting positions completed.
18	Percent	Of planned protective positions completed.
19	Number	Of planned fighting positions completed.
20	Number	Of planned protective positions completed.
21	Number	And types of on-hand equipment necessary to protect the unit against hazards.
22	Number	And types of friendly equipment destroyed or damaged by enemy action.
23	Number	Of incidents of damage to units and facilities in the AO that impact the commander's concept of operations.
24	Number	Of U.S. military and civilian casualties due to enemy hazards.

## **ART 6.7.1 PROTECT AGAINST ENEMY HAZARDS IN THE AREA OF OPERATIONS**

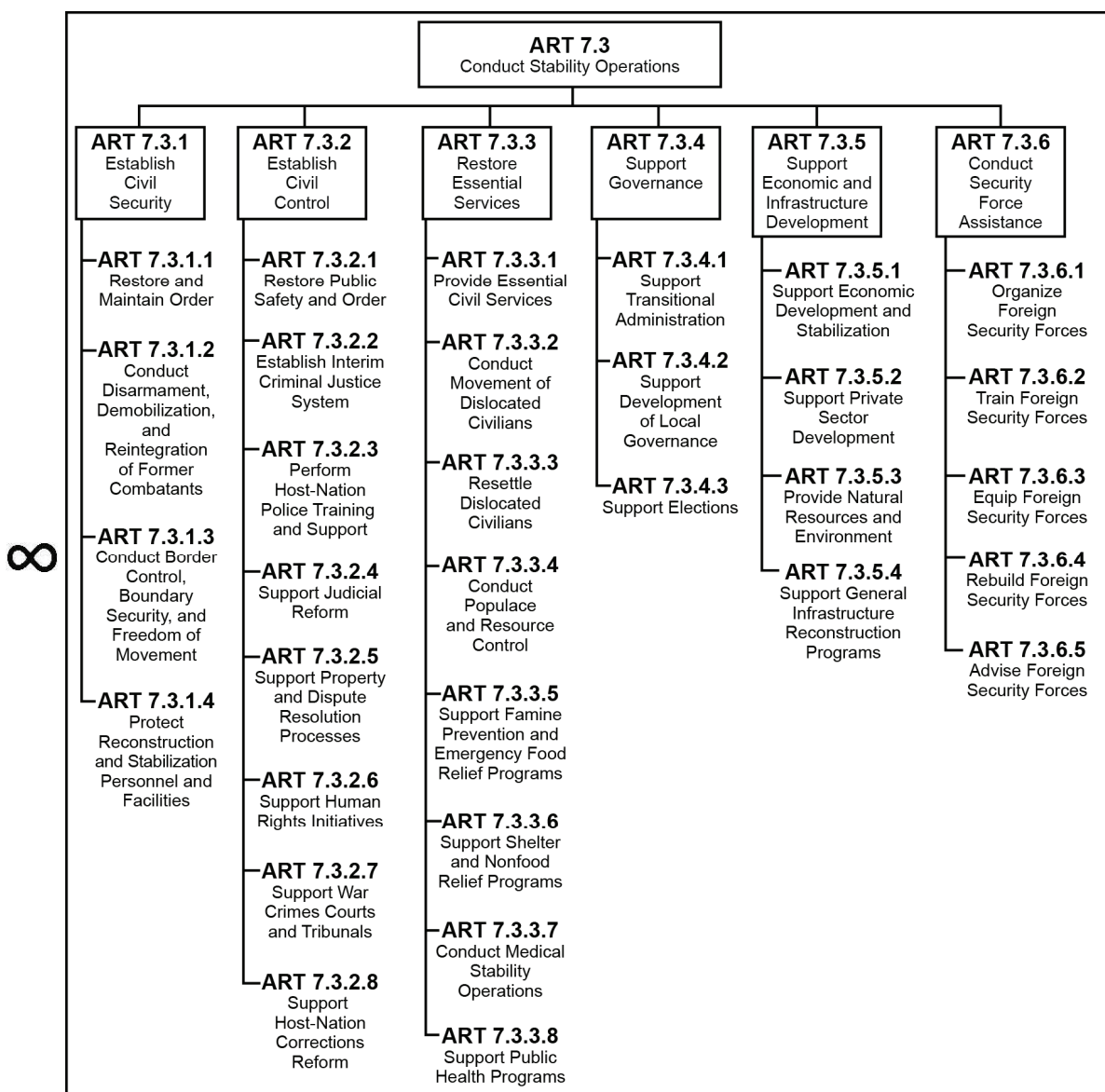
6-81. Protect the friendly force in an area of operations (AO) by reducing or avoiding the effects of enemy weapon systems. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit could continue to conduct operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit losses from hazards were at acceptable levels.
03	Time	To conduct an area reconnaissance to identify hazards.
04	Time	To disseminate hazard data to all elements operating in the AO.
05	Time	To analyze the impact of identified hazards.
06	Time	To obtain necessary equipment and supplies to protect against hazards.
07	Time	To protect the unit and its facilities, equipment, and supplies against hazards.
08	Percent	Of increased time it takes the unit to conduct its operations because of the need to protect against identified hazards.
09	Percent	Of unit that has completed risk management and safety training.
10	Percent	Of friendly casualties due to failure to report existence of hazards.
11	Percent	Of on-hand, mission-capable equipment that is necessary to protect the unit against hazards.
12	Percent	Of U.S. military and civilian casualties.
13	Percent	Of on-hand supplies (chemoprophylaxis, pretreatments, and barrier creams) necessary to protect the unit against hazards.
14	Percent	Of planned protective positions completed.
15	Number	Of planned protective positions completed.
16	Number	And types of on-hand equipment necessary to protect against hazards.
17	Number	And types of friendly equipment destroyed or damaged by enemy action.
18	Number	Of incidents of damage to units and facilities in the AO that impact the concept of operations.
19	Number	Of U.S. military and civilian casualties due to enemy hazards.

### **ART 6.7.1.1 PROTECT INDIVIDUALS AND SYSTEMS**

6-82. Use protective positions (natural or artificial), measures, or equipment—such as armor, detection equipment, mission-oriented protective posture gear (MOPP), and collective protective equipment—to reduce effects of enemy weapon systems. ART 6.7.1.1 includes construction of fighting and survivability positions, conduct of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense, and responding to enemy fires. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

## SECTION III – ART 7.3: CONDUCT STABILITY OPERATIONS



7-30. Stability operations encompass various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with elements of combat to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide essential government services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. Stability operations can be conducted in support of a host-nation or interim government or as part of an occupation when no government exists. Stability operations involve both coercive and constructive actions by the military force. They are designed to establish a safe and secure environment; facilitate reconciliation among local or regional adversaries; establish political, legal, social, and economic institutions; and facilitate the transition to legitimate local governance. Army forces conduct five stability tasks: civil security, civil control, restore essential services, support to governance, and support to economic and infrastructure development. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

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**Note:** This task branch only addresses those tasks that support the conduct of Army stability operations. Other tasks that support stability operations are addressed elsewhere in the AUTL:

ART 6.5.4 (Provide Protective Services for Selected Individuals) addresses the protection of personnel.

ART 6.5.2 (Conduct Critical Installations and Facilities Security) addresses the protection of facilities.

ART 6.12 (Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal Protection Support) addresses the conduct of unexploded ordnance disposal.

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## ART 7.3.1 ESTABLISH CIVIL SECURITY

7-31. Civil security involves providing for the safety of the state and its population, including protection from internal and external threats. Civil security includes a diverse set of activities, ranging from enforcing peace agreements to executing disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. For the other stability tasks to be effective, civil security is required. Establishing a safe, secure, and stable environment for the local populace is key to obtaining their support for the overall stability operation. To help establish civil security, military forces enforce ceasefires, supervise disengagement of belligerent forces, and neutralize potential adversaries. As soon the host-nation security forces can safely perform this task, Army forces transition civil security responsibilities to them. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

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**Note:** ART 7.6.3.4 (Conduct Peace Enforcement Operations) addresses the measures that help military forces establish a sustained peace.

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit protected vulnerable elements of population—refugees, internally displaced persons, women, children.
02	Yes/No	Unit provided interim security programs for at-risk populations.
03	Yes/No	Unit established and maintained order in refugee camps and population centers.
04	Yes/No	Unit ensured safety of quartered personnel and families.
05	Yes/No	Unit ensured adequate health, food provisions, and security for demobilized belligerents.
06	Yes/No	Unit protected and secured places of religious worship and cultural sites.
07	Yes/No	Unit protected and secured critical infrastructure, natural resources, civil registries, and property ownership documents.
08	Yes/No	Unit identified, secured, and protected stockpiles of conventional, biological, radiological, nuclear, and chemical materials.
09	Yes/No	Unit secured military depots, equipment, ammunition depots, and means of communication.
10	Yes/No	Unit protected and secured strategically important institutions such as government buildings, museums, religious sites, courthouses, and communications.
11	Yes/No	Unit secured records, storage, equipment, and funds related to criminal justice and security institutions.
12	Yes/No	Unit provided security for negotiations among host-nation belligerents.
13	Yes/No	Unit protected private property and factories.
14	Time	To begin ceasefire enforcement.
15	Time	To reintegrate combatants and promote civilian control.
16	Time	To establish public order and safety
17	Time	To develop integrated command, control, intelligence and information sharing arrangements between international military, constabulary, and civilian police forces.
18	Time	To create host-nation capacity to protect government sponsored civilian stabilization and reconstruction personnel.
19	Time	To create host-nation capacity to protect host-nation individuals, infrastructure, and institutions.

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<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
13	Yes/No	Unit established sanitary practices and procedures (production and processing).
14	Yes/No	Unit improved food safety systems to facilitate agricultural trade.
15	Time	To identify policy makers in the agricultural, natural resources, and environment areas and discuss their priorities for their respective sectors.

**ART 7.3.5.4 SUPPORT GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS**

7-66. General infrastructure reconstruction programs focus on rehabilitating the state’s ability to produce and distribute fossil fuels, generate electrical power, exercise engineering and construction support, and provide municipal and other services to the populace. As with the restoration of essential services, support to general infrastructure programs requires a thorough understanding of the civil component of the area of operations. Civil affairs personnel support this information collection to inform the prioritization of programs and projects. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit assessed overall condition of national transportation infrastructure (airports, roads, bridges, railways, and coastal and inland ports, harbors, and waterways).
02	Yes/No	Unit initiated immediate improvement to the transportation and distribution networks of the host nation.
03	Yes/No	Unit assessed overall condition of national telecommunications infrastructure.
04	Yes/No	Unit assessed overall condition of national energy infrastructure.
05	Yes/No	Unit assessed overall condition of existing power generation and distribution facilities.
06	Yes/No	Unit assessed overall condition of existing natural resources conversion and distribution facilities.
07	Yes/No	Unit assessed overall condition of existing facilities integral for effectively executing essential tasks in other sectors.
08	Yes/No	Unit assessed overall condition of existing local, municipal facilities that provide essential services.
09	Yes/No	Unit determined and prioritized essential infrastructure programs and projects.
10	Yes/No	Unit conducted expedient repairs or built new facilities to support stabilization.
11	Yes/No	Unit conducted expedient repairs or built new facilities to facilitate commercial trade.
12	Yes/No	Unit conducted expedient repairs or built new facilities to support local populace (such as schools, medical clinics, and municipal buildings).

**+ ART 7.3.5.4.1 Support Host-Nation Telecommunications Infrastructure Reconstruction Program**

7-67. Support to Host-Nation Telecommunications Infrastructure Program focuses on providing initial assessment of the operational readiness and capabilities of the host nation’s official public communications systems (and when or if necessary private telecommunications systems.) The systems enable a government to communicate with its populace. This includes mass media systems including radio station equipment and antennae systems, television stations and antenna systems, data network equipment and servers which connect to the wider internet, and wired or wireless telephone central systems and antennae. This requires thoroughly understanding the technical operation of commercial off-the-shelf equipment and systems used in providing mass communications systems. (FM 3-07). (USACAC)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit assessed and prioritized television broadcast telecommunications capabilities available to the host-nation government authority.
02	Yes/No	Unit assessed and prioritized radio broadcast telecommunications capabilities available to the host-nation government authority.
03	Yes/No	Unit assessed and prioritized internet system capabilities available to the host-nation government for internal and external communications.

No.	Scale	Measure
04	Yes/No	Unit assessed and prioritized wired and wireless telephonic telecommunications capabilities available to the host-nation government authority.
05	Percent	Of state or geographic region's government authorities which can complete two-way electronic communications with the host-nation government authority and supporting US nongovernmental organizations.
06	Percent	Of state or geographic region's government authorities with which the host-nation government authority can communicate with one-way communications.

### ∞ART 7.3.6 CONDUCT SECURITY FORCE ASSISTANCE

7-68. *Security force assistance* is the unified action to generate, employ, and sustain local, host-nation or regional security forces in support of a legitimate authority. Security force assistance improves the capability and capacity of host-nation or regional security organization's security forces, collectively referred to as foreign security forces (FSF). (FM 3-07.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit organized foreign security assistance forces to assist FSF in improving its organizational structure, processes, institutions, and infrastructure.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed programs and institutions to train and educate FSF within the nature and requirements of their security environment.
03	Yes/No	Unit exerted all required efforts to assess and assist FSF with procuring equipment that fit the nature of the operational environment.
04	Yes/No	Unit exerted all required efforts to assess and assist FSF with fielding equipment that fit the nature of the operational environment.
05	Yes/No	Unit exerted all required efforts to assess and assist FSF with the sustainment of equipment that fit the nature of the operational environment.
06	Yes/No	Unit conducted an in-depth analysis of the host nation's ability to meet the desired end state within the operational environment.
07	Yes/No	Unit established a professional relationship providing a positive influence to the foreign security force.
08	Yes/No	Unit provided the required supporting or sustaining capabilities so FSF can meet objectives and the end state.
09	Yes/No	Unit gave advice and assistance until FSF could establish required systems.

#### ∞ART 7.3.6.1 ORGANIZE FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES

7-69. U.S. forces assist the host nation to organize its security forces to meet the needs of its security environment. Provided assistance must improve their organizational structure, processes, institutions, and infrastructure. (FM 3-07.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit coordinated with the host nation on criteria for organizing their forces.
02	Yes/No	Unit had an appropriate host-nation vetting and screening process in place.
03	Yes/No	Unit had a recruitment plan for each type of security force element, such as military, paramilitary, police, and intelligence element.
04	Yes/No	Unit had a plan to monitor recruits of (formerly) illegal organizations.
05	Yes/No	Unit's recruiting plan incorporated disarming, demobilizing, and reintegrating former enemies or other armed groups.
06	Yes/No	Unit's recruiting plan screened for potential leaders.
07	Yes/No	Unit had a plan to coordinate personnel accounting procedures with host-nation leadership.

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No.	Scale	Measure
08	Yes/No	Command provided proper compensation tools to minimize opportunities for corruption.
09	Yes/No	Unit established a system for promotion based on objective criteria.

### ∞ART 7.3.6.2 TRAIN FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES

7-70. U.S. forces assist foreign security forces (FSF) by developing programs and institutions to train and educate FSF. These efforts must fit the nature and requirements of their security environment. The imperatives of U.S. forces for facilitating a comprehensive approach and engaging the threat discriminately apply to the train task. Training incorporates the individual and collective skills performed in conventional military operations. (FM 3-07.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit assessed degrees of preparation necessary for trainers and advisors to succeed in selected host nation.
02	Yes/No	Unit assessed nontechnical skills (such as culture, language, and situational understanding) necessary for trainers and advisors to succeed in selected host nation.
03	Yes/No	Unit determined levels of proficiency necessary for trainers and advisors to succeed in selected host nation.
04	Yes/No	Unit established processes to identify assigned personnel with existing skills or experience necessary for training and advising host-nation FSF.
05	Yes/No	Unit established processes to track assigned personnel with existing skills or experience necessary for training and advising host-nation FSF.
06	Yes/No	Unit established processes to prepare assigned personnel to train and advise host-nation FSF.
07	Yes/No	Unit consulted with the appropriate country teams to establish baselines for preparation of trainers and advisors.
08	Yes/No	Program included host-nation assistance in preparing U.S. trainers and advisors.
09	Yes/No	Program utilized joint resources to prepare trainers and advisors.
10	Yes/No	Program utilized Army resources to prepare trainers and advisors.
11	Yes/No	Plan considered the host nation's desired end state.
12	Yes/No	Unit adapted unit mission-essential task list to support a security force assistance mission.
13	Yes/No	Plan addressed the training—individual and collective—of host-nation instructors.
14	Yes/No	Unit assessed the capabilities of the various host-nation forces.
15	Yes/No	Unit synchronized U.S. military activities with the host-nation activities.
16	Yes/No	Training plan had elements devoted to human rights training.
17	Yes/No	Training plan had elements devoted to law of armed conflict training.
18	Yes/No	Training plan had elements devoted to rules of engagement training.
19	Yes/No	Unit developed programs and institutions to train and educate FSF within the nature and requirements of their security environment.

### ∞ART 7.3.6.3 EQUIP FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES

7-71. The equipping of foreign security forces (FSF) is accomplished through several mechanisms including traditional security assistance, foreign military support, and donations. Equipment must be appropriate for host-nation sustainment and property accountability procedures. The equipping of foreign security forces encompasses efforts to assess and assist FSF with the procurement, fielding, and sustainment of equipment. All equipment must fit the nature of the operational environment. The security force assistance principle of ensuring long-term sustainment is a vital consideration for the equip task. (FM 3-07.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit had a current or initial FSF equipping plan.
02	Yes/No	Unit had a long-term (beyond four years) FSF equipping plan.
03	Yes/No	Equipping plan reflected the current and anticipated threat to the host nation.
04	Yes/No	Unit had an approved budget for FSF sustainment.
05	Time	Between assessments that may require equipping plan to be adjusted.
06	Number	Of contracts established with host-nation local suppliers for logistics, maintenance, support, and materials.
07	Number	Of staff assistance visits per year conducted to assess FSF sustainment programs.
08	Number	Of training programs for core logistics functions (logistics, maintenance, health services, etc.) been established.
09	Number	Of host-nation sustainment facilities considered suitable to support FSF training or basing.

∞ART 7.3.6.4 REBUILD FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES

7-72. U.S. forces assist the host nation to assess, rebuild, and build the existing capabilities and capacities of foreign security forces (FSF) and their supporting infrastructure. This task requires an in-depth analysis of the capability, capacity, and structures required to meet the desired end state within the operational environment. Some FSF may require assistance in building and rebuilding, while other FSF may only need assistance in building. (FM 3-07.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit modified anticipated and prepared capacity building in accordance with current host-nation infrastructure.
02	Yes/No	Unit coordinated host-nation infrastructure requirements with country teams.
03	Yes/No	Unit coordinated host-nation infrastructure requirements with host nation.
04	Yes/No	Staff assessed constraints and limitations in host-nation resources.
05	Yes/No	Staff assessed constraints and limitations in host-nation funding.
06	Yes/No	Unit considered potential training facilities and areas (such as ranges, urban terrain, and training sites).
07	Yes/No	Unit developed a prioritized list of assessment criteria.
08	Yes/No	Assessment team possessed at least one member trained to antiterrorism force protection level II.
09	Yes/No	Unit prioritized host-nation infrastructure requirements for U.S. support efforts.
10	Yes/No	Unit conducted a vulnerability assessment on FSF facilities.
11	Yes/No	FSF had a long-term basing plan.

∞ART 7.3.6.5 ADVISE FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES

7-73. U.S. forces advise foreign security forces (FSF) to improve their capability and capacity. Advising establishes a personal and a professional relationship where trust and confidence define how well the advisor can influence the foreign security force. Assisting is providing the required supporting or sustaining capabilities so FSF can meet objectives and the end state. The level of advice and assistance is based on conditions and should continue until FSF can establish required systems or until conditions no longer require it. (FM 3-07.1) (USACAC)

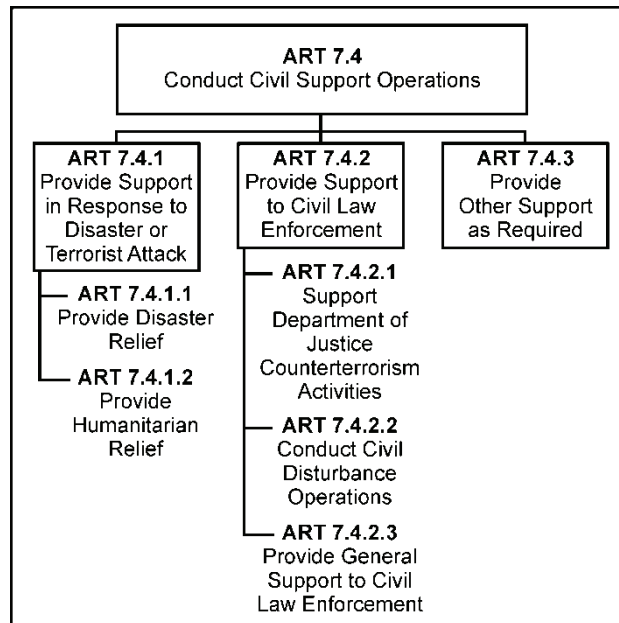
No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit had a security force assistance integrated program.
02	Yes/No	Unit determined the method of advising FSF.
03	Yes/No	Unit identified relevant training—such as language, regional, and cultural—required for



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No.	Scale	Measure
		advisors.
04	Yes/No	Unit developed sustainment and contingency plans in support of an advisory team.
05	Yes/No	Unit assessed constraints and limitations in host-nation funding.
06	Yes/No	Unit assessed the host-nation program of internal defense.
07	Yes/No	Unit assessed host-nation doctrine.
08	Yes/No	Unit assessed host-nation organization.
09	Yes/No	Unit assessed host-nation instructors' capabilities.
10	Yes/No	Unit considered language differences that may impact FSF capabilities.
11	Yes/No	Unit considered cultural differences that may impact FSF capabilities.
12	Yes/No	Unit assessed internal and external threats to the host nation.
13	Yes/No	Unit had the personnel and tools to determine effectiveness for FSF before, during, and after training.

**SECTION IV – ART 7.4: CONDUCT CIVIL SUPPORT OPERATIONS**



7-74. *Civil support* is Department of Defense support to U.S. civil authorities for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities. Civil support includes operations that address the consequences of natural or manmade disasters, accidents, and incidents within the United States and its territories. Army forces conduct civil support operations when the size and scope of events exceed the capabilities of domestic civilian agencies. The Army National Guard is often the first military force to respond on behalf of state authorities. Army civil support operations include three tasks: provide support in response to a disaster, support civil law enforcement, and provide other support as required. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

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*Note:* Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives weapons and explosive ordnance disposal support provided in civil support are tasks addressed elsewhere in the AUTL:

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ART 6.9.5 (Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Consequence Management) discusses the coordination of essential services and activities required to manage and mitigate damage resulting from the use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons or the release of toxic industrial materials or contaminants.

ART 6.12.8.5 (Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal Support to Civil Authorities) addresses assistance to include providing explosive ordnance disposal service when requested by local, state, or federal authorities in the interest of public safety.

ART 6.12.8.6 (Provide Specific Training to Personnel on Explosive Ordnance Disposal) addresses training for military personnel, federal agencies, and public officials involved with civil emergency preparedness, law enforcement, and fire protection as requested.

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## **ART 7.4.1 PROVIDE SUPPORT IN RESPONSE TO DISASTER OR TERRORIST ATTACK**

7-75. Disaster relief operations focus on recovery of critical infrastructure after natural or man-made disasters. Humanitarian relief focuses on the well-being of supported populations. Both normally occur simultaneously. In the case of a disaster, state, and local authorities are responsible for restoring essential services. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.4.1.1 PROVIDE DISASTER RELIEF**

7-76. Disaster relief restores or recreates essential infrastructure. It includes establishing and maintaining the minimum safe working conditions, less security measures, necessary to protect relief workers and the affected population. Disaster relief allows effective humanitarian relief and creates conditions for long-term recovery. It may involve consultation on and provision of emergency medical treatment and evacuation; repairing or demolishing damaged structures; restoring or building bridges, roads, and airfields; and removing debris from supply routes and relief sites. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

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*Note:* Disaster relief includes the submissions of military assistance to civilian disaster organizations, natural disaster relief, oil and hazardous substances incident or emergency, public health emergency, as well as technological or man-made disaster relief.

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### **ART 7.4.1.2 PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF**

7-77. Humanitarian relief focuses on lifesaving measures that alleviate the immediate needs of a population in crisis. It often includes providing medical support, food, water, medicine, clothing, blankets, shelter, and heating or cooking fuels. In some cases, it involves transporting affected people from a disaster area. Civilian relief agencies, government and nongovernmental, are best suited to provide this type of relief. Army forces conducting humanitarian relief usually facilitate civil relief efforts. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

## **ART 7.4.2 PROVIDE SUPPORT TO CIVIL LAW ENFORCEMENT**

7-78. Support to domestic civil law enforcement involves activities related to the Department of Justice's counterterrorism activities, counterdrug activities, military assistance during civil disturbances, and general support. Army support involves providing resources, training, or augmentation. Federal military forces remain under the military chain of command while supporting civil law enforcement. The supported law enforcement agency coordinates Army forces activities per appropriate civil laws and interagency agreements. Army National Guard units in state status can be a particularly useful military resource. They may be able to provide assistance to civil authorities when federal units cannot due to the Posse Comitatus Act. Title 10 U.S. Code prohibits the military from directly participating in arrests, searches, seizures, or other similar activities unless authorized by law. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

*Note:* Support to civil law enforcement includes border protection enforcement, combating terrorism, critical infrastructure protection as well as Department of Defense support to counterdrug operations.

Army missions related to supporting civil law enforcement in counterdrug operations are discussed under ART 7.6.1.5 (Provide Military Support to Counterdrug Efforts).

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#### **ART 7.4.2.1 SUPPORT DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COUNTERTERRORISM ACTIVITIES**

7-79. When directed by the President, Army forces may provide assistance to the Department of Justice in the areas of transportation, equipment, training, and personnel. When terrorists pose an imminent threat, Army forces may be used to counter these threats. Army forces may also support crisis management. Crisis management of a terrorist incident includes measures to resolve a situation and investigate a criminal case for prosecution under federal law. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the lead agency and has responsibility for crisis management within the United States. Army forces may provide specialized or technical capabilities to assist in defusing or resolving a terrorist crisis. Support of crisis management includes opening lines of communications for military assistance, evacuating casualties, executing reconnaissance, and decontaminating or assessing the effects of weapons of mass destruction. In the aftermath of a terrorist incident, Army forces may be involved in consequence management activities. These activities include casualty and medical assistance, evaluation and repair of damage to structures and utilities, explosive ordnance disposal, and mortuary affairs. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

#### **ART 7.4.2.2 CONDUCT CIVIL DISTURBANCE OPERATIONS**

7-80. Army forces assist civil authorities in restoring law and order when state and local law enforcement agencies are unable to control civil disturbances. The Army National Guard is the first military responder during most civil disturbance situations. It usually remains on state active-duty status throughout the operation. When conditions of domestic violence and disorder endanger life and property to the extent that state law enforcement agencies, to include the Army National Guard, cannot suppress violence and restore law and order, the President may federalize Army National Guard units under Title 10, U.S. Code, Chapter 15. The President may use federalized Army National Guard and federal forces to restore law and order. Restrictions may be placed on federal military forces either in the executive order directing their use or through the rules for the use of force outlined in the Department of Defense Civil Disturbance Plan. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

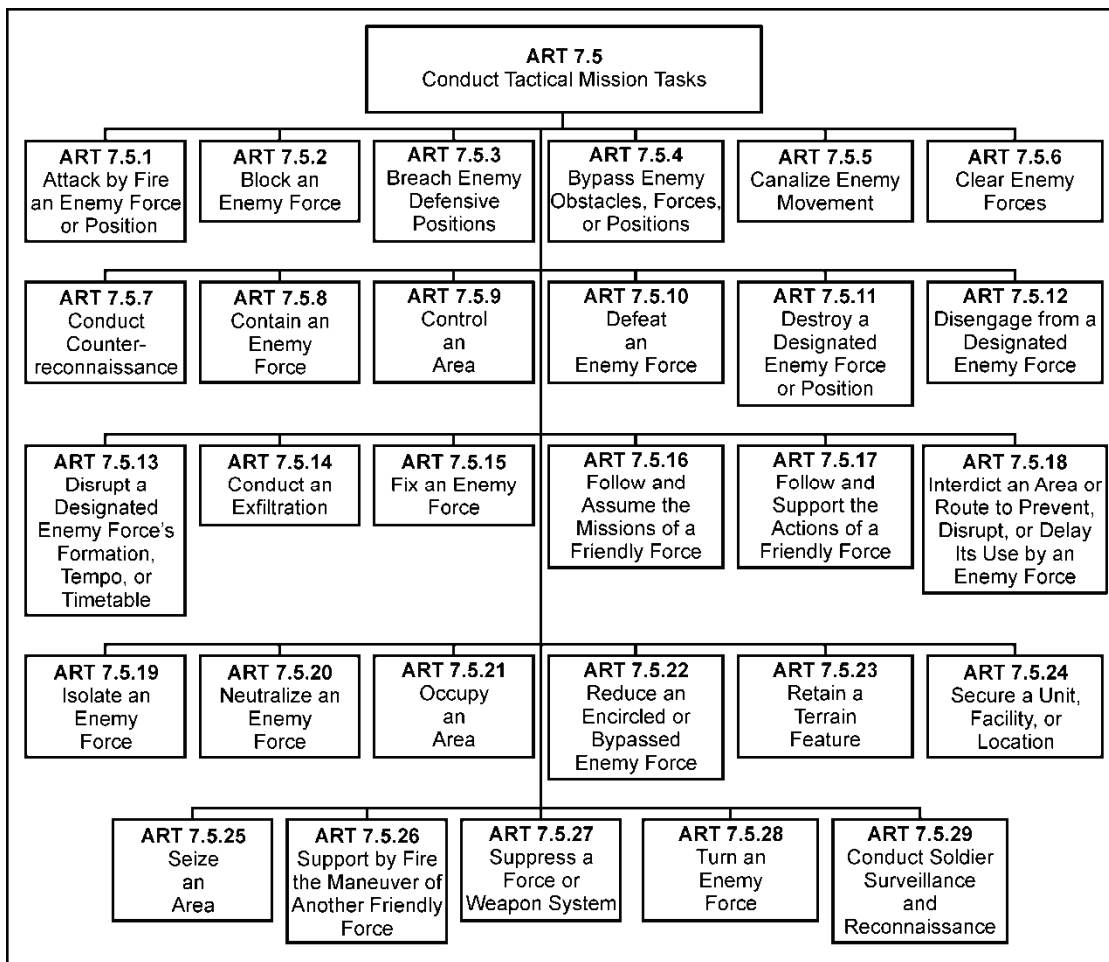
#### **ART 7.4.2.3 PROVIDE GENERAL SUPPORT TO CIVIL LAW ENFORCEMENT**

7-81. Provide limited military support to law enforcement agencies. Department of Defense may direct Army forces to provide training to federal, state, and local civilian law enforcement agencies. Such assistance may include training in the operation and maintenance of military equipment. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

#### **ART 7.4.3 PROVIDE OTHER SUPPORT AS REQUIRED**

7-82. Community assistance is a broad range of activities that provide support and maintain a strong connection between the military and civilian communities. Community assistance activities provide effective means of projecting a positive military image, provide training opportunities, and enhance the relationship between Army forces and the American public. They should fulfill community needs that would not otherwise be met. Community assistance activities can enhance individual and unit combat readiness. Army assistance to the community can include air ambulance support, search and rescue activities, firefighting capability, explosive ordnance disposal, emergency or broad-based medical care, wildlife and domestic animal management, assistance in safety and traffic control, emergency snow removal, temporary supplemental housing for the displaced or disadvantaged, and postal augmentation. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

## SECTION V – ART 7.5: CONDUCT TACTICAL MISSION TASKS



7-83. Tactical mission tasks describe lethal and nonlethal results or effects the commander wants to generate or create to accomplish the mission (they are the *what* or *why* of a mission statement). The tasks in this section are often given to units as the tasks or purpose parts of their mission statement. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### ART 7.5.1 ATTACK BY FIRE AN ENEMY FORCE OR POSITION

7-84. Attack by fire uses direct fires, supported by indirect fires, to engage an enemy without closing to destroy, suppress, fix, or deceive the enemy. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### ART 7.5.2 BLOCK AN ENEMY FORCE

7-85. Block denies the enemy access to an area or prevents an advance in a direction or along an avenue of approach. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### ART 7.5.3 BREACH ENEMY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS

7-86. Breach employs all available means to break through or secure a passage through a defense, obstacle, minefield, or fortification. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.4 BYPASS ENEMY OBSTACLES, FORCES, OR POSITIONS**

7-87. Bypass is when the commander directs the unit to maneuver around an obstacle, position, or enemy force to maintain the momentum of the operation, while deliberately avoiding combat with the enemy force. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.5 CANALIZE ENEMY MOVEMENT**

7-88. Canalize is when the commander restricts enemy movement to a narrow area by exploiting terrain, obstacles, fires, or friendly maneuver. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.6 CLEAR ENEMY FORCES**

7-89. Clear requires the commander to remove all enemy forces and eliminate organized resistance within an assigned area. Physical conditions of the area will affect the specific tactics, techniques, and procedures employed. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.7 CONDUCT COUNTERRECONNAISSANCE**

7-90. Counterreconnaissance encompasses all measures taken by a commander to counter enemy surveillance and reconnaissance efforts. Counterreconnaissance is not a distinct mission but a component of all forms of security operations. See ART 6.7.3 (Conduct Security Operations). (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.8 CONTAIN AN ENEMY FORCE**

7-91. Contain requires the commander stop, hold, or surround enemy forces; or cause them to focus their activity on a given front and prevent them from withdrawing any element for use elsewhere. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.9 CONTROL AN AREA**

7-92. Control requires the commander to maintain physical influence over a specified area to prevent its use by an enemy. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.10 DEFEAT AN ENEMY FORCE**

7-93. Defeat occurs when an enemy force has temporarily or permanently lost the physical means or will to fight. The defeated force's commander is unwilling or unable to pursue an adopted course of action, thereby yielding to the friendly commander's will and can no longer interfere to a significant degree with the actions of friendly forces. Defeat can result from the use of force or the threat of its use. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.11 DESTROY A DESIGNATED ENEMY FORCE OR POSITION**

7-94. Destroy involves the physical rendering of an enemy force to combat ineffectiveness until it is reconstituted. Alternatively, to destroy a combat system is to damage it so badly that it cannot perform its function or be restored to a usable condition without being entirely rebuilt. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.12 DISENGAGE FROM A DESIGNATED ENEMY FORCE**

7-95. Disengagement is when a commander has the unit break contact with the enemy to allow the conduct of another mission or to avoid decisive engagement. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.13 DISRUPT A DESIGNATED ENEMY FORCE'S FORMATION, TEMPO, OR TIMETABLE**

7-96. Disrupt is when a commander integrates direct and indirect fires, terrain, and obstacles to upset an enemy formation or tempo, interrupt the timetable, or cause forces to commit prematurely or attack in a piecemeal fashion. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.14 CONDUCT AN EXFILTRATION**

7-97. Exfiltrate is where a commander removes personnel or units from areas under enemy control by stealth, military deception, surprise, or clandestine means. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.15 FIX AN ENEMY FORCE**

7-98. Fix is where a commander prevents the enemy from moving any part of the force from a specific location for a specific time. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.16 FOLLOW AND ASSUME THE MISSIONS OF A FRIENDLY FORCE**

7-99. Follow and assume is when a second committed force follows a force conducting an offensive operation and is prepared to continue the mission of that force when it becomes fixed, attrited, or otherwise unable to continue. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.17 FOLLOW AND SUPPORT THE ACTIONS OF A FRIENDLY FORCE**

7-100. Follow and support is when a committed force follows and supports the mission accomplishment of a leading force conducting an offensive operation. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.18 INTERDICT AN AREA OR ROUTE TO PREVENT, DISRUPT, OR DELAY ITS USE BY AN ENEMY FORCE**

7-101. Interdict is where the commander prevents, disrupts, or delays enemy use of an area or route. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.19 ISOLATE AN ENEMY FORCE**

7-102. Isolate requires a unit to seal off—physically and psychologically—an enemy force from its sources of support, deny it freedom of movement, and prevent it from contacting other enemy forces. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.20 NEUTRALIZE AN ENEMY FORCE**

7-103. Neutralize results in rendering enemy personnel or materiel incapable of interfering with friendly operations. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.21 OCCUPY AN AREA**

7-104. Occupy involves moving a force into an area so that it can control the entire area. Both the movement to and occupation of the area occurs without opposition. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.22 REDUCE AN ENCIRCLED OR BYPASSED ENEMY FORCE**

7-105. Reduce involves the destruction of an encircled or bypassed enemy force. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.23 RETAIN A TERRAIN FEATURE**

7-106. Retain is when the commander ensures a terrain feature already controlled by a friendly force remains free of enemy occupation or use. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.24 SECURE A UNIT, FACILITY, OR LOCATION**

7-107. Secure involves preventing the enemy from damaging or destroying a unit, facility, or geographical location. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.25 SEIZE AN AREA**

7-108. Seize involves taking possession of an area using overwhelming force. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.26 SUPPORT BY FIRE THE MANEUVER OF ANOTHER FRIENDLY FORCE**

7-109. Support by fire is when a maneuver force moves to a position where it can engage the enemy by direct fire to support another maneuvering force. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.27 SUPPRESS A FORCE OR WEAPON SYSTEM**

7-110. Suppression results in the temporary degradation of the performance of a force or weapon systems below the level needed to accomplish its mission. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.28 TURN AN ENEMY FORCE**

7-111. Turn involves forcing an enemy force to move from one avenue of approach or mobility corridor to another. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

### **ART 7.5.29 CONDUCT SOLDIER SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE**

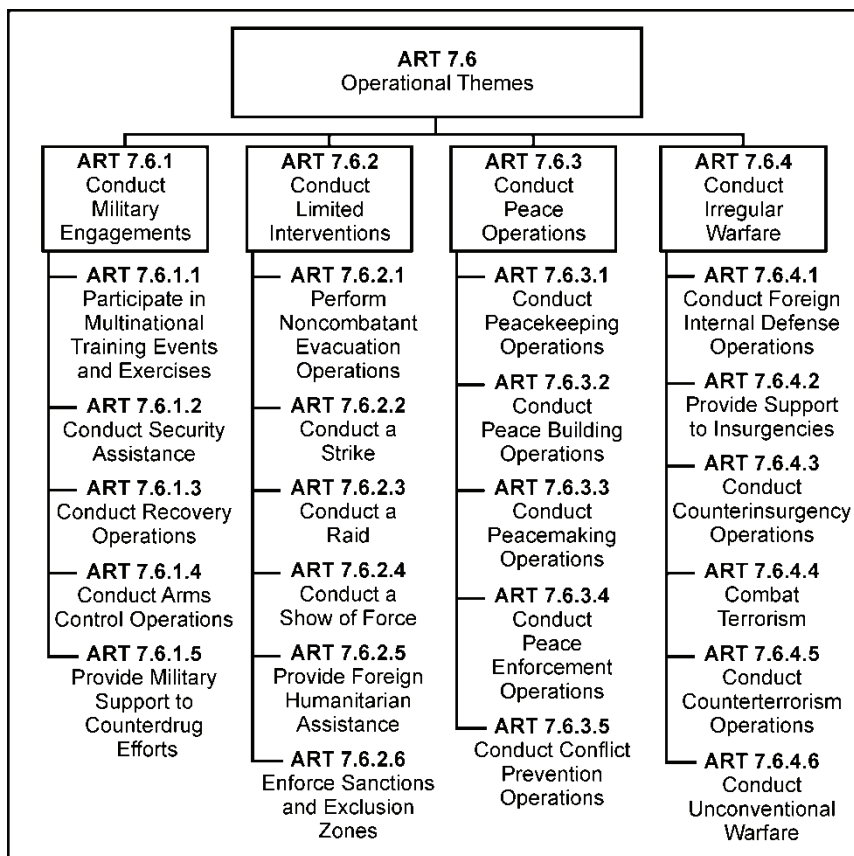
7-112. Every Soldier, as a part of a small unit, is a potential information collector and an essential component to answer commander's critical information requirements and facilitate the commander's situational understanding. Each Soldier develops a special level of awareness simply due to exposure to events occurring in the area of operations (AO) and has the opportunity to collect information by observation and interaction with the population. These observations and interactions provide depth and context to information collected through surveillance and reconnaissance. Collecting and reporting this information within an AO is a critical element to achieve situational understanding of the AO. Leaders must create a climate that allows all Soldiers to feel free to report what they see and learn on a mission. (FM 2-0 and FM 2-91.6) (USAIC)

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*Note:* This task is supported by ART 2.3.5.1.1 (Establish a Mission Intelligence Briefing Plan) and direct support ART 2.3.5.1.2 (Establish a Debriefing Plan).

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## SECTION VI – ART 7.6: OPERATIONAL THEMES



7-113. An *operational theme* describes the character of the dominant major operation being conducted at any time within a land force commander's area of operations. The operational theme helps convey the nature of the major operation to the force to facilitate common understanding of how the commander broadly intends to operate. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

### ART 7.6.1 CONDUCT MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

7-114. Peacetime military engagement comprises all military activities that involve other nations and are intended to shape the security environment in peacetime. It includes programs and exercises that the U.S. military conducts with other nations to shape the international environment, improve mutual understanding, and improve interoperability with treaty partners or potential coalition partners. Peacetime military engagement activities are designed to support a combatant commander's objectives within the theater security cooperation plan. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

#### ART 7.6.1.1 PARTICIPATE IN MULTINATIONAL TRAINING EVENTS AND EXERCISES

7-115. Army forces support the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Exercise Program that is the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's principal vehicle for performing joint and multinational training. The program provides combatant commanders with their primary means to train staffs and forces in joint and combined operations, to evaluate war plans, and to execute their engagement strategies. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)



**ART 7.6.1.2 CONDUCT SECURITY ASSISTANCE**

7-116. Security assistance refers to a group of programs that support U.S. national policies and objectives by providing defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services to host nations by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales. Army forces support security assistance efforts through military training teams, maintenance support personnel and training, and related activities, such as humanitarian mine removal operations. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit trained and equipped host-nation military forces.
02	Yes/No	Unit provided conventional military assistance programs.
03	Yes/No	Unit established military-to-military programs with host-nation forces.
04	Yes/No	Unit trained and equipped border security personnel.
05	Yes/No	Unit trained and equipped host-nation de-mining capability.
06	Yes/No	Unit created host-nation capacity to protect private institutions and key leaders.
07	Yes/No	Unit created host-nation capacity to protect critical infrastructure.
08	Yes/No	Unit created host-nation capacity to protect military infrastructure.
09	Yes/No	Unit created host-nation capacity to protect public institutions.
10	Yes/No	Unit created host-nation capacity to protect government-sponsored civilian stabilization and reconstruction personnel.
11	Yes/No	Unit created host-nation capacity to protect contractor and nongovernmental organization stabilization personnel and resources.
12	Yes/No	Unit identified military infrastructure modernization needs and means to achieve them.
13	Yes/No	Unit monitored compliance with and reinforced regional security arrangements.
14	Time	To develop host-nation arms control capacity.
15	Time	To develop host-nation capacity to assure and regulate movement.
16	Time	To transfer de-mining and unexploded explosive ordnance removal operations to host-nation personnel.
17	Time	To establish mechanisms for implementing regional security arrangements.

**ART 7.6.1.3 CONDUCT RECOVERY OPERATIONS**

7-117. Recovery operations are conducted to search for, locate, identify, recover, and return isolated personnel, human remains, sensitive equipment, or items critical to national security. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

*Note:* See ART 6.2 (Conduct Personnel Recovery Operations) for tasks as they relate to personnel recovery.

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**ART 7.6.1.4 CONDUCT ARMS CONTROL OPERATIONS**

7-118. Army forces normally conduct arms control operations to support arms control treaties and enforcement agencies. Army forces can help locate, seize, and destroy weapons of mass destruction after hostilities. Other actions include escorting deliveries of weapons and materials (such as enriched uranium) to preclude loss or unauthorized use, inspecting and monitoring production and storage facilities, and training foreign forces to secure weapons and facilities. Army forces may conduct arms control operations to prevent escalation of a conflict and reduce instability. This could include the mandated disarming of belligerents as part of a peace operation. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Measure</b>
01	Yes/No	Unit established and enforced weapons control regimes, including collection and destruction.
02	Yes/No	Unit cooperated with legal authorities to prosecute arms dealers.
03	Yes/No	Unit collaborated with neighboring countries on weapons flows.
04	Yes/No	Unit apprehended illegal arms dealers.

### **ART 7.6.1.5 PROVIDE MILITARY SUPPORT TO COUNTERDRUG EFFORTS**

7-119. The Army participates in counterdrug operations under provisions of the national drug control strategy. Army forces may be employed in various operations to support other government agencies responsible for detecting, disrupting, interdicting, and destroying illicit drugs and the infrastructure (personnel, materiel, and distribution systems) of illicit drug-trafficking entities. When conducted inside the United States and its territories, they are civil support operations. When conducted outside the United States and its territories, counterdrug operations are considered stability operations. Army forces do not engage in direct action in counterdrug operations. Units that support counterdrug operations comply with U.S. and foreign legal limitations concerning the acquisition of information from civilians and the conduct of law enforcement activities. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

#### **ART 7.6.1.5.1 Support Detection and Monitoring of Drug Shipments**

7-120. Provide aerial and ground reconnaissance to support counterdrug operations by law enforcement agencies. The goal is to provide early notification to—and, as necessary, prolonged tracking of—aerial and surface targets for appropriate law enforcement agencies. This support enables law enforcement agencies to intercept, search, and arrest traffickers, and seize illegal drugs and illegally obtained property. Aerial reconnaissance may be conducted with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft, unmanned aircraft systems, or ground-based radars. Land reconnaissance may be executed by observation posts, patrols, ground surveillance radars, and remote ground sensors. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

#### **ART 7.6.1.5.2 Provide Command, Control, Communication, Computer, and Intelligence Support to Counterdrug Efforts**

7-121. Army personnel and equipment may assist law enforcement agencies and host nations in designing, implementing, and integrating command, control, communication, computer, and intelligence systems. Army personnel support national and departmental drug operations and law enforcement agency analytical centers. In addition, Army forces provide liaison to law enforcement agencies and host nations to facilitate smooth and successful integration of military support. Army units and personnel provide intelligence support targeted at the full range of narcotics traffickers' operations. The principal means of providing this support is through tactical analysis teams. These teams co-locate with the U.S. country team, support law enforcement agencies, and provide focused detection and monitoring of narcotics trafficking activities. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

#### **ART 7.6.1.5.3 Provide Planning Support to Counterdrug Efforts**

7-122. Army personnel support counterdrug planning of both law enforcement agencies and host nations. Understanding the supported agency or host nation, including its culture and people, is critical. Planning support provided to law enforcement agencies must take into account the organization's mission, current goals, structure or chain of command, measures of success, and relationships with other government agencies or countries. Planning support provided to host nations is similar to that provided to domestic law enforcement agencies. However, the host-nation culture, historical perspectives, political climate, and economic conditions are also considered. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

#### **ART 7.6.1.5.4 Provide Logistic Support to Counterdrug Efforts**

7-123. Army forces can assist law enforcement agencies or host nations during their conduct of counterdrug operations with logistic management and execution. This includes transportation, maintenance, engineer design and construction, use of facilities, equipment loans, or military working dog support. Army forces can provide supplies and field services directly, if authorized, or assist other agencies in procuring and managing them from other sources. Commanders who assist law enforcement with transportation of evidence, seized property, or contraband ensure a law enforcement officer accompanies the shipment to maintain continuity of the chain of custody. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

**ART 7.6.1.5.5 Provide Training Support to Counterdrug Efforts**

7-124. Training support to law enforcement agencies and host nations includes basic military skills, such as basic marksmanship, patrolling, mission planning, medical, and survival skills. Commanders provide support using a mix of mobile training teams; participation in operational planning groups, joint or combined exercises, institutional training, noninstitutional training, and training simulations; and extended training service specialists. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

**ART 7.6.1.5.6 Provide Manpower Support to Counterdrug Efforts**

7-125. Army forces may provide various individuals or units to support interagency and host-nation counterdrug efforts. Categories of manpower support are eradication, administrative—including staff judge advocate officers, legal specialists, and accounting specialists—linguist, liaison officer, inspection, military police, and intelligence analyst. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

**ART 7.6.1.5.7 Provide Research, Development, and Acquisition Support to Counterdrug Efforts**

7-126. The Army Counterdrug Research, Development, and Acquisition Office makes military research, development, and acquisition efforts available to law enforcement agencies. It informs them of new technical capabilities that have possible law enforcement application. It can also assist them in contracting and procuring technical equipment. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

**ART 7.6.2 CONDUCT LIMITED INTERVENTIONS**

7-127. Limited interventions are executed to achieve a clearly defined end state, limited in scope. Corresponding limitations are imposed on the supporting operations and size of the forces involved. These operations may be phased but are not intended to become campaigns. Although limited interventions are confined in terms of end state and forces, their execution may be lengthy. Joint task forces usually conduct these limited interventions. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

**ART 7.6.2.1 PERFORM NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATIONS**

7-128. Noncombatant evacuation operations relocate threatened civilian noncombatants from locations in a host nation to secure areas. Normally, these operations involve U.S. citizens whose lives are in danger, either from the threat of hostilities or from a natural disaster. They may also include host-nation citizens and third-country nationals. Army forces, normally as part of a joint task force, conduct noncombatant evacuation operations to assist and support the Department of State. Noncombatant evacuation operations usually involve swift insertions of a force, temporary occupation of an objective, and a planned withdrawal upon accomplishment of the mission. This operation can occur in three environments: permissive, uncertain, or hostile. The environment in which a noncombatant evacuation operation occurs can quickly change from one to another with little warning. The commander prepares to operate in all three environments. This task includes sustainment functions involving emergency medical treatment, transportation, administrative processing, and coordination with the Department of State and other agencies involved in the evacuation. Task organization for noncombatant evacuation operations is based on the operational environment in which the action is performed. However, since the environment can change rapidly, the permissive form of noncombatant evacuation operations can become uncertain or hostile. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

**ART 7.6.2.2 CONDUCT A STRIKE**

7-129. Strikes are attacks conducted to damage or destroy an objective or capability or to compel a hostile government or force to defer from taking hostile actions. Strikes are usually planned and executed as part of or in support of a joint operation. (JP 3-0) (USJFCOM JWFC)

**ART 7.6.2.3 CONDUCT A RAID**

7-130. A raid is an attack, usually small scale, involving a swift entry into hostile territory to secure information, confuse the enemy, or destroy installations. It usually ends with a planned withdrawal from

the objective area upon mission accomplishment. Raids have narrowly defined purposes. They require both detailed intelligence and deliberate planning. Raids may destroy key enemy installations and facilities, capture or free prisoners, or disrupt enemy command and control or other important systems. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

#### ART 7.6.2.4 CONDUCT A SHOW OF FORCE

7-131. Shows of force are flexible deterrence options designed to demonstrate U.S. resolve. They involve increasing the visibility of U.S. forces to defuse a situation that, if allowed to continue, may be detrimental to national interests or objectives. The United States conducts shows of force for three reasons: to bolster or reassure allies, deter potential aggressors, and gain or increase influence. Shows of force demonstrate a credible and specific threat to an aggressor or potential aggressor. They involve increasing the visibility of U.S. forces in the eyes of the target audience through establishing an area presence and performing exercises and demonstrations. Presence patrols executed by small tactical units are one technique of conducting shows of force. Although actual combat is not desired, shows of force can rapidly and unexpectedly escalate. Therefore, units assigned a show of force mission assume that combat is probable and prepare accordingly. All actions ordinarily associated with the projection of a force to conduct combat operations pertain to show of force deployments. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

#### ART 7.6.2.5 CONDUCT FOREIGN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

7-132. Foreign humanitarian assistance operations occur outside the United States and its territories. Army forces usually conduct them to relieve or reduce the results of natural or man-made disasters before, during, or after the event. They also relieve conditions—such as pain, disease, hunger, or privation—that present a serious threat to life or loss of property. Army forces supplement or complement efforts of host-nation civil authorities or other agencies that provide assistance. Army forces participate in foreign humanitarian assistance operations that may be unilateral, multinational, or United Nations-coordinated responses. Foreign humanitarian assistance is limited in scope and duration. It focuses exclusively on prompt aid to resolve an immediate crisis. Long-term activities designed to support full recovery and a return to predisaster conditions normally will become part of a combatant commander's theater engagement plan. In such cases, a foreign humanitarian assistance operation transitions to a stability operation. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit surveyed the disaster area; prioritized needs; conducted medical assessments; and provided medical services, communications, shelter, subsistence, water, engineering support, transportation, fire fighting, mass care, urban search and rescue, hazardous materials response, and energy distribution.
02	Percent	Of mission with host-nation health provider participation.
03	Percent	Of missions coordinated with command civil affairs and surgeons guidance.
04	Percent	Of programs which conform to guidance from Department of Defense and National Security Council.
05	Percent	Of subversive acts, lawlessness, or insurgent attacks in target area.
06	Number	Of program mission and patients seen per assistance mission and their medical surveillance.
07	Number	Of patients trained in public health.

#### ART 7.6.2.6 ENFORCE SANCTIONS AND EXCLUSION ZONES

7-133. Enforcement of sanctions includes a broad range of possible missions. Commanders must understand that actions to enforce sanctions, while endorsed by the United Nations Security Council, have traditionally been considered acts of war and should posture their forces accordingly. (FM 3-07.31) (CASCOM)

## ART 7.0: Full Spectrum Operations, Tactical Mission Tasks, and Operational Themes

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit established checkpoints and control measures and occupied key terrain.
02	Yes/No	Unit provided sufficient force to ensure deterrence.
03	Yes/No	Unit established appropriate rules of engagement.
04	Yes/No	Unit supported with information operations.
05	Yes/No	Unit established communications with controlling authorities.
06	Yes/No	Unit established a quick reaction force.
07	Yes/No	Unit ensured coordination and negotiation mechanisms were established.

### ART 7.6.3 CONDUCT PEACE OPERATIONS

7-134. *Peace operations* is a broad term that encompasses multiagency and multinational crisis response and limited contingency operations involving all instruments of national power with military missions to contain conflict, redress the peace, and shape the environment to support reconciliation and rebuilding and facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. Peace operations include peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peacemaking, peace building, and conflict prevention efforts. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit physically occupied key terrain to establish control over urban and rural areas.
02	Yes/No	Unit separated belligerent forces.
03	Yes/No	Unit disarmed, demobilized, and reintegrated belligerent forces.
04	Yes/No	Unit controlled weapons and borders.
05	Yes/No	Unit regulated movement of persons and goods across borders.
06	Yes/No	Unit secured key sites.
07	Yes/No	Unit established visible control measures and made them known to the local population.
08	Yes/No	Unit established public security and freedom of movement.
09	Yes/No	Unit established protected areas and secure bases.

#### ART 7.6.3.1 CONDUCT PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

7-135. Peacekeeping operations are military operations undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute. They are designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of agreements (cease fire, truce, or other such agreements) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. Peacekeeping operations usually involve observing, monitoring, or supervising and assisting parties to a dispute. To achieve their objectives, Army forces conducting peacekeeping operations rely on the legitimacy acknowledged by all major belligerents and international or regional organizations. They use or threaten the use of force only in self-defense or as a last resort. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit supervised disengagement of belligerent forces.
02	Yes/No	Unit monitored exchange of prisoners of war.
03	Yes/No	Unit developed confidence-building measures between host-nation belligerents.
04	Yes/No	Unit investigated alleged breaches of agreements.
05	Yes/No	Unit supported and sustained confidence-building measures among belligerents.
06	Time	To transfer monitor requirements to host-nation security institutions.

##### ART 7.6.3.1.1 Conduct Observation

7-136. Observation missions are performed primarily by unarmed military observers but may also be performed by peacekeeping forces. In either case, observers forces help ensure that parties to the dispute follow the agreements. (FM 3-07.31) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit established observation posts, mounted and dismounted patrols, and aerial reconnaissance.
02	Yes/No	Unit observed, monitored, verified, and reported any alleged violation of the governing agreements.
03	Yes/No	Unit confirmed or supervised a cease-fire.
04	Yes/No	Unit investigated alleged cease-fire violations, boundary incidents, and complaints. The observer force investigated alleged infractions to gain evidence regarding agreement violations.
05	Yes/No	Unit conducted regular liaison visits in the area of operations.
06	Yes/No	Unit planned for uncooperative local officials, demonstrations, and other forms of civil disturbance preventing mission accomplishment.
07	Time	To verify the storage or destruction of certain categories of military equipment specified in the relevant agreements.

### ART 7.6.3.1.2 Supervise Cease Fires, Withdrawals, and Disengagements

7-137. Lightly armed forces normally perform supervision and assistance missions. The force undertaking these tasks requires large service support organizations, equipment, and finances. In addition to those tasks being performed by military observers in observation missions, peacekeeping forces may perform other tasks when they are within the scope of the military mission, such as supervising cease fires. (FM 3-07.31) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit established observation posts, mounted and dismounted patrols, and aerial reconnaissance.
02	Yes/No	Unit deployed on the territory of the disputing parties between contending parties.
03	Yes/No	Unit supervised demilitarized zone or buffer zone.
04	Yes/No	Unit observed and reported on the disputing parties' compliance with a cease-fire.
05	Yes/No	Unit investigated alleged cease-fire violations, boundary incidents, and complaints.
06	Yes/No	Unit planned for uncooperative local officials, demonstrations, and other forms of civil disturbance preventing mission accomplishment.
07	Yes/No	Unit verified the storage or destruction of certain categories of military equipment specified in the relevant agreements.
08	Yes/No	Unit conducted regular liaison visits in the area of operations.
09	Yes/No	Unit assisted in prisoner of war exchanges between the parties to include transportation.

### ART 7.6.3.2 CONDUCT PEACE BUILDING OPERATIONS

7-138. Peace building operations are post-conflict actions, predominantly diplomatic and economic, that strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions to avoid a relapse into conflict. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

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*Note:* The tasks in ART 7.3 (Conduct Stability Operations) describe the tasks that pertain to peace building.

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### ART 7.6.3.3 CONDUCT PEACEMAKING OPERATIONS

7-139. Peacemaking is the process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute and resolves issues that led to it. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

## ART 7.0: Full Spectrum Operations, Tactical Mission Tasks, and Operational Themes

*Note:* Selective tasks in ART 7.6.1 (Conduct Military Engagements) can support peacemaking operations.

### ART 7.6.3.4 CONDUCT PEACE ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS

7-140. Peace enforcement operations are the application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order. Unlike peacekeeping operations, peace enforcement operations do not require the consent of all parties. Peace enforcement operations maintain or restore peace and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. Army forces assigned a peace enforcement mission must be able to apply sufficient combat power for self-defense and to perform tasks forcibly. Units must also be prepared to transition to peacekeeping operations. Peace enforcement operations normally include one or more of six subordinate operations: forcible separation of belligerents, establishment and supervision of protected areas, sanction and exclusion zone enforcement, movement denial and guarantee, restoration and maintenance of order, and protection of humanitarian assistance. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit enforced ceasefires.
02	Yes/No	Unit identified and neutralized potential spoilers.
03	Yes/No	Unit established and controlled buffers, including demilitarized zones.
04	Yes/No	Unit supported and enforced political, military, and economic terms arrangements.
05	Yes/No	Unit established and enforced weapons control regimes, including collection and destruction.
06	Yes/No	Unit provided reassurances and incentives for disarmed factions.
07	Yes/No	Unit disarmed belligerents.
08	Yes/No	Unit reduced availability of unauthorized weapons.
09	Yes/No	Unit secured, stored, and disposed of weapons.
10	Yes/No	Unit monitored and verified demobilization.
11	Yes/No	Unit ensured full freedom of movement.
12	Time	To transfer enforcement requirements to host-nation authorities.
13	Time	To establish monitoring regime.

### ART 7.6.3.5 CONDUCT CONFLICT PREVENTION OPERATIONS

7-141. Conflict prevention consists of actions taken before a predictable crisis to prevent or limit violence, deter parties, and reach an agreement before armed hostilities begin. Conflict prevention often involves diplomatic initiatives. It also includes efforts designed to reform a country's security sector and make it more accountable to civilian control. Conflict prevention may require deploying forces to contain a dispute or prevent it from escalating into hostilities. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Military activities were tailored to meet the political and situational demands.
02	Yes/No	Military efforts had the desired result in achieving the mission specifically assigned to the force.
03	Yes/No	Commanders were provided with a means to evaluate the contribution of military efforts.
04	Yes/No	Trouble spots were isolated in time and space from outside influence or interaction.
05	Yes/No	Unit dominated the situation through force presence.
06	Yes/No	Unit maintained situational awareness.
07	Yes/No	Unit used all available resources to influence the outcome.
08	Yes/No	Commander planned for transition and termination before deployment or as soon as possible during the initial phase.

## ART 7.6.4 CONDUCT IRREGULAR WARFARE

7-142. Irregular warfare is a violent struggle among state and nonstate actors for legitimacy and influence over a population. U.S. Army forces operations grouped under irregular warfare are foreign internal defense, support for insurgencies, counterinsurgency, combating terrorism, and unconventional warfare. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

### ART 7.6.4.1 CONDUCT FOREIGN INTERNAL DEFENSE OPERATIONS

7-143. Foreign internal defense is participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government or other designated organization to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. Foreign internal defense missions are applicable to a wide variety of operational environments. U.S. policy currently deals with threats through the indirect use of military force in concert with the diplomatic, informational, military, and economic instruments of national power. Direct use of military force is the exception rather than the rule. This approach relies on supporting efforts of the government of the nation in which the problem is developing. (FM 3-05.202) (USAJFKSWCS)

#### ART 7.6.4.1.1 Provide Indirect Support to Foreign Internal Defense

7-144. Indirect support builds strong national infrastructures through economic and military capabilities that contribute to self-sufficiency. This can include unit exchange programs, personnel exchange programs, individual exchange programs, and combination programs. (FM 3-05.202) (USAJFKSWCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Commander understood authorities, funding, and restrictions.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed measures of effectiveness to ensure objectives were met.
03	Yes/No	Unit acquired mission approval.
04	Yes/No	Unit coordinated plan with host nation.
05	Yes/No	Unit facilitated transitions to civil authorities or other agency.
06	Time	To identify national objectives.
07	Time	To evaluate host-nation capabilities.
08	Time	To develop a plan to provide required assistance to host nation.

#### ART 7.6.4.1.2 Provide Direct Support to Foreign Internal Defense (Not Involving Combat Operations)

7-145. In direct support, U.S. forces provide direct assistance to the host-nation civilians or military. This support can be evaluation, training, limited information exchange, and equipment support. (FM 3-05.202) (USAJFKSWCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Commander understood authorities, funding, and restrictions.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed measures of effectiveness to ensure objectives were met.
03	Yes/No	Unit acquired mission approval.
04	Yes/No	Unit coordinated plan with host nation.
05	Yes/No	Unit facilitated transitions to civil authorities or other agency.
06	Time	To identify national objectives.
07	Time	To evaluate host-nation capabilities.
08	Time	To develop a plan to provide required assistance to host nation.



**ART 7.6.4.1.3 Conduct Combat Operations in Support to Foreign Internal Defense**

7-146. The President must approve combat operations. Combat operations are a temporary solution until host-nation forces can stabilize the situation and provide security for the populace. Emphasis should be placed on host-nation forces in the forefront during these operations to maintain host-nation legitimacy with the population. Combat operations can include counterinsurgency operations. (FM 3-05.202) (USAJFKSWCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Commander understood authorities, funding, and restrictions.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed measures of effectiveness to ensure objectives were met.
03	Yes/No	Unit acquired mission approval.
04	Yes/No	Unit coordinated plan with host nation.
05	Yes/No	Unit facilitated transitions to civil authorities or other agency.
06	Time	To identify national objectives.
07	Time	To evaluate host-nation capabilities.
08	Time	To develop a plan to provide required assistance to host nation.

**ART 7.6.4.2 PROVIDE SUPPORT TO INSURGENCIES**

7-147. Insurgencies are movements organized to overthrow a constituted government through subversion and armed conflict. By order of the President, Army forces support insurgencies that oppose regimes that threaten U.S. interests or regional stability. While any Army force can be tasked to support an insurgency, Army special operations forces usually receive these missions. The training, organization, and regional focus of Army special operations forces make them well suited for these operations. Army forces supporting insurgencies may provide logistic and training support. They can, but normally do not, conduct combat operations. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

**ART 7.6.4.3 CONDUCT COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS**

7-148. *Counterinsurgency* is those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken by a government to defeat insurgency. In counterinsurgency, host-nation forces and their partners operate to defeat armed resistance, reduce passive opposition, and establish or reestablish the legitimacy of the host-nation government. Counterinsurgency is the predominant joint operation in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. (FM 3-24) (USACAC)

**ART 7.6.4.4 COMBAT TERRORISM**

7-149. Terrorism is the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear. It is intended to coerce or intimidate governments or societies in pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological. Enemies who cannot compete with Army forces conventionally often turn to terrorist tactics. Terrorist attacks often create a disproportionate effect on even the most capable conventional forces. Tactics used by terrorists range from arson to the use of weapons of mass destruction. Army forces routinely conduct operations to deter or defeat these attacks. Offensively-oriented operations are categorized as; defensively-oriented operations are antiterrorism. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

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*Note:* This task branch only addresses counterterrorism operations. ART 6.6 (Apply Antiterrorism Measures) addresses antiterrorism measures.

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**ART 7.6.4.5 CONDUCT COUNTERTERRORISM OPERATIONS**

7-150. *Counterterrorism* are operations that include the offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, preempt, and respond to terrorism. By law, the counterterrorism mission is assigned to designated special operations forces that are organized and trained to combat terrorism. Those forces conduct counterterrorism outside the territory of the United States. Relevant National Security Decision Directives, National Security

Directives, contingency plans, and other relevant classified documents address sensitive and compartmentalized counterterrorism programs. Commanders who employ conventional forces against organized terrorist forces operating in their AO are conducting conventional offensive operations, not counterterrorism operations. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

**ART 7.6.4.6 CONDUCT UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE**

7-151. Unconventional warfare is a broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations, normally of long duration, predominantly conducted through, with, or by host-nation or surrogate forces that are organized, trained, equipped, supported, and directed in varying degrees by an external source. It includes, but is not limited to, guerrilla warfare, subversion, sabotage, intelligence activities, and unconventional assisted recovery. Unconventional warfare is operations conducted by, with, or through irregular forces in support of a resistance movement, insurgency, or conventional military operations. (FM 3-05.202) (USAJFKSWCS)

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