

The Army Universal Task List

1. Change 4 to FM 7-15, 27 February 2009, enables units to better link collective tasks in concert with development of the mission-essential task list for full spectrum operations and facilitate changes from periodic collective tasks review by respective doctrine centers of excellence.
2. Completely replace ART 4.2.1 (Provide Human Resources Support) tasks based on the revised doctrine in FM 1-0.
3. Completely replace ART 4.3 (Provide Health Service Support) tasks based on the revised doctrine in FM 4-02.
4. Add a new ART 4.5 (Provide General Engineering Support).
5. Add ART 6.2.2.
6. Modify ART 6.7, ART 6.12.3, and ART 7.3.3.3.
7. An asterisk (*) marks new material.
8. FM 7-15, 27 February 2009, is changed as follows:

Remove Old Pages

pages i through viii
pages 4-1 and 4-2
pages 4-43 through 4-97
pages 6-13 through 6-24
pages 6-43 and 6-44
pages 6-53 through 6-116
pages 7-17 through 7-22

Insert New Pages

pages i through viii
pages 4-1 and 4-2
pages 4-43 through 4-96
pages 6-13 through 6-24
pages 6-43 and 6-44
pages 6-53 through 6-118
pages 7-17 through 7-22

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

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By order of the Secretary of the Army:

GEORGE W. CASEY, JR.
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



JOYCE E. MORROW
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army
1027201

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The Army Universal Task List

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***This publication supersedes FM 7-15, 31 August 2003.**

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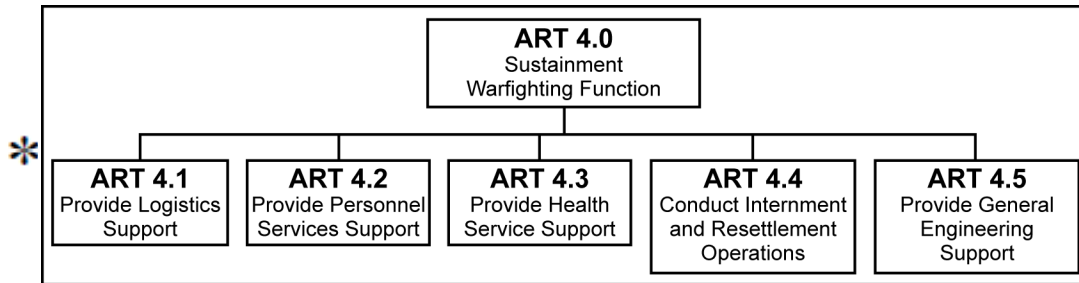
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Chapter 4

ART 4.0: The Sustainment Warfighting Function

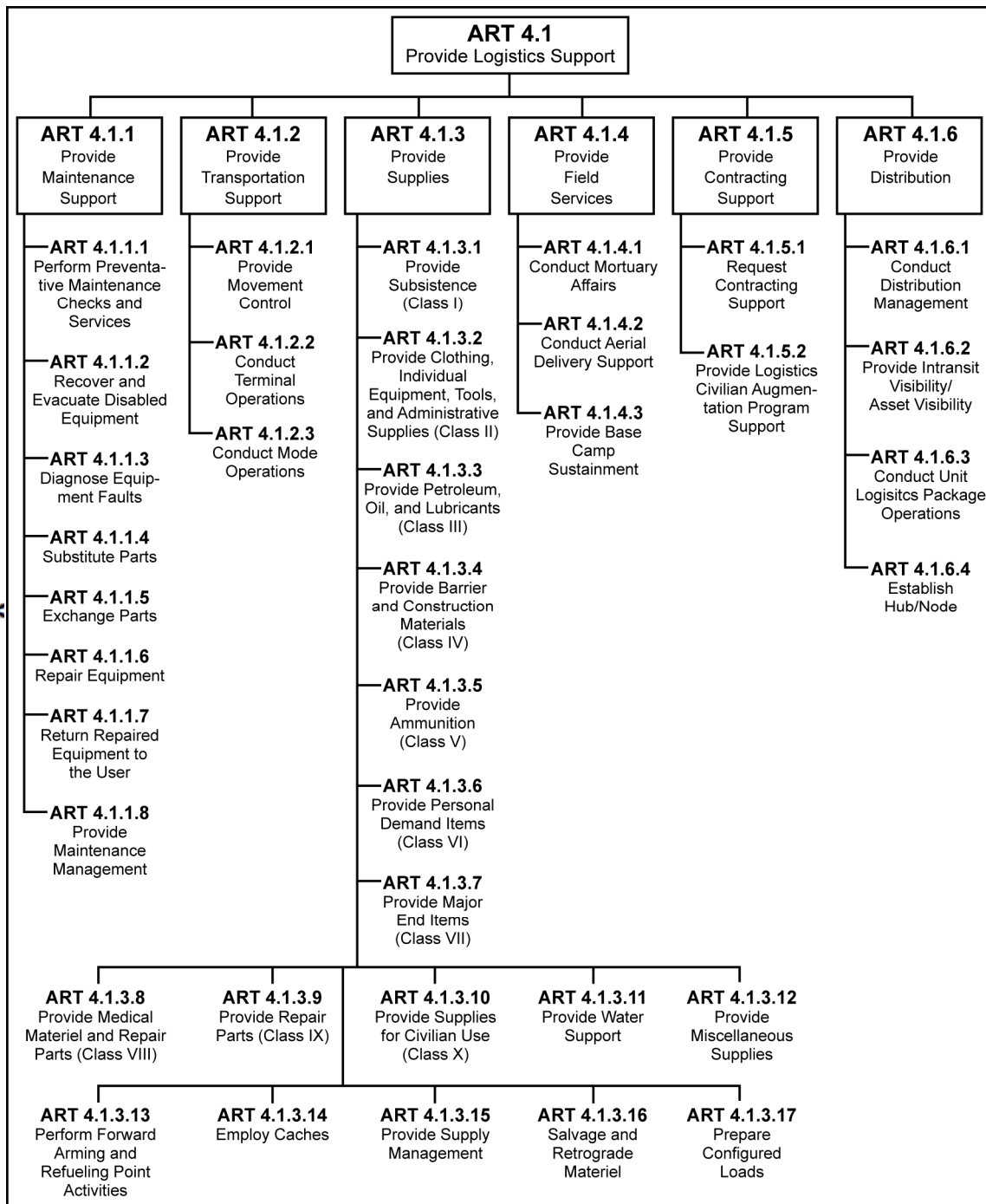


The *sustainment warfighting function* is the related tasks and systems that provide support and services to ensure freedom of action, extend operational reach, and prolong endurance. The endurance of Army forces is primarily a function of their sustainment. Sustainment determines the depth and duration of Army operations. It is essential to retaining and exploiting the initiative. Sustainment is the provision of the logistics, personnel services, and health service support necessary to maintain operations until mission accomplishment. Internment, resettlement, and detainee operations fall under the sustainment warfighting function and include elements of all three major subfunctions. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

Note: This task and many of its subordinate tasks encompass environmental considerations.

+ Logistics is the science of planning, preparing, executing, and assessing the movement and maintenance of forces. In its broadest sense, logistics includes the design, development, acquisition, fielding, and maintenance of equipment and systems. Logistics integrates strategic, operational, and tactical support efforts within the joint operations area and schedules the mobilization and deployment of forces and materiel. (FM 4-0) (CASCOM)

SECTION I – ART 4.1: PROVIDE LOGISTICS SUPPORT



4-1 Logistics is the science of planning, preparing, executing, and assessing the movement and maintenance of forces. In its broadest sense, logistics includes the design, development, acquisition,

ART 4.0: The Sustainment Warfighting Function

No.	Scale	Measure
03	Time	To refine theater distribution plan for aerial port of debarkation operations after receipt of warning order.
04	Time	To establish aerial port of debarkation operations support plan after AO is assigned.
05	Time	For aerial port if debarkation movement control team to begin operation after AO is assigned.
06	Percent	Of difference between the theater distribution plan requirements and actual requirements in AO.
07	Percent	Of planned movement services support conducted by aerial port of debarkation.
08	Percent	Of scheduled transport movements completed on schedule.
09	Percent	Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to delays in moving or evacuating personnel, supplies, and equipment.
10	Percent	Of personnel, supplies, and equipment in aerial port of debarkation that arrive on schedule.
11	Percent	Of passengers stranded in transit for more than one day.
12	Number	Of tons per day of supplies and equipment arrived in aerial port of debarkation.
13	Number	Of passengers per day transported from aerial port of debarkation.

ART 4.1.6.4.2 Conduct Seaport of Debarkation Operations

4-74. Receive and offload cargo and equipment from arriving vessels. Process cargo and equipment and begin transport to final destination within the area of operations (AO). (FM 4-01.30) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Delay in seaport clearance operations degraded, delayed, or modified unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
03	Time	To refine theater distribution plan for seaport of debarkation operations after receipt of warning order.
04	Time	To establish seaport of debarkation operations support plan after AO is assigned.
05	Time	For seaport of debarkation movement control team to begin operation after AO is assigned.
06	Percent	Of difference between the theater distribution plan requirements and actual requirements in AO.
07	Percent	Of planned movement services support conducted by seaport of debarkation.
08	Percent	Of scheduled transport movements completed on schedule.
09	Percent	Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to delays in moving or evacuating personnel, supplies, and equipment.
10	Percent	Of supplies and equipment in seaport of debarkation that arrive on schedule.
11	Number	Of tons per day of supplies and equipment moved by transport means from seaport of debarkation.
12	Number	Of tons per day of supplies and equipment arrived in seaport of debarkation.

ART 4.1.6.4.3 Conduct Hub Operations

4-75. Sort and distribute inbound cargo from wholesale supply sources (airlifted, sealifted, and ground transportable) from within the theater. (FM 4-01.30) (CASCOM)

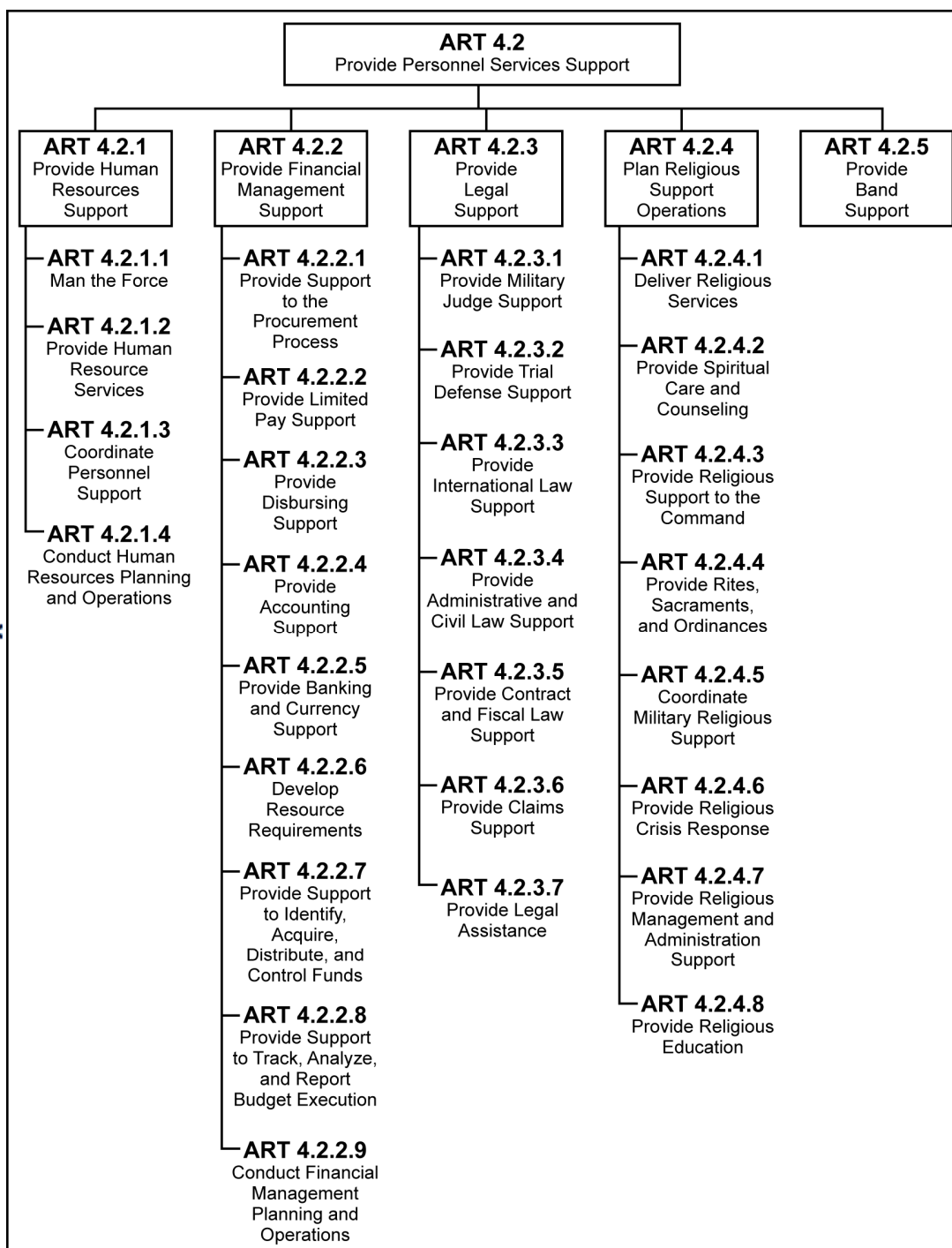
No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Delay in hub operations degraded, delayed, or modified unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
03	Time	To refine theater distribution plan for hub operations after receipt of warning order.

No.	Scale	Measure
04	Time	To establish distribution hub plan after the area of operations (AO) is assigned.
05	Time	For distribution hub to begin operation after AO is assigned.
06	Percent	Of difference between the theater distribution hub planned requirements and actual requirements in AO.
07	Percent	Of planned movement services support conducted by distribution hub.
08	Percent	Of scheduled transport movements completed on schedule.
09	Percent	Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to delays in moving or evacuating personnel, supplies, and equipment.
10	Percent	Of supplies and equipment that arrive on schedule.
11	Number	Of tons per day of supplies and equipment moved by transport means from distribution hub.
12	Number	Of tons per day of supplies and equipment arrived in distribution hub.

***ART 4.1.7 PROVIDE GENERAL ENGINEER SUPPORT**

4-76. ART 4.1.7 has been modified and moved to ART 4.5.1.

SECTION II – ART 4.2: PROVIDE PERSONNEL SERVICES SUPPORT



4-77. Personnel services are those sustainment functions related to Soldiers' welfare, readiness, and quality of life. Personnel services complement logistics by planning for and coordinating efforts that provide and sustain personnel. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

***ART 4.2.1 PROVIDE HUMAN RESOURCES SUPPORT**

4-78. Perform activities and tasks to sustain human resources (HR) functions of manning the force; HR services; personnel support; and HR planning and operations in support of deployed forces. HR support maximizes operational effectiveness and facilitates support to Soldiers, their families, DOD civilians, and contractors authorized to accompany the force. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	HR support and procedures assisted the supported unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Developed a comprehensive plan to provide HR support.
03	Yes/No	Unit identified adequate resources and deployed the resources as part of the early entry element.
04	Yes/No	Unit identified location and support requirements for HR operations.
05	Yes/No	Adequate personnel information management was available.
06	Yes/No	Unit maintained personnel accountability and tracking of personnel entering or departing the organization or theater.
07	Time	To complete required coordination.
08	Time	To establish postal operations.
09	Time	To establish morale, welfare, and recreation programs and services.
10	Time	To establish HR communications nodes
11	Time	To deploy casualty liaison teams, personnel accountability teams and Theater Gateway Personnel Accountability Team.
12	Time	To perform personnel accounting functions associated with theater gateways and other inter/intra theater ports.
13	Time	To provide/receive HR support on request.
14	Time	To produce strength reports that accurately reflects the strength of the unit.
15	Percent	Of personnel meeting personnel readiness requirements.
16	Percent	Of HR resources in place and operational.
17	Percent	Of casualty reports processed in accordance with established timeframes.

***ART 4.2.1.1 MAN THE FORCE**

4-79. Manning combines anticipation, movement, and skillful positioning of personnel so that the commander has the personnel required to accomplish the mission. ART 4.2.1.1 involves personnel readiness management, personnel accountability, strength reporting, retention, and management of personnel information. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The supported unit had sufficient personnel to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Unit maintained accountability of personnel transiting the organization or theater.
03	Time	To establish HR organizations as required.
04	Time	To access HR systems enablers and accurately post changes to the personnel database of record.
05	Time	To coordinate transportation and life support of transiting personnel.
06	Percent	Of unit and nonunit personnel scheduled to deploy or redeploy per scheduled dates or times.
07	Percent	Of unit personnel requirements met by Deployment-Day.
08	Percent	Of individuals, teams, platoons, and companies resourced for operations.
09	Percent	Of transiting personnel processed on a daily basis or in accordance with the distribution plan.

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No.	Scale	Measure
10	Percent	Of reports submitted in accordance with established time lines.
11	Number	Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to personnel shortages.

***ART 4.2.1.1.1 Perform Personnel Readiness Management**

4-80. Distribute Soldiers and Army civilians to subordinate commands based on documented manpower requirements, authorizations, and predictive analysis in support of the commander's plans and priorities. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Soldiers/individuals distributed per commander's priorities and documented manpower authorizations.
02	Yes/No	Strength management numbers were accurately maintained.
02	Yes/No	Accurate individual personnel readiness data was available in a timely manner to make personnel readiness decisions.
03	Time	On average for managing unit/individual readiness.
04	Time	Delay in providing replacements due to operational priorities.
05	Time	Delay in providing replacements due to transportation shortfalls.
06	Percent	Of reception, replacement, rest and recuperations, redeployment, and return to duty personnel record transactions completed correctly for individuals transiting the organization/theater.
07	Percent	Of military personnel files that have incorrect data entered (based on sample survey)
08	Number	Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to personnel shortages.
09	Number	Of replacement personnel provided by the national provider.

***ART 4.2.1.1.2 Conduct Personnel Accounting**

4-81. Personnel accounting is the by-name recording of specific data on individuals' as they arrival and departure from units, duty status changes, change in location, MOS or specialty codes, grade changes, and so on. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Personnel accounting enhanced the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	All transiting personnel are tracked and accountability maintained.
03	Time	To perform personnel accounting of transiting individuals/units into or out of the organization or theater.
04	Time	To integrate transiting Soldiers/individuals personnel accounting data into the theater database.
05	Percent	Of personnel data transactions completed.

***ART 4.2.1.1.3 Conduct Strength Reporting**

4-82. Strength reporting is the numerical end product of the personnel accountability process, it is based on fill versus authorizations, and drives Army readiness and personnel readiness management. Strength reporting reflects the combat power of a unit and is used to monitor unit strength, prioritize replacements, execute strength distribution, and make tactical and human resources (HR) support decisions. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Strength reporting enhanced the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Strength reports for subordinate organizations are consolidated and reported to higher.
03	Yes/No	Strength reports have been reconciled to match database of record.

No.	Scale	Measure
04	Time	To consolidate subordinate personnel summaries.
05	Time	To integrate transiting Soldiers and other personnel accounting data into the theater database.
06	Percent	Of personnel data transactions completed meeting established submission guidelines.
07	Percent	Of reports submitted on a timely basis.

***ART 4.2.1.1.4 Provide Personnel Information Management**

4-83. Collecting, processing, storing, displaying, and disseminating of relevant human resources (HR) information about units and personnel. This HR information includes Soldiers, attached joint, international and multinational military personnel and civilians (Department of Defense, interagency, and contractor employees) authorized to accompany the force. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The conduct of reception, replacement, rest and recuperation, redeployment, and return to duty (R5) operations supported unit mission accomplishment.
02	Time	To perform personnel accounting of transiting individuals or units in theater.
03	Time	To deploy and operate theater human resources teams such as theater gateway, R5, and casualty liaison teams.
04	Time	To integrate transiting personnel accounting data into the theater database.
05	Time	To coordinate transportation requirements.
06	Time	To coordinate life support for transiting personnel.
07	Percent	Of individuals or units processed daily.

***ART 4.2.1.1.5 Conduct Retention Operations**

4-84. Retention improves readiness, aligns forces, and maintains Army end strength. Employ the four phases of the Army Career Counseling System to increase retention and reduce unit level attrition by advising leaders and developing and counseling Soldiers. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Retention supported unit mission accomplishment.
02	Time	To provide retention information (on average).
03	Time	To provide retention services (on average).
04	Time	To retain personnel to fill current positions (on average).
05	Percent	Of reenlistment actions processed correctly.
06	Percent	Of eligible personnel retained.
07	Percent	Of reenlistments occurring during a designated time.
08	Number	Of retention actions processed correctly.
09	Number	Of military personnel supported (given in an average).

***ART 4.2.1.2 PROVIDE HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICES**

4-85. Human resources (HR) services are functions which directly impact a Soldier's status, assignment, qualifications, financial status, career progression, and quality of life which allows the Army leadership to effectively manage the force. HR services include the functions of essential personnel services (EPS), Postal, and Casualty operations. HR services include essential personnel services, casualty operations, and postal operations. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The unit's ability to accomplish its mission was enhanced because of the quality or quantity of personnel service support provided.
02	Time	To process an individual action.
03	Time	To coordinate or collect essential personnel services information.
04	Percent	Of total actions processed in specified time.
05	Percent	Of actions processed incorrectly.
06	Percent	Of actions returned for additional information.
07	Percent	Of HR services capabilities in place and operational after area of operations is assigned.
08	Percent	Of casualty and postal reports submitted in a specified time.

***ART 4.2.1.2.1 Conduct Casualty Operations**

4-86. Collect, record, process, verify, and report casualty information from unit level to Department of the Army. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Families of personnel in the area of operations who become casualties were accurately notified in a timely and compassionate manner.
02	Time	To establish casualty liaison team at medical facilities and other required locations.
03	Time	To accurately record and report casualty information.
04	Time	To obtain evacuation reports from medical facilities.
05	Time	Of average delay in reporting and processing casualties reports.
06	Time	To provide casualty information to commanders.
07	Time	To appoint Summary Court Martial Officer and AR 15-6 Investigating officer.
08	Time	To prepare Next of Kin letters and process personnel actions.
09	Time	To complete a line of duty investigation.
09	Percent	Of total number of casualties not reported to Department of the Army within 12 hours of incident.

***ART 4.2.1.2.2 Perform Essential Personnel Services**

4-87. Essential personnel services include customer service, awards and decorations, evaluation reports, promotions and reductions, transfers and discharges, , leaves and passes, military pay, personnel action request and other S-1 support (officer procurement, line-of-duty investigations, AR 15-6 investigations, suspension of favorable actions/Bars to reenlistment, citizenship/naturalization, congressional inquiries, identification card and tags). (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Personnel actions let Soldiers know their contributions were valued by that organization.
02	Yes/No	Every Soldier, Army civilian or authorized contractor in the area of operations has required identification documents.
03	Yes/No	Unit recognition program fairly, equitably, and accurately recognized contributions made by unit or individual.
04	Yes/No	Unit personnel promotions and reductions occurred on a timely, fair and equitable basis.
05	Time	To process action (on average).
06	Time	To verify eligibility for ID documents (on average).
07	Time	To process award or decoration (on average)
08	Time	To process evaluation reports (on average).

No.	Scale	Measure
09	Time	To process promotion or reduction (on average).
10	Time	To process leave or pass (on average)
11	Time	To initiate and process line of duty investigations (on average).
12	Percent	Of number of actions returned for incompleteness.
13	Percent	Of personnel actions processed correctly.
14	Percent	Of line of duty investigations completed in a timeline prescribed by Army regulation.
15	Percent	Of pay inquiries successfully completed.
16	Percent	Of evaluation reports submitted after timelines prescribed by Army regulation.
17	Percent	Of accuracy in the preparation of ID documents.
18	Number	Of promotions per grade in a given period.
19	Number	Of identification documents processed and issued.
20	Number	Of pay inquiries resolved during a specific period.

***ART 4.2.1.2.3 Conduct Postal Operations**

4-88. Postal operations provide a network to process mail and provide postal services. Processing mail involves receiving, separating, sorting, dispatching, and redirecting ordinary and accountable mail; completing international mail exchange; handling casualty and enemy prisoner of war mail; and screening for contaminated or suspicious mail. Postal services involve selling stamps; cashing and selling money orders; providing registered (including classified up to secret), insured, and certified mail services; and processing postal claims and inquiries. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Military Mail Terminal was established and effective.
02	Yes/No	Adequate personnel and equipment was available to support postal operations.
03	Yes/No	Unit members can send and receive mail.
04	Yes/No	Postal operations established in a timely manner that enhances force morale.
05	Time	To process and distribute mail, after receipt.
06	Time	For mail to transit from CONUS to overseas addressee (on average).
07	Percent	Of required military mail terminals and post offices established within planned timelines.
08	Percent	Of routes that have alternative routing sites.
09	Percent	Of routes that have daily delivery.
10	Percent	Of processed mail undeliverable.
11	Number	Of tons of backlogged mail, by class per day.

***ART 4.2.1.3 COORDINATE PERSONNEL SUPPORT**

4-89. Personnel support activities encompass those functions and activities which contribute to unit readiness by promoting fitness, building morale and cohesion, enhancing quality of life, and by providing recreational, social, and other support services for Soldiers, Department of Defense civilians, and other personnel who deploy with the force. Personnel support encompasses the following functions: morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR), command interest programs, community support activities and band operations. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

Note: ART 4.2.5 Provide Band Support provides additional support to ART 4.2.1.3.

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Command interest programs supported unit readiness and morale activities.
02	Yes/No	All deployed unit members have access to human resource and community activity programs.
03	Time	To routinely establish command interest programs.
04	Percent	Of planned command interest resource programs in place and operational.
05	Number	Of personnel who have access to command interest programs, MWR and community activity programs.

***ART 4.2.1.3.1 Conduct Command Interest Programs**

4-90. Army human resource programs are critical to sustain individual and unit readiness. These include the equal opportunity program, sexual harassment program, substance abuse prevention program, and weight control program. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	All unit members felt they are valued members of the unit.
02	Yes/No	Community interest programs are fully established and enhance individual and unit readiness.
03	Time	Necessary to implement community interest programs or resolve an individual case.
04	Percent	Of planned community interest programs in place and operational.
05	Percent	Of community interest program cases successfully closed or completed.
06	Number	Of command interest programs required.
07	Number	Of personnel required to support community interest programs.
08	Number	Of cases successfully closed or completed.

***ART 4.2.1.3.2 Provide Morale, Welfare, and Recreation and Community Support Activities**

4-91. Provide Soldiers, Army civilians, and other authorized personnel with recreational and fitness activities, goods, and services. The morale, welfare, and recreation network provides unit recreation and sports programs and rest areas for brigade-sized and larger units. Community support programs include the American Red Cross and family support. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit personnel and other authorized individuals had safe means to release some of the stress imposed on them as a result of their participation in full spectrum operations.
02	Yes/No	Quality of morale, welfare, and recreation program met unit and individual needs.
03	Time	To coordinate for the establishment of adequate recreation or fitness facilities in AO.
04	Percent	Of deployed units that have access to American Red Cross programs.
05	Percent	Of personnel with access to adequate recreational or fitness facilities.
06	Percent	Of deployed personnel who have access to rest and recuperation facilities.
07	Percent	Of units that have active family and community support programs.
08	Number	Of hours per day allotted to personal leisure, recreational, and fitness activities.

***ART 4.2.1.4 CONDUCT HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING AND OPERATIONS**

4-92. Performs and coordinates functions and activities needed to conduct and sustain human resources (HR) support operations. ART 4.2.1.4 includes planning and mission preparations, staff coordination, and establishment and operations of HR data nodes. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Human resource support was included as part of the planning process
02	Yes/No	Human resource support was coordinated and supports operations
03	Yes/No	HR connectivity to data and voice communications nodes was established.
04	Time	To establish HR connectivity to data and voice nodes.

*ART 4.2.1.4.1 Perform Human Resources Planning

4-93. Human resources (HR) planning support the commander's mission requirements. HR planners conducts mission and planning analysis, creates possible courses of action, analyze and compare courses of action, recommends a solution, and produce an operation plan or order annex. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Human resource support was integrated into the staff process.
02	Yes/No	Human resource support was integrated into the command budget cycle.
03	Yes/No	Human resource element conducted mission analysis.
04	Yes/No	Human resource element produced a human resource support plan to support mission.
05	Time	To coordinate and plan human resource support for mission.
06	Time	To integrate written plan into mission operation order or fragmentary order.
07	Time	Needed to plan for resources.
08	Number	Of days required to determine requirements.
09	Number	Of days required to determine support requirements.
10	Yes/No	Operational communications nodes provided the ability to maintain the common operational picture (COP).
11	Percent	Of coordinating operations occurring during a designated time.
12	Number	Of coordinating actions processed correctly.

*ART 4.2.1.4.2 Operate Human Resources Command and Control Nodes

4-94. Establish, operate, and maintain connectivity to human resources (HR) data and voice communications nodes for HR operations. HR command and control nodes include those required for all HR operations, across commands and echelons, and to higher and lower elements. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Established connectivity to data communications nodes and procedures supported unit mission accomplishment.
02	Yes/No	Adequate equipment and personnel were available to establish required connectivity to data and voice communications nodes.
03	Yes/No	Operational communications nodes provided the ability to maintain common operational picture.
04	Time	To establish required connectivity to communications nodes for HR operations.
05	Time	To coordinate and establish connectivity to communications and sustainment operations.
06	Number	Of HR nodes established in a specified time.
07	Number	Of critical HR data and voice communications nodes required for operations.

ART 4.2.2 PROVIDE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

4-95. Provide financial management support to commanders. Financial management is composed of two mutually supporting core functions: finance operations and resource management operations. Finance operations include developing policy and guidance; providing advice to commanders; disbursing support to

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the procurement process, banking and currency; accounting; and providing limited pay support. Resource management operations include providing advice to commanders; maintaining accounting records; establishing a management control process; developing resource requirements; identifying, acquiring, distributing, and controlling funds; and tracking, analyzing, and reporting budget execution. (FM 1-06) (USAFMS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Finance and resource management support enhanced the supported units' ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Operations were funded and reimbursed properly per policy guidance.
03	Yes/No	Unit developed a comprehensive plan to provide financial management support.
04	Yes/No	Access to requisite financial management systems was available.
05	Time	To refine finance support plan after receipt of warning order.
06	Time	To refine the resource management support plan after receipt of warning order.
07	Time	To establish financial management procurement support policies and guidance.
08	Time	To establish pay support policies and guidance.
09	Time	To establish disbursing operations.
10	Time	To establish accounting support policies and guidance.
11	Time	To establish banking and currency support.
12	Time	To identify, acquire, distribute, and control funding sources.
13	Time	To develop resource requirements.
14	Time	To track, analyze, and report budget execution.
15	Time	To establish finance operations management internal control process.
16	Percent	Of disbursing transactions, accounting actions, and pay actions processed in an accurate and timely manner.
17	Percent	Of contracts paid per the Prompt Payment Act per month.
18	Number	Of accounts maintained per month.
19	Number	Of accounts audited per month.
20	Cost	In dollars per month held in local depository accounts.
21	Cost	In dollars per month for contracted services in the area of operations.
22	Cost	In dollars per month for foreign national labor in the area of operations.
23	Cost	In dollars per month transacted in foreign currency.
24	Cost	In dollars per month disbursed in Department of the Treasury checks.
25	Cost	In dollars per month obligated.

ART 4.2.2.1 PROVIDE SUPPORT TO THE PROCUREMENT PROCESS

4-96. Providing support to the procurement process encompasses support to the logistics system and contingency contracting efforts. This support includes two areas: contracting support and commercial vendor services support. (FM 1-06) (USAFMS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Support to the procurement process enhanced the supported units' ability to accomplish their mission.
02	Yes/No	Accuracy of payments to vendors was within acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Payments occurred within established timelines.
04	Time	To refine finance support plan after receipt of warning order.
05	Time	To coordinate with legal and contracting.
06	Number	Of contracts paid per month.
07	Number	Of contracts paid per month by currency type and method of payment.
08	Cost	In dollars per month of contracts paid by currency type and method of payment.

ART 4.2.2.2 PROVIDE LIMITED PAY SUPPORT

4-97. Provide limited U.S. and non-U.S. pay support. Limited U.S. pay support ensures personnel from all Services are receiving financial support. This support includes making casual payments; cashing checks; processing travel pay; converting local currency; receiving manual savings deposit program payments; and support to noncombatant evacuation operations. Non-U.S. pay support includes payments to enemy prisoners of war, civilian internees, host-nation employees, and day laborers. (FM 1-06) (USAFMS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Limited pay support enhanced the supported units' ability to accomplish their mission.
02	Time	To refine finance support plan after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To process transactions by type on average.
04	Percent	Of transactions accurately paid.
05	Percent	Of transactions audited per month.
06	Number	Of transactions performed per month.
07	Cost	In dollars per month for foreign national labor in the area of operations.

ART 4.2.2.3 PROVIDE DISBURSING SUPPORT

4-98. Provide disbursing support. Make payments on prepared and certified vouchers; receive collections; receive and control all currencies and precious metals; cash negotiable instruments; train and clear paying agents; support the rewards program; make claims and solatium payments; administer the stored value card program; support paper check conversions; fund financial management units; determine the need for currency (U.S. and foreign); and make foreign currency conversions. (FM 1-06) (USAFMS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Disbursement support enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Time	To refine finance support plan after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To train, fund, and clear paying agents.
04	Time	To determine amount of foreign currency needed to support operation.
05	Percent	Of transactions by type audited per month.
06	Percent	Of disbursing transactions without errors.
07	Number	Of transactions performed per month by type.
08	Number	Of paying agents trained, funded, and cleared per month.
09	Number	Of currency conversions transacted per month.
10	Cost	In dollars per month of foreign currency on hand.

ART 4.2.2.4 PROVIDE ACCOUNTING SUPPORT

4-99. Maintain appropriated and nonappropriated funds accounting records and report the status of funds disbursed or collected. (FM 1-06) (USAFMS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Accounting support enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Time	To refine finance support plan after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To establish, coordinate, and maintain nonappropriated fund accounting after establishing the area of operations.
04	Time	To coordinate and maintain appropriated fund accounting.
05	Percent	Of audit samples without accounting errors.
06	Number	Of reports reconciled per month.
07	Number	Of accounts maintained per month.
08	Number	Of accounts audited per month.

ART 4.2.2.5 PROVIDE BANKING AND CURRENCY SUPPORT

4-100. Provide banking and currency support to include supplying U.S. currency, foreign currencies, Treasury checks, and precious metals. Coordinate with host-nation banking industry to establish local depository accounts and banking procedures. (FM 1-06) (USAFMS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Banking and currency support enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Time	To refine the finance support plan after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To establish and maintain central funding support after establishing the area of operations.
04	Time	To establish required electronic funds transfer accounts.
05	Time	To coordinate or establish host-nation banking.
06	Number	Of local depository accounts established.
07	Number	Of transactions per month by type of foreign currency.
08	Number	Of U.S. currency transactions per month by payment method.
09	Cost	In dollars per month transacted in foreign currency by type.
10	Cost	In dollars per month disbursed in U.S. currency by payment method.

ART 4.2.2.6 DEVELOP RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

4-101. Provide advice to commanders on development of resource requirements. Determine and validate costs for mission support; provide accurate and detailed determination of costs; determine what resources are available; determine when resources are needed throughout the fiscal years; make resources available at the time and amount needed; develop budgets; address fiscal issues in the area of operations; complete manpower assessments; and determine phasing and supporting schedules. (FM 1-06) (USAFMS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Developed resource requirements enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Time	To refine the resource management plan after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To identify resource requirements.
04	Time	To determine and validate mission costs.
05	Time	To estimate cost of future operations.
06	Percent	Of operations funded and reimbursed properly per policy guidance.

ART 4.2.2.7 PROVIDE SUPPORT TO IDENTIFY, ACQUIRE, DISTRIBUTE, AND CONTROL FUNDS

4-102. Provide advice to commanders on resource management implications; identify correct funds to support commander's requirements; acquire funds to support those requirements; and distribute in accordance with commander's priorities. Establish controls to monitor and track expenditure of funds. Participate in the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution process. (FM 1-06) (USAFMS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Identification, acquisition, distribution, and control of funds enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Operations were funded or reimbursed properly per policy guidance.
03	Yes/No	Identification, acquisition, distribution, and control of funds complied with fiscal law.
04	Time	To refine the resource management plan after receipt of warning order.
05	Time	To provide guidance to commands on funding procedures for operations after establishment of the area of operations.

No.	Scale	Measure
06	Time	To establish management internal control process.
07	Time	To complete required legal and contracting coordination.
08	Number	Of distribution documents and resource allocation documents provided per month.

ART 4.2.2.8 PROVIDE SUPPORT TO TRACK, ANALYZE, AND REPORT BUDGET EXECUTION

4-103. Track and analyze budget execution to provide commanders with reports and recommendations that facilitate decisionmaking. Determine phasing and supporting schedules; establish cost-capturing procedures; establish reporting procedures; and develop measures of effectiveness. (FM 1-06) (USAFMS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Tracking, analyzing and reporting budget execution support enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Unit had access to requisite financial management systems.
03	Time	To establish cost capturing procedures.
04	Time	To establish reporting procedures.
05	Number	Of cost reports provided per month.
06	Number	Of obligating documents per month.

ART 4.2.2.9 CONDUCT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND OPERATIONS

4-104. Performs and coordinates functions and activities needed to conduct and sustain financial management support operations. ART 4.2.2.9 includes planning and mission preparations, staff coordination, establishment and operations of Financial Management data nodes. (FM 1-06) (USAFMS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Financial management support was included as part of the planning process.
02	Yes/No	Financial management support was coordinated and supports operations.
03	Yes/No	Finance management element produced financial management plan to support mission.
04	Yes/No	Financial management connectivity to data and voice communications nodes was established.
05	Time	To coordinate and plan financial management support for mission.
06	Time	Needed to plan and coordinate for funding and special programs.
07	Time	To establish financial management connectivity to data and voice nodes.
08	Number	Of units in place and operational to support mission.

ART 4.2.3 PROVIDE LEGAL SUPPORT

4-105. Provide operational law support in all legal disciplines (including military justice, administrative and civil law, international and operational law, contract and fiscal law, claims, and legal assistance) in support of the command, control, and sustainment of operations. (FM 27-100) (TJAGLCS)

Note: ART 5.5.1.2.1 (Provide Law and Order) and ART 5.5.1.3 (Provide Military Justice Support) are included in ART 5.0 (The Command and Control Warfighting Function).

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Legal support services enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Time	To refine the legal services program for the area of operations (AO) after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	Between commander's requests for and receipt of legal advice or support.
04	Time	To prepare legal estimates.

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No.	Scale	Measure
05	Time	Between requests for briefings on rules of engagement or law of war and actual presentation of the briefing.
06	Time	To review existing interagency or multinational agreements.
07	Percent	Of issues correctly identified, analyzed, and resolved to support command and control missions.
08	Percent	Of legal opinions that reflect an accurate view of law.
09	Percent	Of legal opinions that answer the client's questions clearly and concisely.
10	Percent	Of legal opinions in a form that is useful to the client.
11	Percent	Of opinions formatted in compliance with regulatory requirements.
12	Percent	Of opinions that are reviewed by a supervisor before release.
13	Percent	Of deployments requiring augmentation of legal personnel.
14	Percent	Of judge advocates and support personnel with working knowledge of current automated Army information systems.
15	Percent	Of judge advocates with access to automated Army information systems.
16	Percent	Of judge advocates and support personnel with access to Legal Automation Army-Wide System.
17	Percent	Of operationally ready vehicles dedicated to legal support.
18	Percent	Of core legal disciplines provided in support of unit.
19	Percent	Of operational cells with a judge advocate detailed.
20	Percent	Of missions where judge advocate participates in mission analysis.
21	Percent	Of targets reviewed by a judge advocate.
22	Percent	Of entities requiring legal liaison having a designated judge advocate liaison.
23	Percent	Of crisis management team meetings attended by a judge advocate.
24	Percent	Of units or Soldiers that receive legal briefings on rules of engagement or law of war, status-of-forces agreements, and host-nation law before deployment.
25	Number	Of judge advocates required to provide support in more than one core legal discipline.
26	Number	Of judge advocates required to provide support both in AO and at home station.
27	Number	Of vehicles dedicated for legal support.

ART 4.2.3.1 PROVIDE MILITARY JUDGE SUPPORT

4-106. Preside over courts-martial, supervise military judges, promulgate rules of court, and supervise the military magistrate program to include the review of pretrial confinement, confinement pending the outcome of foreign criminal charges, and the issuance of search, seizure, or apprehension authorizations. (FM 27-100) (TJAGLCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Military judges supported the accomplishment of the supported unit's mission.
02	Time	Between referral of a case for trial by courts-martial and detailing of the military judge.
03	Time	Between referral of a case for trial by courts-martial and the arraignment.
04	Time	From pretrial confinement to military magistrate review.
05	Time	Between completion of the record of trial and the military judge's authentication.
06	Percent	Of trials in which the military judge leads "bridging the gap" mentoring sessions.
07	Percent	Of pretrial confinement cases overruled by the military judge.
08	Percent	Of search and seizure authorization later suppressed by the military judge.
09	Percent	Of the unit covered by military judge support.
10	Number	Of counsel having a copy of the rules of court.

ART 4.2.3.2 PROVIDE TRIAL DEFENSE SUPPORT

4-107. Provide personal legal advice to Soldiers related to criminal allegations; represent Soldiers in courts-martial and adverse administrative proceedings. (FM 27-100) (TJAGLCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Accused Soldiers' legal rights were protected.
02	Time	Between a Soldier's request for and the scheduling of an appointment for legal advice.
03	Time	Between the scheduling of an appointment and the actual appointment date.
04	Percent	Of Soldiers electing to retain their detailed or individually requested military counsel.
05	Percent	Of Soldiers appearing before administrative boards represented by military counsel.
06	Percent	Of legal issues correctly identified and analyzed.
07	Percent	Of legal opinions that answer clients' questions clearly and concisely.
08	Percent	Of Soldiers receiving advice on adverse administrative actions from legal assistance instead of trial defense services.
09	Percent	Of units covered by trial defense service support.

ART 4.2.3.3 PROVIDE INTERNATIONAL LAW SUPPORT

4-108. Implement the Department of Defense law of war program. Assist with international legal issues relating to U.S. forces overseas. Advise concerning the legal basis for conducting operations and the use of force; advise concerning the legal status of forces; monitor foreign trials and confinement of Army personnel and their family members; perform legal liaison with the International Committee of the Red Cross and host-nation legal authorities; and advise concerning legal issues in intelligence operations, security assistance, counterdrug operations, stability operations, and civil assistance activities. (FM 27-100) (TJAGLCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	International law support services enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Time	Between discovery of possible law of war violations and report to higher headquarters.
03	Time	Between foreign confinement of Army personnel and notification to the U.S. legal liaison.
04	Time	Between reporting of a potential law of war violation and the decision whether to investigate.
05	Time	Between capture of an individual and determination of status under Article 5, Geneva Convention of 1949.
06	Percent	Of required international agreements on hand.
07	Percent	Of commanders or Soldiers who receive legal briefings on rules of engagement or law of war, status-of-forces agreement, and host-nation law before deployment.
08	Percent	Of targets reviewed by a judge advocate.
09	Percent	Of law of war allegations that are reported.
10	Percent	Of foreign trials and confinement of Army personnel and family members that comply with status-of-forces agreement requirements.
11	Percent	Of international law issues correctly identified, analyzed, and resolved.
12	Percent	Of legal opinions that answer the client's questions clearly and concisely.
13	Percent	Of legal opinions that are reviewed by a supervisor before release.
14	Percent	Of entities requiring legal liaison having a designated judge advocate liaison.
15	Percent	Of orders, plans, and policies reviewed for compliance with international legal obligations.
16	Percent	Of foreign trials observed by a qualified U.S. trial observer.
17	Number	Of U.S. law of war violations.

ART 4.2.3.4 PROVIDE ADMINISTRATIVE AND CIVIL LAW SUPPORT

4-109. Advise commanders and litigate on behalf of the Army. Provide legal advice and representation for the command. The practice of civil law includes environmental law, military installations law, regulatory law, intellectual property law, and cases within the U.S. magistrate program and felony prosecution program, as applicable. (FM 27-100) (TJAGLCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Administrative law support services enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Civil law support services enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
03	Time	Between a request for legal review and completion of the review.
04	Time	Between requests for briefings on environmental law and actual presentation of the briefings.
05	Time	To review environmental orders.
06	Time	To review environmental consent agreements and settlements with federal, state, and local officials.
07	Percent	Of financial disclosure forms completed and filed on time.
08	Percent	Of request for opinions that are received before the legally significant decisions.
09	Percent	Of financial liability investigations of property loss that are not legally sufficient at the second review.
10	Percent	Of conscientious objection issues identified before deployment.
11	Percent	Of family care plan failure issues identified before deployment.
12	Percent	Of personnel requiring ethics training who receive the training.
13	Percent	Of family advocacy case review committee meetings attended by a judge advocate.
14	Percent	Of issues correctly identified, analyzed, and resolved.
15	Percent	Of legal opinions that answer the client's questions clearly and concisely.
16	Percent	Of legal opinions in a form that is useful to the client.
17	Percent	Of opinions formatted in compliance with regulatory requirements.
18	Percent	Of legal opinions that are reviewed by a supervisor before release.
19	Percent	Of plans reviewed to ensure environmental laws are followed.
20	Percent	Of environmental baseline studies conducted within a given timeframe.
21	Percent	Of units coordinating with the staff judge advocate on environmental enforcement activities.
22	Number	Of litigation cases arising from employee grievances, discrimination complaints, and unfair labor practices.

ART 4.2.3.5 PROVIDE CONTRACT AND FISCAL LAW SUPPORT

4-110. Provide legal advice and assistance to procurement officials during all phases of the contracting process, overseeing an effective procurement fraud abatement program; and providing legal advice to the commander concerning battlefield acquisition, contingency contracting, use of the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program, acquisition and cross-servicing agreements, the commercial activities program, and overseas real estate and construction. Provide legal advice on the proper use and expenditure of funds, interagency agreements for logistics support, security assistance, and support to nonfederal agencies and organizations. (FM 27-100) (TJAGLCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Contract law support services enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission
02	Yes/No	Fiscal law support services enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission

No.	Scale	Measure
03	Time	Between requests for procurement legal advice and actual opinion rendered.
04	Time	To review international acquisition agreements and contingency contracting matters.
05	Time	To draft legal opinions on foreign military sales cases.
06	Time	To provide legal opinions on proper use and expenditure of funds.
07	Time	To review contract for legal sufficiency.
08	Percent	Of issues correctly identified, analyzed, and resolved.
09	Percent	Of legal opinions that answer the client's questions clearly and concisely.
10	Percent	Of legal opinions in a form that is useful to the client.
11	Percent	Of opinions formatted in compliance with regulatory requirements.
12	Percent	Of legal opinions that are reviewed by a supervisor before release.
13	Percent	Of civil law judge advocates with immediate access to fiscal law codes and regulations.
14	Percent	Of contracts reviewed by a judge advocate.
15	Number	Of contracts reviewed by a judge advocate.

ART 4.2.3.6 PROVIDE CLAIMS SUPPORT

4-111. Investigate, process, adjudicate, and settle claims on behalf of and against the United States per statute, regulation, Department of Defense directives, and international or interagency agreements. Categories of claims include claims for property damage of Soldiers and employees arising incident to service, torts alleged against Army civilians or military personnel acting within the scope of employment, and claims by the United States against individuals who injure Army personnel or damage Army property. (FM 27-100) (TJAGLCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Claims services enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Time	To adjudicate a small claim.
03	Time	To adjudicate a large claim.
04	Time	Between a claimant's request for forms and actual receipt of forms.
05	Time	To investigate personal property claims.
06	Time	To investigate medical malpractice claims.
07	Time	To investigate federal tort claims.
08	Time	Between identification of and approval for payment of ex gratia claims.
09	Time	Between requests for briefings on claims procedures and actual presentations.
10	Time	Between entry into a foreign area and obtaining translation service and local legal advice.
11	Percent	Of claims received with all substantiation included.
12	Percent	Of claims investigated and paid in the area of operations.
13	Percent	Of claims offices missing equipment necessary to investigate claims (for example, digital cameras).
14	Percent	Of personnel in claims office proficient in the use of all equipment necessary to investigate claims (for example, digital cameras).
15	Percent	Of claims received for reconsideration.
16	Percent	Of claims adjudicated consistent with law, regulation, and U.S. Army claims services policies.
17	Percent	Of units that have appointed unit claims officers.
18	Percent	Of base camps with documentation of preexisting conditions.
19	Percent	Of filed claims paid or transferred before redeployment.
20	Percent	Of large personal property claims that are inspected by claims personnel.

No.	Scale	Measure
21	Number	Of judge advocates in staff judge advocate offices on orders as claims officers.
22	Number	Of claims briefings given before deployment.
23	Cost	Of claims resolved in area of operations within a given time.

ART 4.2.3.7 PROVIDE LEGAL ASSISTANCE

4-112. Provide personal civil legal services to Soldiers, their family members, and other eligible personnel. Provide support to combat readiness exercises, premobilization legal preparation, Soldier readiness program processing, demobilization briefings, and noncombatant evacuation operations. Provide federal and state income tax assistance, ministerial and notary services, legal counseling, legal correspondence, negotiation, legal document preparation and filing, limited in-court representation, legal referrals, and mediation. Operate preventive law programs. (FM 27-100) (TJAGLCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Legal assistance support services enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Time	Between a request for an appointment and the actual appointment.
03	Time	Between submitting a completed will worksheet and the client's review of the will.
04	Time	Between the client's review of the draft will and the final will signing.
05	Time	Between requests for briefings and actual presentations.
06	Time	Before deployment that Soldiers receive Soldier readiness program packets.
07	Time	To provide client with notary services.
08	Percent	Of clients whose problems are resolved in one visit.
09	Percent	Of Soldiers who use the tax assistance program versus commercial tax preparation services.
10	Percent	Of attorneys trained to provide trust and estate planning.
11	Percent	Of nonattorneys in staff judge advocate offices authorized to perform notary duties.
12	Percent	Of attorneys authorized to represent clients in civilian court.
13	Percent	Of legal assistance personnel trained on drafting library will programs.
14	Percent	Of units having income tax assistance available.
15	Percent	Of wills prepared to include trust and estate planning.
16	Percent	Of legal assistance services that are provided to family members and retirees.
17	Percent	Of client issues correctly identified and resolved.
18	Percent	Of documents written in simple format so that clients can readily understand them.

ART 4.2.4 PLAN RELIGIOUS SUPPORT OPERATIONS

4-113. Religious support operations undergird and fortify the Warrior Ethos, especially in operations overseas. The comprehensive integration of religious support operations is the means by which the free exercise of religion for Soldiers and their families occurs in the future force. Religious support operations provide for the spiritual, ethical, and moral needs of Soldiers, family members, and authorized Army civilians (to include contractors deploying with the force) at all levels. Religious support operations also support command and staff's conduct of information engagement operations by advising commanders and staff on religious aspects of the local environment. (FM 1-05) (USACHCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Religious support operations supported the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed a comprehensive religious support plan for the operational environment addressing both core capabilities of religious leader and principal religious advisor.
03	Yes/No	Unit planned for faith group coverage to include general Protestant, Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Jewish, Buddhist, Islamic, and others.

No.	Scale	Measure
04	Yes/No	Unit developed training program for lay leaders to perform worship services.
05	Yes/No	Unit assessed the spiritual readiness of Soldiers and units to include the moral and ethical climate.
06	Yes/No	Unit planned for religious support for multinational forces.
07	Yes/No	Unit developed standing operating procedures for religious support to the caregiver and mass casualties.
08	Number	Of unit ministry teams in the area of operations.

ART 4.2.4.1 DELIVER RELIGIOUS SERVICES

4-114. Provide or perform collective and denominational religious worship services and religious coverage in the operational environment. Deliver or provide for memorial ceremonies, memorial services, and funerals. (FM 1-05) (USACHCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Religious services met the needs of the supported unit's personnel.
02	Yes/No	Unit provided for faith group services to include general Protestant, Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Jewish, Buddhist, Islamic, and others.
03	Yes/No	Lay leaders were identified to perform worship services, as needed.
04	Yes/No	Unit identified location for services.
05	Yes/No	Unit identified and executed force protection plan for services.
06	Yes/No	Unit identified and planned transportation requirements to enable unit ministry teams to get to identified locations.
07	Yes/No	Unit planned for seasonal religious celebrations.
08	Number	Of hours per week spent delivering worship services.
09	Number	Of memorial ceremonies or services and funerals completed.

ART 4.2.4.2 PROVIDE SPIRITUAL CARE AND COUNSELING

4-115. Provide spiritual care and counseling to Soldiers, family members, and authorized Army civilians (to include contractors deploying with the force) with spiritual comfort, moral support, encouragement. (FM 1-05) (USACHCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit ministry team completed the military decisionmaking process to identify religious care and counseling needs for the unit.
02	Yes/No	Religious care and counseling supported the mission of the unit's personnel.
03	Time	Between the unit ministry team receiving a request for counseling and the counseling.
04	Time	For individual to be seen by a chaplain.
05	Time	To move in the operational environment to provide religious care and counseling.
06	Time	To develop resources and supporting agencies to refer individual for additional care.
07	Percent	Of Soldiers seen who require follow-up counseling.
08	Number	Of Soldiers seen who require referral services.
09	Number	Of hours per week spent providing religious care and counseling.
10	Number	Of hours per week planning and analyzing needs and trends for spiritual care and counseling that impact mission readiness.

ART 4.2.4.3 PROVIDE RELIGIOUS SUPPORT TO THE COMMAND

4-116. Advise the commander on issues of religion, ethics, and morale (as affected by religion), including the religious needs of all personnel for whom the commander is responsible. (FM 1-05) (USACHCS)

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit performed unit analysis to determine the current religious, moral, and ethical climate within the unit and the area of operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit performed mission analysis to determine the impact on the religious, moral, and ethical climate within the unit and the area of operations.
03	Yes/No	Unit performed a religious area analysis to determine the impact of religion on the unit's mission.
04	Yes/No	Unit completed a religious intelligence preparation of the battlefield to determine trigger points that would affect the mission.
05	Yes/No	Unit participated in the information engagement working group as a sitting member.
06	Time	To prepare a religious area analysis.
07	Time	To complete unit analysis.
08	Time	To prepare a religious intelligence preparation of the battlefield.
09	Time	To advise the commander on enemy prisoners of war, civilian detainees, and refugees.
10	Time	To advise the commander on issues concerning subordinate unit ministry teams.

ART 4.2.4.4 PROVIDE RITES, SACRAMENTS, AND ORDINANCES

4-117. Provide for sacraments, rites, and ordinances per the tenets of the denomination or faith group. Army chaplains meet all faith group and denominational nonworship religious support requirements. Chaplains support the religious diversity to guarantee the Constitutional rights of Soldiers. (FM 1-05) (USACHCS)

Note: Rites, sacraments, and ordinances include marriages, burials, baptisms, confirmations, and blessings.

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified faith group requirements for sacraments, rites, and ordinances.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed service matrix for sacramental requirements.
03	Yes/No	Unit developed lay leader coverage plan to provide sacraments, rites, and ordinances.

ART 4.2.4.5 COORDINATE MILITARY RELIGIOUS SUPPORT

4-118. The unit ministry team plans, coordinates, and resources precise religious support per the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations. Unit ministry teams respond to crises across the spectrum of conflict. (FM 1-05) (USACHCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit ministry team was integrated into staff planning and mission.
02	Yes/No	Unit ministry team was integrated into the command budget cycle.
03	Yes/No	Unit ministry team completed mission analysis.
04	Yes/No	Unit ministry team produced religious support plan to support mission.
05	Time	To plan for resources.
06	Time	To write religious support plan.
07	Time	To collaborate with staff elements.

ART 4.2.4.6 PROVIDE RELIGIOUS CRISIS RESPONSE

4-119. The unit ministry team assists the command through prevention, intervention, mitigation, and normalization of crisis events. It integrates all crisis-helping agencies to support the needs of the combatant commander. Unit ministry team responds to crises operating across the spectrum of conflict from homeland security to humanitarian and civic assistance. (FM 1-05) (USACHCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit developed plan and resources for crisis intervention.
02	Yes/No	Unit identified symptoms of combat trauma.
03	Yes/No	Unit developed pastoral self-care resources for trauma.
04	Yes/No	Unit completed training to harden Soldiers spiritually for deployment.
05	Time	To perform critical stress defusing.
06	Time	To perform critical stress debriefings.
07	Time	To refer individuals for follow-up care.
08	Percent	Of Soldiers with symptoms of combat trauma.

ART 4.2.4.7 PROVIDE RELIGIOUS MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT

4-120. Manage and administer chaplaincy personnel, facilities, equipment, materiel, funds, and logistics. (FM 1-05) (USACHCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit ministry team understood chaplain life cycle.
02	Yes/No	Unit ministry team updated table of organization and equipment and table of distribution and allowances requirements.
03	Yes/No	Unit ministry team developed quarterly training guidance for the command training guidance.
04	Yes/No	Unit ministry team maintained hand receipts for all facilities and equipment.
05	Yes/No	Unit ministry team planned for resupply and distribution of essential ecclesiastical supplies.
06	Time	To spend on personnel management.
07	Time	To spend on internal management and administrative activities.

ART 4.2.4.8 PROVIDE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

4-121. The unit ministry team provides, performs, and integrates religious education and faith sustaining activities to meet the military religious support needs of Soldiers and their families. The unit ministry team enables religious education and spiritual formation through classes, studies, groups, meetings, retreats, and discussion groups and by providing religious educational material and curriculum. (FM 1-05) (USACHCS)

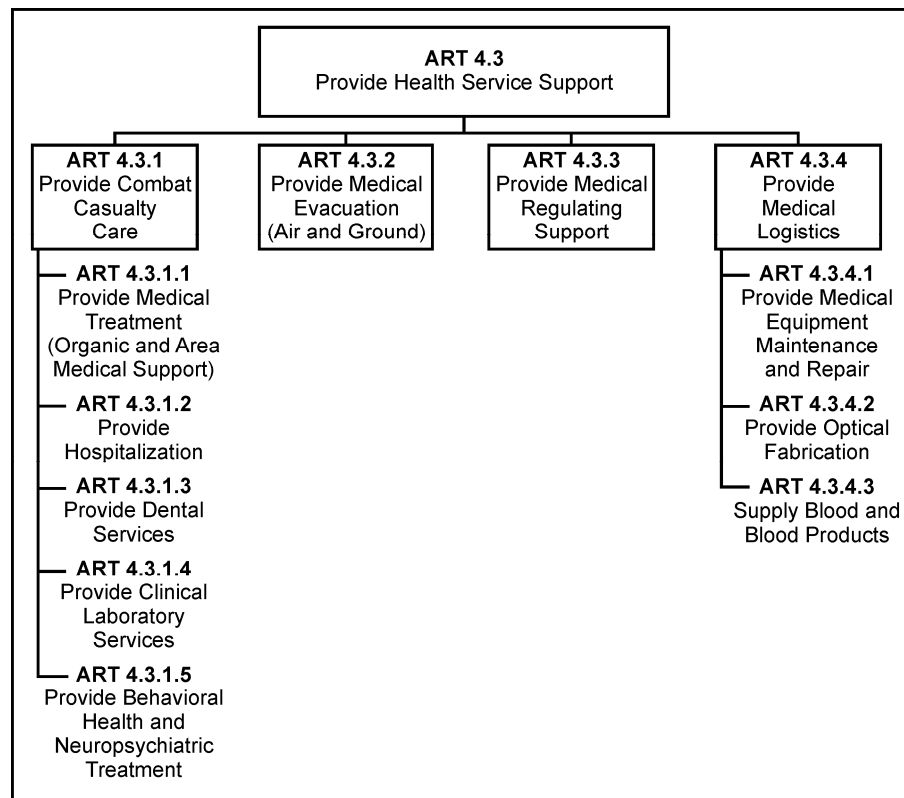
No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit ministry team performed the military decisionmaking process to determine religious educational needs and faith specific requirements.
02	Yes/No	Religious educational programs supported the mission readiness of the unit.
03	Yes/No	Religious educational materials were appropriate for the faith specific and educational program.
04	Yes/No	Unit determined needs requirements for director of religious education.
05	Time	To supervise the director of religious education.
06	Time	To assess the effectiveness of the religious educational program on mission readiness.
07	Time	To plan and identify the resource requirements to support religious educational program.
08	Number	Of personnel who attend religious educational programs.
09	Number	Of hours per week holding and supervising religious educational programs.

ART 4.2.5 PROVIDE BAND SUPPORT

4-122. Provide music for all operations to instill in our Soldiers the will to fight and win, foster the support of our citizens, and promote our national interests at home and abroad. (FM 1-0) (USAAGS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Band support contributed to mission accomplishment.
02	Time	To rehearse the music required for the mission.
03	Time	To rehearse drill and ceremony required for the mission.
04	Time	To coordinate the performance of a mission.
05	Time	To arrange logistic and administrative support for the band.
06	Time	To obtain recommendations and legal advice from the staff judge advocate.
07	Percent	Of authorized personnel required to perform the specific mission.
08	Percent	Of authorized musical equipment on hand and serviceable.

***SECTION III – ART 4.3: PROVIDE HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT**



4-123. The Army Health System is a component of the Military Health System that is responsible for operational management of the health service support (HSS) and force health protection (FHP) missions. The Army Health System includes all mission support services performed, provided, and arranged by the Army Medical Department to support HSS and FHP mission requirements for the Army. The HSS mission promotes, improves, conserves, or restores the mental and physical wellbeing of Soldiers and, as directed other personnel and is comprised of three elements: casualty care, medical evacuation, and medical logistics: casualty care encompasses the treatment aspects of organic and area medical support, hospitalization (to include treatment of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear patients), dental treatment, behavioral health/neuropsychiatric treatment, and clinical laboratory services; medical evacuation (to include en route care and medical regulating); and medical logistics(to include blood and blood products). (FM 4-02.2) (USAMEDDC&S)

Note: Health service support is closely related to force health protection. Health service support includes the requirement to ensure adequate health, safety, quality assurance, food provisions, and sanitation for belligerents.

***ART 4.3.1 PROVIDE COMBAT CASUALTY CARE**

4-124. Casualty care encompasses a number of Army Medical Department functions. It groups organic and area medical treatment, hospitalization, dental services, clinical laboratory services, and behavioral health and neuropsychiatry. (FM 4-02) (USAMEDDC&S)

Note: The preventive aspects of dentistry and combat and operational stress control are addressed under ART 6.8 (Provide Force Health Protection).

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Comprehensive casualty care provided in AO conserved the fighting strength.
02	Yes/No	Combat medics were proficient in clinical skills.
03	Percent	Of units supported with organic health service support resources.
04	Percent	Of units supported requiring medical support on an area basis.
05	Percent	Of difference between planned hospital resources and actual requirements in the AO.
06	Percent	Of supported forces requiring behavioral health and neuropsychiatric treatment.
07	Percent	Of supported forces requiring dental treatment.
08	Percent	Of patients requiring clinical laboratory support.
09	Percent	Of patients requiring treatment for injuries related to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear munitions.

***ART 4.3.1.1 PROVIDE MEDICAL TREATMENT (ORGANIC AND AREA MEDICAL SUPPORT)**

4-125. Provide medical treatment (organic and area support) for all units in the AO. Examine and stabilize patients. Evaluate wounded and disease and nonbattle injuries. Examine the general medical status to determine treatment and medical evacuation precedence. (FM 4-02) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Area medical support and treatment met the unit's health services needs.
02	Yes/No	Organic medical support and treatment met unit's health service needs.
03	Time	To refine medical treatment (organic and area medical support) program for AO after receipt of warning order.
04	Time	To publish estimates of medical sustainment and anticipated resupply.
05	Time	To expand medical treatment facilities to full capacity and full functionality.
06	Time	To deploy required additional medical specialists after AO is assigned.
07	Percent	Of difference between planned medical treatment (organic and area medical support) requirements and actual requirements in AO.
08	Percent	Of planned capacity of medical treatment (organic and area medical support) support performed in AO.
09	Percent	Of patient encounters recorded in individual health and/or electronic medical record.
10	Percent	Of personnel treated who are from other Services.
11	Percent	Of personnel treated who are from multinational or host-nation forces.
12	Percent	Of total of medically treated persons that are enemy prisoners of war and detained or retained personnel.
13	Percent	Of total casualties treated per day in AO who are noncombatants.

No.	Scale	Measure
14	Percent	Of total casualties per time treated in AO who returned to duty.
15	Percent	Of total casualties per time treated in AO who are evacuated per the stated theater evacuation policy.
16	Percent	Of personnel in AO who have access to optometry services.
17	Number	Of patients treated by a forward surgical team.
18	Number	Of patients treated for traumatic brain injury.
19	Number	If physical therapists available to provide Role 1 and 2 care.

***ART 4.3.1.2 PROVIDE HOSPITALIZATION**

4-126. Hospitalization resources are medical treatment facilities capable of providing inpatient care and services. Hospitalization continues the medical care provided at Roles 1 and 2 of the Army Health System. It also provides a far forward surgical capability that provides essential care in theater, outpatient services, and ancillary support (pharmacy, clinical laboratory, radiology services, and nutrition care). Within theater, the hospitalization capability includes returning those patients to duty within the limits of the theater evacuation policy. This conserves the fighting strength by returning trained manpower to the tactical commander. It also provides stabilizing care to facilitate the evacuation of those patients who will not recover from their injuries or illnesses within the stated theater evacuation policy to facilities capable of providing required care. Theater hospitals may be augmented with hospital augmentation teams to provide specific specialty care. (FM 4-02.10) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Number of beds and services available in the AO was equal to or greater than the peak demand for these services.
02	Time	To refine hospital operations program for AO after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To reach full functionality after activation of AO.
04	Percent	Of difference between planned hospitalization requirements and actual requirements in AO.
05	Percent	Of difference between hospitalization capacity realized and planned hospitalized capacity.
06	Percent	Of casualties per day in AO that require hospitalization.
07	Percent	Of hospital beds in AO utilized per month.
08	Percent	Of hospitalized patients who require further medical care outside the AO or in CONUS.
09	Percent	Of patients returning to duty from the hospital within the theater evacuation policy.
10	Percent	Of patients requiring radiology services.
11	Percent	Of patients requiring routine pharmacy support.
12	Percent	Of patients requiring specialized formulary pharmacy support.
13	Percent	Of patients requiring surgical care.
14	Percent	Of patients requiring inpatient medical care.
15	Percent	Of patients requiring renal hemodialysis (when augmented).
16	Percent	Of patients requiring support from special care team (when augmented to provide humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, or support to other stability or civil support operations).
17	Percent	Of hospital minimal care patients exceeding organic minimal care capabilities (minimal care capability augmentation required).
18	Percent	Of patients requiring head and neck surgical support (when augmented).
19	Percent	Of patients requiring infectious disease investigative and consultation services (when augmented).

No.	Scale	Measure
20	Percent	Of patients requiring enhanced anatomic pathology, chemistry, and microbiology support (when augmented).
21	Percent	Of difference between actual nutrition care support requirements in AO and planned nutrition care support.
22	Number	Of outpatient visits completed in a month.
23	Number	Of casualties per day in AO who require hospitalization.
24	Number	Of patients requiring special diets.
25	Number	Of supported units or personnel provided training in the Army health promotion program.
26	Number	Of cases requiring telemedicine support (when augmented).
27	Percent	Of totally of medically treated persons that are enemy prisoners of war and detained and retained personnel.
28	Percent	Of patients treated for mild traumatic brain injury.
29	Percent	Of patient encounters recorded in individual health and/or electronic medical record.
30	Percent	Of patients treated by a forward surgical team

***ART 4.3.1.3 PROVIDE DENTAL SERVICES**

4-127. Prevent and treat dental disease and injury. ART 4.3.1.3 includes providing operational dental care, which consists of emergency dental care and essential dental care, and comprehensive care that normally is performed only in fixed facilities in CONUS or in at least a Role 3 facility. (FM 4-02.19) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Nonavailability of unit personnel because of dental problems did not degrade, delay, or disrupt unit operations.
02	Time	To refine dental service support program for AO after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To establish comprehensive dental plan after AO is assigned.
04	Time	In advance required to schedule routine dental appointments in AO.
05	Percent	Of difference between planned dental service support requirements and actual requirements in AO.
06	Percent	Of planned dental support performed in AO.
07	Percent	Of personnel in AO rated as class I or class II dental.
08	Percent	Of personnel in AO rated as class III or class IV dental.
09	Percent	Of personnel in AO with no dental rating.
10	Percent	Of units with effective dental health care programs in AO.
11	Percent	Of dental capacity in use per day in AO.
12	Percent	Of dental patients requiring evacuation to role 3 dental care facilities.
13	Percent	Of dental patients requiring evacuation out of theater.
14	Percent	Of dental patients requiring oral or maxillofacial surgery.
15	Number	Of emergency dental cases per quarter in AO.
16	Percent	Of enemy prisoners of war/detainees requiring dental treatment.

***ART 4.3.1.4 PROVIDE CLINICAL LABORATORY SERVICES**

4-128. Perform clinical laboratory diagnostic procedures in support of medical treatment activities. (FM 4-02.10) (USAMEDDC&S)

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit operations were not degraded, delayed, or disrupted nor was the health of unit personnel endangered by the nonavailability of clinical diagnostic laboratory services.
02	Time	To refine clinical diagnostic laboratory service plans for AO after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To establish required clinical diagnostic laboratory services plan after AO is assigned.
04	Time	Of turnaround for clinical diagnostic laboratory testing results.
05	Percent	Of difference between planned clinical diagnostic laboratory requirements and actual requirements of the AO.
06	Percent	Of planned clinical diagnostic laboratory support performed in the AO.
07	Percent	Of required laboratory functionality in place and fully functional at activation of the AO.
08	Percent	Of laboratory capacity in use per day in AO.
09	Number	Of clinical laboratory procedures performed in AO per month.

***ART 4.3.1.5 PROVIDE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND NEUROPSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT**

4-129. Provide medical treatment for behavioral health and neuropsychiatric medical conditions. (FM 4-02.51) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Absence of command personnel due to behavioral health and neuropsychiatric treatment in a medical treatment facility did not degrade, delay, or disrupt unit operations.
02	Time	To refine behavioral health and neuropsychiatric treatment program for AO after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To establish comprehensive behavioral health and neuropsychiatric treatment plan after AO is assigned.
04	Percent	Of difference between planned behavioral health and neuropsychiatric treatment requirements and actual requirements in the AO.
05	Percent	Of psychiatric support completed in the AO versus planned psychiatric support.
06	Percent	Of required psychiatrists at activation of AO.
07	Percent	Of other required behavioral health and neuropsychiatric treatment personnel at activation of AO.
08	Percent	Of personnel in AO requiring behavioral health and neuropsychiatric treatment per quarter.
09	Percent	Of behavioral health and neuropsychiatric patients returned to duty in the AO.
10	Number	Of behavioral health and neuropsychiatric patients requiring medical evacuation from the AO.
11	Number	Of available occupational therapists.

***ART 4.3.2 PROVIDE MEDICAL EVACUATION (AIR AND GROUND)**

4-130. Provide direct and area air and ground medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) support to; evacuate sick, injured, or wounded personnel (U.S. joint, interagency, intergovernmental and multinational forces; enemy prisoners of war; detained or retained personnel; and when authorized civilian personnel) from the point of injury or wounding, casualty collection points, battalion aid stations, ambulance exchange points, or any other designated points where casualties have been located to be evacuated to a higher role medical treatment facility (MTF) in the area of operations (AO). Provide medical care en route while transporting patients to, between, and from treatment facilities in the AO. Provide transport of patients from MTF to ports of debarkation for evacuation out of theater. Support personnel recovery operations. Provide emergency pickup, transport, and delivery of medical equipment, medications, blood products, class VIII

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supplies, medical personnel and military working dogs to, between, and from MTFs in the AO as required. (FM 4-02.2) (USAMEDDC&S)

Note: All pickup, transport, and delivery support missions must be conducted in a timely and efficient manner to conserve the fighting force and prevent the loss, damage, or spoilage of medical equipment, medications, blood products, and class VIII supplies.

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit medically evacuated and provided medical care en route for wounded, sick, and injured personnel to, between, and from MTFs without their medical condition declining due to the mode of evacuation or the time required to evacuate.
02	Yes/No	Unit provided medical care en route for wounded, sick, and injured personnel to, between, and from MTFs without their medical condition declining due to the time required to evacuate.
03	Yes/No	Unit executed a property exchange (for litters, blankets, and litter straps and patient movement items to prevent degraded, delayed, or disrupted medical evacuation operations.
04	Time	To refine response times for MEDEVAC, emergency pickup, transport, and delivery missions in the AO after receipt of a warning order.
05	Percent	Of difference between planned and actual requirements for medical evacuations, emergency pickup, transport, and delivery missions in the AO.
06	Percent	Of planned support capacity of MEDEVAC, emergency pickup, transport, and delivery missions in the AO.
07	Percent	Of wounded, sick, and injured personnel requiring patient movement items.
08	Number	Of wounded, sick, and injured personnel per day in AO evacuated from battlefield by evacuation precedence: urgent, urgent-surgery, priority, routine, and convenience.
09	Number	Of wounded, sick, and injured personnel per day evacuated from the AO.
10	Number	Of wounded, sick, and injured personnel evacuated to MTFs by nonstandard evacuation platforms in the AO.
11	Number	Of patients hospitalized in the AO that exceeds the theater evacuation policy.
12	Number	Of wounded, sick, and injured military working dogs requiring evacuation.

*ART 4.3.3 PROVIDE MEDICAL REGULATING SUPPORT

4-131. Medical regulating entails identifying the patients awaiting evacuation, locating the available hospital beds, and coordinating the transportation means for movement. The formal medical regulating system begins at Role 3 hospitals. (FM 4-02.2) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit regulated the evacuation of wounded, sick, and injured personnel to appropriate medical treatment facilities.
02	Yes/No	Unit required patient movement items available when and where needed.
03	Yes/No	Lack of patient movement items degraded, delayed, or disrupted medical treatments.
04	Percent	Of patients requiring medical regulating in the AO.
05	Percent	Of patients requiring medical regulating out of the AO.
06	Percent	Of patients requiring patient movement items.
07	Number	Of medical regulating requests coordinated through the joint patient movement requirements center, theater patient movement requirements center, or global patient movement requirements center.
08	Number	Of patients hospitalized in AO that exceeds the theater evacuation policy.
09	Number	Of neuropsychiatric patients requiring evacuation.

***ART 4.3.4 PROVIDE MEDICAL LOGISTICS**

4-132. Provide class VIII medical materiel, medical equipment maintenance and repair, production of medical gases, medical contracting support, health facilities planning and management, and blood management for all U.S. forces. When serving as the area of operations (AO) single integrated medical logistics manager/theater lead agent for medical materiel, supply of medical materiel will be extended to other Services. (FM 4-02.1) (USAMEDDC&S)

Note: This task is related to ART 4.1.3.8 (Provide Medical Materiel and Repair Parts [Class VIII]).

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Medical logistics and blood management in the AO did not degrade, delay, or disrupt unit operations and medical treatment of wounded, injured, and sick Soldiers.
02	Yes/No	Distribution system got the right supplies to the right unit at the right time.
03	Yes/No	Unit maintained in-transit visibility of distribution systems and assets flowing through the system.
04	Time	To refine medical logistics operations for AO after receipt of warning order.
05	Time	To transship class VIII supplies and medical equipment after AO is assigned.
06	Time	To provide emergency shipment of class VIII materiel within AO.
07	Time	To transship class VIII supplies and medical equipment on AO activation.
08	Time	To set up medical supply transportation modes within theater.
09	Percent	Of planned medical logistics capacity completed in AO.
10	Percent	Of difference between planned medical logistics operations requirements and actual requirements in AO.
11	Percent	Of planned Class VIII materiel support delivered in AO.
12	Percent	Of Class VIII supplies that require replenishment per month.
13	Percent	Of required items of supply transiting the distribution system.
14	Percent	Of unit operations delayed, degraded, or modified due to lack of medical supplies, equipment, repair parts, or blood.
15	Percent	Of necessary or required Class VIII resources (meeting regulatory requirements) obtained from host nation or other agencies.
16	Percent	Of blood products in the system required to be disposed of in accordance with environmental considerations.
17	Number	Of instances that medical capability unavailable due to shortage or lack of Class VIII supplies.

***ART 4.3.4.1 PROVIDE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR**

4-133. Provide medical equipment maintenance and repair of deployed medical equipment. (FM 4-02.1) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Nonavailability of medical equipment did not degrade, delay, or disrupt unit operations and medical treatment of wounded, injured, and sick Soldiers.
02	Time	To provide emergency repair of medical equipment in AO.
03	Time	To refine medical equipment maintenance and repair operations program for AO after receipt of warning order.
04	Number	Of medical equipment (each type) with remote prognosis or diagnostics capability in the AO.

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No.	Scale	Measure
05	Number	Of difference between planned medical equipment maintenance and repair operations requirements and actual requirements in AO. Of repairs completed using remote prognostics or diagnostics in AO.
06	Number	Of medical equipment (each type) in AO with original equipment manufacturer training required.
07	Number	Of medical equipment that requires repair per month.
08	Number	Of instances when medical capability was unavailable due to inability to repair medical equipment in AO.
09	Number	Of incidents involving medical equipment suspected of malfunctioning and causing further injury or death of a Soldier in the AO.
10	Number	Of incidents involving medical equipment that actually caused further injury or death of a Soldier in the AO.
11	Number	Of repairs with remote prognostic or diagnostic capability which could not be remedied in the AO.

***ART 4.3.4.2 PROVIDE OPTICAL FABRICATION**

4-134. Provide manufacturing of single and multivision lens, protective mask inserts, and eyewear repair. (FM 4-02.1) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Nonavailability of single and multivision lens and eyewear for unit personnel did not degrade, delay, or disrupt unit operations.
02	Time	To refine optical fabrication and repair operations program for AO after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To transship optometry equipment after AO is assigned.
04	Time	Required in advance to schedule optometry appointment in AO.
05	Percent	Of difference between planned optical fabrication and repair requirements and actual requirements in AO.
06	Percent	Of planned optometry support performed in AO.
07	Percent	Of personnel in AO requiring optometry facilities.
08	Number	Of optical devices in AO per quarter.

***ART 4.3.4.3 SUPPLY BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS**

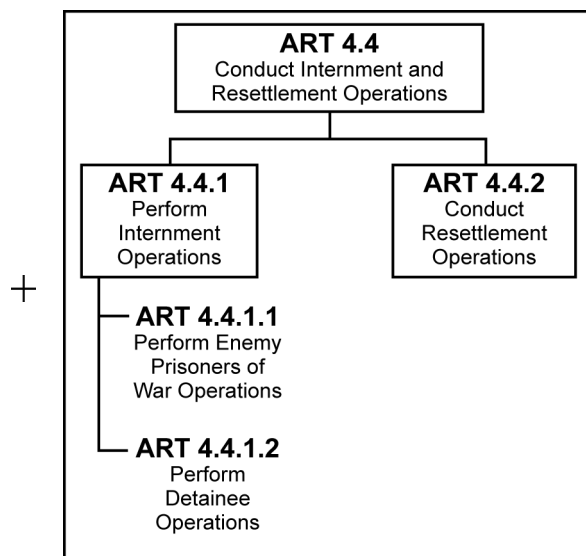
4-135. Supply whole blood and blood products, such as packed red blood cells, with a varying of blood groups and types. (FM 4-02.1) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Nonavailability of blood and blood products did not degrade, delay, or disrupt medical treatment of wounded, injured, and sick Soldiers.
02	Time	To refine blood management program for AO after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To establish system for collection, storage, and distribution of blood products in AO.
04	Time	To initially coordinate blood requirements and distribution of blood and blood products to support medical treatment facilities in AO.
05	Percent	Of difference between planned blood management requirements and actual requirements in AO.
06	Percent	Of planned blood and blood products support attained in AO.
07	Percent	Of personnel in AO requiring blood or blood products per quarter.
08	Percent	Of required blood and blood products on hand in AO.

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No.	Scale	Measure
09	Percent	Of daily blood reports submitted on time to joint blood program office.
10	Percent	Of blood products in AO required to be disposed of in accordance with applicable environmental regulations.
11	Number	Of units of required blood products per initial admission maintained in AO.
12	Time	To establish for collection, storage, and distribution of blood products in the AO.
13	Time	To initially coordinate blood requirements and distribution of blood and blood products with medical treatment facilities in the AO and with the Joint Blood Program Office.
14	Percent	Of planned blood management capacity produced in the AO.
15	Percent	Of required blood products on hand.
16	Percent	Of blood products in the system that must be disposed.
17	Percent	Of daily blood reports submitted to the Joint Blood Program office within the prescribed time limit.
18	Percent	Of blood products in the system required to be disposed of in accordance with environmental considerations.

+ SECTION IV – ART 4.4: CONDUCT INTERNMENT/RESETTLEMENT OPERATIONS



4-136. Internment and resettlement (I/R) operations include the two major categories of internment operations and resettlement operations. These categories are further refined focusing on specific types of detainees and U.S. military prisoners while discriminating between civilian internees included as part of internment and those dislocated civilians (DCs) that may be retained as part of resettlement operations. Internment operations focus on all types of detainees and U.S. military prisoners. Although a part of internment operations, confinement refers to U.S. military prisoners rather than internment (U.S. military prisoners are covered under ART 5.8.2). Resettlement operations focus on DCs, those civilians that are not part of the population of detainees. Military police conduct internment/resettlement operations to shelter, sustain, guard, protect, and account for populations (enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), civilian internees, DCs, or U.S. military prisoners) as a result of military or civil conflict, of natural or man-made disaster, or to facilitate criminal prosecution. Internment involves detaining a population or group that poses some level of threat to military operations. Resettlement involves quartering members of a population or group

for their protection. These operations inherently control the movement and activities of their specific population for imperative reasons of security, safety, or intelligence gathering. (FM 3-39.40) (USAMPS)

Note: ART 4.1.7.5.4 (Construct, Manage, and Maintain Bases and Installations) addresses the construction, management, and maintenance of bases and installations to include facilities such as those required for the internment of detainees.

ART 4.4.1 PERFORM INTERNMENT OPERATIONS

4-137. Activities performed by units when they are responsible for interning detainees, to include combatants, retained persons, and civilian internees. It ensures the safety and humane treatment of the incarcerated individuals, the maintenance of law and order within the facilities, as well as the safety of the guards and the surrounding civilian and military facilities and installations. All captured or detained personnel, regardless of status, shall be treated humanely and in accordance with the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 and DODD 2310.1E, and no person in the custody or under the control of Department of Defense, regardless of nationality or physical location, shall be subject to torture or cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment, in accordance with and as defined in U.S. law. (FM 3-39.40) (USAMPS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Internment activities did not prevent or seriously interfere with accomplishment of the unit's primary tactical mission.
02	Yes/No	Operations of U.S. forces performing internment activities observed international laws of war, U.S. laws and regulations, rules of engagement, and status-of-forces agreements.
03	Yes/No	Operations of U.S. forces performing internment activities observed local customs, mores, and taboos where possible.
04	Yes/No	Detainees received adequate amounts of appropriate food, water, clothing, housing, and medical care.
05	Yes/No	Order established and maintained in detention facilities.
06	Yes/No	Environmental regulations, laws, and considerations were taken into account during planning and present in procedures being followed.
07	Time	To refine plans for the collection and internment of detainees.
08	Time	To move detainees to their respective internment facilities from point of capture and detainee collection point.
09	Time	To construct camps to house detainees.
10	Time	To develop and enforce internment control measures, such as lists of controlled supplies and contraband.
11	Time	To forward intelligence information collected to unit intelligence staff.
12	Time	From interrogation to internment of civilian internees.
13	Time	To assign International Serial Number.
14	Percent	Of interned detainees requiring medical treatment provided in the AO.
15	Percent	Of interned detainees requiring medical treatment requiring evacuation out of the AO.
16	Percent	Of friendly force personnel in AO involved in maintaining internment facilities.
17	Percent	Of detained civilians released after interrogation.
18	Percent	Of unit sustainment requirements provided by detainees.
19	Percent	Of unit sustainment capabilities needed to support internment operations.
20	Number	Of civilian internees who can be resettled within a given time.
21	Number	Of civilian internees.

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No.	Scale	Measure
22	Quantity	By type of supply needed to support internment operations.
23	Number	Of detainees interned.
24	Number	Of facilities to intern civilian internees established.
25	Number	Of internment facilities established.
26	Number	Of military working dogs needed for patrol or the detection of narcotics and explosives.
27	Ratio	Of guards to detainees or civilian internees.

ART 4.4.1.1 PERFORM ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR OPERATIONS

4-138. Provide safe and humane treatment for enemy prisoners of war (EPW). This task includes the collection, screening, processing, transfer, internment, safeguarding, and release of EPW. (FM 3-39.40) (USAMPS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Conduct of internment activities did not prevent or seriously interfere with accomplishment of the unit's primary tactical mission.
02	Yes/No	Operations of U.S. forces conducting internment activities observed international laws of war, U.S. laws and regulations, rules of engagement, and U.S.-host-nation agreements.
03	Yes/No	Operations of U.S. forces conducting internment activities observed local customs, mores, and taboos where possible.
04	Yes/No	EPWs received necessary food, water, pay, clothing, housing, and medical care.
05	Yes/No	Order established and maintained in EPW facilities.
06	Time	To construct facilities to intern EPWs.
07	Time	To develop and enforce internment control measures, such as lists of controlled supplies and contraband.
08	Time	To conduct repatriation operations at the end of hostilities.
09	Percent	Of EPWs requiring medical treatment in the area of operations (AO).
10	Percent	Of EPWs requiring medical treatment requiring evacuation out of the AO.
11	Percent	Of unit sustainment capabilities needed to support internment operations.
12	Percent	Of unit sustainment capabilities needed to support internment operations.
13	Number	Of EPWs.
14	Number	Of facilities established to intern EPWs.
15	Number	Of military working dogs needed for patrol or the detection of narcotics and explosives.
16	Number	Of dollars paid to EPWs for work performed.
17	Number	Of retained persons used to support EPW operations.
18	Ratio	Of guards to EPWs.

ART 4.4.1.2 PERFORM DETAINEE OPERATIONS

4-139. Provide safe and humane treatment for civilian internees and combatant's not classified as enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. This task includes the collection, screening, processing, transfer, internment, safeguarding, and release of EPWs. (FM 3-39.40) (USAMPS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Conduct of internment activities did not prevent or seriously interfere with accomplishment of the unit's primary tactical mission.
02	Yes/No	Operations of U.S. forces conducting internment activities observed international laws of war, U.S. laws and regulations, rules of engagement, and U.S.-host-nation agreements.
03	Yes/No	Operations of U.S. forces conducting internment activities observed local customs, mores, and taboos where possible.
04	Yes/No	Civilian internee's members of armed groups received necessary food, water, pay, clothing, housing, and medical care.
05	Yes/No	Order established and maintained in internment facilities.
06	Time	To construct facilities to intern detainees.
07	Time	To develop and enforce internment control measures, such as lists of controlled supplies and contraband.
08	Time	To conduct repatriation operations at the end of hostilities.
09	Percent	Of detainees requiring medical treatment in the area of operations (AO).
10	Percent	Of detainees requiring medical treatment requiring evacuation out of the AO.
11	Percent	Of unit sustainment capabilities needed to support internment operations.
12	Number	Of detainees.
13	Number	Of facilities established to intern detainees.
14	Number	Of military working dogs needed for patrol or the detection of narcotics and explosives.
15	Ratio	Of guards to detainees.

ART 4.4.2 CONDUCT RESETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

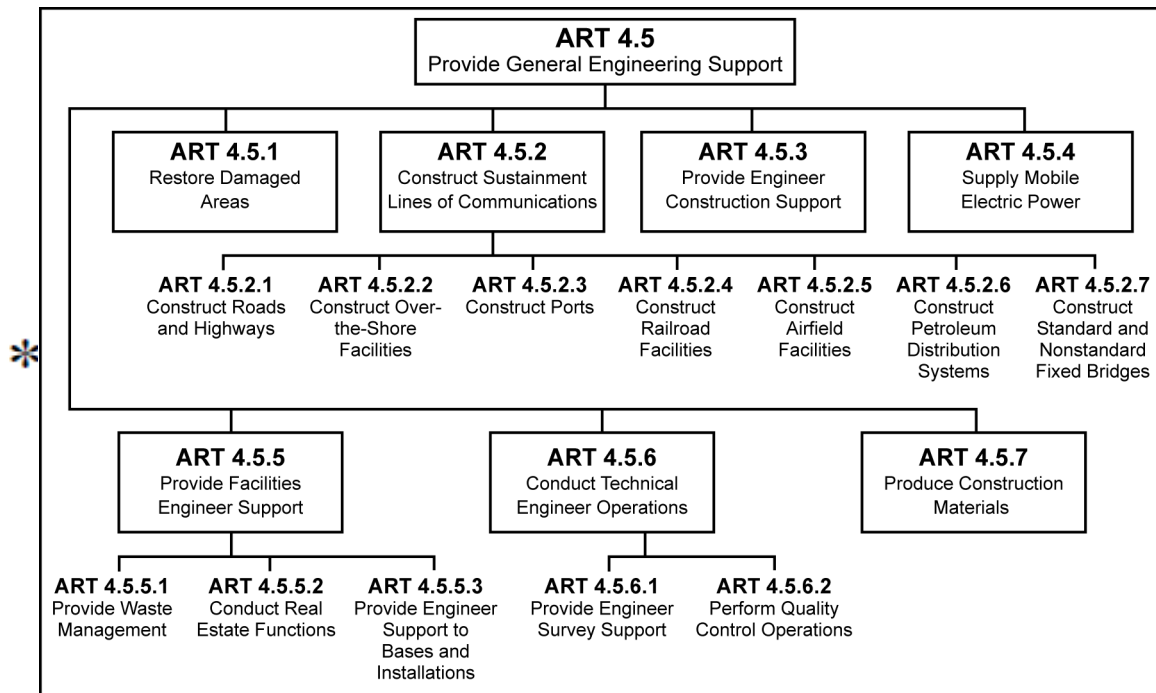
4-140. Provide support for resettlement of dislocated civilians to include their safety and security. This task includes controlling the movement of civilians, providing relief to human suffering, protecting civilians from combat operations or other threats, and establishing resettlement facilities in support of civil affairs operations. Establishing a facility requires collection, screening, processing, evacuation, housing, safeguarding, and releasing displaced civilians. ART 4.4.2 occurs in temporary and long-term facilities and points. (FM 3-39.40) (USAMPS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Resettlement activities did not prevent or seriously interfere with accomplishment of the unit's primary tactical mission.
02	Yes/No	Operations of U.S. forces performing resettlement activities observed international laws of war, U.S. laws and regulations, rules of engagement, and status-of-forces agreements.
03	Yes/No	Operations of U.S. forces performing resettlement activities observed local customs, mores, and taboos where possible.
04	Yes/No	Dislocated civilians received necessary food, water, pay, clothing, housing, and medical care.
05	Yes/No	Unit supervised incarceration process and transfer to prison facilities for dislocated civilians guilty of criminal activity.
06	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
07	Yes/No	Unit determined the reliability of local markets to meet needs.
08	Yes/No	Unit provided emergency food, water, sanitation, shelter, and medicine.

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No.	Scale	Measure
09	Yes/No	Unit coordinated with other donors and humanitarian agencies.
10	Yes/No	Unit established registration and health screening mechanisms.
11	Yes/No	Unit assessed prevalence for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).
12	Time	To refine plans for the movement, security and support of resettlement of dislocated civilians.
13	Time	To establish dislocated civilian collection points.
14	Time	To develop and enforce resettlement and population control measures, such as curfew, travel permits, and lists of controlled supplies and contraband.
15	Time	To forward intelligence information collected to unit intelligence staff.
16	Time	To move dislocated civilians to their respective resettlement facilities from their initial collection points.
17	Percent	Of dislocated civilians who received medical treatment.
18	Percent	Of friendly force personnel in area of operations involved in maintaining dislocated civilian resettlement facilities.
19	Percent	Of unit sustainment capabilities needed to support resettlement operations.
20	Number	And types of supplies needed to support resettlement operations.
21	Number	Of dislocated civilians.
22	Number	Of resettlement facilities and camps established.
23	Ratio	Of guards to dislocated civilians.

***SECTION V – ART 4.5: PROVIDE GENERAL ENGINEERING SUPPORT**



4-141. General engineering modifies, maintains, and protects the physical environment, including infrastructure, facilities, airfields, lines of communication and bases, protection of natural and cultural

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resources, terrain modification and repair, firefighting and aircraft crash rescue services, and selected explosive hazard activities. (FM 3-34.400) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Quantity or quality of general engineering support in the area of operations (AO) did not degrade or delay unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
03	Time	To assess and repair airfields for aviation operations throughout the AO.
04	Time	To construct and restore damaged utilities in AO.
05	Time	To refine general engineering support program for AO after receipt of warning order.
06	Time	To identify and marshal forces, equipment, and materials to construct or repair facilities in the AO.
07	Time	To construct or repair damaged lines of communications in AO to include aerial ports of debarkation and seaports of debarkation.
08	Time	Between arrival of building supplies and equipment and construction of sustainment facilities.
09	Time	To complete construction of sustaining base facilities in the AO.
10	Time	To begin building facilities (after final project approval and authorization).
11	Time	To have those bases identified in operation plan or operations order.
12	Time	To validate asset requests.
13	Time	To have assets at requesting location.
14	Percent	Of preventative maintenance activities completed based on the recommended activities from each systems owner's manual or generally accepted maintenance standards such as ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers).
15	Percent	Of difference between planned general engineering support requirements and actual requirements in AO.
16	Percent	Of planned general engineering capability performed in AO.
17	Percent	Of supplies protected from the elements by weatherproof covers.
18	Percent	Of maintenance facilities protected from the elements.
19	Percent	Of overall cargo and equipment deliveries accommodated by sustaining base.
20	Percent	Of required installation throughput capacity available at execution.
21	Percent	Of tasks correctly assigned (correct engineers, location, and time).
22	Percent	Of general engineering support provided by host nation.
23	Number	In square meters of temporary facilities emplaced or constructed per day.
24	Number	In square meters of permanent facilities emplaced or constructed per day.

*ART 4.5.1 RESTORE DAMAGED AREAS

4-142. Inspect and repair surface and underwater facilities or restore terrain damaged by combat (such as clear rubble and restore electrical power), natural disaster, environmental accidents, or other causes. (FM 3-34) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Restoration completed per the schedule the operation order specifies.
02	Yes/No	Commander of the unit restoring a damaged area planned operations, established priorities, and allocated assets.
03	Yes/No	Restoration was per the standards the operation order specified.
04	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
05	Time	To locate and stockpile repair materials.

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No.	Scale	Measure
06	Time	To refine area damage control plan for the area of operations (AO) after receipt of warning order.
07	Time	To establish communications between the unit restoring the damaged areas and the unit or organization controlling the AO where the area to be restored is located.
08	Time	To perform engineer estimate to identify and prioritize potential tasks and determine required specialized support from engineers, explosive ordnance disposal, and other units; bill for needed materials; locate routes; identify replacement facilities; identify available host-nation assets; and perform other tasks as appropriate.
09	Time	To construct an expedient or alternate facility or bypass while restoration or repair is being completed if required.
10	Time	To repair facilities damaged by combat or natural disaster.
11	Time	To restore damaged utilities in AO.
12	Percent	Of difference between planned area damage control requirements and actual requirements in AO.
13	Percent	Of planned general engineering capability performed in AO.
14	Percent	Of facilities damaged beyond repair.
15	Percent	Of operations in AO degraded, delayed, or modified due to combat or natural disaster damage.
16	Percent	Of general restoration support provided by host nation.
17	Percent	Of restoration effort completed.
18	Number	Of Soldiers and civilians impacted by combat or natural disaster in the AO.
19	Number	And type of facilities damaged by combat or natural disaster in the AO.

***ART 4.5.2 CONSTRUCT SUSTAINMENT LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS**

4-143. Construct and maintain land, water, and air routes that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations and along which supplies and reinforcements move. Sustainment lines of communications include main and alternate supply routes. (FM 3-34.400) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	An inability to use lines of communications located in the area of operations (AO) did not degrade or delay unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed detailed plans for project.
03	Yes/No	Unit inspected project for quality control and ensured that the project was completed on time.
04	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
05	Time	To reconnoiter to determine how the local environment will affect construction and if existing facilities or natural resources are available near the construction or maintenance site. This includes determining terrain features and their effect on the project; environmental considerations; problems involved in traveling to and from work site; what will be needed to keep the job site drained before, during, and after construction; and soil type and effort required to allow vehicle traffic and construction.
06	Time	To coordinate additional personnel, equipment, and critical items.
07	Time	To review available information in construction directive, intelligence reports, and site investigation to develop an operation plan or order.
08	Time	To plan the project including construction estimate, construction directive, and quality control.
09	Time	To prepare construction estimate including preparing a project activity list and a construction sequencing network; preparing materials, equipment, and personnel estimates; determining activity work rates; and preparing critical path.

No.	Scale	Measure
10	Time	To prepare construction directive and issue it to construction unit. Directive states the exact assignment, project location, and start and completion times; specifies additional personnel, equipment, and materials available; prioritizes the entire project; and specifies type and frequency of construction reports, time needed for special procurement, and coordination instructions with user agency.
11	Time	To monitor construction and perform quality assurance inspections.
12	Time	To perform final inspection of finished construction and turn it over to the user.
13	Time	To construct and maintain sustainment lines of communications.
14	Time	That scheduled arrivals in AO are delayed due to interruption in lines of communication (on average).
15	Percent	Of difference between planned and actual requirements for lines of communications construction and maintenance requirements.
16	Percent	Of force becoming casualties due to enemy action or accidents during construction or repair.
17	Percent	Increase in the carrying capability of the lines of communications due to construction or maintenance of the lines of communications.
18	Percent	Of planned general engineering capability performed in AO.
19	Percent	Of personnel in AO required for building and maintaining lines of communications.
20	Percent	Of general engineering support provided by host nation.
21	Number	Of lines of communications requiring construction or maintenance in AO.
22	Number	Of instances of delays in scheduled arrivals due to interruption of lines of communications.

*ART 4.5.2.1 CONSTRUCT ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

4-144. Determine road network requirements (such as classify roads in the area of operations (AO) per location, trafficability, and degree of permanence, traffic-bearing capabilities, and improvements needed). Maintain and repair existing roads (such as inspect and supervise, stockpile materials, keep road surfaces in usable and safe condition, prompt repair, correct basic cause of surface failure, and perform maintenance inspections) and construct new roads (such as route reconnaissance, site selection, surveys, drainage, construction, paving, and soil stabilization). (FM 3-34.400) (USAES)

Note: For construction of combat roads and trails to support maneuver of tactical forces, see ART 1.6.2.1 (Construct and Maintain Combat Roads and Trails).

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	An inability to construct or maintain highways and roads in the AO within the time the construction directive specifies did not degrade or delay unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed detailed plans for project.
03	Yes/No	Unit inspected project for quality control and ensured that the road or highway construction project was completed on time.
04	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
05	Time	To reconnoiter to determine how the local environment will affect roads and highway construction and determine if existing facilities or natural resources are available near the construction or maintenance site. This includes determining terrain features and their effect on the project; environmental considerations; problems involved in traveling to and from work site; what will be needed to keep the job site drained before, during, and after construction; and soil type and effort required to allow vehicle traffic and construction.
06	Time	To review available information in construction directive, intelligence reports, and site investigation to develop an operation plan or order.

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No.	Scale	Measure
07	Time	To plan the road or highway project. This includes construction estimate, construction directive, and quality control.
08	Time	To prepare a road or highway construction estimate. This includes preparing a project activity list and a construction sequencing network; determining material, equipment, or personnel estimates; determining work rates for activities; and preparing critical path.
09	Time	To prepare road or highway construction directive and issue it to construction unit. Directive states the exact assignment, project location, and start and completion times; specifies additional personnel, equipment, and materials available; prioritizes the entire project; and specifies type and frequency of construction reports, time needed for special procurement, and coordination instructions with user agency.
10	Time	To coordinate additional personnel, equipment, and critical items.
11	Time	To monitor construction and perform quality assurance inspections.
12	Time	To perform final inspection of finished road or highway and turn it over to the user.
13	Time	For building and maintaining roads and highways.
14	Time	That scheduled arrivals in AO are delayed on the average due to interruptions in roads and highways by combat actions or natural disasters.
15	Percent	Of difference between planned and actual requirements for road and highway construction and maintenance requirements.
16	Percent	Of force becoming casualties due to enemy action or accidents during road and highway construction or repair.
17	Percent	Increase in the carrying capability of a road or highway due to construction or maintenance.
18	Percent	Of planned road or highway construction or maintenance capability realized in AO.
19	Percent	Of personnel in AO required for building and maintaining roads and highways.
20	Percent	Of road and highway construction and repair capability provided by host nation.
21	Percent	Of existing roads and highways in AO improved.
22	Percent	Of roads and highways in AO that can be used in their current condition by unit combat and tactical vehicles.
23	Percent	Of unit operations degraded, delayed, or modified in AO due to road or highway impassability.
24	Percent	Of roads and highways in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
25	Percent	Of roads upgraded from gravel to asphalt.
26	Number	And types of quarries required to support this task.
27	Number	Of roads and highways in the AO requiring construction or maintenance.
28	Number	Of roads and highways constructed or improved in the AO.
29	Number	Of kilometers of roads and highways constructed or improved in the AO within a given time.
30	Number	Of instances of delays in scheduled arrivals due to interruption of roads and highways in the AO by combat actions or natural disaster.
31	Number	Of instances in which troop movement or sustaining operations were prevented due to road or highway impassability.
32	Number	Of road or highway maintenance inspections performed per month in the AO.

***ART 4.5.2.2 CONSTRUCT OVER-THE-SHORE FACILITIES**

4-145. Provide construction, repair, and maintenance support to logistics over-the-shore operations. Construct piers and causeways. Prepare and stabilize beaches. Construct access and egress routes. Provide access to marshalling and storage areas and adjoining logistics over-the-shore sites, which may also need constructing. Provide road and rail links to existing lines of communications. Construct utility systems and petroleum, oils, and lubricants storage and distribution systems. (FM 5-480) (USAES)

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	An inability to construct or maintain over-the-shore facilities within the time the construction directive specifies did not degrade or delay unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed detailed plans for project.
03	Yes/No	Unit inspected over-the-shore facility projects for quality control and ensured that the project was completed on time.
04	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
05	Time	To reconnoiter to determine how the local environment will affect over-the-shore facilities construction and determine if existing facilities or natural resources are available near the construction or maintenance site. This includes determining terrain features and their effect on the project; environmental considerations; problems involved in traveling to and from work site; what will be needed to keep the job site drained before, during, and after construction; and soil type and effort required to allow vehicle traffic and construction.
06	Time	To review available information in construction directive, intelligence reports, and site investigation to develop an operation plan or order.
07	Time	To plan the over-the-shore facility project. This includes construction estimate, construction directive, and quality control.
08	Time	To prepare a construction estimate for the over-the-shore facility. This includes preparing a project activity list and a construction sequencing network; preparing material, equipment, or personnel estimates; determining work rates for activities; and preparing critical path.
09	Time	To prepare construction directive for the over-the-shore facility and issue it to the construction unit. Directive states the exact assignment, project location, and start and completion times; specifies additional personnel, equipment, and materials available; prioritizes the entire project; and specifies type and frequency of construction reports, time needed for special procurement, and coordination instructions with user agency.
10	Time	To coordinate additional personnel, equipment, and critical items.
11	Time	To monitor construction and perform quality assurance inspections.
12	Time	To perform final inspection of finished over-the-shore facility and turn it over to the user.
13	Time	For building and maintaining over-the-shore facilities.
14	Time	That scheduled arrivals in the area of operations (AO) are delayed (on average) due to interruptions in the construction and maintenance of over-the-shore facilities by combat actions or natural disasters.
15	Percent	Of difference between planned and actual requirements for the construction or maintenance of over-the-shore facilities in the AO.
16	Percent	Of force that becomes casualties due to enemy action or accidents during the construction or maintenance of over-the-shore facilities.
17	Percent	Of increase in the throughput capability of a surface port due to the construction or maintenance of over-the-shore facilities.
18	Percent	Of planned construction or maintenance capability for over-the-shore facilities completed in AO.
19	Percent	Of personnel in AO required for building and maintaining over-the-shore facilities.
20	Percent	Of over-the-shore facilities in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
21	Percent	Of over-the-shore facilities in AO that can be used in their current condition.
22	Percent	Of unit operations degraded, delayed, or modified in AO due to an inability to use existing over-the-shore facilities.
23	Percent	Of over-the-shore construction or repair capability provided by host nation.
24	Percent	Of existing over-the-shore facilities improved in AO.
25	Percent	Of existing logistics over-the-shore facilities connected to existing roads, pipelines, or railroads.
26	Percent	Of supplies lost or destroyed during logistics over-the-shore offload activities in the AO.

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No.	Scale	Measure
27	Number	Of over-the-shore facilities in the AO requiring construction or maintenance.
28	Number	And types of over-the-shore facilities such as piers, causeways, and marshaling or storage sites constructed or improved in the AO.
29	Number	And types of over-the-shore facilities in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
30	Number	Of meters of piers, causeways, and beaches constructed, improved, or stabilized in the AO within a given time.
31	Number	Of instances of delays in scheduled arrivals due to the destruction or damage of over-the-shore facilities in the AO by combat actions or natural disaster.
32	Number	Of instances that troop movement or sustaining operations were prevented due to an inability to use over-the-shore facilities.
33	Number	Of port facility inspections performed per month in the AO.

***ART 4.5.2.3 CONSTRUCT PORTS**

4-146. Construct and rehabilitate ship unloading and cargo handling facilities in the area of operations (AO). Repair and maintenance can include emergency repair, major repair, rehabilitation of breakwater structures, and expedients. (FM 5-480) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	An inability to construct or maintain seaport facilities within the time the construction directive specifies did not degrade or delay unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed detailed plans for project.
03	Yes/No	Unit inspected seaport projects for quality control and ensured the project was completed on time.
04	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
05	Time	To review available information in construction directive, intelligence reports, and site investigation to develop an operation plan or order.
06	Time	To plan the seaport construction project. This includes construction estimate, construction directive, and quality control.
07	Time	To reconnoiter to determine how the local environment will affect the construction and maintenance of seaports. This includes determining if existing facilities or natural resources are available near the work site; terrain features and their effects on the project; environmental considerations; problems involved in traveling to and from work site; what will be needed to keep the job site drained before, during, and after construction; and soil type and effort required to allow vehicle traffic and construction.
08	Time	To coordinate additional personnel, equipment, and critical items.
09	Time	To monitor construction and perform quality assurance inspections.
10	Time	To perform final inspection of finished seaport and turn it over to the user.
11	Time	For building and maintaining port facilities.
12	Time	To prepare a construction estimate for the seaport. This includes preparing a project activity list and a construction sequencing network; preparing material, equipment, and personnel estimates; determining work rates for activities; and preparing critical path.
13	Time	To prepare construction directive for the seaport and issue it to the construction unit. This directive states the exact assignment, project location, and start and completion times; specifies additional personnel, equipment, and materials available; prioritizes the entire project; and specifies type and frequency of construction reports, time needed for special procurement, and coordination instructions with user agency.
14	Percent	Of difference between planned and actual requirements for the construction or maintenance of port facilities in the AO.
15	Percent	Of force that become casualties due to enemy action or accidents during the construction or maintenance of port facilities.

No.	Scale	Measure
16	Percent	Of increase in the throughput capability of a surface port due to the construction or maintenance of port facilities.
17	Percent	Of planned construction or maintenance capability for port facilities completed in AO.
18	Percent	Of personnel in AO required for building and maintaining port facilities.
19	Percent	Of port construction or repair capability provided by host nation.
20	Percent	Of existing port facilities improved in AO.
21	Percent	Of port facilities in AO that can be used in their current condition.
22	Percent	Of unit operations degraded, delayed, or modified in AO due to an inability to use existing port facilities.
23	Percent	Of port facilities in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
24	Percent	Of existing logistic port facilities connected to existing roads, pipelines, or railroads.
25	Percent	Of supplies lost or destroyed during logistic offload activities in the AO.
26	Percent	Of underwater habitat destroyed.
27	Number	Of port facilities in the AO requiring construction or maintenance.
28	Number	And types of port facilities—such as piers, causeways, cranes, and marshaling or storage sites—constructed or improved in the AO.
29	Number	And types of port facilities in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
30	Number	Of meters of breakwater, piers, and causeways, constructed or improved in the AO within a given time.
31	Number	Of port facility inspections performed per month in the AO.
32	Number	Of instances of delays in scheduled arrivals due to the destruction or damage of port facilities in the AO by combat actions or natural disaster.
33	Number	Of instances in which troop movement or sustaining operations were prevented due to an inability to use port facilities.

*ART 4.5.2.4 CONSTRUCT RAILROAD FACILITIES

4-147. Provide construction, major rehabilitation, and major repair of railroads. ART 4.1.7.2.4 includes all design, new construction, and modification of existing railroads to meet military traffic needs. (FM 3-34.400) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	An inability to construct or maintain railroad facilities within the time the construction directive specifies did not degrade or delay unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed detailed plans for project.
03	Yes/No	Unit inspected railroad projects for quality control and ensured the project was completed on time.
04	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
05	Time	To reconnoiter to determine how the local environment will affect the construction and maintenance of railroad facilities. This includes determining if existing facilities or natural resources are available near the work site; terrain features and their effect on the project; environmental considerations; problems involved in traveling to and from work site; what will be needed to keep the job site drained before, during, and after construction; and soil type and effort required to allow vehicle traffic and construction.
06	Time	To review available information in construction directive, intelligence reports, and site investigation to develop an operation plan or order.
07	Time	To plan the railroad facility construction project—includes construction estimate, construction directive, and quality control.
08	Time	To prepare a construction estimate for railroad facilities. This includes preparing a project activity list and a construction sequencing network; preparing material, equipment, or personnel estimates; determining work rates for activities; and preparing critical path.

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No.	Scale	Measure
09	Time	To prepare construction directive for the railroad facility and issue it to the construction unit. This directive states the exact assignment, project location, and start and completion times; specifies additional personnel, equipment, and materials available; prioritizes the entire project; and specifies type and frequency of construction reports, time needed for special procurement, and coordination instructions with user agency.
10	Time	To coordinate additional personnel, equipment, and critical items.
11	Time	To monitor construction and perform quality assurance inspections.
12	Time	To perform final inspection of finished railroad facilities and turn it over to the user.
13	Time	To construct or maintain railroad facilities.
14	Time	Of delay in scheduled arrivals in the area of operations (AO) (on average) due to interruptions in the construction or maintenance of railroad facilities by combat actions or natural disasters.
15	Percent	Of difference between planned and actual requirements for the construction or maintenance of railroad facilities in the AO.
16	Percent	Of force that become casualties due to enemy action or accidents during the construction or maintenance of railroad facilities.
17	Percent	Of increase in the throughput capability of a railroad port due to the construction or maintenance of railroad facilities.
18	Percent	Of planned construction or maintenance capability for railroad facilities completed in AO.
19	Percent	Of personnel in AO required for building and maintaining railroad facilities.
20	Percent	Of railroad construction or repair capability provided by host nation.
21	Percent	Of existing railroad facilities improved in AO.
22	Percent	Of railroad facilities in AO that can be used in current condition.
23	Percent	Of unit operations degraded, delayed, or modified in AO due to an inability to use existing railroad facilities.
24	Percent	Of railroad facilities in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
25	Percent	Of existing logistic facilities connected to existing railroads.
26	Number	Of railroad facilities in the AO requiring construction or maintenance.
27	Number	And types of railroad facilities constructed or improved in the AO.
28	Number	And types of railroad facilities in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
29	Number	Of kilometers of rail lines constructed or improved in the AO within a given time.
30	Number	Of instances of delays in scheduled arrivals due to the destruction or damage of railroad facilities in the AO by combat actions or natural disaster.
31	Number	Of instances in which troop movement or sustaining operations were prevented due to an inability to use rail facilities.
32	Number	Of tons per day of supplies transported.
33	Number	Of railroad facility inspections performed per month in the AO.

***ART 4.5.2.5 CONSTRUCT AIRFIELD FACILITIES**

4-148. Provide for planning military airfields; new airfield and heliport construction, expansion, and rehabilitation; and maintenance and repair of airfields and heliports in the area of operations (AO). (FM 5-430-00-2) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	An inability to construct or expand airfield facilities within the time the construction directive specifies did not degrade or delay unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Airfield facilities supported the aircraft for which they were designed.
03	Yes/No	Unit inspected airfield or heliport projects for quality control.

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No.	Scale	Measure
04	Yes/No	Airfield or helipad project completed on time.
05	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
06	Time	To prepare engineer construction estimate that determines the effort to meet the requirements, assign operational and construction responsibilities, and determine additional personnel and equipment requirements.
07	Time	To prepare construction directive for the airfield or heliport and issue it to the construction unit. This directive states the exact assignment, project location, and start and completion times; specifies additional personnel, equipment, and materials available; prioritizes the entire project; and specifies type and frequency of construction reports, time needed for special procurement, and coordination instructions with user agency.
08	Time	To reconnoiter and evaluate the site for suitability and conditions, integrate environmental considerations, identify construction problems and possible courses of action, and update or revise the engineer estimate.
09	Time	To coordinate for and receive engineer assets to perform task.
10	Time	To monitor construction and perform quality assurance inspections.
11	Time	To perform location survey to establish permanent benchmarks for vertical control and well-marked points for horizontal control.
12	Time	To perform construction layout survey.
13	Time	To perform earthwork estimation that calculates the earthwork volume or quantity, determines final grade balancing of cuts and fills, and determines most economical haul of materials.
14	Time	To design a storm-drainage system.
15	Time	To conduct clearing, grubbing, and stripping operations.
16	Time	To conduct subgrade and base-course operations.
17	Time	To stabilize soil and provide dust control if required.
18	Time	To install surface matting if required.
19	Time	To conduct airfield marking operations.
20	Time	To install airfield lighting.
21	Time	To mark all obstructions.
22	Time	To prepare and submit status, progress, or completion reports to higher headquarters.
23	Time	To establish job site security.
24	Time	That scheduled arrivals in AO are delayed on the average due to interruptions in the construction, expansion, or maintenance of airfield or heliport facilities by combat actions or natural disasters.
25	Percent	Of difference between planned and actual requirements for the construction or maintenance of airfields or heliports and their associated support facilities in the AO.
26	Percent	Of force becoming casualties due to enemy action or accidents during the construction or maintenance of airfields or heliports.
27	Percent	Of increase in the throughput capability of an airfield or heliport due to the construction or maintenance of aviation support facilities.
28	Percent	Of planned airfield or heliport construction or maintenance capability completed.
29	Percent	Of personnel in AO required for building and maintaining airfields, heliports, and their associated aviation support facilities.
30	Percent	Of airfield or helipad construction or repair capability provided by host nation.
31	Percent	Of existing airfields or heliports and their associated aviation support facilities improved in AO.
32	Percent	Of existing airfields or heliports and their associated aviation support facilities in AO that can be used in their current condition.
33	Percent	Of unit operations degraded, delayed, or modified in AO due to an inability to use existing airfields or helipads.

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No.	Scale	Measure
34	Percent	Of airfield or heliport and aviation support facilities in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
35	Percent	Of existing logistic facilities with access to existing airfields or heliports.
36	Number	Of airfields constructed, expanded, or rehabilitated in the AO.
37	Number	Of heliports constructed or rehabilitated in AO.
38	Number	Of airfields or heliports and aviation support facilities in the AO requiring construction or maintenance.
39	Number	And types of airfields or heliports and associated aviation support facilities in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
40	Number	Of meters of airfield runway constructed, improved, or repaired in the AO within a given time.
41	Number	Of instances of delays in scheduled arrivals due to the destruction or damage of airfields and helipads in the AO by combat actions or natural disaster.
42	Number	Of instances in which troop movement or sustaining operations were prevented due to an inability to use airfields or helipads and associated aviation support facilities.
43	Number	Of tons per day of supplies transported by aviation platforms in the AO.
44	Number	Of passengers per day transported by aviation in the AO.
45	Number	Of inspections of aviation support infrastructure completed per month in the AO.

***ART 4.5.2.6 CONSTRUCT PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS**

4-149. Provide construction, major rehabilitation, and major repair of water and petroleum pipelines and tank farms. ART 4.1.7.2.6 includes all design, new construction, and modification of existing pipelines and tank farms to meet military traffic needs. This task will always include environmental considerations. (FM 5-482) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	An inability for building and maintaining pipelines and tank farms within the time the construction directive specifies did not degrade or delay unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Size of storage tanks or tank farm was adequate for anticipated demand.
03	Yes/No	Unit constructed the system per plans and specifications.
04	Yes/No	The system was operational and leak proof.
05	Yes/No	Buried pipes were below frost line and deep enough that vehicle movement did not damage system.
06	Yes/No	Environmental regulations or considerations observed during construction or repair of petroleum distribution systems.
07	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
08	Time	To respond to reportable tasks.
09	Time	To reconnoiter to evaluate the site for suitability and conditions, identify construction problems and possible courses of action, and update or revise the engineer estimate.
10	Time	To prepare engineer construction estimate that determines the effort needed to meet the requirements, assign operational and construction responsibilities, and determine additional personnel and equipment requirements.
11	Time	To prepare construction directive for the pipeline or tank farm and issue it to the construction unit. This directive states the exact assignment, project location, and start and completion times; specifies additional personnel, equipment, and materials available; prioritizes the entire project; and specifies type and frequency of construction reports, time needed for special procurement, and coordination instructions with user agency.
12	Time	To coordinate for and receive engineer assets to perform task.
13	Time	To monitor construction and perform quality assurance inspections.

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No.	Scale	Measure
14	Time	To perform location survey to establish permanent benchmarks for vertical control and well-marked points for horizontal control.
15	Time	To perform construction layout survey.
16	Time	To perform earthwork estimation that calculates the earthwork volume or quantity, determines final grade balancing of cuts and fills, and determines most economical haul of materials.
17	Time	To excavate trenches per construction or repair plans.
18	Time	To lay pipe, make connections, install valves, and perform pressure tests.
19	Time	To conduct backfill and tamping operations.
20	Time	To construct pipeline supports and bracing for locations where the pipeline must be above ground.
21	Time	To construct pipeline suspension bridges for locations where the pipeline must be above ground.
22	Time	To install pipeline pumping stations.
23	Time	To ensure water distribution system functions properly.
24	Time	To install storage tanks or liquid storage facilities.
25	Time	To install underwater pipeline.
26	Percent	Of difference between planned and actual requirements for water and petroleum pipelines and tank farms in an area of operations (AO).
27	Percent	Of planned construction or repair program completed.
28	Number	Of pipelines constructed, expanded, or rehabilitated in the AO.
29	Number	Of tank farms constructed or rehabilitated in AO.
30	Number	Of kilometers of pipelines and tank farms in the AO required to support unit operations.
31	Number	Of pipelines and tank farms and associated support facilities in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
32	Number	Of meters of pipeline constructed, improved, or repaired in the AO within a given time.
33	Number	Of liters or metric tons of water or bulk petroleum products currently stored in tank farms in the AO.
34	Number	Of instances in which troop movement or sustaining operations were prevented due to lack of water or bulk petroleum products.
35	Number	Of liters or metric tons of supplies transported per day by pipelines in the AO.
36	Number	Of pipeline, tank, or pumping station inspections performed per month in the AO.
37	Number	Of casualties because of accidents during the construction, repair, or maintenance of pipelines and tank farms.
38	Number	Of incidents that result in the release of hazardous material because of accidents or spills resulting from combat actions.
39	Number	Of liters or metric tons of hazardous material released.
40	Number	Of water wells drilled in the AO.
41	Number	Of leaks per day.

*ART 4.5.2.7 CONSTRUCT BRIDGES

4-150. Provide construction and repair of bridges. ART 4.5.2.7 includes all design, new construction, and modification of existing bridges to meet military traffic needs. (FM 3-34.343) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	An inability for building and maintaining standard and nonstandard fixed bridges within the time the construction directive specifies did not degrade or delay unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Fixed bridges supported the traffic loads for which they were designed.
03	Yes/No	Unit inspected fixed bridge projects for quality control.

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No.	Scale	Measure
04	Yes/No	Bridge construction projects completed on time.
05	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
06	Time	To prepare engineer construction estimate that determines the effort needed to meet gap crossing requirements, assign operational and construction responsibilities, and determine additional personnel and equipment requirements.
07	Time	To reconnoiter to evaluate proposed bridge site for suitability and conditions, identify construction problems and possible courses of action, and update or revise the engineer estimate.
08	Time	To adapt standard fixed bridge construction designs to specific situation.
09	Time	To coordinate for and receive engineer assets to perform task.
10	Time	To prepare construction directive or operation order to construct or maintain a fixed bridge. This directive states exact assignment, project location, and start and completion times; specifies additional personnel, equipment, and materials available; prioritizes projects; and specifies type and frequency of construction reports, time needed for special procurement, and required coordination with user agency.
11	Time	To perform location survey to establish permanent benchmarks for vertical control and well-marked points for horizontal control.
12	Time	To monitor construction and perform quality assurance inspections.
13	Time	To perform construction layout survey.
14	Percent	Of difference between planned and actual requirements for fixed bridge construction or maintenance in the area of operations (AO).
15	Percent	Of force becoming casualties due to enemy actions or accidents while building or maintaining fixed bridges.
16	Percent	Of increase in the throughput capability of a line of communications or main supply route because of the replacement of tactical assault bridges with fixed bridges.
17	Percent	Of planned fixed bridge construction or maintenance capability completed in AO.
18	Percent	Of personnel in AO required for building and maintaining fixed bridges.
19	Percent	Of fixed bridge construction or repair capability provided by host nation.
20	Percent	Of existing fixed bridges repaired or improved in AO.
21	Percent	Of existing fixed bridges in AO that can be used in current condition.
22	Percent	Of unit operations degraded, delayed, or modified in AO due to an inability to use existing fixed bridges.
23	Percent	Of fixed bridges in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
24	Percent	Of tactical assault bridging in the AO replaced by fixed bridges.
25	Number	Of fixed bridge kits available for employment in the AO.
26	Number	Of fixed bridges constructed, improved, or rehabilitated in the AO.
27	Number	Of existing fixed bridges in the AO requiring maintenance or repair.
28	Number	And types of fixed bridges in the AO damaged by enemy fire or natural disaster.
29	Number	Of meters of gaps crossed by fixed bridges constructed, improved, or repaired in the AO within a given time.
30	Number	Of instances of delays in scheduled arrivals due to the destruction or damage of fixed bridges in the AO by combat actions or natural disaster.
31	Number	Of instances in which troop movement or sustaining operations were prevented due to an inability to use a fixed bridge.
32	Number	Of tons per day of bridge construction supplies required in the AO.
33	Number	Of inspections of fixed bridges performed per month in the AO.

***ART 4.5.3 PROVIDE ENGINEER CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT**

4-151. Construct or renovate facilities. ART 4.1.7.3 includes construction of orderly, distribution, and storage facilities; construction or renovation of fixed facilities; construction, repair, maintenance, and operation of permanent and semipermanent water facilities, such as wells for water; and dismantling fortifications. (FM 3-34) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Engineer construction support provided the supported unit in accomplishing its mission in the area of operations (AO).
02	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
03	Time	To refine general engineering service program for the AO after receipt of warning order.
04	Time	To prepare engineer construction estimate that determines the effort needed to meet the requirements, assign operational and construction responsibilities, and determine additional personnel and equipment requirements.
05	Time	To establish demobilization camps.
06	Time	To reconnoiter to evaluate the site for suitability and conditions, identify construction problems and possible courses of action, and update or revise the engineer estimate.
07	Time	To prepare construction directive for the construction or renovation of fixed facilities and issue it to the construction unit. This directive states the exact assignment, project location, and start and completion times; specifies additional personnel, equipment, and materials available; prioritizes the entire project; and specifies type and frequency of construction reports, time needed for special procurement, and coordination instructions with user agency.
08	Time	To coordinate for and receive engineer assets to perform task.
09	Time	To monitor construction and perform quality assurance inspections.
10	Time	To perform location survey to establish permanent benchmarks for vertical control and well-marked points for horizontal control.
11	Time	To perform construction layout survey.
12	Time	To develop concept of engineer construction support after receipt of warning order.
13	Time	Between arrival of building supplies and equipment and construction of sustainment facilities in the AO.
14	Time	To decommission demobilization camps.
15	Percent	Of difference between planned construction report requirements and actual requirements in the AO.
16	Percent	Of planned engineer construction support capability realized in the AO.
17	Percent	Of engineer construction support provided by host nation.
18	Percent	Of engineer construction projects damaged by combat action or natural disaster.
19	Percent	Of preventative maintenance activities completed based on the recommended activities from each systems owner's manual or generally accepted maintenance standards such as the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers.
20	Percent	Of permanent facilities emplaced or constructed.
21	Number	Of water wells drilled in AO.
22	Number	Of storage facilities constructed in AO.
23	Number	Of pipelines constructed in AO.
24	Number	Of fixed facilities constructed or renovated in AO.
25	Number	Of square meters of temporary storage facilities emplaced or constructed per day.
26	Number	Of facilities holding enemy prisoners of war per current international conventions and standards.

***ART 4.5.4 SUPPLY MOBILE ELECTRIC POWER**

4-152. Supply electric power generation and distribution to military units through mobile generation and a tactical distribution grid system. ART 4.1.7.4 includes power production, power distribution, and power management. (FM 3-34.480) (USAES)

Note: ART 7.3.5 (Support Economic and Infrastructure Development) addresses providing electrical power to nonmilitary organizations.

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Mobile electric power met users' needs.
02	Yes/No	Electrical system constructed and power generation and regulation devices installed per operation order specifications and within the time stated in the directive.
03	Yes/No	Mobile electric power systems adhered to local and national electric code specifications.
04	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
05	Time	To refine mobile electric power service program for the area of operations (AO) after receipt of warning order.
06	Time	To prepare engineer construction estimate that determines the effort needed to meet the requirements, assign operational and construction responsibilities, and determine additional personnel and equipment requirements.
07	Time	To reconnoiter to evaluate the site for suitability and conditions, identify construction problems and possible courses of action, and update or revise the engineer estimate.
08	Time	To prepare construction directive for a facility to house mobile electric power generators, power grid substations or transformers, and electric power lines and issue it to the construction unit. This directive states the exact assignment, project location, and start and completion times; specifies additional personnel, equipment, and materials available; prioritizes the entire project; and specifies type and frequency of construction reports, time needed for special procurement, and coordination instructions with user agency.
09	Time	To coordinate for and receive engineer assets to perform task.
10	Time	To monitor construction and perform quality assurance inspections.
11	Time	To perform location survey to establish permanent benchmarks for vertical control and well-marked points for horizontal control.
12	Time	To perform construction layout survey.
13	Time	To verify accuracy of construction plans and specifications to include ensuring the bill of materials includes all required materials to complete construction.
14	Time	To rough in the structure to accommodate electrical service.
15	Time	To install cable and conduit.
16	Time	To complete installation by connecting joints; grounding system at service entrance; connecting bonding circuit; attaching wire to switch terminal, ceiling and wall outlets, fixtures, and devices; and connecting service entrance cable and fusing or circuit breaker panels.
17	Time	To test and repair the system.
18	Percent	Of difference between planned mobile electric power requirements and actual requirements in the AO.
19	Percent	Of planned mobile electric power generation and distribution capability gained in the AO.
20	Percent	Of units in AO that require mobile generation power.
21	Percent	Of electrical power in AO generated by mobile generation units and distributed through a tactical grid.
22	Percent	Of electrical power in AO provided by existing power generation facilities and distributed through a commercial grid.
23	Percent	Of power generation systems operational.

No.	Scale	Measure
24	Percent	Of required kilowatt hours provided by mobile generation units.
25	Percent	Of power provided in the AO that meets voltage, frequency, and amperage standards.
26	Number	And types of mobile generation systems required meeting user requirements.
27	Number	Of kilometers of electric power lines that form the tactical grid in the AO.
28	Number	Of substations and transformers required by the tactical grid.

***ART 4.5.5 PROVIDE FACILITIES ENGINEER SUPPORT**

4-153. Sustain military forces in the theater by providing waste management; acquiring, maintaining, and disposing real property; providing firefighting support; and constructing, managing, and maintaining bases and installations. ART 4.1.7.5 includes the design of facilities. (FM 3-34.400) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The provision of facilities engineering support did not cause the abandonment, modification, or delay in execution of the unit's chosen course of action.
02	Yes/No	Facility systems constructed to plan specifications within allotted time.
03	Yes/No	Facility engineering systems safeguarded the health of Soldiers and noncombatants in the area of operations (AO).
04	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
05	Time	To refine facilities engineering support program in the AO.
06	Time	To reconnoiter to evaluate the site for suitability and conditions, identify construction problems and possible courses of action, and update or revise the engineer estimate.
07	Time	To prepare construction directive for facility engineering support facilities and issue it to the construction unit. This directive states the exact assignment, project location, and start and completion times; specifies additional personnel, equipment, and materials available; prioritizes the entire project; and specifies type and frequency of construction reports, time needed for special procurement, and coordination instructions with user agency.
08	Time	To coordinate for and receive engineer assets to perform facility engineer task.
09	Time	To monitor construction and perform quality assurance inspections.
10	Time	To verify accuracy of construction plans and specifications to include ensuring the bill of materials includes all required materials to complete construction.
11	Time	To design new construction requirements.
12	Time	To manage and administer facilities engineering program in the AO.
13	Time	To develop guidance for acquiring, managing, and disposing real estate in the AO.
14	Time	To complete environmental baseline surveys on real estate being considered for acquisition or use by U.S. forces.
15	Time	To inventory installed and personal property located on installations.
16	Time	To maintain facility engineering records.
17	Time	To complete legal and environmental reviews of real estate transactions in the AO.
18	Time	To develop a system for submitting real estate claims in the AO.
19	Percent	Of real estate required to conduct and support unit operations acquired.
20	Percent	Of required real estate and facilities provided by host nation.
21	Percent	Of difference between planned and actual requirements for facilities engineering in the AO.
22	Percent	Of planned facilities acquired or constructed in the AO.
23	Percent	Of required facilities provided by host nation.
24	Percent	Of existing facilities modernized in the AO.
25	Percent	Of existing facilities that can be used in current condition.
26	Percent	Of existing facilities damaged by combat actions or natural disaster.

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No.	Scale	Measure
27	Percent	Of nonbattle injuries and disease in the AO attributable to inadequate facility engineer support.
28	Percent	Of each utility's (water, wastewater, power, and natural gas) reliability factor in each base camp.
29	Number	Of kilograms or liters and types of waste, refuse, and hazardous materials produced per day in the AO.
30	Number	And types of facilities constructed or acquired to support unit operations.

***ART 4.5.5.1 PROVIDE WASTE MANAGEMENT**

4-154. Operate, maintain, or upgrade existing utilities. Construct, operate, and maintain new utilities systems for the purpose of waste management. ART 4.1.7.5.1 includes wastewater collection and treatment systems, refuse collection, and disposal. Special consideration is given to disposing hazardous waste. (FM 3-34.400) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The supported unit was not delayed, disrupted, or prevented from accomplishing its mission. Soldiers and civilians residing in the area of operations (AO) were not placed at risk of injury or disease because of the improper collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage, refuse, and hazardous waste.
02	Yes/No	Sewer system constructed to plan specifications within allotted time.
03	Yes/No	Waste management facilities safeguarded the health of Soldiers and noncombatants in the AO.
04	Yes/No	Sewage in the AO stabilized so that it did not overload the disposal media in lake, stream, or drain field.
05	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
06	Yes/No	Unit considered or included the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document or final governing standards in construction.
07	Yes/No	Unit used transportation assets to backhaul waste for disposal.
08	Time	To refine waste management program after receipt of warning order.
09	Time	To prepare engineer construction estimate that determines the effort needed to meet the waste management requirements in the AO, assign operational and construction responsibilities, and determine additional personnel and equipment requirements.
10	Time	To reconnoiter to evaluate the site for suitability and conditions, identify construction problems and possible courses of action, and update or revise the engineer estimate.
11	Time	To prepare construction directive for a sewage or hazardous treatment facility and issue it to the construction unit. This directive states the exact assignment, project location, and start and completion times; specifies additional personnel, equipment, and materials available; prioritizes the entire project; and specifies type and frequency of construction reports, time needed for special procurement, and coordination instructions with user agency.
12	Time	To coordinate for and receive engineer assets to perform task.
13	Time	To monitor construction and perform quality assurance inspections.
14	Time	To perform location survey to establish permanent benchmarks for vertical control and well-marked points for horizontal control.
15	Time	To perform construction layout survey.
16	Time	To install sheeting and bracing on sewer trenches.
17	Time	To verify accuracy of construction plans and specifications to include ensuring the bill of materials includes all required materials to complete construction.
18	Time	To install or repair plumbing and sewage pipes in facilities.
19	Time	To install lavatories or sinks, water closet, and urinals.

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No.	Scale	Measure
20	Percent	Of sewage or hazardous material produced per day in the AO that are disposed of in a manner that safeguards the health of Soldiers and noncombatants and the environment.
21	Percent	Of difference between planned and actual requirements for waste management in the AO.
22	Percent	Of planned waste management capabilities completed in AO.
23	Percent	Of required waste management capabilities provided by host nation.
24	Percent	Of existing waste management capabilities modernized in the AO.
25	Percent	Of existing waste management capabilities that can be used in their current condition.
26	Percent	Of existing waste management capabilities in AO damaged by combat actions or natural disaster.
27	Percent	Of nonbattle injuries and disease in the AO attributable to inadequate waste management.
28	Percent	Of waste reduced through recycling.
29	Number	Of kilograms and types of hazardous material produced per day in the AO.
30	Number	Of liters of sanitary sewage produced per day in the AO.
31	Number	Of liters of industrial sewage produced per day in the AO.
32	Number	Of liters of storm sewage produced by individual storms in the AO.
33	Number	Of liters of ground water that enters the sewage system per day.
34	Number	Of cesspools constructed in the AO.
35	Number	And capacity of septic tanks constructed in the AO.
36	Number	And capacity of sewage treatment plants constructed in the AO.
37	Number	Of kilograms per day of disinfectants added to chemically treat sewage in the AO.
38	Number	And capacity of sewage lagoons constructed in the AO.
39	Number	Of meters of sewer systems constructed per day in the AO.

*ART 4.5.5.2 CONDUCT REAL ESTATE FUNCTIONS

4-155. Furnish technical real estate guidance and perform additional real estate duties. (FM 3-34) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The acquisition, management, and disposition of real estate in the area of operations (AO) did not cause the abandonment, modification, or delay in execution of the unit's chosen course of action.
02	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
03	Time	To acquire, manage, administer, and dispose of real estate in the AO.
04	Time	To develop guidance for the acquisition, management, and disposition of real estate in the AO.
05	Time	To complete environmental baseline surveys on real estate being considered for acquisition or use by U.S. forces.
06	Time	To inventory installed and personal property located on installations.
07	Time	To maintain real estate records.
08	Time	To complete legal and environmental reviews of real estate transactions in the AO.
09	Time	To develop a system for submitting real estate claims in the AO.
10	Percent	Of real estate required to conduct and support unit operations acquired.
11	Percent	Of required real estate and facilities provided by host nation.
12	Number	Of real estate teams operational in the AO.
13	Number	Of hectares of real estate acquired, managed, or disposed of in an AO within a given time.
14	Number	Of property claims submitted in the AO within a given time.
15	Cost	Of real estate restoration activities necessary to dispose of real estate in the AO.

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No.	Scale	Measure
16	Cost	Of claims for damages to real estate in the AO.
17	Cost	Of rent for the use of real estate in the AO.

***ART 4.5.5.3 PROVIDE ENGINEER SUPPORT TO BASES AND INSTALLATIONS**

4-156. Manage and maintain or upgrade existing facilities and utilities. Construct, manage, and maintain new facilities and utility systems for bases and installations. (FM 3-34.400) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The construction, management, and maintenance of bases and installations in the area of operations (AO) contributed toward unit mission accomplishment.
02	Yes/No	Construction requirements determined per existing doctrine and regulations.
03	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
04	Time	To plan maintenance and repair of fixed facilities.
05	Time	To determine potential requirements for repairing damage resulting from combat actions and natural disasters.
06	Time	To plan the operation and maintenance or upgrade of existing utilities, such as electrical generating and distribution systems, waste water collection and treatment systems, and other special utilities systems including cooling and refrigeration, compressed air, and heating systems.
07	Time	To plan and perform fire prevention and protection programs in the AO.
08	Time	To plan refuse collection and disposal.
09	Percent	Of maintenance and repair of facilities that can be performed by unit self-help teams.
10	Percent	Of facilities in the AO meeting initial and temporary standards.
11	Number	Of incinerators and landfills operating in the AO.
12	Number	Of metric tons of refuse per day that are recycled in the AO.
13	Number	Of metric tons of hazardous waste per day disposed of per appropriate laws and regulations.
14	Number	And types of ports, bases, and installations in the AO.
15	Number	Of Soldiers supported by bases and installations in the AO.
16	Number	And types of engineer units used for building and maintaining bases and installations located in the AO.
17	Cost	Of base and installation construction, management, and maintenance.

***ART 4.5.6 CONDUCT TECHNICAL ENGINEER OPERATIONS**

4-157. Provide technical support to engineering services in the area of operations. ART 4.5.6 includes quality assurance and control inspections, materials testing, surveying. Technical Engineering provides oversight to the regulatory construction, safety and environmental standards. Quality control for construction projects and facilities upgrades. Quality control includes planning, designing, and monitoring the construction process to achieve a desired end result. (FM 5-412) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit operations were not delayed by an inability to provide technical engineering support.
02	Yes/No	Technical engineering enhanced the supported unit's ability to accomplish its mission.
03	Time	To develop plans and designs in support of requirements after receipt of warning order.
04	Time	Required to develop or update plans to support operations after receipt of warning order.
05	Percent	Of planned technical engineering support delivered in the area of operations (AO).
06	Percent	OF requested technical engineering support delivered in the AO.
07	Percent	Of technical engineering support available in the AO compared to requirements.

No.	Scale	Measure
08	Percent	Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to delays in providing technical engineer support.
09	Percent	Of accuracy of survey operation.
10	Number	Of facilities inspected in the AO to support operations.
11	Number	Of projects requiring technical engineer support.
12	Number	Of technical engineer inspections in the AO to support operations.

*ART 4.5.6.1 PROVIDE ENGINEER SURVEY SUPPORT

4-158. Use mechanical or electronic systems to determine dimensional relationships—such as locations, horizontal distances, elevations, directions, and angles—on the earth's surface. ART 4.5.6.1 includes airfield surveys and obstacle evaluation assessments within airfield operational surfaces. (FM 3-34.400) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit completed survey by time specified in order.
02	Yes/No	Survey order detailed the priorities and accuracies required by the requesting unit.
03	Time	To plan survey operation to include traverse, triangulation, and three-point resection.
04	Time	To prepare for survey operation.
05	Time	To execute survey operation.
06	Time	To enter a new survey control point into the database.
07	Time	To update survey control point in the database.
08	Time	From requesting information to providing desired survey information to units.
09	Percent	Of accuracy of survey operation.
10	Percent	Of accuracy of survey control available.
11	Percent	Of positioning and azimuth determining systems operational.
12	Number	Of positioning and azimuth determining systems available.

*ART 4.5.6.2 PERFORM QUALITY CONTROL OPERATIONS

4-159. Quality control and quality assurance are performed by the government to determine that requirements and specifications are met. Quality control and quality assurance ensures products meet quality and safety standards, before acceptance from contractors, as well as transfer between government agencies or issued to users. Quality control is imperative to ensure that materials meet the critical construction tolerances/standards. (FM 5-42) (USAES)

Note: Quality control includes planning, designing and monitoring the construction process to achieve a desired end result.

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit inspected project for compliance with appropriate standards and completion in accordance with the established timeline.
02	Yes/No	Unit quality control and quality assurance program did not cause delay of project.
03	Time	To monitor construction and conduct quality assurance inspections.
04	Time	To perform final inspection of finished project and turn over to the user.
05	Time	To coordinate inspection and quality surveillance of contracted project specifications.
06	Time	To monitor contractor performance.
07	Time	To provide technical advice and assistance to staffs, subordinate units, and contracting officers' representatives.

No.	Scale	Measure
08	Percent	Of construction material analysis completed to ensure compliance to project specifications.
09	Percent	Of soils analysis completed to ensure compliance to construction project specifications.

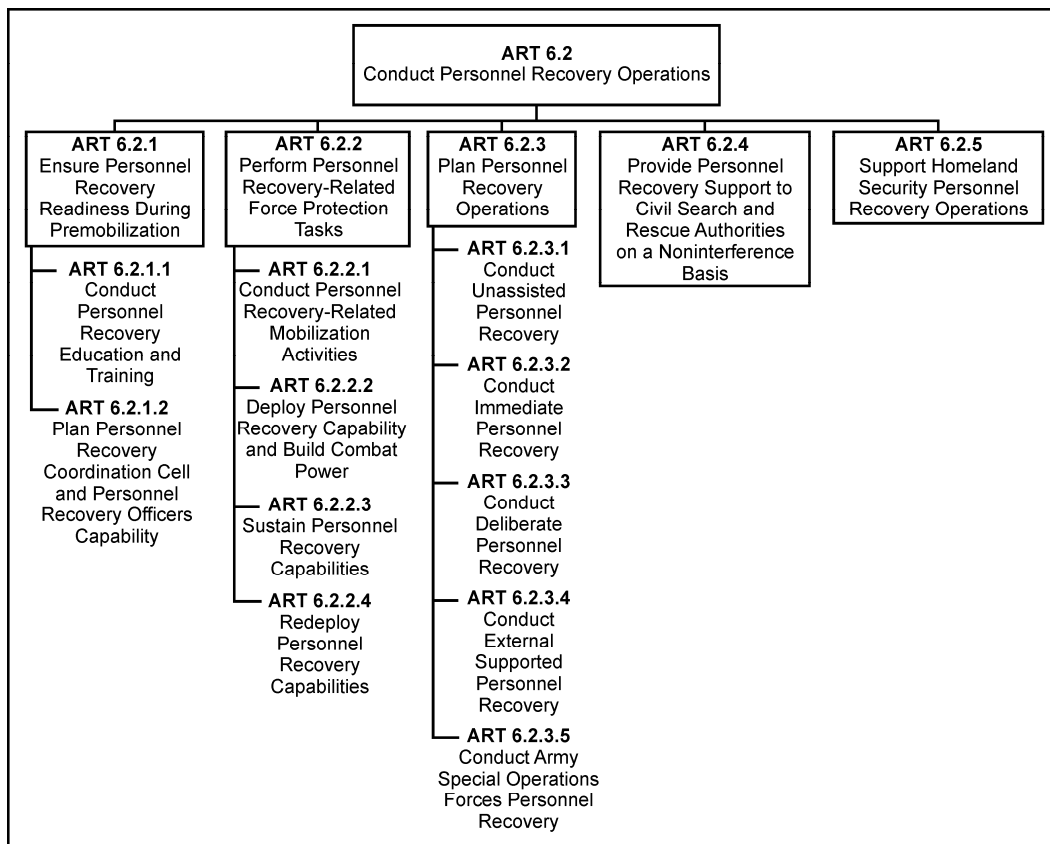
***ART 4.5.7 PRODUCE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS**

4-160. Produce limited types of construction materials to support military operations. (FM 3-34.400) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Procedures to provide construction material production support did not negatively affect supported unit's ability to perform its missions.
02	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
03	Time	To reconnoiter to evaluate the site for suitability and conditions, identify problems and possible courses of action.
04	Time	Required to set up quarry operations.
05	Time	Required to set up asphalt production operations.
06	Percent	Of required production rate of concrete delivered in the area of operations (AO).
07	Percent	Of required production rate of mineral product delivered in the AO.
08	Percent	Of required production rate of asphalt delivered in the AO.
09	Number	Of cubic yards of concrete produce per day in the AO.
10	Number	Of tons of asphalt produce per day in the AO.
11	Number	Of tons of mineral products produce per day in the AO.

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SECTION II – ART 6.2: CONDUCT PERSONNEL RECOVERY OPERATIONS



6-23. Conduct personnel recovery (PR) operations to recover and return own personnel, whether Soldier, Army civilian, selected Department of Defense (DOD) contractors, or other personnel as determined by the Secretary of Defense who are isolated, missing, detained, or captured (IMDC) in an operational environment. IMDC personnel consist of U.S. forces, Army civilians, and DOD contractors who deploy with the force, or other personnel as designated by the President who are beyond the Army positive or procedural control of their unit, in an operational environment requiring them to survive, evade, resist, or escape. It is every unit’s task to have procedures in place to be ready to recover personnel, whether Soldier, civilian, or contractor. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The commander, staff, units, and individuals reviewed and developed PR guidance.
02	Yes/No	The commander, staff, and units acquired PR equipment.
03	Yes/No	The commander, staff, units, and individuals conducted PR-focused education and training.
04	Yes/No	Subordinate commands and units integrated PR into internal standing operating procedures consistent with guidance from higher headquarters.

ART 6.2.1 ENSURE PERSONNEL RECOVERY READINESS DURING PREMOBILIZATION

6-24. Ensure personnel recovery (PR) readiness during premobilization by including PR in all efforts during peacetime to organize, train, and equip to accomplish missions. Premobilization preparation actions are necessary for commanders and their staffs, units, and individuals and consist of reviewing and developing PR guidance, acquiring PR equipment, ensuring PR administrative requirements are met, and conducting PR-focused education and training. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The commander, staff, units, and individuals reviewed and developed PR guidance.
02	Yes/No	The commander, staff, and units acquired PR equipment.
03	Yes/No	The commander, staff, units, and individuals conducted PR-focused education and training.
04	Yes/No	Subordinate commands and units integrated PR into internal standing operating procedures consistent with guidance from higher headquarters.

ART 6.2.1.1 CONDUCT PERSONNEL RECOVERY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

6-25. Ensure all required personnel recovery (PR) individual education and training requirements are conducted per established policies and directives. Coordinate code of conduct; survival, evasion, resistance, and escape; and PR education and training related to the country (theater). Department of Defense; Headquarters, Department of the Army; and combatant commanders establish education and training requirements. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit reviewed policy, doctrine, regulations, and operation plans to develop guidance and intent for training.
02	Yes/No	Individual PR education and training requirements were included in individual training plans.
03	Yes/No	Units established training management systems to ensure all required training was accomplished.
04	Yes/No	Unit developed processes and procedures to ensure all incoming Soldiers, civilians, and contractors received required PR training.
05	Yes/No	All leaders and Soldiers received required PR training.
06	Yes/No	All Army civilians and Department of Defense contractors receive required training.

ART 6.2.1.2 PLAN PERSONNEL RECOVERY COORDINATION CELL AND PERSONNEL RECOVERY OFFICERS CAPABILITY

6-26. While the staff members collect personnel recovery (PR)-related information in their specialty areas, a central point for gathering the information from all the staff members is required to establish a usable common operational picture. The PR coordination cells at the division level and personnel recovery officers at brigade and below are the fusion points for the staffs' collaborative efforts to gather PR-related information for their respective units. PR coordination cells and officers coordinate with the individual staff members to collect, process, store, display, and disseminate this information. Personnel recovery coordination cells and officers are collectively referred to as PR cells. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit ensured reliable communications with subordinate unit PR officers, other personnel recovery coordination cells, and the joint personnel recovery center.
02	Yes/No	Unit coordinated deliberate recoveries for the component.
03	Yes/No	Unit reviewed accountability and movement reporting procedures of subordinate units.
04	Yes/No	Unit assisted in immediate recoveries when requested by subordinate units.
05	Yes/No	Unit coordinated for component fire support to the operation.
06	Yes/No	Unit ensured subordinate units have access to standing operating procedures developed by the joint personnel recovery center.
07	Yes/No	Unit ensured subordinate units have sufficient evasion aids.
08	Yes/No	Unit coordinated for air and ground transportation and medical support.
09	Yes/No	Unit gathered PR-specific information developed by joint personnel recovery center and personnel recovery coordination cells and disseminated to subordinate units.
10	Yes/No	Unit identified subordinate unit PR equipment shortfalls to the personnel recovery coordination cell.

*ART 6.2.2 PERFORM PERSONNEL RECOVERY-RELATED FORCE PROTECTION TASKS

6-27. Perform personnel recovery (PR)-related tasks in planning and preparing for deployment. Unit PR personnel update and obtain equipment and materials necessary to perform assigned mission. Commanders and staffs ensure adequate PR capability is programmed into personnel and equipment flow to assure ability to support the force. PR personnel must be included in the time-phased force and deployment list and equipment included in the updated deployment equipment list. PR organizations should ensure that all unit personnel complete all necessary PR deployment requirements. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Guidance and intent synchronized with the theater plan.
02	Yes/No	Processes, plans, and procedures integrated into the theater plan.
03	Yes/No	Maps and charts were standardized.
04	Yes/No	Special and personal staff integrated into family support plan.
05	Yes/No	Interoperability of location methods ensured.
06	Yes/No	Personnel and equipment were programmed into deployment plans per commander's intent.
07	Yes/No	Location techniques and systems synchronized.
08	Yes/No	All unit personnel completed PR-related training prior to deployment.
09	Yes/No	Personnel recovery coordination cells and personnel recovery officers received all necessary training.

ART 6.2.2.1 CONDUCT PERSONNEL RECOVERY-RELATED MOBILIZATION ACTIVITIES

6-28. Conduct personnel recovery (PR)-related mobilization activities by obtaining specific PR guidance from the supported combatant commander. Focus previous training and tailor existing guidance to the specific requirements of the supported combatant command. Examples of combatant command guidance include theater PR regulations, appendix 5 to annex C of joint operation plans and orders, theater PR standing operating procedures (SOPs), PR special instructions, and isolated personnel guidance. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	PR coordination cells and personnel recovery officers reviewed operation specific command and control procedures provided by theater specific guidance.
02	Yes/No	Training and rehearsals were scheduled against identified shortfalls in organization, equipment, and procedures.
03	Yes/No	Unit conducted integrated rehearsals for PR operations such as joint, combined arms, and warfighting function.
04	Yes/No	Unit operation plans and orders included PR guidance as PR appendix to annex C as required.
05	Yes/No	Unit updated all PR SOPs and other guidance to synchronize with theater PR guidance as necessary.

ART 6.2.2.2 DEPLOY PERSONNEL RECOVERY CAPABILITY AND BUILD COMBAT POWER

6-29. During deployment, commanders must determine who will be providing personnel recovery (PR) coverage for their arriving forces. Until commanders can build sufficient combat power to provide PR for their forces, other forces in theater must provide PR support. Build combat power through reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI). Early and continuous connectivity with the theater PR architecture enables commanders to report isolated, missing, detained, or captured (IMDC) incidents during deployment. This also allows commanders to report unit status when ready to assume responsibility for assigned PR missions. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	PR capability transitioned through the RSOI process.
02	Yes/No	Early deployment of PR capability was planned for in the time-phased force and deployment data.
03	Yes/No	Procedures for relief in place of the PR capability were developed.
04	Yes/No	PR capabilities were available until all forces, including contractors deploying with the force and Army civilians, redeployed.
05	Yes/No	Integrated rehearsals were planned and conducted.
06	Yes/No	PR cells capabilities to monitor PR asset status were established and maintained.
07	Yes/No	Unit implemented accountability procedures to identify actual IMDC events and preclude false reports.
08	Yes/No	Unit developed plans to identify personnel and equipment to maintain accountability and communications with movement serials.
09	Yes/No	Requirements to support command were implemented as required.
10	Yes/No	Unit built combat power and PR capability as planned.
11	Yes/No	Unit established training and rehearsal areas and ranges as planned.
12	Yes/No	Unit identified capabilities and shortfalls to provide recovery en route and during RSOI to supported command.

ART 6.2.2.3 SUSTAIN PERSONNEL RECOVERY CAPABILITIES

6-30. Sustain personnel recovery (PR) capabilities during the conduct of operations by having commander, staffs, units, and individuals refine their skills. Conduct rehearsals to exercise battle drills to ensure proficiency. New and replacement personnel will require training and equipment. Personnel recovery coordinating messages are prepared and disseminated per unit standing operating procedures. Commanders establish and maintain personnel accountability procedures. Communications architectures are established and maintained to ensure operational capabilities. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit conducted rehearsals to exercise battle drills.
02	Yes/No	Battle drills were refined as changing battlefield conditions changed.
03	Yes/No	Unit established and maintained PR cell capability to monitor PR asset status.
04	Yes/No	Unit enforced accountability procedures.
05	Yes/No	Unit exercised reporting procedures within theater communications architecture.
06	Yes/No	Unit PR cells prepared and disseminated PR coordinating messages as required.
07	Yes/No	New personnel were trained in the PR procedures and provided equipment as necessary.

ART 6.2.2.4 REDEPLOY PERSONNEL RECOVERY CAPABILITIES

6-31. As units redeploy, either back to continental United States (CONUS) or to another area of operations (AO), actions accomplished for personnel recovery (PR) are similar to those undertaken during deployment. An important task is the transfer of PR responsibility, including the key task of transferring lessons learned gathered during after action reviews. When units redeploy to CONUS, PR responsibility for the AO transfers to incoming forces. If redeploying to another AO, units integrate into that AO's established PR architecture or build one if it does not exist. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit ensured PR capabilities were available until all forces, including contractors and Army civilians, have redeployed.
02	Yes/No	Unit ensured counterintelligence debriefing of recovered personnel.

ART 6.2.3 PLAN PERSONNEL RECOVERY OPERATIONS

6-32. Preparation does not stop when employment begins. Rehearsals and battle drills continue and should become more demanding as skills increase. Unit plans are refined as after action reviews from personnel recovery (PR) operations identify changes required in task organization, command relationships, and recovery doctrine. New and replacement personnel will require training and equipment. Commanders and staffs, units, and individuals continue to refine their skills throughout the employment phase of operations. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit enforced planning system to provide timely reporting; accurately reported validation and determined location; and rapidly disseminated the information to the entire PR architecture for coordinated response.
02	Yes/No	The system provided for accurate record keeping without degrading the PR effort.
03	Yes/No	The primary mission continued parallel to the recovery effort.
04	Yes/No	The goal was recovery of the isolated, missing, detained, or captured person.
05	Yes/No	Unit planned counterintelligence support to identify intelligence and security threats to PR in the area of operations.

ART 6.2.3.1 CONDUCT UNASSISTED PERSONNEL RECOVERY

6-33. Conduct unassisted personnel recovery (PR) to achieve own recovery without outside assistance. An unassisted recovery typically involves an evasion effort by isolated, missing, detained, or captured (IMDC) personnel to get back to friendly forces, or to a point where they can be recovered via another method. While the code of conduct requires IMDC personnel to make every effort to evade or escape, commanders must strive to recover these personnel via one or a combination of the other methods. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit enforced planning system to provide timely reporting; accurately reported validation and determined location; and rapidly disseminated the information to the entire PR architecture for coordinated response.
02	Yes/No	The system provided for accurate record keeping without degrading the PR effort.
03	Yes/No	The primary mission continued parallel to the recovery effort.

ART 6.2.3.2 CONDUCT IMMEDIATE PERSONNEL RECOVERY

6-34. Conduct immediate personnel recovery (PR) operations to locate and recover isolated, missing, detained, or captured (IMDC) personnel by forces directly observing the isolating event or through the reporting process it is determined that IMDC personnel are close enough for forces to conduct a rapid recovery. Immediate recovery assumes that the tactical situation permits a recovery with the forces at hand without detailed planning or coordination. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit enforced planning system to provide timely reporting; accurately reported validation and determined location; and rapidly disseminated the information to the entire PR architecture for coordinated response.
02	Yes/No	The system provided for accurate record keeping without degrading the PR effort.
03	Yes/No	The primary mission continued parallel to the recovery effort.

ART 6.2.3.3 CONDUCT DELIBERATE PERSONNEL RECOVERY

6-35. Conduct deliberate personnel recovery (PR) when an incident is reported and an immediate recovery is not feasible or was not successful. Weather, enemy actions, location of isolated, missing, detained, or

captured personnel, and recovery force capabilities are examples of factors that may require the detailed planning and coordination of a deliberate recovery. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit enforced planning system to provide timely reporting; accurately reported validation and determined location; and rapidly disseminated the information to the entire PR architecture for coordinated response.
02	Yes/No	The system provided for accurate record keeping without degrading the PR effort.
03	Yes/No	The primary mission continued parallel to the recovery effort.

ART 6.2.3.4 CONDUCT EXTERNAL SUPPORTED PERSONNEL RECOVERY

6-36. Conduct external supported personnel recovery (PR) when immediate or deliberate recovery is not feasible or was not successful. External supported personnel recovery is either the support provided by the Army to other joint task force components, interagency organizations, or multinational forces or the support provided by these entities to the Army. Close air support; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; and airborne command and control are examples of capabilities that may be required from different components to execute an external supported recovery. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit enforced planning system to provide timely reporting; accurately reported validation and determined location; and rapidly disseminated the information to the entire PR architecture for coordinated response.
02	Yes/No	The system provided for accurate record keeping without degrading the PR effort.
03	Yes/No	The primary mission continued parallel to the recovery effort.
04	Yes/No	Unit provided the support required to support an external support requirement.
05	Yes/No	Unit transmitted a request for external support as necessary.

ART 6.2.3.5 CONDUCT ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES PERSONNEL RECOVERY

6-37. Conduct Army special operations force (ARSOF) personnel recovery (PR) missions to achieve specific, well-defined, and often sensitive results of strategic or operational significance. ARSOF PR missions are conducted in support of their own operations, when directed by the joint task force commander to support a PR operation, when the threat to the recovery force is high enough to warrant the conduct of a special operation, and when ARSOF is the only force available. Detailed planning, rehearsals, and in-depth intelligence analysis characterize ARSOF PR missions. This ART includes unassisted evasion and nonconventional assisted recovery. (FM 3-05.231) (USAJFKSWCS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit enforced planning system to provide timely reporting; accurately reported validation and determined location; and rapidly disseminated the information to the entire PR architecture for coordinated response.
02	Yes/No	The primary mission continued parallel to the recovery effort.
03	Yes/No	The isolated, missing, detained, or captured person was recovered.

ART 6.2.4 PROVIDE PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT TO CIVIL SEARCH AND RESCUE AUTHORITIES ON A NONINTERFERENCE BASIS

6-38. Department of the Army (DA) provides support to civil search and rescue (SAR), only when directed. The National Search and Rescue Plan, International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue manual, various international agreements, and Department of Defense and DA policies all provide the authoritative basis for military participation in civil SAR efforts. Military commanders, regardless of Service, may be requested to support civil SAR operations when they have the capability to do so. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

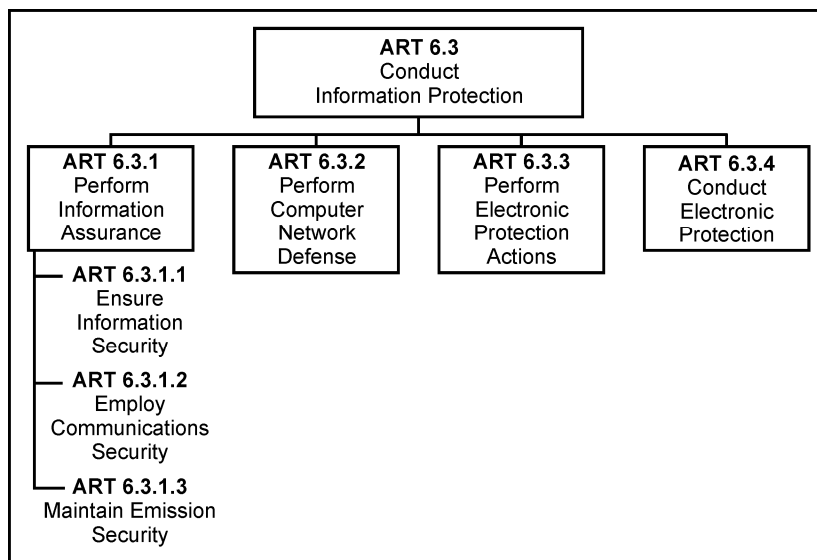
No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified critical command, control, and communications requirements with appropriate civil authorities and agencies.
02	Yes/No	Unit coordinated procedures to report, locate, support, and recover with appropriate civil authorities and agencies.
03	Yes/No	Unit coordinated equipment requirements with appropriate civil authorities and agencies.

ART 6.2.5 SUPPORT HOMELAND SECURITY PERSONNEL RECOVERY OPERATIONS

6-39. In cases where the President declares a “major disaster or emergency,” a number of possible mechanisms are activated to support homeland security personnel recovery operations resulting from a major disaster or emergency. The Federal Emergency Management Agency of the Department of Homeland Security becomes the lead response agency in such cases as provided in the National Response Plan. The Department of Defense is signatory to the National Response Framework. The circumstances that exist before and after a disaster declaration may involve civil search and rescue operations carried out under the National Search and Rescue Plan, and may even involve mass rescue operations as discussed below. (FM 3-50.1) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified critical command, control, and communications support requirements with appropriate civil authorities and agencies.
02	Yes/No	Unit coordinated procedures to report, locate, support, and recover with appropriate civil authorities and agencies.
03	Yes/No	Unit coordinated equipment requirements with appropriate civil authorities and agencies.

SECTION III – ART 6.3: CONDUCT INFORMATION PROTECTION



6-40. *Information protection* is active or passive measures that protect and defend friendly information and information systems to ensure timely, accurate, and relevant friendly information. It denies enemies, adversaries, and others the opportunity to exploit friendly information and information systems for their own purposes. Information protection comprises information assurance, computer network defense, and electronic protection. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit course of action was not compromised by enemy information operations (IO).
02	Time	To develop and refine IO annex to operation order.
03	Time	To identify, determine appropriate response, and implement changes in response to a possible threat to friendly information systems.
04	Time	For friendly information and intelligence collection sensor system managers, operators, and emergency response teams and contact teams to respond, identify, and correct system failures attributed to enemy IO.
05	Percent	Of time units in area of operations (AO) are in restrictive information operations condition.
06	Percent	Of friendly emitters in AO known to have been exploited by an enemy.
07	Percent	Of information systems hardware, software components, and databases backed up by replacement components or backup files in case of failure or compromise.
08	Percent	Of information system software components and databases protected by firewalls and virus detection software.
09	Number	Of times to reprogram information system software in response to identified threats.
10	Number	Of instances of enemy IO disabling, corrupting, or compromising friendly information systems and intelligence collection sensors.
11	Number	Of instances of electronic fratricide in the AO.

ART 6.3.1 PROVIDE INFORMATION ASSURANCE

6-41. Plan, establish, and conduct programs and procedures to protect information and information systems. Implement safeguards and controls on data networks and computer systems. Ensure availability, integrity, authenticity, and security of information networks, systems, and data. Detect and react to compromises. Restore networks, systems, and data. (FM 3-13) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Systems administrators and operators performed risk assessment of potential threats to friendly information systems and took appropriate action to respond to those risks.
02	Time	For information system emergency response teams to identify, respond, and correct information system failures attributed to adversary information operations or criminal mischief.
03	Percent	Of information systems not protected by firewalls, virus detection software, and other appropriate information protection measures.
04	Percent	Of information systems hardware components, software programs, and databases that have backups to replace or duplicate them in case of failure or corruption.
05	Percent	Of enemy or criminal attempts to disable, corrupt, or compromise friendly information system components, software, and databases that are successful.
06	Percent	Of enemy or criminal attempts to disable, corrupt, or compromise friendly information system components, software, and databases detected by system administrators and operators and automated protective systems, such as firewalls.
07	Percent	Of friendly information systems linked to the Internet.
08	Number	Of redundant communications paths available to connect information systems.
09	Number	Of attempts to disable, corrupt, or compromise friendly information system components, software, and databases.
10	Number	And types of friendly information systems linked to unsecured and secured Internet.

ART 6.3.1.1 ENSURE INFORMATION SECURITY

6-42. Deny the enemy access to electronic information (both communications and noncommunications) that could be used to identify friendly capabilities and intentions. (FM 3-13) (USACAC)

ART 6.0: The Protection Warfighting Function

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Signal security compromises degraded, delayed, or modified unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Firewalls, virus protection software, or other information protection measures protected unit information systems.
03	Time	To refine and synchronize signal and information operations (IO) annexes to operation order.
04	Time	To complete operations security (OPSEC) assessment in the area of operations (AO).
05	Time	To identify improper occurrence of signal security.
06	Time	For appropriate information response teams to respond, identify, and correct information system failures attributed to enemy offensive IO or criminal activity.
07	Percent	Of increased or decreased number of security violations on combat net radios in the AO within a given time.
08	Percent	Of successful enemy attempted penetration of friendly information systems.
09	Percent	Of emitter system administrators and operators who have current OPSEC training.
10	Percent	Of enemy sensor coverage in AO known to friendly force.
11	Percent	Of identified friendly vulnerabilities in AO exploited by enemy actions.
12	Percent	Of electronic communications in AO encrypted or secured.
13	Percent	Of message traffic in AO exploited by enemy.
14	Percent	Of friendly emitters in AO exploited by enemy.
15	Percent	Of signal security measures previously assessed unsatisfactory that have improved based on assessment.
16	Percent	Of friendly operations conducted in a restrictive emission control environment.
17	Percent	Of units, installations, and agencies in AO operating from a common signal operation instruction.
18	Percent	Of unit communications systems required to maintain more than one encryption system.
19	Number	Of security violations on combat net radios in the AO.
20	Number	Of teams fielded to monitor friendly emitters.
21	Number	Of interceptions of friendly communications during planning and execution.
22	Number	Of instances when frequency allocation or frequency management fails to prevent signal fratricide.

ART 6.3.1.2 EMPLOY COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY

6-43. Deny the enemy information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications. (FM 6-02.72) (USASC&FG)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Communications security compromises degraded, delayed, or modified unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit executed controlling authority functions.
03	Time	To refine and synchronize signal annex to operation order.
04	Time	To complete communications security assessment in the area of operations (AO).
05	Time	To identify improper occurrences of communications security.
06	Percent	Of increased or decreased number of security violations on combat net radios in the AO within a given time.
07	Percent	Of enemy sensor coverage in AO known to friendly force.
08	Percent	Of successful enemy attempted penetration of friendly information systems.
09	Percent	Of information system administrators and operators who have current operations security training.
10	Percent	Of identified friendly communications vulnerabilities in AO exploited by enemy actions.
11	Percent	Of electronic communications in AO encrypted or secured.
12	Percent	Of message traffic in AO exploited by enemy.

No.	Scale	Measure
13	Percent	Of friendly information systems in AO exploited by enemy.
14	Percent	Of communications security measures previously assessed unsatisfactory that have improved based on assessment.
15	Percent	Of friendly operations conducted in a restrictive emission control environment.
16	Percent	Of units, installations, and agencies in AO operating from a common signal operation instructions.
17	Percent	Of unit communications systems requiring more than one encryption system.
18	Percent	Of communications systems using encryption.
19	Percent	Of systems that include communications security in communications network planning.
20	Number	Of communications security incidents reported.
21	Number	Of security violations on combat net radios in the AO.
22	Number	Of teams fielded to monitor friendly communications systems.
23	Number	Of interceptions of friendly communications during planning and execution.
24	Number	Of redundant communications paths available to connect operational information systems.

ART 6.3.1.3 MAINTAIN EMISSION SECURITY

6-44. Plan and implement measures to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from their interception and study of electromagnetic radiation. Select and control the use of electromagnetic, acoustic, or other emitters to optimize friendly operations and capabilities while minimizing detection by enemy sensors and mutual interference among friendly systems. (FM 6-02.72) (USASC&FG)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Signal emission security compromises degraded, delayed, or modified unit operations.
02	Time	To refine and synchronize signal and IO annexes to operation order.
03	Time	To complete operations security (OPSEC) assessment in the area of operations (AO).
04	Time	To identify improper maintenance of emission security.
05	Percent	Of emitter system administrators and operators who have current OPSEC training.
06	Percent	Of enemy sensor coverage in AO known to friendly force.
07	Percent	Of identified friendly vulnerabilities in AO exploited by enemy actions.
08	Percent	Of electronic communications in AO encrypted or secured.
09	Percent	Of friendly emitters in AO exploited by enemy.
10	Percent	Of emission security measures previously assessed unsatisfactory that have improved based on new assessment.
11	Percent	Of friendly operations conducted in a restrictive emission control environment.
12	Percent	Of friendly courses of action that the enemy can determine by observing friendly emitters.
13	Number	Of emission security violations in the AO in a given time.
14	Number	Of teams fielded to monitor friendly emitters.
15	Number	Of interceptions of friendly emitters during planning and execution.
16	Number	Of instances when frequency allocation or frequency management fails to prevent signal fratricide.

ART 6.3.2 PERFORM COMPUTER NETWORK DEFENSE

6-45. Computer network defense is actions to defend against unauthorized activity within computer networks. Computer network defense includes monitoring, detection, analysis, response, and restoration activities. These activities are performed by multiple disciplines, such as operations, network administrators, intelligence, counterintelligence, and law enforcement. (FM 3-13) (USACAC)

ART 6.0: The Protection Warfighting Function

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Enemy offensive information operations (IO) compromised unit course of action.
02	Time	To develop and refine IO annex to operation order.
03	Time	To identify, determine appropriate response, and implement changes in response to a possible threat to information systems.
04	Time	For friendly information and intelligence collection sensor system managers, operators, and emergency response teams or contact teams to respond, identify, and correct system failures attributed to enemy offensive IO.
05	Percent	Of time units in the area of operations (AO) are in restrictive emission control condition.
06	Percent	Of friendly emitters in the AO known to have been exploited by an enemy.
07	Percent	Of information systems hardware, software components, and databases backed up by replacement components or backup files in case of failure or compromise.
08	Number	Of times to reprogram information system software in response to identified threats.
09	Number	Of instances of enemy offensive IO disabling, corrupting, or compromising friendly information systems and intelligence collection sensors.
10	Number	Of instances of electronic fratricide in the AO.

ART 6.3.3 PERFORM ELECTRONIC PROTECTION ACTIONS

6-46. Plan and implement active and passive means to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy employment of electronic warfare (EW) that may degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability. Electronic protection includes the hardening of equipment and facilities from the effects of EW; emission control procedures and measures as outlined in ART 6.3.1.3 (Maintain Emission Security); and the efficient management of the electromagnetic spectrum as outlined in ART 5.3.6 (Conduct Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Operations). (JP 6-0) (USJFCOM JWFC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EW mission spectrum requirements were de-conflicted with the unit spectrum manager.
02	Yes/No	All EW systems operated without interference.
03	Yes/No	EW system emission security compromises degraded, delayed, or modified unit operations.
04	Time	To evaluate EW-related frequency interference issues.
05	Time	To coordinate EW-related frequency interference issues.
06	Time	To resolve EW-related frequency interference issues.
07	Time	To identify improper maintenance of emission security.
08	Time	To respond to new threats through reprogramming of systems.
09	Time	To take appropriate measure against friendly or enemy EW system interference.
10	Percent	Of identified friendly vulnerabilities in the area of operations (AO) exploited by enemy actions.
11	Percent	Of friendly emitters in the AO exploited by enemy.
12	Percent	Of friendly operations conducted in a restrictive emission control environment.
13	Percent	Of emission control procedures that have improved from previous assessments
14	Percent	Of successful EW system reprogramming events.
15	Percent	Of friendly systems affected by friendly EW systems.
16	Percent	Of friendly systems affected by enemy EW systems.
17	Number	Of frequency interference issues.
18	Number	Of EW systems operating on assigned frequencies.
19	Number	Of EW systems detected by enemy sensors.
20	Number	Of emission security violations in the AO in a given time.
21	Number	Of instances when frequency allocation or frequency management fails to prevent signal fratricide.
22	Number	Of EW system reprogramming events.

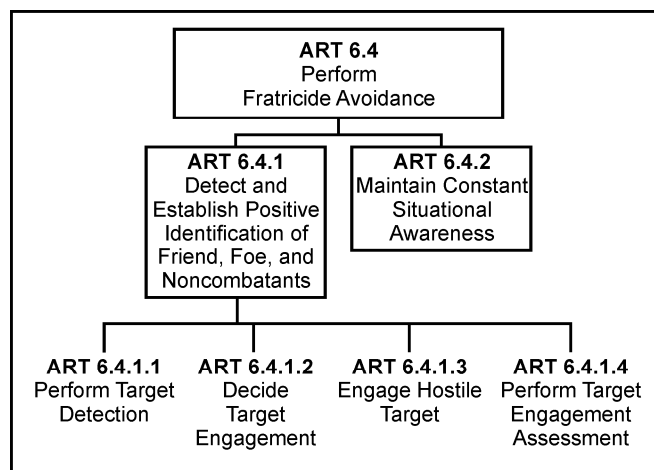
No.	Scale	Measure
23	Number	Of instances when EW system reprogramming is unsuccessful.
24	Number	Of friendly systems affected by friendly or enemy EW systems.

ART 6.3.4 CONDUCT ELECTRONIC PROTECTION

6-47. Plan and implement actions such as communications avoidance or communications antijamming measures to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from friendly and enemy employment of electronic warfare that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability. (FM 3-13) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit course of action was not compromised by enemy offensive information operations (IO).
02	Time	To develop and refine IO annex to operation order.
03	Time	For friendly information and intelligence collection sensor system managers, operators, and emergency response teams or contact teams to respond, identify, and correct system failures attributed to enemy offensive IO.
04	Time	To identify, determine appropriate response, and implement changes in response to a possible threat to information systems.
05	Percent	Of time units in the area of operations (AO) are in restrictive information operations condition.
06	Percent	Of friendly emitters in the AO known to have been exploited by an enemy.
07	Percent	Of information systems hardware, software components, and databases backed up by replacement components or backup files in case of failure or compromise.
08	Number	Of times to reprogram information system software in response to identified threats.
09	Number	Of instances of enemy offensive IO disabling, corrupting, or compromising friendly information systems and intelligence collection sensors.
10	Number	Of instances of electronic fratricide in the AO.

SECTION IV – ART 6.4: PERFORM FRATRICIDE AVOIDANCE



6-48. Fratricide is the unintentional killing of friendly personnel by friendly firepower. Responsibility for preventing fratricide is the responsibility of the commander, yet all Soldiers must avoid the reluctance to employ, integrate, and synchronize all the combat power at the critical time and place. (FM 3-20.15) (USAARMC)

ART 6.6.2 REDUCE VULNERABILITIES TO TERRORIST ACTS AND ATTACKS

6-75. Reduce personnel vulnerability to terrorism by understanding the nature of terrorism, knowing current threats, identifying vulnerabilities to terrorist acts, and by implementing protective measures against terrorist acts and attacks. (FM 3-19.30) (USAMPS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Actions deterred hostile actions against Soldiers, Army civilians, family members, facilities, information, and equipment; when deterrence failed, actions mitigated the consequences of terrorist attacks against these potential targets.
02	Yes/No	Commander applied judgment to every situation and combined it with available technologies to manage risk.
03	Yes/No	Commander retained freedom of action by reducing friendly force vulnerability to terrorist actions.
04	Yes/No	Unit or installation antiterrorism program included planned and integrated antiterrorism measures, counterterrorism, physical security, operations security, and personal protective services supported by counterintelligence and other security programs.
05	Yes/No	Force protection planning was a continuous process.
06	Yes/No	Force protection assets focused on protecting the most critical assets.
07	Time	To understand how potential terrorists operate.
08	Time	To prioritize unit force protection efforts based upon criticality and vulnerability assessments.
09	Time	In advance that a force is warned of attack.
10	Percent	Of unit force protection activities integrated with those of other Services and nations.
11	Percent	Of reduced enemy targeting effectiveness due to the implementation of force protection measures.
12	Percent	Of reduced the effectiveness of enemy action due to friendly measures to harden units and facilities from enemy attack.
13	Percent	Of enhanced personnel, equipment, and facility survivability because of measures taken to harden them from enemy attack.
14	Number	Of friendly and noncombatant casualties due to terrorist attack.
15	Cost	Of measures to protect the unit or installation from terrorist attack.

ART 6.6.3 REACT TO A TERRORIST INCIDENT

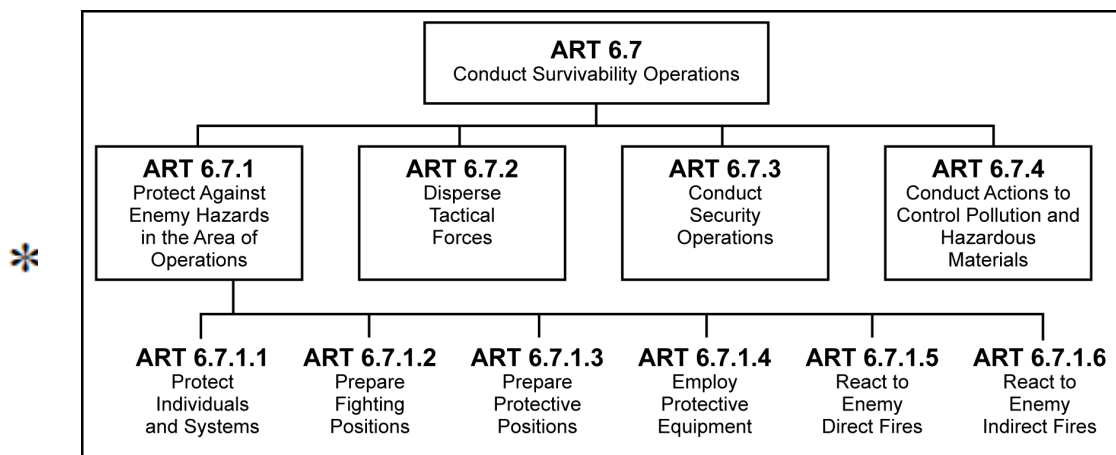
6-76. Implement measures to treat casualties, minimize property damage, restore operations, and expedite the criminal investigation and collection of lessons learned from a terrorist incident. (FM 19-10) (USAMPS)

Note: ART 5.5.1.2.3 (Conduct Criminal Investigations) addresses the conduct of crime analysis. ART 5.3.5.2 (Collect Relevant Information) addresses the collection of lessons learned.

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Response to terrorist incident did not prevent unit or installation from accomplishing the missions.
02	Time	To conduct reconnaissance or criminal investigation of site where terrorist incident occurred.
03	Time	To establish or restore security around site where terrorist incident occurred.
04	Time	To conduct area damage control activities, such as firefighting, power restoration and production, rubble clearance, removal of downed trees, and repair of critical damaged facilities and installations.

No.	Scale	Measure
05	Time	To report the occurrence of terrorist incident to appropriate headquarters and agencies.
06	Time	For response forces or teams to arrive at site of terrorist incident.
07	Time	To search for, collect, identify, and treat injured survivors of terrorist incident.
08	Time	To search for, collect, identify, and process the remains of individuals killed in terrorist incident.
09	Time	To restore damaged facilities to desired level of functionality.
10	Percent	Of decreased attacked facilities capabilities to perform designed function.
11	Percent	Of response forces or teams arriving at terrorist incident site within desired response times.
12	Number	Of friendly force and noncombatant casualties due to terrorist incident.
13	Cost	To provide forces and supplies to provide local security and humanitarian aid and comfort, conduct area damage control, and restore damaged facility in response to a given terrorist incident.

SECTION VII – ART 6.7: CONDUCT SURVIVABILITY OPERATIONS



6-77. 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.

ART 6.0: The Protection Warfighting Function

No.	Scale	Measure
05	Time	To establish the degree of local security necessary for installation or construction of the protective obstacles.
06	Time	To install or remove protective obstacles to include proper marking with engineer support.
07	Time	To install or remove protective obstacles to include proper marking without engineer support.
08	Time	To turn over protective obstacles.
09	Time	To properly record and report protective obstacles.
10	Time	To obtain obstacle emplacing equipment and class IV and class V to install protective obstacles.
11	Percent	Of personnel, systems, unit positions, and facilities protected by protective obstacles.
12	Percent	Of personnel trained to install, maintain, and remove protective obstacles.
13	Percent	Of on-hand protective obstacle installation and removal equipment and class IV and class V.
14	Percent	Of protective obstacles installed and removed to standard.
15	Percent	Of protective obstacles properly turned over.
16	Percent	Of friendly casualties due to improperly installed, marked, and removed protective obstacles.
17	Number	Of mission-capable protective obstacle installation and removal systems.
18	Number	Of friendly casualties due to improperly installed, marked, and removed protective obstacles.

ART 6.7.1.5 REACT TO ENEMY DIRECT FIRES

6-90. Return fire at known or suspected enemy positions and take evasive action upon detecting enemy direct fires. (FM 3-21.75) (USAIS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit reaction to enemy direct fire allowed the unit to complete its mission.
02	Yes/No	Unit retained its cohesion.
03	Yes/No	Collateral damage due to friendly response to enemy direct fires did not result from violations of the law of war or rules of engagement.
04	Time	That unit was delayed from accomplishing its mission due to enemy direct fire.
05	Time	That unit stayed within the enemy's engagement area before it can suppress the enemy's weapon systems, find cover from which to engage the enemy, or extract itself from the engagement area.
06	Percent	Of enemy casualties inflicted.
07	Percent	Of friendly casualties.
08	Number	Of friendly and noncombatant casualties.
09	Number	And types of friendly systems rendered non-mission capable by enemy direct fires.

ART 6.7.1.6 REACT TO ENEMY INDIRECT FIRES

6-91. Seek protection under the overhead cover of fighting or protective positions or move rapidly out of the impact area in the direction the unit commander orders. If armored vehicles are available, personnel mount, and the vehicles move out of the impact area in the direction and designated distance ordered by the unit commander. (FM 3-21.75) (USAIS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit reaction to enemy indirect fires allowed the unit to complete its mission.
02	Yes/No	Unit retained its cohesion.

No.	Scale	Measure
03	Yes/No	Collateral damage due to the friendly response to enemy direct fires did not result from violations of the law of war or rules of engagement.
04	Time	To report contact to the higher commander.
05	Time	For personnel to either close hatches on the combat vehicles in which they are riding, seek shelter in positions with suitable overhead cover, or seek shelter offered by the terrain immediately around them.
06	Time	For vehicles to move out of the impact area.
07	Time	For dismounted individuals caught without suitable shelter in the impact area to improve their chances of surviving by digging in using resources immediately available to them.
08	Time	To conduct counterbattery or countermortar fires.
09	Percent	Of Soldiers performing immediate action drill correctly.
10	Percent	Of enemy casualties due to friendly counterbattery or countermortar fires.
11	Percent	Of friendly casualties.
12	Number	Of friendly and noncombatant casualties.
13	Number	And types of friendly systems rendered non-mission capable by enemy indirect fires.

***ART 6.7.1.7 CONDUCT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT OPERATIONS**

6-92. ART 6.7.1.7 (Conduct Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Operations) and ART 6.7.1.7.1 (Plan for Possible Improvised Explosive Device Threats) has moved to ART 6.12.3.1 and ART 6.12.3.2. ARTs 6.7.1.7.2, 6.7.1.7.3, and 6.7.1.7.4 are rescinded.

***ART 6.7.1.7 PROVIDE FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES**

6-93. Provide fire and emergency services (F&ES) in an area of operations (AO) including fire prevention and fire suppression of facilities, equipment, munitions and aviation firefighting/aircraft crash rescue services. Specific capabilities include provide fire prevention programs, inspections, tactical firefighting, technical rescue and first aid capabilities. A fire protection program can protect logistics support areas, intermediate staging bases, forward operating bases, and major facilities. Facilities can include petroleum tank farms, petroleum distribution sites, open and closed warehouse facilities, general warehouses, detainee facilities, and civilian resettlement sites. ART 6.7.1.7 includes initial hazardous material response, aviation firefighting, extrication of personnel and equipment from crashed aircraft, rescuing sick or entrapped personnel from buildings, equipment, vehicles, water, ice, confined space, and high angles. This also includes firefighting protection against grass or brush fires within assigned area when augmented with combat or construction engineer Soldiers or units. (FM 5-415) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	F&ES limited the damage caused by fires in the area of operations (AO) so that fires do not disrupt, cancel, or require the modification of the unit's course of action.
02	Yes/No	F&ES provided first-responder level medical response and assistance to victims.
03	Yes/No	F&ES provided an initial response to hazardous material incidents with environmental considerations.
04	Yes/No	F&ES used command and control of nonfirefighting assets when supporting brush firefighting operations.
05	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
06	Yes/No	F&ES limited the damage caused by aircraft fires and provided aircraft crash rescue services to protect the lives of aviation crewmembers.
07	Yes/No	Assist in training of host nation firefighting assets.
08	Time	To develop a firefighting plan for the AO.
09	Time	To develop mutual aid agreements.

ART 6.0: The Protection Warfighting Function

No.	Scale	Measure
10	Time	To respond to reports of fires, medical emergencies, and hazardous material incidents.
11	Time	To establish and maintain 24/7 fire department communications network.
12	Time	To reconnoiter water-supply points.
13	Time	To provide water resupply to firefighting teams.
14	Time	To establish local security from external assets for firefighting operations.
15	Time	To provide additional manpower support to firefighting teams from supported units.
16	Time	To train personnel so they remain qualified to fight fires and respond to medical emergencies and hazardous materials incidents.
17	Time	To practice fire drills by units in the AO.
18	Time	To complete fire prevention measures, such as inspections and preventive maintenance checks and services on firefighting equipment.
19	Time	To procure necessary personal protective equipment, firefighting equipment, and fire trucks to protect the AO.
20	Time	To investigate fires.
21	Time	To implement aircraft crash rescue services and to respond to aircraft emergencies.
22	Percent	Of firefighting operations that are petroleum, oils, and lubricants fires.
23	Percent	Of high-value assets protected by firefighting teams.
24	Percent	Of difference between planned level of firefighting support and the required level.
25	Percent	Of qualified personnel assigned to firefighting teams in the AO.
26	Percent	Of firefighting support provided by host nation.
27	Number	Of firefighting teams found in the AO.
28	Number	And types of mission capable fire trucks in the AO.
29	Number	Of crash or rescue operations conducted within a given time.
30	Number	Of normal flight and maintenance operations supported within a given time.
31	Number	Of medical evacuation operations supported within a given time.
32	Number	Of fire prevention inspections performed in a given time.
33	Number	Of emergency water-supply points maintained.

***ART 6.7.1.7.1 Provide General Firefighting**

6-94. Provide response to fires with the AO. Provide crash rescue support to medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) and normal flight operations. Provide initial response for hazardous material (HAZMAT) and medical assistance. Provide fire prevention measures, such as, inspections, fire drills, and training. (FM 5-415) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
1	Yes/No	Provide crash-rescue support for MEDEVAC and normal flight or stand-by operations
2	Yes/No	Firefighting team provided first-responder level medical response and assistance to victims.
3	Yes/No	Firefighting team provided an initial response to HAZMAT incidents with environmental considerations.
4	Time	To respond to reports of fires, medical emergencies, and HAZMAT incidents.
5	Time	To reconnoiter water-supply points.
6	Time	To provide water resupply to firefighting teams.
7	Time	To provide additional manpower support to firefighting teams from supported units.
8	Time	To practice fire drills with other units in the AO.
9	Time	To complete fire prevention measures, such as inspections and preventive maintenance checks and services on firefighting equipment.

No.	Scale	Measure
10	Time	To investigate fires.
11	Number	Of emergency water-supply points maintained.

*ART 6.7.1.7.2 Provide Technical Rescue Services

6-95. Provide technical rescue support and extrication of personnel and equipment from crashed aircraft, rescuing sick or entrapped personnel from buildings, equipment, vehicles, water, ice, confined space, and high angles. Provide emergency lifesaving care for victims of accident or sudden illness. (FM 5-415) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
1	Yes/No	Provide initial first aid.
2	Yes/No	Provide initial response to hazardous material.
3	Yes/No	Rescue entrapped, sick, and injured personnel from buildings.
4	Yes/No	Rescue entrapped, sick, and injured personnel from equipment.
5	Yes/No	Rescue entrapped, sick, and injured personnel from vehicles.
6	Yes/No	Rescue entrapped, sick, and injured personnel from water.
7	Yes/No	Rescue entrapped, sick, and injured personnel from confined space.
8	Yes/No	Rescue entrapped, sick, and injured personnel from high angles.

ART 6.7.2 DISPERSE TACTICAL FORCES

6-96. Relocate forces and spread or separate troops, materiel, or activities following concentration and maneuver to enhance survivability. The lethality of modern weaponry significantly increases the threat to concentrated formations. Attacking commanders manipulate their own and the enemy's concentration of forces by a combination of dispersion, concentration, deception, and attack. Dispersion stretches the enemy's defenses and denies lucrative targets to enemy long-range fires. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit accomplished mission while tactically dispersed.
02	Time	To refine operation plan or order to reflect risk management assessment.
03	Time	To relocate friendly forces to minimize risks from battlefield hazards.
04	Percent	Of friendly casualties due to failure to disperse.
05	Percent	Of friendly casualties due to an enemy inability to mass combat power because assets are too dispersed.

ART 6.7.3 CONDUCT SECURITY OPERATIONS

6-97. Security operations are those operations undertaken by a commander to provide early and accurate warning of enemy operations, to provide the force being protected with time and maneuver space within which to react to the enemy, and to develop the situation to allow the commander to effectively use the protected forces. Commanders continually conduct some form of security operations. (FM 3-90) (USACAC)

Note: The information obtained on the enemy in conducting this task also pertains to ART 2.0 (The Intelligence Warfighting Function).

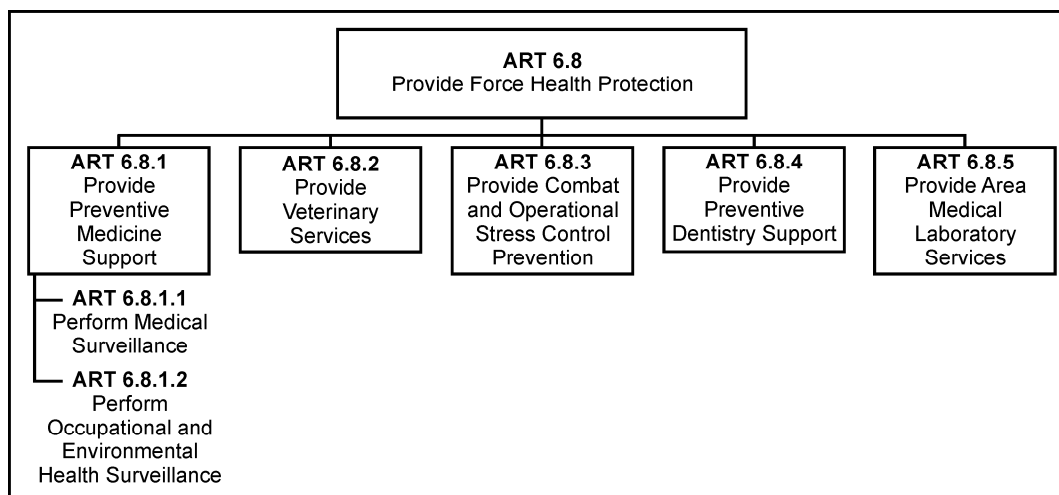
ART 6.0: The Protection Warfighting Function

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The operations of the security force provided the protected force or installation with sufficient reaction time and maneuver space to conduct defensive operations.
02	Yes/No	Security force was in place not later than time specified in operation order.
03	Yes/No	Security force prevented enemy ground observation of protected force or installation.
04	Yes/No	Collateral damage from security operation was within acceptable limits.
05	Yes/No	Security force provided early and accurate warning of enemy approach.
06	Yes/No	Security force oriented its operations of the force or facility to be secured.
07	Yes/No	Security force performed continuous reconnaissance.
08	Yes/No	Security force maintained contact with enemy forces.
09	Yes/No	Commander developed criteria for ending the security operation.
10	Yes/No	Commander directed that contingency plans be developed for security operations.
11	Time	To conduct reconnaissance of the area surrounding the secured force or installation.
12	Time	To plan security operations.
13	Time	To prepare for the security operations including movement into security area.
14	Time	To execute security operations.
15	Time	To report enemy activities to appropriate headquarters.
16	Time	That the secured force or installation has to prepare prior to its encounter with the enemy.
17	Time	To integrate host-nation or third-nation security forces and means into friendly security operations.
18	Percent	Of security force casualties during the security operation.
19	Percent	Of secured force or installation casualties during the security operation.
20	Percent	Of unit combat power used to provide desired degree of security.
21	Percent	Of decreased support capability of sustainment units due to the requirement to provide security forces from internal assets.
22	Percent	Of increased availability of combat forces through use of host-nation or third-nation security forces.
23	Percent	Of enemy reconnaissance elements within security force capabilities destroyed or repelled.
24	Percent	Of friendly operations judged as not compromised prior to or during execution.
25	Percent	Of operations not compromised (based on enemy prisoner of war interrogations or captured documents).
26	Percent	Of critical facilities hardened or protected by security forces.
27	Percent	Of the AO or security area that can be observed by visual observation or covered by sensors at any given time.
28	Number	Of incidents where enemy forces affect the security of friendly units and facilities.
29	Number	Of incidents where enemy reconnaissance forces compromise friendly course of action causing them to be delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified.
30	Number	Of security force casualties during the security operation.
31	Number	Of secured force or installation casualties during the security operation.
32	Number	Of mobility corridors or avenues of approach that can be observed by the security force.
33	Number	Of observation posts that can be established by the security force.
34	Number	Of enemy reconnaissance elements destroyed during security operation.
35	Square Kilometers	Size of security area or area of operation.

ART 6.7.4 CONDUCT ACTIONS TO CONTROL POLLUTION AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

6-98. Develop actions to prevent pollution generation and hazardous substance releases to avoid exposing friendly personnel to human health hazards, disrupting operations, adversely affecting indigenous or refugee populations and local economies; and to avoid damaging the natural or cultural environment. Conduct the environmental compliance program while appropriately considering the effect on the environment per applicable U.S. and host-nation agreements, environmental laws, policies, and regulations. Promptly report and clean up hazardous substance releases while avoiding tactical interference and ensuring adequate protection of the environment. Manage hazardous wastes correctly prior to transporting them to a permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility. (FM 3-100.4) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Time	To provide the commander with the technical expertise relating to releases of hazardous materials or petroleum, oils, and lubricants.
02	Time	Of delay in the operation.
03	Time	River closed as a source of drinking water.
04	Time	River closed to traffic.
05	Time	To provide training guidance to the field as required.
06	Time	Of training lost due to release.
07	Percent	Of operations cancelled or delayed.
08	Percent	Of population with newly polluted drinking water.
09	Percent	Of wildlife killed as a result of pollution or a release.
10	Number	Of people with newly polluted drinking water.
11	Number	Of spills reported per week.
12	Number	Of wildlife killed as a result of pollution or a release.
13	Number	Of personnel injured or sickened as a result of pollution or a release.
14	Cost	For hazardous material removal or disposal.
15	Cost	To complete release recovery.
16	Cubic Yards	Of earth cleaned, removed, or replaced.
17	Pounds	Of hazardous materials released.

***SECTION VIII – ART 6.8: PROVIDE FORCE HEALTH PROTECTION**

6-99. Force health protection encompasses measures to promote, improve, or conserve the mental and physical well-being of Soldiers. These measures enable a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards and include the prevention aspects of a number of Army Medical Department functions such as preventive medicine, including medical surveillance and occupational and environmental health (OEH) surveillance; veterinary, services, including the food inspection and animal care missions, and the prevention of zoonotic disease transmissible to man; combat and operational stress control (COSC); dental services (preventive dentistry); and laboratory services (area medical laboratory support). (FM 4-02) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Force health protection programs established in the area of operations (AO) kept casualty rates from disease and nonbattle injuries; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear exposures; OEH hazards; and combat operational stress below established thresholds.
02	Time	To refine force health protection in the AO after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To establish force health protection on activation of the AO.
04	Percent	Of difference between force health protection requirements and actual requirements in the AO.
05	Percent	Of difference between planned area medical laboratory support requirements and actual requirements in the AO.
06	Percent	Of difference between planned preventive medicine services requirements and actual requirements in the AO.
07	Percent	Of difference between planned veterinary services requirements and actual requirements in the AO.
08	Percent	Of planned force health protection support achieved in the AO.
09	Percent	Of difference between planned COSC prevention support requirements and actual requirements in the AO.
10	Percent	Of difference between planned preventive dentistry support requirements and actual requirements in the AO.

***ART 6.8.1 PROVIDE PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SUPPORT**

6-100. Prevent disease and nonbattle injuries by establishing preventive medicine programs such as, field hygiene and sanitation, disease surveillance, immunizations, chemoprophylaxis, and education in personal protective measures. (FM 4-02.17) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Preventive medicine programs established in the area of operations (AO) kept disease and nonbattle injury rates below established thresholds.
02	Yes/No	Units communicated the health risks to the at risk population.
03	Yes/No	Units conducted health hazard assessments.
04	Yes/No	Unit implemented the Vision Conservation Program.
05	Time	To refine preventive medicine program for AO after receipt of warning order.
06	Time	To establish preventive medicine plan (to include immunizations, pretreatment, chemoprophylaxis, and barrier creams) in the AO.
07	Time	Required to provide 100-percent immunizations to all Soldiers in the AO.
08	Percent	Of Soldiers who have all of the prescribed predeployment immunizations.
09	Percent	Of planned preventive medicine support achieved in AO.
10	Percent	Of personnel who received all required immunizations.
11	Percent	Of personnel who received required chemoprophylaxis.
12	Percent	Of personnel in AO briefed on health threats and trained in personal and unit-level protective measures and preventive medicine measures.
13	Percent	Of water points inspected for potability.
14	Percent	Of unit field sanitation teams trained.
15	Percent	Of personnel in the AO who have required and serviceable optical devices (such as spectacles, mask inserts, and protective devices).
16	Percent	Of bivouac sites inspected for disease and occupational and environmental health hazards.
17	Number	Of units with all required field sanitation team equipment and supplies.
18	Number	Of aerial spray missions conducted.
19	Number	Of Soldiers not available for duty due to hearing loss.
20	Number	Of consultations provided on preventive medicine measures.
21	Number	Of food service facilities inspected requiring immediate corrective actions.

***ART 6.8.1.1 PERFORM MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE**

6-101. Perform medical surveillance, to include the collection and analysis of health status and health threat information before, during, and following deployment. Ensure common awareness of potential health threats and monitor implementation of preventive medicine measures. (FM 4-02.17) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit performed health threat assessment was for all areas of the area of operations (AO) and briefed to all personnel.
02	Yes/No	Unit conducted all required epidemiological investigations appropriately and completed them in a timely manner.
03	Yes/No	Unit collected disease and nonbattle injury data daily and categorized it correctly per Joint Chiefs of Staff and theater-specific standards.
04	Yes/No	All personnel completed pre- and postdeployment health assessments within required timeframes.
05	Yes/No	Unit analyzed disease and nonbattle injury data weekly for trends.

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No.	Scale	Measure
06	Time	To refine medical surveillance programs for AO after receipt of warning order.
07	Time	To survey operational environment to detect and identify health threats and formulate means for minimizing effects.
08	Percent	Of difference between planned medical surveillance requirements and actual requirements in AO.
09	Percent	Of planned medical surveillance support achieved in AO.
10	Percent	Of Soldiers identified with a measured environmental or occupational exposure that have the exposure noted in their individual health records.
11	Percent	Of recorded medical treatment episodes in individual health records and/or electronic medical records.
12	Percent	Of disease and nonbattle injury reports submitted on time per theater policy.
13	Percent	Of personnel compliant with required personal protective measures.
14	Number	Of epidemiological investigations conducted in AO.
15	Number	Of health threats to the deployed force not identified in the predeployment medical threat assessment.

***ART 6.8.1.2 PERFORM OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE**

6-102. Perform occupational and environmental health (OEH) surveillance. Develop and update the environmental health site assessment. (FM 4-02.17) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Occupational and environmental health surveillance established in the area of operations (AO) prevented or reduced the number and percent of personnel who became exposed to OEH hazards.
02	Yes/No	Significant OEH hazards were identified in the AO.
03	Time	To refine OEH hazard surveillance program for AO after receipt of warning order.
04	Time	To detect, identify, quantify, and evaluate OEH hazards; develop controls and communicate risk to minimize health risks.
05	Percent	Of difference between planned OEH surveillance requirements and actual requirements in the AO.
06	Percent	Of personnel in AO without health threat education and training provided.
07	Percent	Of personnel in AO without appropriate personal protective equipment or engineering controls to minimize health risks of identified OEH hazards.
08	Percent	Of identified OEH hazards in the AO evaluated using risk assessment.
09	Number	Of identified OEH exposures recorded in individual health records and/or electronic medical records.

***ART 6.8.2 PROVIDE VETERINARY SERVICES**

6-103. Serve as the Department of Defense (DOD) executive agent for veterinary services for all services with the exception of the food inspection mission on U.S. Air Force installations. Perform food safety and bottled water surveillance—which includes food hygiene and quality assurance, inspection of class I sources, microbial analysis of food, and temperature monitoring of transported and stored food supplies—and assess potential health hazards in the area of operations (AO); identify, evaluate, and assess animal diseases of military significance; and provide complete veterinary health care to DOD military working dogs and any other government-owned animals in the AO. (FM 4-02.18) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Nonavailability of veterinary services did not degrade, delay, or disrupt unit operations.
02	Time	To refine veterinary services program for AO after receipt of warning order.

No.	Scale	Measure
03	Time	To establish comprehensive veterinary plan on activation of the AO.
04	Percent	Of difference between planned veterinary service requirements and actual requirements in AO.
05	Percent	Of planned veterinary support achieved in AO.
06	Percent	Of required food inspections meeting food safety standards in the AO.
07	Percent	Of government-owned animals treated and returned to duty in the AO.
08	Percent	Of veterinary capacity in use per day in AO.
09	Number	Of local food procurement establishment inspections performed in AO per month.
10	Number	Of animal diseases of military significance in the AO.
11	Number	Of military working dogs and other government-owned animals in AO requiring periodic veterinary support.
12	Number	Of approved bottled water and ice plants.
13	Percent	Of animals exposed to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear or toxic industrial materials.
14	Yes/No	Published food and beverage procurement source list.
15	Number	Of animals requiring evacuation for additional treatment in theater.

***ART 6.8.3 PROVIDE COMBAT AND OPERATIONAL STRESS CONTROL PREVENTION**

6-104. Provide combat and operational stress control (COSC) prevention by establishing behavioral health prevention programs, conducting traumatic event management, and providing consultation and educational services. (FM 4-02.51) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Absence of command personnel from stress-related causes did not degrade, delay, or disrupt unit operations.
02	Time	To refine COSC prevention program for the area of operations (AO) after receipt of warning order.
03	Percent	Of critical incident debriefings planned and actual requirements.
04	Percent	Of required COSC personnel at activation in AO.
05	Percent	Of decrease in number of stress-related casualties after establishing and implementing COSC prevention plan or program in AO.
06	Number	Of consultations on COSC prevention techniques with Soldiers or groups.
07	Number	Of consultations on COSC prevention techniques with unit leaders.
08	Number	Of education and training events on COSC prevention techniques.
09	Number	Of combat and operational stress control cases requiring evacuation from AO.
10	Percent	Of personnel that have received Warrior resilience training.

***ART 6.8.4 PROVIDE PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY SUPPORT**

6-105. Military preventive dentistry incorporates primary, secondary, and tertiary preventive measures taken to reduce or eliminate oral conditions that decrease a Soldier's fitness to perform the mission and cause absence from duty. (FM 4-02.19) (USAMEDDC&S)

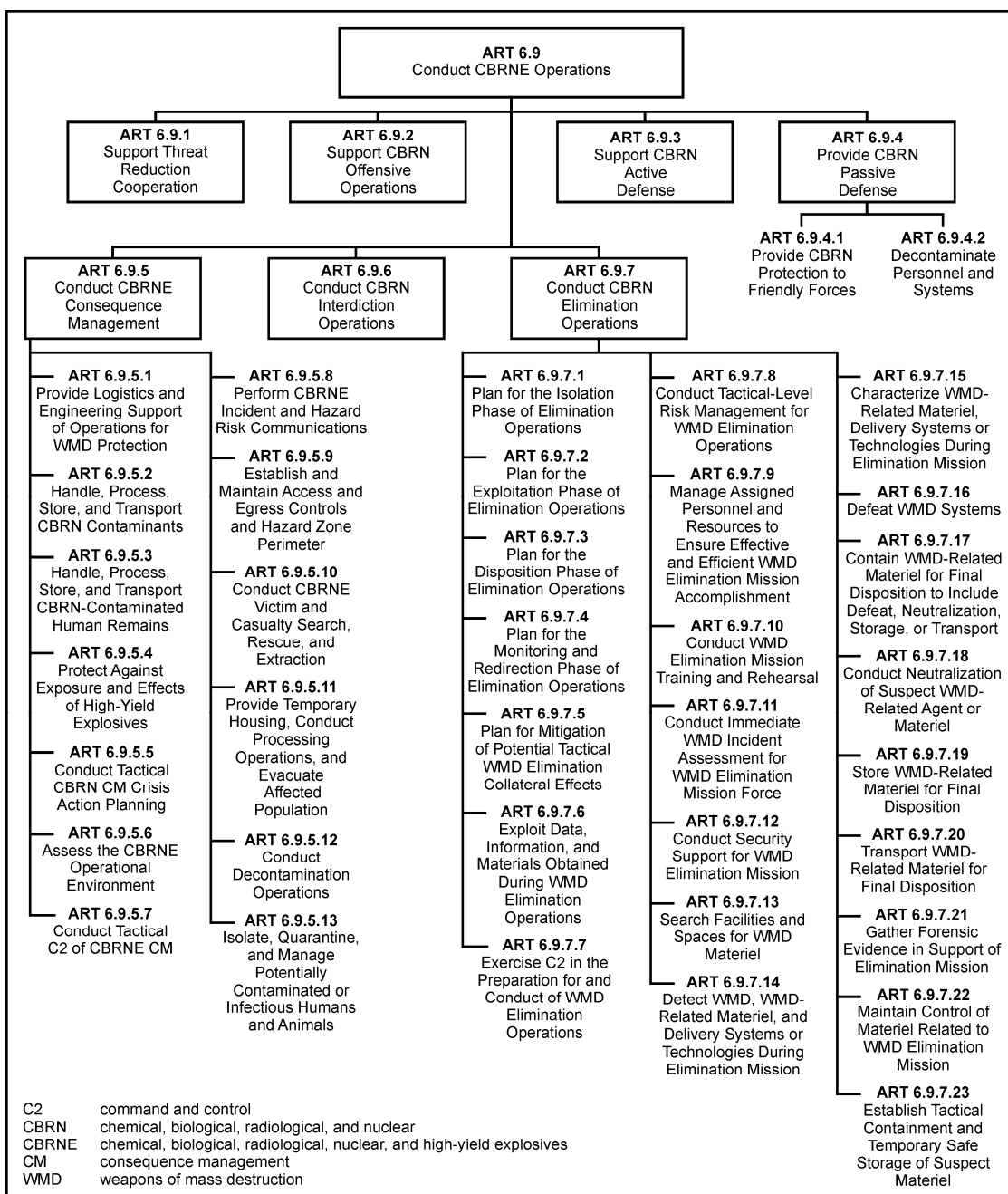
No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Preventive dentistry programs established in the area of operations (AO) prevented or reduced the number and percent of command personnel who became casualties as a result of dental disease and injury.
02	Time	To establish dental combat effectiveness program upon activation of the AO.
03	Time	To refine preventive dentistry plan after receipt of warning order.
04	Percent	Of difference between planned preventive dentistry requirements and actual requirements within the AO.
05	Percent	Of Soldiers receiving prophylaxis treatment.
06	Percent	Of Soldiers receiving fluoride varnish treatments.
07	Percent	Of Soldiers receiving prescriptions for fluoride supplement tablets.
08	Percent	Of Soldiers receiving training or education in field oral hygiene information program.

***ART 6.8.5 PROVIDE AREA MEDICAL LABORATORY SERVICES**

6-106. Identify, evaluate, and assess health hazards in the area of operations (AO). This task includes providing chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) laboratory services, endemic disease laboratory services, and environmental laboratory services. (FM 4-02) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Nonavailability of laboratory services did not degrade, delay, or disrupt unit operations or endanger the health of unit personnel.
02	Time	To refine area medical laboratory services program for AO after receipt of warning order.
03	Time	To establish comprehensive area medical laboratory service plan on activation of the AO.
04	Time	Of turnaround for technical laboratory testing results.
05	Percent	Of difference between planned area medical laboratory requirements and actual requirements in AO.
06	Percent	Of planned laboratory support achieved in AO.
07	Percent	Of required laboratories at activation of AO.
08	Percent	Of required laboratory personnel available at activation of AO.
09	Percent	Of laboratory capacity in use per day in AO.
10	Number	Of toxic industrial materials identified or confirmed through laboratory testing in the AO.
11	Number	Of CBRN warfare agents identified or confirmed through laboratory testing in the AO.
12	Number	Of endemic diseases identified through laboratory testing in AO in support of diagnostic treatment at medical treatment facilities .

SECTION IX – ART 6.9: CONDUCT CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVES OPERATIONS



6-107. Defend against chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) weapons using the principles of avoidance, protection, and decontamination. ART 6.9 includes protection from agents deliberately or accidentally released. An example of an accidentally released agent is toxic chemicals leaking from factory storage containers due to collateral damage. (FM 3-11) (USACRBNS)

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit could continue its mission when attacked by enemy CBRNE weapons.
02	Time	To conduct area or route reconnaissance to identify the limits of CBRNE weapons effects.
03	Time	To refine annex J to the operation order.
04	Time	To deploy and employ CBRNE monitoring equipment.
05	Time	To identify the CBRNE hazard.
06	Time	To detect the use of CBRNE weapons in the area of operations (AO).
07	Time	To issue downwind hazard warnings of a CBRNE attack in the AO.
08	Time	To conduct area damage control after using CBRNE weapons.
09	Time	To recover unit operational capability after a CBRNE attack.
10	Time	To give and understand CBRNE contamination alarms and signals.
11	Time	To assume appropriate mission-oriented protective posture after warning of the use of CBRNE weapons in the AO.
12	Time	To reconstitute unit to designated level of combat power after exposure to the effects of CBRNE weapons.
13	Time	To coordinate for additional CBRNE reconnaissance, monitoring, and decontamination assets.
14	Time	To administer chemoprophylaxis, immunizations, pretreatments, and barrier creams for protection against CBRNE warfare agents.
15	Percent	Of incidents of the use of CBRNE weapons detected.
16	Percent	Of enemy delivery systems for CBRNE weapons in AO identified, targeted, and destroyed.
17	Percent	Of CBRNE contaminated sites in the AO that have decontamination operations initiated or completed.
18	Percent	Of friendly units in the AO that have CBRNE monitoring, protective, and decontamination equipment.
19	Percent	Of on-hand CBRNE equipment, necessary to protect the unit against hazards, that is mission-capable.
20	Percent	Of CBRNE monitoring, protective and decontamination equipment positioned and operated correctly.
21	Percent	Of CBRNE hazards correctly identified.
22	Percent	Of friendly units in the AO without adequate supplies of individual and collective monitoring and protective equipment, and decontamination materials.
23	Percent	Of reduced unit combat power from the need to defend against the use of CBRNE weapons.
24	Percent	Of friendly and civilian casualties in AO from the use of CBRNE weapons.
25	Number	Of instances where CBRNE weapons are employed.
26	Number	And types of on-hand CBRNE monitoring, protective, and decontamination equipment.
27	Number	And types of friendly systems destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable resulting from the use of CBRNE weapons.
28	Number	Of instances where units and facilities are affected by using CBRNE weapons without warning of their use.
29	Number	Of false alarms relating to using CBRNE weapons.

ART 6.9.1 SUPPORT THREAT REDUCTION COOPERATION

6-108. Take action that allows Soldiers to survive and continue the mission under chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) conditions. (FM 3-11.4) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The use of CBRN protective equipment preserved unit personnel, equipment, and supplies for future missions.
02	Time	To conduct area reconnaissance to detect the use of CBRN weapons.
03	Time	To plan or revise the plan to employ protective equipment to take into account existing factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations.
04	Time	To establish the degree of local security for installing collective CBRN protective equipment.
05	Time	To employ additional CBRN protective equipment to harden individuals and facilities from effects of CBRN weapons.
06	Time	To assume mission-oriented protective posture in response to the employment of CBRN weapons given previous mission-oriented protective posture.
07	Time	To employ CBRN protective equipment to harden supply stocks with engineer support.
08	Time	To employ CBRN protective equipment to harden supply stocks without engineer support.
09	Time	To emplace warning signs marking edges of areas contaminated by CBRN weapons.
10	Time	To obtain the CBRN protective equipment and systems needed to complete hardening process.
11	Percent	Of personnel, systems, and facilities hardened with CBRN protective equipment and systems.
12	Percent	Of personnel trained to use CBRN protective equipment.
13	Percent	Of required CBRN protective equipment and supplies available.
14	Percent	Of CBRN individual and collective protective equipment employed to standard.
15	Percent	Of on-hand CBRN equipment, necessary to protect the unit against hazards, that is mission-capable.
16	Percent	Of friendly casualties due to improperly used CBRN protective equipment.
17	Percent	Of casualties or equipment and supplies lost to enemy attack due to the nonavailability of CBRN protective equipment.
18	Number	Of mission-capable individual and collective CBRN protective equipment systems.
19	Number	Of friendly casualties due to improperly used CBRN protective equipment or slow reaction to the use of CBRN weapons.
20	Number	Of casualties or equipment and supplies lost due to the nonavailability of CBRN protective equipment.

ART 6.9.2 SUPPORT CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

6-109. Deter and respond to the acquisition, facility preparation, production, weaponization, exportation, deployment, threat, and use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons. Counterforce capabilities include conventional, unconventional (such as special operations forces), and nuclear. For deterrence to succeed and for Secretary of Defense to possess flexible response options, counterforce must include highly destructive and lethal options, as well as nonlethal options that discriminate or minimize collateral damage and loss of life. (FM 3-11) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Units had available weapon systems designed to destroy, disrupt, or deny access to CBRN weapon targets while minimizing negative collateral effects.
02	Yes/No	Capability to model and predict collateral effects was prior to a strike on CBRN weapon targets.
03	Time	To acquire, positively identify, select, and prioritize CBRN weapon targets as well as other high-value targets.
04	Time	To apportion resources to attack CBRN weapon targets as well as other high-value targets in either a deliberate or adaptive planning mode.

No.	Scale	Measure
05	Percent	Of targets reviewed for collateral damage or effects, damage expectancy, casualties, and political ramifications or sensitivities.
06	Percent	Of targets exceeding guidance.
07	Percent	Of planned targets hit on time.
08	Percent	Of friendly or neutral forces or noncombatants influenced by collateral effects from friendly attacks on CBRN-weapon targets.
09	Percent	Of known or suspected enemy CBRN targets that have been preplanned with the joint targeting cycle process.

ART 6.9.3 SUPPORT CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR ACTIVE DEFENSE

6-110. Protect all assets from attack by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons by using assets to detect, divert or intercept, and counter or destroy delivery systems. Integrate surveillance, detection, identification, tracking, and interception systems. Includes use of aircraft, air defense missiles, air defense artillery, and nonair defense systems. Protects critical nodes and facilities. (FM 3-11) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Time	To issue threat warning after launch of ballistic missile.
02	Percent	Of enemy CBRN-weapon attacks reached target.
03	Percent	Of enemy CBRN attacks intercepted.
04	Number	Of U.S. casualties both combatant and noncombatant.
05	Number	Of false alarms.

ART 6.9.4 PROVIDE CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR PASSIVE DEFENSE

6-111. Passive defense seeks to deter and deny the use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons by ensuring that U.S. forces succeed in a CBRN environment. The highest priorities for passive defense are force survivability and successful mission accomplishment. Passive-defense operations focus on protecting assets, sustaining mission operations, and minimizing casualties. The elements of passive defense against a CBRN attack consist of contamination avoidance, protection, and decontamination. Actions undertaken include measures to provide essential individual and collective protection for friendly forces and critical assets. Passive-defense measures are planned whenever U.S. forces could face a threat with a CBRN capability. (FM 3-11) (USACRBNS)

ART 6.9.4.1 PROVIDE CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR PROTECTION TO FRIENDLY FORCES

6-112. Employ detecting, identifying, marking, warning, and reporting methods and equipment to protect personnel, units, and equipment from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) hazards. (FM 3-11.4) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit could continue its mission when attacked by enemy CBRN weapons.
02	Time	To conduct area reconnaissance to determine limits of the effects of the use of CBRN weapons.
03	Time	To refine annex J to the operation order.
04	Time	To detect the use of CBRN weapons in the area of operations (AO).
05	Time	To issue downwind hazard warnings of a CBRN attack in the AO.

No.	Scale	Measure
06	Time	To conduct area damage control after the use of CBRN weapons.
07	Time	To recover unit operational capability after a CBRN attack.
08	Time	To assume appropriate mission-oriented protective posture after warning of use of CBRN weapons in the AO.
09	Percent	Of enemy delivery systems for CBRN weapons in AO identified, targeted, and destroyed.
10	Percent	Of CBRN-contaminated sites in the AO that have decontamination operations initiated or completed.
11	Percent	Of units in the AO that have CBRN monitoring equipment.
12	Percent	Of on-hand CBRN equipment, necessary to protect the unit against hazards, that is mission-capable.
13	Percent	Of CBRN monitoring equipment positioned and operated correctly.
14	Percent	Of friendly units in the AO lacking supplies of individual and collective protective equipment and decontamination materials.
15	Percent	Of friendly and civilian casualties in AO as a result of the use of CBRN weapons.
16	Number	And types of friendly systems destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable as a result of the use of CBRN weapons.

ART 6.9.4.1.1 Employ Contamination Avoidance

6-113. Take measures to avoid or minimize the effects of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks and reduce the effects of CBRN hazards. By taking measures to avoid the effects of CBRN attacks, units can reduce their protective posture and decrease the likelihood and extent of decontamination required. (FM 3-11.3) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit could continue its mission when attacked by enemy CBRN weapons.
02	Time	To detect the use of CBRN weapons in the area of operations (AO).
03	Time	To conduct route reconnaissance to determine locations where effects of CBRN weapons are present and the degree of contamination along selected routes.
04	Time	To conduct area reconnaissance to determine limits of the effects of CBRN weapons.
05	Time	To refine the operation order to avoid or limit contact with contaminated areas.
06	Time	To use the CBRN warning and reporting system to send reports of CBRN attacks, such as to issue downwind hazard warnings.
07	Time	To employ CBRN monitoring equipment.
08	Time	To identify CBRN hazards.
09	Time	To mark likely entry points into contaminated areas.
10	Time	To conduct contamination control—bypassing, exposing only the absolute minimum number of personnel and equipment, encapsulating personnel and equipment, covering equipment and supplies, and relocating.
11	Percent	Of CBRN contamination in the AO detected and correctly identified.
12	Percent	Of friendly units in the AO that have CBRN monitoring equipment.
13	Percent	Of on-hand CBRN equipment, necessary to protect the unit against hazards, that is mission-capable.
14	Percent	Of CBRN monitoring equipment positioned and operated correctly.
15	Percent	Of unit courses of action modified due to the presence of CBRN contamination.
16	Number	And types of on-hand CBRN monitoring equipment.
17	Number	And types of friendly systems destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable resulting from contact with CBRN contamination.
18	Number	Of friendly or civilian casualties in AO resulting from contact with CBRN contamination.

ART 6.9.4.1.2 Identify Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Hazards

6-114. Obtain information about the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) activities and resources of an enemy by visual observation or other detection methods. Detect and identify CBRN hazards, to include finding gaps and detours around CBRN-contaminated areas. CBRN reconnaissance, which provides the information for identifying CBRN hazards, is part of the overall intelligence collection effort. (FM 3-11.19) (USACRBNS)

Note: This task branch is supported by ART 2.3.3 (Conduct Reconnaissance).

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit continued its mission when attacked by enemy CBRN weapons.
02	Time	To collect CBRN hazard samples.
03	Time	To identify CBRN hazard samples.
04	Time	Required to obtain medical specimens for suspected biological or chemical hazards.
05	Time	Required to identify CBRN warfare agents from medical specimens.
06	Percent	Of instances in which a CBRN hazard is correctly identified.
07	Percent	Of instances in which a CBRN hazard is incorrectly identified as harmless.
08	Percent	Of instances in which a harmless sample is incorrectly identified as a CBRN hazard.
09	Number	Of casualties due to incorrect identification of CBRN hazards.

ART 6.9.4.1.3 Warn Personnel and Units of Contaminated Areas

6-115. Alert units and personnel concerning contaminated areas so they can retain freedom of maneuver, orient on the threat, report all information rapidly and accurately, and develop the situation rapidly. (FM 3-11.4) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Personnel and units were warned of the presence and limits of contaminated areas in their area of operations (AO) so they could retain freedom of maneuver.
02	Time	To detect the use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons in the AO.
03	Time	To conduct area reconnaissance to determine limits of the effects of CBRN weapons.
04	Time	To conduct route reconnaissance to determine locations where effects of CBRN weapons are and the degree of contamination.
05	Time	To refine operation order to avoid or limit contact with contaminated areas.
06	Time	To use the CBRN warning and reporting system to send reports of CBRN attacks, such as to issue downwind hazard warnings.
07	Time	To employ CBRN monitoring equipment.
08	Time	To identify CBRN hazards.
09	Time	To mark likely entry points into contaminated areas.
10	Time	To give and understand CBRN contamination alarms and signals.
11	Percent	Of CBRN contamination in the AO detected and correctly identified.
12	Percent	Of friendly units in the AO that have CBRN monitoring equipment.
13	Percent	Of on-hand chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives equipment, necessary to protect the unit against hazards, that is mission-capable.
14	Percent	Of CBRN monitoring equipment positioned and operated correctly.
15	Percent	Of personnel trained to operate in a CBRN environment.
16	Number	And types of on-hand CBRN monitoring equipment.

No.	Scale	Measure
17	Number	And types of friendly systems destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable due to unanticipated contact with CBRN contamination.
18	Number	Of friendly and civilian casualties in the AO due to unanticipated contact with CBRN contamination.

ART 6.9.4.1.4 Report Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Hazards Throughout the Area of Operations

6-116. Provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) hazards information to support decisionmaking and permit units and individuals to avoid contaminated areas. (FM 3-11.4) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit accomplished its mission.
02	Time	To detect the use of CBRN weapons in the area of operations (AO).
03	Time	To conduct area reconnaissance to determine contaminated locations and the degree of that contamination resulting from the use of CBRN weapons.
04	Time	To conduct route reconnaissance to determine contaminated locations and the degree of that contamination resulting from the use of CBRN weapons.
05	Time	To refine the operation order to avoid or limit contact with contaminated areas.
06	Time	To use the CBRN warning and reporting system to send reports of CBRN attacks, such as to issue downwind hazard warnings.
07	Time	To identify CBRN hazards.
08	Time	To give and understand CBRN contamination alarms and signals.
09	Percent	Of friendly units in the AO that have information systems capable of receiving CBRN warnings.
10	Percent	Of unit courses of action that must be abandoned, changed, or modified due to the warning of the presence of contaminated areas.
11	Number	Of locations contaminated by CBRN detected, correctly identified, and reported in the AO.
12	Number	And types of friendly systems destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable due to contact with CBRN contamination.
13	Number	Of friendly or civilian casualties in the AO due to contact with CBRN contamination.

ART 6.9.4.1.5 Prepare for a Nuclear Strike

6-117. Take preparatory actions to warn personnel, harden positions, protect equipment, and conduct periodic monitoring when warned that a nuclear strike is imminent. (FM 3-11) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit continued its mission after the nuclear strike.
02	Time	To prepare for the nuclear strike. This includes the time it takes to cover and secure loose, flammable, and explosive items, zero radiation-monitoring equipment, close sights and optics, shut down information systems, disconnect power and antenna leads, and take protective measures to prevent dazzle. The time will also vary with the need to take additional preparatory measures, depending on the unit, installation, or facility's closeness to the predicted detonation point.
03	Time	To move the unit or system to the minimum safe distance (MSD) from the predicted ground zero.
04	Time	To prepare and transmit effective downwind messages (USMTF #C503).
05	Time	To transmit, receive, and understand a nuclear strike warning (USMTF #C505).
06	Time	To conduct surveillance and reconnaissance to detect a nuclear strike and determine ground zero.
07	Percent	Of unit casualties due to the effects—blast, thermal radiation, residual radiation, and electromagnetic pulse—of a nuclear strike.

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No.	Scale	Measure
08	Percent	Of nuclear strike preparatory measures completed before a nuclear strike.
09	Percent	Of unit caught within MSD 1, MSD 2, and MSD 3 of ground zero.
10	Percent	Of systems redundancy existing before a nuclear strike.
11	Percent	Of systems in the unit designed to survive the thermal, radiation, and electromagnetic effects of a nuclear strike.
12	Percent	Of unit personnel and equipment not prepared for the nuclear strike.
13	Percent	Of reduced unit combat power due to the need to prepare for a nuclear strike.
14	Percent	Of personnel trained to prepare for a nuclear strike.
15	Number	And types of systems inoperable due to effects of the nuclear strike.
16	Number	Of casualties due to effects of the nuclear strike.
17	Number	Of casualties due to improperly used chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) protective equipment.
18	Number	Of casualties or equipment and supplies lost due to the nonavailability of CBRN protective equipment.
19	Number	Of casualties attributed to slow reaction to effects of the nuclear strike.

ART 6.9.4.2 DECONTAMINATE PERSONNEL AND SYSTEMS

6-118. Make any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials or agents clinging to or around it. This task encompasses environmental considerations. (FM 3-11.5) (USACRBNS)

Note: ART 6.9.4.2.1 (Perform Immediate Decontamination) addresses immediate decontamination.

ART 6.9.4.2.2 (Perform Operational Decontamination) addresses operational decontamination.

ART 6.9.4.2.3 (Perform Thorough Decontamination) addresses thorough decontamination.

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit continued its mission after decontaminating its personnel and systems.
02	Time	That execution of the unit concept of operations is delayed by decontamination procedures.
03	Time	To determine an appropriate decontamination site incorporating environmental considerations.
04	Time	To determine the extent of contamination.
05	Time	To move the required decontamination equipment to the decontamination site and obtain the necessary decontamination supplies.
06	Time	To decontaminate individuals.
07	Time	To decontaminate vehicles and systems.
08	Percent	Of unit personnel and equipment requiring decontamination.
09	Percent	Of unit personnel proficient in conducting decontamination operations.
10	Percent	Of on-hand decontamination equipment and supplies.
11	Percent	Of mission-capable, on-hand decontamination equipment.
12	Number	Of personnel and equipment requiring decontamination.
13	Number	And types of mission-capable, on-hand decontamination equipment.
14	Number	Of casualties due to improper and incomplete decontamination.

ART 6.9.4.2.1 Perform Immediate Decontamination

6-119. Minimize casualties, save lives, and limit the spread of contamination by contaminated individuals. Individuals or crews conduct immediate decontamination by skin decontamination, personal wipe down, and operator's spray down to stop agent from penetrating the equipment. (FM 3-11.5) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit continued its mission after conducting immediate decontamination.
02	Time	To complete skin decontamination.
03	Time	To conduct personal equipment wipe down.
04	Time	For equipment spray down.
05	Time	For unit personnel to exchange mission-oriented protective posture gear.
06	Time	To conduct unmasking procedures.
07	Time	To discard contaminated articles incorporating environmental considerations.
08	Percent	Of personnel and equipment requiring immediate decontamination.
09	Percent	Of personnel proficient in conducting immediate decontamination operations.
10	Percent	Of on-hand immediate decontamination equipment and supplies.
11	Percent	Of mission-capable, on-hand immediate decontamination equipment.
12	Number	Of personnel and equipment requiring immediate decontamination.
13	Number	And types of mission-capable, on-hand immediate decontamination equipment and supplies.
14	Number	Of casualties due to improper or incomplete immediate decontamination.

ART 6.9.4.2.2 Perform Operational Decontamination

6-120. Sustain operations, reduce the contact hazard, and limit the spread of contamination to eliminate the necessity for, or reduce the duration of, wearing mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) gear. Affected units and battalion, crew, or chemical corps decontamination platoons perform operational decontamination. (FM 3-11.5) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit continued its mission after conducting operational decontamination.
02	Time	To find a site to perform operational decontamination.
03	Time	To initiate operational decontamination after exposure.
04	Time	To obtain equipment and supplies to conduct operational decontamination.
05	Time	To complete operational decontamination of unit equipment.
06	Time	For unit personnel to exchange MOPP gear.
07	Time	To conduct unmasking procedures.
08	Time	To discard contaminated articles incorporating environmental considerations.
09	Percent	Of unit equipment requiring operational decontamination.
10	Percent	Of unit personnel proficient in conducting operational decontamination operations.
11	Percent	Of on-hand operational decontamination equipment and supplies.
12	Percent	Of mission-capable, on-hand operational decontamination equipment.
13	Percent	Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to the inability to perform operational decontamination.
14	Number	And types of equipment requiring operational decontamination.
15	Number	And types of mission-capable, on-hand operational decontamination equipment and supplies.
16	Number	Of casualties due to improper or incomplete operational decontamination.

ART 6.9.4.2.3 Perform Thorough Decontamination

6-121. Reduce contamination on personnel, equipment or materiel, and working areas to the lowest possible level (negligible risk) to permit reducing or removing individual protective equipment and to maintain operations with minimal degradation. There are three thorough decontamination techniques: detailed troop decontamination, detailed equipment decontamination, and detailed aircraft decontamination. To reduce or eliminate the need of individual protective clothing, units can carry out decontamination with assistance from chemical units. (FM 3-11.5) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit continued its mission after conducting a thorough decontamination.
02	Time	To find a site to perform thorough decontamination incorporating environmental considerations.
03	Time	To plan and coordinate a thorough decontamination operation, including the time to prioritize decontamination efforts.
04	Time	To obtain equipment and supplies to conduct a thorough decontamination.
05	Time	To move to the decontamination site.
06	Time	To initiate a thorough decontamination.
07	Time	To complete thorough decontamination of unit equipment.
08	Time	For unit personnel to exchange mission-oriented protective posture gear.
09	Time	To conduct unmasking procedures.
10	Time	To discard contaminated articles.
11	Percent	Of unit equipment requiring thorough decontamination.
12	Percent	Of unit personnel proficient in conducting thorough decontamination operations.
13	Percent	Of personnel and equipment completing immediate decontamination before leaving the site of initial contamination.
14	Percent	Of on-hand necessary thorough decontamination equipment and supplies.
15	Percent	Of mission-capable, on-hand thorough decontamination equipment.
16	Percent	Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to the inability to perform thorough decontamination.
17	Number	And types of equipment requiring thorough decontamination.
18	Number	And types of mission-capable, on-hand thorough decontamination equipment and supplies.
19	Number	Of casualties due to improper or incomplete decontamination.

ART 6.9.4.2.4 Perform Area Decontamination

6-122. Decontaminate fixed sites and terrain to restore the area to an acceptable level of readiness and effectiveness while conducting the mission. Limit the spread and transfer of contamination, restore mission essential functioning, and open accessibility for entry and exit to key facilities. Fixed sites include command posts, signal facilities, supply installations and points, depots, pre-positioned materiel, airfields, and port facilities. (FM 3-11.5) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Units and unprotected personnel maneuvered through or used the decontaminated area without hindrance from contamination after area decontamination procedures were completed.
02	Time	To perform reconnaissance of the area designated for decontamination in conjunction with environmental considerations.
03	Time	To plan and coordinate the area decontamination, including the time to prioritize decontamination efforts.
04	Time	To obtain equipment and supplies to conduct area decontamination.
05	Time	To move to the decontamination area.

No.	Scale	Measure
06	Time	To initiate the area decontamination after exposure to contaminants.
07	Time	To complete area decontamination of fixed sites and key terrain.
08	Time	To move contaminated soil and hazardous waste generated by the area decontamination to hazardous waste dumps.
09	Percent	Of fixed sites and key terrain requiring area decontamination.
10	Percent	Of unit personnel proficient in conducting area decontamination operations.
11	Percent	Of on-hand area decontamination equipment and supplies.
12	Percent	Of mission-capable, on-hand area decontamination equipment.
13	Percent	Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to the inability to perform area decontamination of fixed sites and key terrain.
14	Number	Of fixed sites requiring area decontamination.
15	Number	And types of mission-capable, on-hand area decontamination equipment and supplies.
16	Number	Of casualties due to improper or incomplete area decontamination.

ART 6.9.4.2.5 Perform Patient Decontamination

6-123. Decontaminate patients who are unable to decontaminate themselves through the systematic removal of clothing and contaminants. A patient decontamination team consisting of nonmedical personnel from the supported unit performs patient decontamination. The patient decontamination team operates under the supervision of medical personnel to ensure the decontamination process causes no further injury to the patient. (FM 4-02.7) (USAMEDDC&S)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Patient decontamination did not result in detrimental effects on the patient.
02	Time	To prepare patient chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear decontamination equipment and supplies.
03	Time	To decontaminate a litter patient. This includes decontaminating the patient's mask and hood; removing the field medical card; removing gross contamination; removing the patient's protective overgarment, uniform, and personal effects; transferring the patient to a decontamination litter; conducting spot skin decontamination; and transferring the patient through the shuffle pit to the clean treatment area.
04	Time	To decontaminate an ambulatory patient. This includes removing load-bearing equipment, decontaminating the patient's mask and hood, removing the field medical card, removing all gross contamination, removing the patient's protective overgarment and personal effects, checking the patient for contamination, conducting spot skin decontamination, removing bandages and tourniquets (medical personnel perform this action), and moving the patient through the shuffle pit to the clean treatment area.
05	Time	To train the patient decontamination team.
06	Time	To establish clean and dirty patient treatment facilities.
07	Time	To obtain equipment and supplies needed to conduct patient decontamination.
08	Time	To initiate patient decontamination.
09	Time	To discard contaminated articles in conjunction with environmental considerations.
10	Percent	Of patients requiring decontamination before receiving medical treatment.
11	Percent	Of on-hand patient decontamination equipment and supplies.
12	Percent	Of mission-capable, on-hand patient decontamination equipment.
13	Percent	Of medical treatments degraded, delayed, or modified due to the inability to perform patient decontamination.
14	Number	Of patients decontaminated.

ART 6.9.5 CONDUCT CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVES CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

6-124. Coordinate support for essential services and activities required to manage and mitigate damage resulting from the use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) weapons or the release of toxic industrial materials or contaminants. Services and activities can include population evacuation, decontamination, transportation, communications, public works and engineering, firefighting, information and planning, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, urban search and rescue, hazardous materials, and food and energy. This task addresses processes for sharing information on stockpiles and local or referral surge capacities. In addition, establishment of alert and notification mechanisms, media management plans, and coordination of a public awareness and education effort are included. Population at risk and CBRNE casualties are estimated. If required, organizations are requested and military units are deployed to support consequence management. (FM 3-11.21) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Department of Defense plans and policies for consequence management operations were in place.
02	Time	To coordinate emergency response plan with civil authorities.
03	Time	To identify relevant participants and determine roles and responsibilities via approved exercise.
04	Time	To develop options for decision makers.
05	Time	To assess consequences and facilitate follow-on support.
06	Time	To deploy reaction teams.
07	Time	To establish plan to distribute medicines and medical supplies when protectively isolation, fearful of the public, and concerned for security.
08	Time	To develop specific entry and exit plans in concert with local, state, and federal response plans.
09	Time	To establish coordination, communication, and contingency plans for joint and government or industry via approved exercises.
10	Time	To establish mechanisms and processes for sharing information on stockpiles and surge capacities via approved exercises.
11	Time	To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises.
12	Percent	Of actions forwarded with developed protections against failure.
13	Percent	Of medical consequence management teams available.

ART 6.9.5.1 PROVIDE LOGISTICS AND ENGINEERING SUPPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION PROTECTION

6-125. Provide and use logistics and engineering operations to support weapons of mass destruction (WMD) protection. This involves identifying, allocating, and providing resources necessary to protect people, critical infrastructure, and equipment. Includes engineering activities for protection operations. ART 6.9.5.1 includes logistics activities including the application of critical resources within the prioritization framework. It also encompasses the dissemination of consequence management guidance and program materials. Involves the use of engineering capabilities to clear routes of entry and to remove secondary hazards. (FM 3-11.21) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified resources to protect personnel.
02	Yes/No	Unit allocated resources to protect personnel.
03	Yes/No	Unit provided resources to protect personnel.

No.	Scale	Measure
04	Yes/No	Unit provided resources to protect critical infrastructure and equipment.
05	Yes/No	Unit identified resources to protect critical infrastructure and equipment.
06	Yes/No	Unit allocated resources to protect critical infrastructure and equipment.
07	Yes/No	Unit conducted engineering activities in support of WMD consequence management activities.
08	Yes/No	Unit supported emplacement of collective protection systems.
09	Yes/No	Consequence management guidance and program materials were provided to non-English-speaking populations.
10	Yes/No	Engineering capabilities were available to clear routes of entry.
11	Yes/No	Engineering capabilities were available to remove secondary hazards.
12	Yes/No	Procedures adequately addressed use of logistics and engineering operations supporting WMD protection.

ART 6.9.5.2 HANDLE, PROCESS, STORE, AND TRANSPORT CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR CONTAMINANTS

6-126. The handling, processing, storage, and transport of contaminated equipment, materials, samples, residues, animal remains, and waste. It involves the chain of actions from collection or identification, through processing and storage, to disposition actions as outlined in procedures and higher authority guidance. It includes gathering samples, adhering to chain of evidence procedures, and recovering animal remains. Includes the collection and processing of personal effects of deceased, missing, and medically evacuated personnel. (FM 3-11.21) (USACRBNS)

No	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit handled and processed contaminated and infectious equipment, samples, residues, animal remains, and waste.
02	Yes/No	Unit contained contaminated and infectious equipment, samples, residues, animal remains, and waste.
03	Yes/No	Unit safely stored contaminated and infectious equipment, samples, residues, animal remains, and waste.
04	Yes/No	Unit safely transported contaminated and infectious equipment, samples, residues, animal remains, and waste.
05	Yes/No	Procedures outlined the chain of actions and associated processes from collection or identification, through processing and storage, to disposition actions.
06	Yes/No	Procedures outlined how to gather samples and adhere to chain of custody of contaminated and infectious evidence.
07	Yes/No	Procedures addressed how to transfer custody of contaminated and infectious evidence.
08	Yes/No	Personnel were qualified to wear personal protective equipment.
09	Yes/No	Personnel wore appropriate personal protective equipment.
10	Yes/No	A safety officer was appointed to monitor operations in weapons of mass destruction (WMD) environments.
11	Yes/No	Unit identified and used appropriately contaminated and noncontaminated transportation routes.
12	Yes/No	Unit followed procedures to prevent secondary exposure and threat of WMD.

ART 6.9.5.3 HANDLE, PROCESS, STORE, AND TRANSPORT CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR-CONTAMINATED HUMAN REMAINS

6-127. Establish mass mortuary operations and collect human remains. Address the performance of marking, handling, decontamination, processing, temporary storage, and preparation for transport of contaminated human remains. This task involves the chain of actions from collection and identification,

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through processing and storage, to transport from the joint operations area or the conduct of final disposition action in the joint operations area. Encompass requirements addressing the safety of personnel, protection of resources, and the safe containment of remains. (FM 3-11.21) (USACRBNS)

Note: For information concerning decontamination of human remains, refer to JP 4-06.

No	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit established mass mortuary operations in a weapons of mass destruction environment.
02	Yes/No	Unit collected contaminated human remains.
03	Yes/No	Procedures existed for chain of actions associated with contaminated human remains processing.
04	Yes/No	Procedures adequately addressed the safe recovery and handling, packaging, marking, decontamination, processing, storage, and preparation for transport of remains and personal effects.
05	Yes/No	Personnel were capable of safely handling, processing, storing, and transporting human remains contaminated with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials.
06	Yes/No	Personnel were qualified to wear personal protective equipment.
07	Yes/No	Personnel wore appropriate personal protective equipment.
08	Yes/No	Unit could decontaminate human remains.

ART 6.9.5.4 PROTECT AGAINST EXPOSURE AND EFFECTS OF HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVES

6-128. Protecting forces and population from exposure and effects related to high-yield explosives. ART 6.9.5.4 includes the application of guidelines for operations involving possible high-yield explosives and their residues, implementation and maintenance of safety requirements, the application of personal protective equipment, marking of explosives materiel and hazard locations, issuance of appropriate protective material, and the implementation of movement controls. Involves ensuring all personnel operating in the hazardous zone are qualified to conduct operations involving high-yield explosives and are equipped with protective equipment. Includes protection against secondary hazards. (FM 3-11) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The high-yield explosives hazardous condition was continually reassessed.
02	Yes/No	Processes existed to designate the required level of protection.
03	Yes/No	Shelter-in-place plans were implemented for appropriate affected populations.
04	Yes/No	Evacuation plans were implemented for appropriate affected populations.
05	Yes/No	Protective equipment was available for identified secondary hazards.
06	Yes/No	Guidance was implemented regarding the provisioning of Department of Defense (DOD) protective materiel to non-DOD entities.
07	Yes/No	Explosive environment safe personal protective equipment was available.
08	Yes/No	Radio frequency exclusion zone was established.
09	Yes/No	Bomb suit protected personnel from chemical, biological, and radiological threat.
10	Yes/No	Robotics were available to reduce human exposure to hazards.
11	Yes/No	Stand-off distances were established.
12	Yes/No	Capability existed to execute radio frequency jamming.
13	Yes/No	Worker safety and health risk assessments were performed.
14	Time	That on-hand protective resources can sustain operations.
15	Percent	Of forces and responders in hazardous areas equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment.
16	Percent	Of military working animals issued personal protective equipment.

No.	Scale	Measure
17	Percent	Of population in the hazardous zone successfully evacuated.
18	Percent	Of potentially affected population protected.

ART 6.9.5.5 CONDUCT TACTICAL CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT CRISIS ACTION PLANNING

6-129. Applies and adapts contingency plans and procedures to determine forces and capabilities that are required to conduct tasked activities and operations in support of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management. Integrates attached forces, both Department of Defense (DOD) and non-DOD, and defines responsibilities and roles. Specifies subordinate unit tasks and activities to accomplish the mission. Includes contingency planning for potential circumstances. Also includes intelligence information and data provided by intelligence agencies, the meteorological and oceanographic community, other resources, and collaborating with partner entities. (FM 3-11.21) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Procedures adequately addressed weapons of mass destruction (WMD) consequence management crisis action planning at the tactical level.
02	Yes/No	Procedures adequately addressed planning considerations for use of dual-purpose units during WMD consequence management.
03	Yes/No	Procedures adequately addressed planning considerations for use of total-force units during WMD consequence management.
04	Yes/No	Unit provided planning guidance in areas of noninteroperability between participating responding units and activities.
05	Yes/No	Units integrated local incident response planners.
06	Yes/No	Planning procedures were consistent with the National Response Plan; National Incident Management System; and appropriate state, local, and tribal procedures for domestic incidents.
07	Yes/No	Staff met National Incident Management System incident command structure requirements to perform core planning functions.
08	Yes/No	Staff effectively anticipated resource and operational requirements to support anticipated taskings.
09	Yes/No	Unit tracked activities and conducted contingency planning for potential WMD consequence management circumstances.
10	Yes/No	Staffs effectively tracked activities and planned for multiple WMD decontamination operations.
11	Yes/No	Staffs effectively tracked activities and planned for multiple WMD victim and casualty search, rescue, and extraction operations.
12	Yes/No	Staffs effectively tracked activities and planned for temporary housing, processing operations, and evacuation of the affected population.
13	Yes/No	Staffs effectively tracked activities and planned for multiple WMD reconnaissance operations.
14	Yes/No	All planning staffs had adequate WMD subject matter expertise.

ART 6.9.5.6 ASSESS THE CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVES OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

6-130. Assess and characterize the operational area, including the integration of information and data, to determine the location and source of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives and secondary hazards associated with the task. Includes the application of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets to determine the incident zone and to perform hazard detection, identification, and quantification. (FM 3-11.21) (USACRBNS)

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No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit assessed and characterized the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threat in the operational area.
02	Yes/No	Unit assessed potential implications and impacts to support of WMD consequence management in the operational area.
03	Yes/No	Tactical intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination processes were in place.
04	Yes/No	Unit collaborated and shared tactical situational awareness.
05	Yes/No	Unit disseminated information in near-real time.
06	Yes/No	Unit assessed support levels of selected tactical activities.
07	Yes/No	Tactical WMD intelligence guidance identified information requirements and processes.
08	Yes/No	Staff assessed the WMD operations environment.
09	Yes/No	WMD hazard predictive modeling information was available to the commander.
10	Yes/No	Staffs assessed and characterized the impact of WMD hazard on tactical consequence management operations.
11	Yes/No	Staff ISR asset assessed WMD and secondary hazards.
12	Yes/No	Unit processed WMD threat intelligence rapidly to meet needs of commanders.
13	Yes/No	WMD information was disseminated in near-real time.
14	Yes/No	WMD information was available to all units and teams in the operational area.
15	Yes/No	Unit checked the atmosphere for WMD hazards.
16	Yes/No	Unit checked surfaces for WMD hazards.
17	Yes/No	Unit checked water for WMD hazards.
18	Yes/No	Unit checked the presence WMD hazards on humans, animals, and human remains.
19	Yes/No	Dual-purpose units were trained and prepared to conduct WMD reconnaissance missions.

ART 6.9.5.7 CONDUCT TACTICAL COMMAND AND CONTROL OF CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVES CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

6-131. Providing incident zone command and control (C2) of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives consequence management support operations and activities includes providing direction, guidance, oversight, and management of forces executing the mission. Includes the integration of networked detectors to monitor the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incident zone. Encompasses the establishment and operation of a WMD consequence management response C2 structure that facilitates WMD consequence management operations and activities and is interoperable with participating forces. (FM 3-11.21) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit provided C2 of WMD consequence management operations for Department of Defense (DOD) and non-DOD forces.
02	Yes/No	Procedures existed to provide guidance for WMD consequence management operations.
03	Yes/No	Unit synchronized C2 activities with other WMD C2 operations and higher headquarters for information sharing and decision support.
04	Yes/No	Processes existed to integrate networked detectors to monitor the WMD incident zone.
05	Yes/No	Procedures existed to establish and operate a WMD consequence management response C2 structure.
06	Yes/No	WMD consequence management C2 operations and activities were interoperable with participating forces.
07	Yes/No	C2 structure was established for WMD consequence management response.
08	Yes/No	Staff provided accurate WMD consequence management information to decisionmakers.
09	Yes/No	Staff provided appropriate WMD consequence management recommendations to decisionmakers.
10	Yes/No	Mechanism existed to capture lessons learned.

ART 6.9.5.8 PERFORM CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVES INCIDENT AND HAZARD RISK COMMUNICATIONS

6-132. Conduct and maintain communications regarding the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incident and all identified or projected hazards. Includes establishing a mutually supporting tactical and field-level WMD warning and reporting system to collect and disseminate prompt, accurate WMD information. This information goes to the public, joint forces, host nations, and intergovernmental, nongovernmental, and private volunteer organizations. Disseminate appropriate intelligence information regarding continuing or potential WMD and secondary hazards. (FM 3-11.21) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit effectively managed the WMD incident information at the tactical level.
02	Yes/No	Standardized WMD hazard alarm, warning, and reporting formats and procedures were interoperable with interagency partners.
03	Yes/No	WMD incident data were integrated into the common operational picture.
04	Yes/No	Integrated detection network provided automated warning and reporting of the WMD hazard.
05	Yes/No	Mechanism existed to rapidly disseminate WMD incident threat intelligence.
06	Yes/No	Information on the operational impact of WMD events was integrated into the common operational picture.
07	Yes/No	Staff operated a mutually supporting tactical- and field-level warning and reporting system.
08	Yes/No	Staff briefed participating forces on risks, hazards, and appropriate safety measures.
09	Yes/No	Staff debriefed participants upon leaving the hazard zone to collect information and identify potential secondary hazards.
10	Yes/No	Procedures existed to conduct communications regarding the WMD incident and identified and projected hazards.
11	Yes/No	Procedures existed to establish mutually supporting tactical- and field-level WMD reporting system that disseminates appropriate WMD consequence management intelligence and information, including potential and secondary hazards.
12	Yes/No	Unit promptly disseminated hazard information to the affected population.
13	Yes/No	Unit communicated hazards at daily briefs, situation reports, and debriefs.
14	Yes/No	Unit communicated hazards that developed during the operational cycle to all key personnel at the hazard site.
15	Yes/No	Process existed to establish nuclear, biological, and chemical warning and reporting.

ART 6.9.5.9 ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN ACCESS AND EGRESS CONTROLS AND HAZARD ZONE PERIMETER

6-133. Implement measures to contain and control contamination, include marking and identifying hazard areas, maintaining clear access to the incident site, and controlling access to and from hazard areas. Encompass the application of directed movement controls of the affected population and the enforcement of required isolation or quarantine restrictions. (FM 3-11.21) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Procedures existed to contain and control contamination.
02	Yes/No	Procedures existed to standardize the marking of hazard areas.
03	Yes/No	Procedures existed to direct the identifying of hazard areas.
04	Yes/No	Procedures existed to direct uncontaminated access to the incident site.
05	Yes/No	Procedures existed to control access to and from the hazard areas.
06	Yes/No	Procedures existed to provide movement control of the affected population.
07	Yes/No	Measures existed to enforce isolation and quarantine events.
08	Yes/No	Unit conducted crowd control.

ART 6.9.5.10 CONDUCT CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVES VICTIM AND CASUALTY SEARCH, RESCUE, AND EXTRACTION

6-134. Find, rescue, and extract victims and casualties from the hazardous environment. Includes support for people with special needs (physical or mental disabilities) requiring medical attention or personal care beyond basic first aid, managing and conducting immediate lifesaving measures, evacuating casualties to hot-zone egress points and into decontamination site, and evacuating noncontaminated victims to appropriate medical or mass care facilities. (FM 3-11.21) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Procedures existed to locate, rescue, and extract victims and casualties in a hazardous environment.
02	Yes/No	Procedures adequately addressed weapons of mass destruction victim and casualty search, rescue, and extraction operations.
03	Yes/No	Procedures coordinated pet rescue, care, and handling.
04	Yes/No	Search and rescue centers were established and operational.
05	Yes/No	Support requirements for special-needs individuals were addressed.
06	Yes/No	Measures existed to protect weapons of mass destruction victims and casualties from the effects of weapons of mass destruction and secondary hazards while in the hazardous zone.
07	Yes/No	Procedures and guidance on animal rescue were disseminated to operating personnel.
08	Yes/No	Personnel protected victims and casualties from further contamination, exposure, or injury.
09	Yes/No	Personnel provided medical treatment en route.

ART 6.9.5.11 PROVIDE TEMPORARY HOUSING, CONDUCT PROCESSING OPERATIONS, AND EVACUATE AFFECTED POPULATION

6-135. Conduct operations to temporarily house, clothe, feed, and care for affected populations until evacuation or release; process affected populations for evacuation; and manage evacuation operations. Encompasses separate operations for potentially contaminated or infectious populations. Apply quarantine and isolation measures. ART 6.9.5.11 includes activities identifying support requirements, including supporting transport capabilities. Includes coordination with medical authorities for the screening of incoming persons, the provision of medical care, and the conduct of evaluations for the safety and health of the housed population. Addresses the establishment and operation of processing centers to receive and process the affected population, including screening for medical needs; collect relevant information; and facilitate evacuation. (FM 3-11.21) (USACBRNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit could temporarily house, clothe, and feed affected populations until evacuation or release.
02	Yes/No	Unit processed affected populations for evacuation (including special-needs populations).
03	Yes/No	Processes existed to manage evacuation operations.
04	Yes/No	Unit operated evacuee processing centers in support of evacuation operations.
05	Yes/No	Procedures supported evacuation of affected population from incident site to reception and processing centers.
06	Yes/No	Quarantine and isolation measures were disseminated to operating personnel.
07	Yes/No	Unit could support operations with temporary utilities.
08	Yes/No	Unit could support establishment with temporary feeding operations.
09	Yes/No	Unit coordinated with medical authorities to evaluate the health of the housed population.
10	Yes/No	Unit collected relevant information from evacuee population.
11	Yes/No	Unit processed affected population for relocation.
12	Yes/No	Unit identified and tracked members of the affected population.

No.	Scale	Measure
13	Yes/No	Unit allocated evacuation transportation.
14	Yes/No	Unit identified and reunited family members and caretakers.
15	Yes/No	Unit retained a record of activities associated with affected individuals.
16	Yes/No	Unit provided temporary housing and conducted processing and evacuation operations of affected populations.
17	Yes/No	Unit conducted crowd control.

ART 6.9.5.12 CONDUCT DECONTAMINATION OPERATIONS

6-136. Conduct decontamination operations associated with chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives consequence management. It includes the performance of decontamination operations of civilian and military personnel, equipment, and assets. Encompasses both ambulatory and nonambulatory personnel, including casualties. Decontamination may include a range of activities such as removal, sealing, weathering, neutralization, and other means of mitigation or eliminating contamination. (FM 3-11) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit could conduct weapons of mass destruction consequence management decontamination operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit could decontaminate personnel and military working animals.
03	Yes/No	Unit could decontaminate equipment and assets.
04	Yes/No	Unit could decontaminate critical and key infrastructure.
05	Yes/No	Unit could decontaminate local hospitals.
06	Yes/No	Unit could decontaminate operational terrain.
07	Yes/No	Unit could establish joint decontamination and egress sites.
08	Yes/No	Unit could control contaminated waste and runoff.

ART 6.9.5.13 ISOLATE, QUARANTINE, AND MANAGE POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED OR INFECTIOUS HUMANS AND ANIMALS

6-137. Contain the spread of disease by isolating or quarantining potentially contagious humans and animals. Includes screening individuals and animals for exposure patterns and symptoms, establishing isolation and quarantine enforcement requirements, and implementing movement controls from isolation and quarantine areas. Includes feeding, clothing, and providing shelter to isolated and quarantined individuals. Includes providing response personnel working in isolation areas with personal protection to prevent disease transmission. (FM 3-11.21) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Isolation and quarantine plans and procedures were implemented.
02	Yes/No	Quarantine and isolation guidelines were strictly enforced.
03	Yes/No	Unit enforced isolation and quarantine operations.
04	Yes/No	Unit conducted crowd control.
05	Percent	Of units capable of conducting operations requiring the isolation and quarantining of contaminated or infectious human populations.
06	Percent	Of units capable of conducting operations requiring the isolation and quarantining of contaminated or infectious animal populations.

ART 6.9.6 CONDUCT CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR INTERDICTION OPERATIONS

6-138. Integrate intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) situation. Integrate the CBRN weapons situation into the command, control, communications, and computer for ISR systems in the area of operations (AO). Include processing information from strategic, operational, and tactical sources on CBRN weapon delivery systems, enemy intent, and possible courses of action. Also include the characterization of any toxic industrial materials in the AO, tracking the operational situation for CBRN weapon hazards, directing counterforce responses, alerting active defenses, activating CBRN defense procedures, or initiating consequence management activities. Exploit captured technical data on CBRN weapons and assesses enemy capabilities, intent, and probable courses of action. Recommend friendly actions. Provide links between proactive and passive defenses. This task also includes medical surveillance. (FM 3-11.19) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	CBRN warning system was established with all forces in the AO.
02	Yes/No	CBRN warning system was established with all necessary non-Department of Defense organizations in the AO.
03	Time	To provide unambiguous attack warning.
04	Time	To provide accurate attack assessment.
05	Time	Of friendly or neutral forces or noncombatants influenced by collateral effects from friendly attacks on CBRN weapon targets.
06	Time	To establish plan to distribute medicines and medical supplies.
07	Time	To send or receive messages.
08	Percent	Of CBRN weapon capabilities that are detected and identified.
09	Percent	Of intelligence on enemy CBRN weapon systems that prove to be accurate.
10	Percent	Of command and control nodes surviving a CBRN weapons attack.
11	Percent	Of in-place plans and policies for consequence management operations in continental United States (CONUS) and outside CONUS locations.

ART 6.9.7 CONDUCT CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR ELIMINATION OPERATIONS

6-139. Combine, sequence, and integrate operations of the unit's assigned, attached, or supporting forces to eliminate weapons of mass destruction (WMD), WMD-related materiel, delivery systems, and related materiel, technologies, and expertise. Conducting elimination operations may include multiple sites of varying sizes with different kinds of WMD. This task therefore involves vertical and horizontal integration of tasks in time and space to include supporting operations. Preparatory activities are coordinated with affected joint, interagency, and multinational organizations. This task may require facilitating the reception of site assessment and exploitation teams and integrating them with tactical units. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Forces were properly trained, equipped, and available to conduct WMD elimination missions.
02	Yes/No	Staff processes and expertise were in place to coordinate WMD elimination mission elements.

ART 6.9.7.1 PLAN FOR THE ISOLATION PHASE OF ELIMINATION OPERATIONS

6-140. Develop a plan to isolate a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) site. Isolation involves preventing interaction with and movement of tangible components, as well as physical access to the site. It also means establishing conditions that allow site assessment teams to enter and inspect the site. Plans for

the isolation of a WMD site may include coordinating maneuver forces, special operations forces, and intelligence; identifying and locating the site; erecting barriers and establishing perimeters; identifying and using personnel to prevent unwanted use or interference with systems located at a WMD site (such as unauthorized access to computers and networks); using security forces; and transitioning the exploitation phase. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Doctrine existed to plan the isolation phase of tactical-level WMD elimination operations.
02	Yes/No	Doctrine existed to plan physical security of sensitive WMD sites.
03	Yes/No	Training and exercises provided feedback on efficacy of the planning process.
04	Yes/No	Security plan provided site security assets, augmentation, communication, reinforcement, and logistics.
05	Yes/No	Security plan defined mission, equipment, time, troops, terrain, movement, stability, and support requirements and also contained an exit strategy.
06	Yes/No	Required WMD intelligence, operational, and technical expertise was available during the synchronization planning process.

ART 6.9.7.2 PLAN FOR THE EXPLOITATION PHASE OF ELIMINATION OPERATIONS

6-141. Develop a plan to exploit a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) site. This task includes plans for collection and initial characterization of a site's WMD materiel, weapons, equipment, personnel, data, and infrastructure. This task also includes planning for the limited destruction, rendering safe, and dismantling of WMD materiel or weapons that may be required to facilitate exploitation. Plans include the possibility for more explicit and detailed exploitation such as the enhanced security of documents, electronic media, personnel, materials, weapons, and equipment. Furthermore, plans should provide for the gathering of forensic evidence leading to attribution and prosecution. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Doctrine existed for the planning of the exploitation phase of tactical-level WMD elimination operations.
02	Yes/No	Required information was available to aid in developing all parts of the exploitation.
03	Yes/No	A process existed to assess potential tactical WMD elimination effects.
04	Yes/No	Required personnel with WMD intelligence, operational, and technical expertise was available during the planning process.
05	Yes/No	Training and exercises provided feedback on efficacy of tactical planning for the mitigation of WMD hazards.

ART 6.9.7.3 PLAN FOR THE DISPOSITION PHASE OF ELIMINATION OPERATIONS

6-142. Develop a plan for the disposition of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) materiel and weapons. This task includes planning for the employment of engineers, explosive ordnance disposal units, and personnel with requisite WMD-related skills. Plans may include not only physical destruction of WMD materiel and weapons, but also means to package items for the secure transportation and the transfer of formal custody to permanent storage or other sites for final disposition. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Doctrine existed to plan the exploitation phase of tactical-level WMD elimination operations.
02	Yes/No	Training and exercises provided feedback on efficacy of tactical planning for the disposition of WMD-related materiel.
03	Yes/No	Doctrine existed to plan for physical security of sensitive WMD sites.
04	Yes/No	Required personnel with WMD intelligence, operational, and technical expertise was available during the planning process.
05	Yes/No	A process existed to assess potential tactical WMD elimination effects.

ART 6.9.7.4 PLAN FOR THE MONITORING AND REDIRECTION PHASE OF ELIMINATION OPERATIONS

6-143. Develop a plan for the monitoring or redirection phase of elimination operations. This task focuses on establishing and maintaining a permissive tactical environment in which monitoring and redirection can be carried out. Therefore, this task includes the following subtasks: planning to facilitate and maintain positive surveillance of former or potential weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs, planning to facilitate the receiving and sustaining of specialist or expert personnel, and planning for the continued maintenance of perimeters and barriers by means of which interaction with the WMD site can be controlled. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Doctrine existed for the planning of the monitoring or redirection phase of tactical-level WMD elimination operations.
02	Yes/No	Training and exercises provided feedback on efficacy of the planning process.
03	Yes/No	Appropriate personnel were available for the planning of redirection and monitoring of WMD personnel, sites, and facilities.
04	Yes/No	Appropriate legal means were in place to allow for redirection and monitoring of WMD personnel, sites, and facilities.

ART 6.9.7.5 PLAN FOR MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL TACTICAL WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ELIMINATION COLLATERAL EFFECTS

6-144. Plan for the mitigation of potential collateral damage and effects during tactical weapons of mass destruction (WMD) elimination operations. Probable WMD sites are reviewed for the possibility of collateral damage, personnel and civilian casualties, environmental impact, and political sensitivity. It is important that planners have access to accurate data that provide the range of potential WMD collateral effects that might be encountered in the WMD elimination mission. Additionally, this task includes consideration of individual protective equipment requirements and responses (in accordance with doctrine and standing operating procedures) to possible contingencies. Planners must also ensure a methodology is in place to allow recommendations and options of appropriate resources and techniques—to include all available WMD intelligence, operational, and technical expertise—are available during the planning process. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	A process existed to assess potential tactical WMD elimination collateral effects.
02	Yes/No	Required WMD intelligence, operational, and technical expertise was available during the planning process.
03	Yes/No	Training and exercises provided feedback on efficacy of tactical planning for the mitigation of WMD hazards.

ART 6.9.7.6 EXPLOIT DATA, INFORMATION, AND MATERIALS OBTAINED DURING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ELIMINATION OPERATIONS

6-145. Unit personnel must be prepared to identify and report critical intelligence from the information gained during weapons of mass destruction (WMD) elimination operations. The goal is to rapidly collect, identify, and report intelligence related to identified intelligence priorities. This task may include a wide range of WMD proliferation information related to technical expertise and personnel, programs, facilities, infrastructure, materials, agents, delivery means, and the procurement, transfer of WMD-related materiel. ART 6.9.7.6 involves collecting and filtering relevant information and reporting or forwarding raw intelligence to higher headquarters in accordance with established intelligence priorities and reporting procedures. This task also includes obtaining information and data from all sources that provide information about the WMD threat situation in the joint operations area. This task requires guidance on priority intelligence requirements from higher headquarters, as well as personnel at the tactical level with

the ability to identify critical information and data quickly that support these requirements. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	WMD elimination tactical units were aware of and understood all established priority intelligence requirements.
02	Yes/No	Sufficient qualified personnel were available to collect and filter information and data to allow rapid reporting of time-sensitive priority intelligence.
03	Yes/No	WMD elimination tactical units were capable of rapidly converting captured documents to electronic files suitable for transmission to the joint task force and the intelligence community.
04	Yes/No	Procedures and communications channels were available to report intelligence gained during WMD elimination operations quickly.

ART 6.9.7.7 EXERCISE COMMAND AND CONTROL IN THE PREPARATION FOR AND CONDUCT OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ELIMINATION OPERATIONS

6-146. Provide tactical command and control (C2) of assigned forces for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) elimination operations as directed by the joint task force. Tactical units must be capable of exercising C2 with or over multinational forces supporting WMD elimination operations. C2 requires direct communication and coordination with assigned, supporting, and supported forces and other friendly forces operating in and around the area of operations. Command and control includes maintaining situational awareness of the operational environment and situation, mission taskings, and status of assigned, supporting, and supported forces during the planning, execution, and redeployment phases of WMD elimination operations. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Command and support relationships and reporting requirements between tactical commands, multinational forces, and supporting agencies were clearly defined.
02	Yes/No	Procedures were established to ensure the timely dissemination of intelligence to lower, lateral, and higher echelons, including multinational forces.
03	Yes/No	Communication channels and capabilities can support timely coordination and execution of WMD elimination operations.
04	Yes/No	Tactical elimination units can maintain situational awareness via access to the common operational picture.

ART 6.9.7.8 CONDUCT TACTICAL-LEVEL RISK MANAGEMENT FOR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ELIMINATION OPERATIONS

6-147. Tactical commanders and leaders apply applicable risk management tools and procedures to continuously identify and assess operational risks associated with weapons of mass destruction (WMD) elimination operations and develop appropriate countermeasures, direct appropriate courses of action for assigned forces, and monitor and adjust those courses of action. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	WMD elimination tactical unit leaders had sufficient training and experience to manage the risks associated with WMD elimination operations.
02	Yes/No	Risk management for units tasked to isolate WMD elimination sites was supported by WMD elimination forces.
03	Yes/No	Unit risk mitigation procedures addressed the risks associated with WMD elimination operations.
04	Yes/No	WMD elimination tactical command staffs continuously applied the risk management process during WMD elimination operations.

ART 6.9.7.9 MANAGE ASSIGNED PERSONNEL AND RESOURCES TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ELIMINATION MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT

6-148. Determine best use of assigned resources to complete required elimination mission tasks. This task involves allocating unit resources to perform weapons of mass destruction (WMD) elimination tasks at preidentified (potential) WMD sites and reallocate as needed to address changes in the mission, including discovery of new (potential) WMD sites during the course of operations. This task includes providing and coordinating support to assigned forces during all phases of elimination operations, from isolation through exploitation and disposition. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Tactical command staffs were trained to determine best use of available resources to complete assigned elimination mission tasks.
02	Yes/No	Tactical command staffs were organized and manned to manage and support assigned units and forces during all phases of elimination operations.
03	Yes/No	Tactical command staffs could rapidly adjust allocation of assigned forces and unit resources to address changes effectively in the mission and the operational environment.

ART 6.9.7.10 CONDUCT WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ELIMINATION MISSION TRAINING AND REHEARSAL

6-149. Train units, staffs, leaders, and personnel for tactical weapons of mass destruction (WMD) elimination operations. In stability operations, this activity includes training assistance for friendly nations and groups. This task includes conducting rehearsals for tactical-level operations or commander and staff rehearsals within the headquarters. It also includes making sure dedicated information technology and learning tools are available. Conduct training and rehearsals by unit staff cells under conditions that simulate those expected in actual operations. Standards and doctrine should exist to facilitate the conduct of training. Feedback will be obtained to ensure continued improvement and development. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	WMD elimination organization was tasked to conduct training and rehearsals.
02	Yes/No	Unit training and rehearsals were conducted under simulated WMD-related conditions.
03	Yes/No	Adequate training support such as dedicated information technology was available.
04	Yes/No	Personnel task organized to support the operation were trained to perform their specific WMD elimination task.

ART 6.9.7.11 CONDUCT IMMEDIATE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION INCIDENT ASSESSMENT FOR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ELIMINATION MISSION FORCE

6-150. Conduct, for purposes of determining the safe and responsible mitigation of any possible effects, an immediate incident assessment of damage to or effects on the elimination force from released weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related hazards. This task requires that personnel participating in tactical WMD elimination operations be trained to conduct an assessment and to be well versed in standing operating procedures. Organizations tasked to support elimination operations require good external communications; therefore, units need to have good contact with leaders and may require access to situation-critical data such as local meteorological data. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Capabilities and procedures existed to conduct an immediate assessment.
02	Yes/No	There were sufficient doctrine for effective assessments.
03	Yes/No	All necessary communication was available for units to communicate with leaders.
04	Yes/No	Accurate local meteorological data were available.
05	Yes/No	Training and exercises provided feedback on the efficacy of immediate WMD incident assessments.

ART 6.9.7.12 CONDUCT SECURITY SUPPORT FOR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ELIMINATION MISSION

6-151. Conduct security support for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) elimination operations. This task addresses the physical security of a WMD site. Physical security involves preventing both penetration of the site and the theft or smuggling of materials from the site. Security support includes preservation of the site to prevent accidental release of WMD or WMD materiel. It also includes maintaining an environment that allows safely carrying out assessment and collection activities. Security support may include both maneuver and nonmaneuver forces such as military police. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Security forces were available and effectively provided force protection.
02	Yes/No	Forces were trained and equipped to provide strict access control to suspected WMD facilities and spaces.
03	Yes/No	Security forces had necessary individual protective equipment.
04	Time	For security forces to set up strict access control to suspected WMD facilities and spaces.

ART 6.9.7.13 SEARCH FACILITIES AND SPACES FOR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION MATERIEL

6-152. Thoroughly search and inspect facilities at a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) site. This task includes the designation, description, and collection of WMD materiel for later assessment and disposition. Also included in this task is the interrogation of personnel found at the site. Designation, description, collection, and interrogation are done to facilitate exploitation and to ensure that no WMD materiel or intelligence is overlooked. This task therefore requires adequate time and personnel trained to identify items and facilities that are found at a site. It also requires personnel who can interrogate site personnel. The legal facets of searching facilities must be determined as a prerequisite to this task. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Personnel searched all types of facilities and spaces successfully.
02	Yes/No	Plans existed for searching facilities and spaces during WMD elimination mission.
03	Yes/No	Legal facets of searching facilities and spaces during WMD elimination existed at mission outset.
04	Yes/No	Operational tempo degradation and conflict existed due to time necessary to search facilities and spaces.
05	Yes/No	Adequate number of personnel was trained to search and inspect a WMD site and interrogate personnel.

ART 6.9.7.14 DETECT WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD), WMD-RELATED MATERIEL, AND DELIVERY SYSTEMS OR TECHNOLOGIES DURING ELIMINATION MISSION

6-153. Detect suspected WMD or WMD-related materiel for the purposes of further identification and characterization. This task will involve both organic and specialized personnel who have experience in explosive ordnance disposal, use of bomb dogs, determination of sample areas, sample collecting procedures, use of radiological detection equipment, and use of chemical, biological, and radiological detection equipment. This task may also require reachback capability to technical experts to assist in detection. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit detected all chemical warfare agents.
02	Yes/No	Unit detected all high-priority toxic industrial chemicals.
03	Yes/No	Unit detected all biological warfare agents.
04	Yes/No	Unit detected all types of radiation.

No.	Scale	Measure
05	Yes/No	Unit detected all types and components of WMD-related materiel, delivery systems, and technologies.
06	Yes/No	Personnel with appropriate detection skills were available.
07	Yes/No	Reachback communications and procedures were coordinated, in place, and exercised.

ART 6.9.7.15 CHARACTERIZE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION-RELATED MATERIEL, DELIVERY SYSTEMS, OR TECHNOLOGIES DURING ELIMINATION MISSION

6-154. Identify and characterize weapons of mass destruction (WMD), WMD-related materiel, delivery systems, and related materiel and technologies discovered or detected during search. After establishing the general type of site (such as a production, storage, or research site), characterization begins by determining the specific kinds of WMD materiel present. Such characterization also determines whether the site and material can be useful for non-WMD purposes. Characterization will also include collecting forensic evidence. This task will require the presence of personnel trained in characterization of different types of WMD materiel and their delivery systems and evidence collection. It will require the intelligence community, commercial, and private-sector nonprofit support. It may also require the support and cooperation of foreign nations. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified and characterized all chemical warfare agents.
02	Yes/No	Unit identified and characterized all radiological materials.
03	Yes/No	Unit detected all biological warfare agents.
04	Yes/No	Unit identified and characterized all types and components of WMD-related materiel, delivery systems, and technologies.
05	Yes/No	Reachback existed for characterization of suspected WMD-related materiel, delivery systems, and technologies.
06	Yes/No	Personnel with appropriate detection skills were available.

ART 6.9.7.16 DEFEAT WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION SYSTEMS

6-155. Defeat a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) system by rendering safe or inoperable explosives, triggering systems, guidance systems, and other WMD-related materiel. This task presupposes previous identification and characterization of WMD sites and materiel. All types of WMD-related systems on the site must be capable of being defeated. This task includes providing means and procedures to report chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) incidents over a specified period. Also included are means and procedures to ensure collateral forwarding to intelligence agencies. This task requires enough time to identify safety requirements, coordinate with the reporting agency for site support assistance (engineer, medical, security, and transportation), and clear munitions and improvised devices. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	All types of WMD-related delivery systems or weapon triggering mechanisms were defeated.
02	Yes/No	Personnel identified CBRNE and conventional ordnance incidents that can be responded to within a given period.
03	Yes/No	Personnel determined munitions for which intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type).
04	Yes/No	Personnel identified safety requirements and considerations.
05	Yes/No	Site support assistance—such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation—was coordinated with reporting agency.
06	Yes/No	Unit cleared munitions and improvised devices.

No.	Scale	Measure
07	Yes/No	Facilities and delivery systems were disabled or eliminated. Includes production facilities and equipment, research and development facilities and equipment, parts fabrication and equipment, chemical processing equipment and materials, weapons delivery systems and facilities to build delivery systems, and biological agent material development and equipment.
08	Yes/No	Explosive ordnance disposal support was identified (including contact procedures) and practiced.
09	Yes/No	Reporting requirements and formats were identified and in place.

ART 6.9.7.17 CONTAIN WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION-RELATED MATERIEL FOR FINAL DISPOSITION TO INCLUDE DEFEAT, NEUTRALIZATION, STORAGE, OR TRANSPORT

6-156. Contain weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related material for final disposition. This task requires the use of protective packaging for the safe containment and transportation of WMD-related materiel. This task requires accessible storage facilities to safely store materiel awaiting final disposition. Arrangements and agreements must be made for transportation and maintaining control of WMD-related materiel across various regions. This task should include, where necessary, interagency, contractor, and foreign nation approvals, and technical advice and skills. Finally, this task requires obtaining trained personnel who can perform the functions listed above. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	All chemical warfare agents were safely contained for further disposition.
02	Yes/No	All biological warfare agents were safely contained for further disposition.
03	Yes/No	Radiological materials were safely contained for further disposition.
04	Yes/No	All types and components of WMD-related materiel, delivery systems, and technologies were contained for further disposition.
05	Yes/No	Interagency, contractor, and foreign nation support were available.
06	Yes/No	Personnel required to perform containment and storage functions were trained and available.
07	Yes/No	Labeling and tracking requirements were identified and in place.

ART 6.9.7.18 CONDUCT NEUTRALIZATION OF SUSPECT WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION-RELATED AGENT OR MATERIEL

6-157. Render weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related agents, materials, precursors, and residual products ineffective, unusable, or harmless. This task presupposes previous identification and characterization of WMD sites and materials, and can include safe storage. All types of chemical and biological agents determined to be at the site must be capable of being neutralized. Part of this task is to carry out the neutralization process in a way that minimizes the release of WMD-related hazards into the environment as well as to minimize exposure to personnel, particularly exposure to or release that can cause casualties or fatalities. Adequate time must be available for safe neutralization. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit neutralized all types of chemical and biological agents and materials.
02	Yes/No	Available neutralization processes minimized release of WMD-related hazards into the environment.
03	Yes/No	Available neutralization processes were conducted safely to prevent personnel casualties and fatalities.
04	Yes/No	There was time to safely neutralize WMD agent without degrading or conflicting with operational tempo.
05	Percent	Of found WMD agents that are safely neutralized.

ART 6.9.7.19 STORE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION-RELATED MATERIEL FOR FINAL DISPOSITION

6-158. Provide safe storage for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materiel. This task includes WMD-related agents, materials, precursors, and residual products. This task presupposes previous identification and characterization of WMD sites and materials. All types of WMD-related materials on the site must be capable of being safely stored. Trained personnel must be available for controlling stored materials. The task should include, where necessary, interagency, contractor, and foreign nation approvals and technical advice and skills. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Chemical agents and high-priority toxic industrial chemicals were stored for further disposition.
02	Yes/No	Biological warfare agents were stored for further disposition.
03	Yes/No	Radiological materials were stored for further disposition.
04	Yes/No	Trained personnel for storing materials were available.
05	Yes/No	Interagency, contractor, and foreign nation support were available.
06	Yes/No	Labeling and tracking requirements and formats were identified and in place.

ART 6.9.7.20 TRANSPORT WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION-RELATED MATERIEL FOR FINAL DISPOSITION

6-159. Provide safe transportation for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related agents, materials, precursors, and residual products while awaiting final disposition. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Protective packages and containers were available to transport contained WMD-related materials safely.
02	Yes/No	National support and agreements were in place for transporting across spaces and maintaining control of materials.
03	Yes/No	Platforms certified for transportation of hazardous materials were available.
04	Yes/No	Trained personnel for transporting materials were available.
05	Yes/No	Labeling and tracking requirements and formats were identified and in place.

ART 6.9.7.21 GATHER FORENSIC EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF ELIMINATION MISSION

6-160. Provide safe, efficient, and consistent collection and handling of evidence in support of the weapons of mass destruction elimination mission. Evidence will be used to attribute proliferation activities to culpable state or nonstate actors. This task includes accurately identifying, marking, and transporting samples with care to ensure no contamination is inadvertently spread. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Appropriate collection and handling procedures existed.
02	Yes/No	Elimination force included personnel trained in collection and handling procedures.
03	Yes/No	Protective packages and containers were available to safely package and transport materials.

ART 6.9.7.22 MAINTAIN CONTROL OF MATERIEL RELATED TO WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ELIMINATION MISSION

6-161. Maintain control of hazardous materials used in defeat and neutralization processes and maintain control of hazardous by-products of defeat and neutralization processes. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

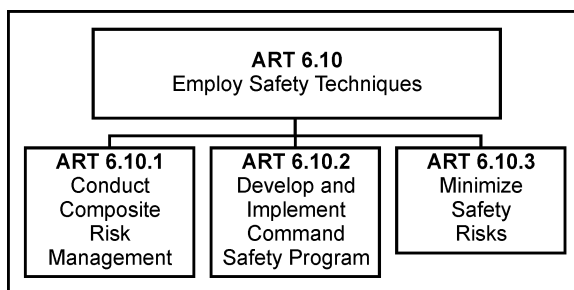
No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	National support and agreements were in place for transporting across spaces and maintaining control of materials.
02	Yes/No	Platforms certified for transportation of hazardous materials were available.
03	Yes/No	Trained personnel for transporting and controlling hazardous materials were available.

ART 6.9.7.23 ESTABLISH TACTICAL CONTAINMENT AND TEMPORARY SAFE STORAGE OF SUSPECT MATERIEL

6-162. Assess the ability to collect, control, and monitor all weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related agents, precursors, materiel, and by-products retrieved during or resulting from elimination operations. This task includes the ability to oversee and manage temporarily stored agents or materials per theater requirements and guidelines. (FMI 3-90.10) (USACRBNS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Units had trained personnel to establish and operate temporary storage sites for captured WMD-related materials.
02	Yes/No	Devices capable of monitoring hazardous WMD-related materials in temporary storage sites were available.

SECTION X – ART 6.10: EMPLOY SAFETY TECHNIQUES



6-163. Safety in the protection warfighting function identifies and assesses hazards to the force and makes recommendations on ways to mitigate those hazards. Responsibility for safety starts with the commander and continues through the chain of command to individuals. All staffs understand and factor into their analysis how their execution recommendations could adversely affect Soldiers. (FM 5-19) (CRC)

ART 6.10.1 CONDUCT COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT

6-164. Identify and control hazards to protect the force and increase the chance of mission accomplishment. Use risk management throughout the conduct (planning, preparing, executing, and assessing) of missions to recommend how to reduce tactical and accidental risk. ART 6.10.1 includes the requirement to establish, communicate, and enforce controls that reduce the risk of tactical and accident hazards. (FM 5-19) (CRC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit established, communicated, and enforced tactical and accident hazard controls.
02	Yes/No	Probability of successful mission accomplishment increased because of risk management.
03	Yes/No	Casualties and vehicle or building damage reduced because of the use of risk management techniques.
04	Yes/No	Environmental considerations planning and procedures were present and being followed.
05	Time	To employ risk management.

No.	Scale	Measure
06	Time	To communicate controls or changes to force.
07	Percent	Of identified significant risks to mission accomplishment and force protection.
08	Percent	Of identified risks that are determined to be acceptable by the commander.
09	Percent	Of force affected by identified accident hazards.
10	Percent	Of hazards identified and mitigated to include environmental hazards.
11	Percent	Of residual risk accepted.
12	Percent	Of force affected by unidentified accident hazards.
13	Number	And types of hazards not identified affecting operation or casualties.
14	Number	Of controls averting identified accident hazards.
15	Number	Of controls averting unidentified accident hazards.

ART 6.10.2 DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT COMMAND SAFETY PROGRAM

6-165. Develop and implement command safety and occupational health, risk management, and accident prevention programs. (FM 5-19) (CRC)

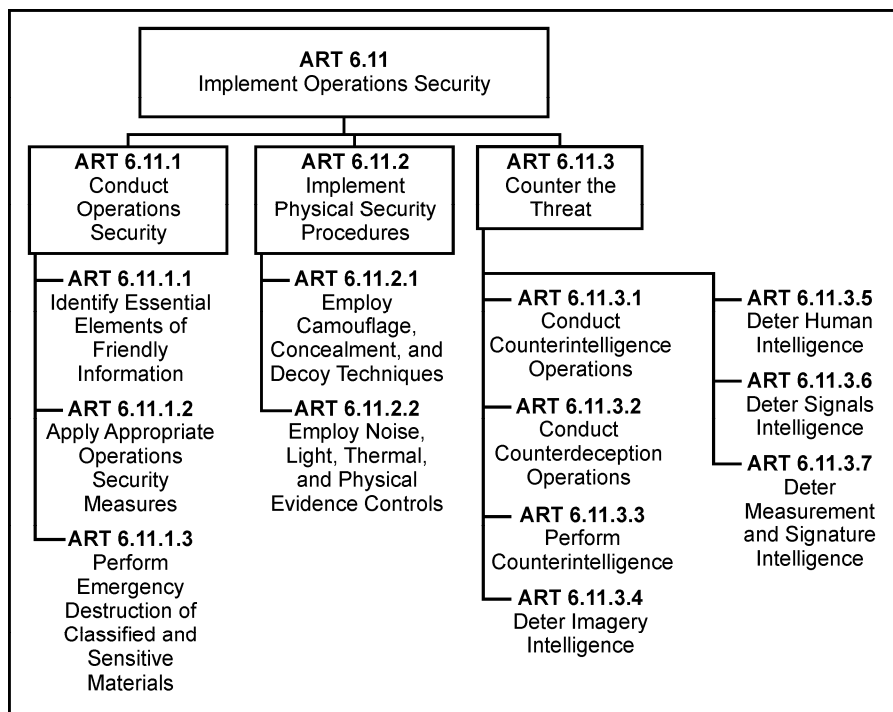
No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The command's published safety program incorporated the commander's safety philosophy and had realistic safety goals, objectives, and priorities.
02	Time	To modify command safety program to include new safety hazards.
03	Number	Of measures introduced to mitigate risk as a result of the risk assessment.
04	Number	Of violations of command safety program occurring within a given time.
05	Number	Of safety hazards not covered initially by command safety program.

ART 6.10.3 MINIMIZE SAFETY RISKS

6-166. Ensure that programs are in place to identify potential safety threats, to apply risk management, and to take action to abate such risks. (FM 5-19) (CRC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Time	To complete accident investigation and report.
02	Percent	Of accidents attributed to human error in last 12 months.
03	Number	Of fatalities in last 12 months.
04	Number	Of man-hours lost because of accidents in last 6 months.
05	Number	Of people with lost time because of contact with hazardous materials.
06	Number	Of people with lost time because of nonwork-related accidents.
07	Number	Of people with lost time because of work-related accidents

SECTION XI – ART 6.11: IMPLEMENT OPERATIONS SECURITY



6-167. Operations security is a process of identifying essential elements of friendly information and subsequently analyzing friendly actions attendant to military operations and other activities to identify those actions that can be observed by adversary intelligence systems; determine indicators that hostile intelligence systems might obtain that could be interpreted or pieced together to derive critical information in time to be useful to adversaries; and select and execute measures that eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the vulnerabilities of friendly actions to adversary exploitation. (FM 3-13) (USACAC)

ART 6.11.1 CONDUCT OPERATIONS SECURITY

6-168. Identify essential elements of friendly information (EEFI) and subsequently analyze friendly actions attendant to military operations and other activities. ART 6.11.1 identifies actions that can be observed by adversary intelligence systems and determines indicators adversary intelligence systems might obtain that could be interpreted or pieced together to derive EEFI in time to be useful to adversaries. ART 6.11.1 also involves selecting and executing measures that eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the vulnerabilities of friendly actions to adversary exploitation. (FM 3-13) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Operations security (OPSEC) compromised degraded, delayed, or modified unit operation.
02	Time	To refine OPSEC appendix to the operation order.
03	Time	To complete OPSEC assessment in the area of operations (AO).
04	Time	To identify possible compromises of EEFI in AO.
05	Time	To identify EEFI for an operation.
06	Percent	Of increased or decreased number of security violations on combat net radios in the AO within a given period.
07	Percent	Of enemy sensor coverage in AO known to friendly forces.

ART 6.0: The Protection Warfighting Function

No.	Scale	Measure
08	Percent	Of successful enemy attempted penetration of friendly information systems.
09	Percent	Of information systems administrators and operators who have current OPSEC training.
10	Percent	Of identified friendly vulnerabilities in AO exploited by enemy actions.
11	Percent	Of friendly troop movements conducted without the possibility of enemy overhead surveillance (satellite and manned and unmanned aerial reconnaissance platforms).
12	Percent	Of units, facilities, and installations protected from enemy observation or surveillance.
13	Percent	Of electronic communications in AO encrypted or secured.
14	Percent	Of message traffic in AO exploited by enemy.
15	Percent	Of friendly emitters in AO exploited by enemy.
16	Percent	Of EEFI items covered by two or more measures.
17	Percent	Of enemy capabilities not covered by OPSEC measures covered by other elements such as deception, and electronic warfare.
18	Percent	Of friendly plan determined from self-monitoring of EEFI.
19	Percent	Of OPSEC measures previously assessed unsatisfactory that have improved based on assessment.
20	Percent	Of OPSEC measures selected tied to vulnerability analysis.
21	Percent	Of OPSEC planners who accommodate measures required to protect trusted agent planning such as given access.
22	Percent	Of OPSEC planners who have access to compartmented planning efforts.
23	Percent	Of OPSEC planners who have input to and receive guidance and results from higher headquarters OPSEC plans and surveys.
24	Percent	Of OPSEC surveys reflected in OPSEC plans.
25	Percent	Of routine actions with timing or location changed at least weekly.
26	Percent	Of units equipped with antisurveillance sensor and sensor jamming devices.
27	Percent	Of vulnerabilities tied to specific enemy capabilities by planners.
28	Number	And types of information needed by the commander to make decisions listed as EEFI.
29	Number	Of security violations on combat net radios in the AO.
30	Number	Of instances of friendly force operational patterns repeated in the AO.

ART 6.11.1.1 IDENTIFY ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF FRIENDLY INFORMATION

6-169. Identify friendly vulnerabilities that are exploitable by enemies and potential adversaries. Include recommendations concerning countermeasures and corrective action. (FM 3-13) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Commander and staff identified friendly vulnerabilities that can be exploited by an enemy.
02	Time	To develop essential elements of friendly information (EEFI).
03	Time	To disseminate initial and subsequent EEFI requirements to subordinate elements of the force.
04	Time	Between updates of priority information requirements.
05	Time	To disseminate to all force elements and agencies information obtained due to the answering of EEFI.
06	Time	In advance of collection that EEFI are identified.
07	Time	Since most current information regarding EEFI was last collected.
08	Time	Of turnaround to process new EEFI.
09	Percent	Of friendly activities and resource expenditures accurately predicted by friendly reference materials, checklists, and other previously prepared documents and databases.
10	Percent	Of total EEFI identified only during execution.
11	Percent	Of EEFI collected in time to meet current operational needs.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Measure</i>
12	Percent	Of EEFI included in collection plan.
13	Number	Of EEFI not identified during planning.

ART 6.11.1.2 APPLY APPROPRIATE OPERATIONS SECURITY MEASURES

6-170. Deny adversaries information about friendly capabilities and intentions by identifying, controlling, and protecting indicators associated with planning and conducting military operations. (FM 3-13) (USACAC)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Measure</i>
01	Yes/No	Unit application of operations security (OPSEC) measures prevented the enemy from detecting the correct indicators of friendly operations until it was too late for the enemy to react.
02	Yes/No	Units changed patterns of operation on an irregular basis.
03	Time	To apply appropriate OPSEC measures.
04	Time	To brief unit information engagement cell and unit plans cell on OPSEC requirements.
05	Time	To identify target sets and desired effect, by priority.
06	Percent	Of OPSEC surveys reflected in OPSEC plans.
07	Percent	Of routine actions with timing or location changed at least weekly.
08	Percent	Of favorable signal security assessments.
09	Number	Of public media disclosures.
10	Number	Of critical essential elements of friendly information that must be concealed from the enemy.

ART 6.11.1.3 PERFORM EMERGENCY DESTRUCTION OF CLASSIFIED AND SENSITIVE MATERIALS

6-171. Establish and execute procedures for the emergency destruction of classified materials. (AR 380-5) (USAIC&FH)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Measure</i>
01	Yes/No	Emergency destruction of classified and sensitive documents and other materials was accomplished without compromising classified and sensitive information.
02	Time	To identify classified and sensitive materials for destruction.
03	Time	To destroy classified and sensitive materials.
04	Time	To develop and rehearse emergency destruction procedures.
05	Percent	Of identified classified and sensitive s identified for destruction that is actually destroyed.
06	Percent	Of classified and sensitive materials accountability procedures followed during the emergency destruction process.
07	Percent	Of mission-capable, on-hand equipment to perform emergency destruction of classified and sensitive materials.
08	Number	And types of paper shredders, thermal grenades, burn barrels, and magnets used to perform emergency destruction of classified and sensitive materials.
09	Number	And types of classified and sensitive documents and other materials destroyed.

ART 6.11.2 IMPLEMENT PHYSICAL SECURITY PROCEDURES

6-172. Protect personnel, information, and critical resources in all locations and situations against various threats by developing and implementing effective security policies and procedures. This total system approach is based on the continuing analysis and employment of protective measures, to include physical barriers, clear zones, lighting, access and key control, intrusion detection devices, defensive positions, and nonlethal capabilities. (FM 3-19.30) (USAMPS)

ART 6.0: The Protection Warfighting Function

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit, base, and installation physical security program protected personnel, information, and critical resources from unauthorized access.
02	Time	To review and refine unit physical security standing operating procedures in accordance with the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations.
03	Time	To refine physical security regulations for installations and major combat formation in an area of operations.
04	Time	To complete a threat analysis.
05	Time	To design, procure, emplace and activate protective measures, such as physical barriers, clear zones, exterior lighting, access and key control, intrusion detection devices, defensive positions, and nonlethal capabilities.
06	Percent	Of units, bases, and installations in the area of operations that have active integrated physical security programs.
07	Percent	Of guidance in unit and base physical security programs actually followed.
08	Percent	Of decreased crime rate.
09	Percent	Of increased reported crimes cleared.
10	Percent	Of perpetrators arrested or killed.
11	Percent	Of decreased serious crimes reported.
12	Percent	Of decreased fear of crime by unit personnel.
13	Percent	Of planned physical barriers, clear zones, exterior lighting, access and key control, intrusion detection devices, defensive positions and nonlethal capabilities operational.
14	Number	Of successful attempts to gain unauthorized access to friendly forces, installations, information, equipment, and supplies.

ART 6.11.2.1 EMPLOY CAMOUFLAGE, CONCEALMENT, AND DECOY TECHNIQUES

6-173. Protect friendly forces, personnel, materiel, equipment, and information system nodes from observation and surveillance by using natural or artificial materials. Employ an imitation in any sense of a person, object, or phenomenon with the intentions of deceiving enemy surveillance devices or misleading enemy evaluation. (FM 20-3) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The unit's use of camouflage, concealment, and decoy techniques enhanced unit survivability.
02	Time	To employ camouflage, concealment, and decoy techniques.
03	Time	To conduct a preliminary assessment of camouflage, concealment, and decoy effort in the area of operations.
04	Time	To obtain additional operational camouflage and decoy systems as required by the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations.
05	Percent	Of unit concealed from enemy observation and sensor detection.
06	Percent	Of unit personnel trained to correctly employ camouflage and concealment and to use decoys.
07	Percent	Of casualties due to improper use of camouflage and concealment and decoys.
08	Percent	Of on-hand camouflage and decoy systems that are serviceable against enemy observation and sensors.
09	Number	And types of on-hand, serviceable camouflage and decoy systems.

ART 6.11.2.2 EMPLOY NOISE, LIGHT, THERMAL, AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE CONTROLS

6-174. Reduce friendly indicators by controlling personnel and equipment sounds, light emissions, and physical evidence of occupying a position. (FM 3-21.75) (USAIS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit personnel did not compromise unit course of action by violations of noise, light, thermal, and physical evidence controls.
02	Time	To assess unit noise, light, thermal, and physical evidence controls.
03	Time	To employ noise, light, thermal, and physical evidence controls.
04	Percent	Of increased time to conduct operations required by the need to maintain noise, light, thermal, and physical evidence controls.
05	Percent	Of unit maintaining noise, light, thermal, and physical evidence controls.
06	Percent	Of unit personnel trained in noise, light, thermal, and physical evidence controls.
07	Percent	Of units, installations, and facilities that have recorded violations of noise, light, thermal, and physical evidence controls.
08	Number	Of friendly casualties due to violations of unit noise, light, thermal, and physical evidence controls.

ART 6.11.3 COUNTER THE THREAT

6-175. The task of providing the commander information and intelligence support for targeting the threat forces through lethal and nonlethal fires including electronic warfare and information engagement. Intelligence support to force protection and counterintelligence including the tactics, techniques, and procedures to deny or degrade threat intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities to access and collect information and intelligence on friendly forces. (FM 2-0) (USAIC&FH)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified threat capabilities and limitations.
02	Yes/No	Unit identified friendly force vulnerabilities to threat forces.
03	Yes/No	Unit developed countermeasures to deny or degrade threat capabilities.
04	Yes/No	Unit developed countermeasures to mitigate friendly force vulnerability.
05	Yes/No	Unit identified threat capabilities and friendly forces countermeasures in sufficient time to integrate into the plan, prepare, execute, and assess operations process.
06	Yes/No	Unit disseminated countermeasures to friendly forces.
07	Time	To develop threat databases and templates.
08	Time	To develop countermeasures.
09	Percent	Of threat capabilities correctly identified.
10	Percent	Of countermeasures that effectively denied or degraded threat's ability.

ART 6.11.3.1 CONDUCT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

6-176. Counterintelligence is designed to defeat or degrade threat intelligence collection capabilities. The intelligence staff provides counterintelligence to the commander outlining the capabilities and limitations of threat intelligence services to limit or eliminate these capabilities. (FM 34-60) (USAIC&FH)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Enemy intelligence operations directed against the unit and its personnel degraded, delayed, or modified unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Control element provided counterintelligence guidance.
03	Time	To conduct an area reconnaissance to identify hazards.
04	Time	To review counterintelligence plans for major tactical formations in the area of operations (AO).
05	Time	To conduct counterintelligence collection, operations, and investigations; create and maintain counterintelligence databases; analyze, assess counterintelligence information; and publish, disseminate, and technically support counterintelligence products and reports.

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No.	Scale	Measure
06	Time	To conduct counterintelligence screening and collection at enemy prisoner of war collection points or dislocated civilian checkpoints.
07	Time	To conduct counterintelligence liaison with host-nation agencies and multinational forces.
08	Time	To conduct the counterintelligence portion of a vulnerability assessment and recommend countermeasures.
09	Percent	Of friendly force operations in the AO degraded, delayed, or modified due to successful enemy intelligence activities.
10	Percent	Of friendly force units in the AO that have current counterintelligence training.
11	Percent	Of friendly force action designed to mislead or prevent enemy intelligence efforts.
12	Percent	Of units in the AO that have active counterintelligence plans.
13	Number	Of enemy intelligence efforts detected by counterintelligence activities.
14	Number	Of counterintelligence teams available for use in the AO.
15	Number	And quality of sources developed in the AO.

ART 6.11.3.2 CONDUCT COUNTERDECEPTION OPERATIONS

6-177. Conduct activities that preclude the commander from being deceived by enemy deception operations. (FM 3-13) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Friendly course of action was not affected by enemy deception except as desired to deceive the enemy when the friendly force accepted the enemy deception story.
02	Time	To identify adversary attempts to deceive friendly forces.
03	Time	To develop counterdeception operations options as required.
04	Percent	Of enemy deception activities detected.
05	Percent	Of enemy deception activities using multiple sources to transmit deception story.

ART 6.11.3.3 PERFORM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

6-178. Gather information and conduct activities to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted by or on behalf of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign persons, or international terrorist activities. (FM 34-60) (USAIC&FH)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified threat intelligence collection capabilities and limitations.
02	Yes/No	Unit identified friendly forces vulnerabilities to threat intelligence collection.
03	Yes/No	Unit developed countermeasures to deny or degrade threat's ability to collect on friendly forces.
04	Yes/No	Unit developed countermeasures to mitigate friendly forces vulnerability to threat collection.
05	Yes/No	Unit identified threat capabilities and friendly forces countermeasures in sufficient time for implementation.
06	Time	To develop threat databases and templates.
07	Time	To develop countermeasures.
08	Percent	Of threat intelligence collection capabilities correctly identified.
09	Percent	Of countermeasures that effectively denied or degraded threat's ability to collect on friendly forces.

ART 6.11.3.4 DETER IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE

6-179. Defeat or degrade threat imagery intelligence collection capabilities. The intelligence staff will provide counterintelligence to the commander outlining the capabilities and limitation of threat imagery intelligence services to limit or eliminate these imagery capabilities. (FM 2-0) (USAIC&FH)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified threat imagery intelligence collection capabilities and limitations.
02	Yes/No	Unit identified friendly forces vulnerabilities to threat imagery intelligence collection.
03	Yes/No	Unit developed countermeasures to deny or degrade threat's ability to collect on friendly forces with imagery assets.
04	Yes/No	Unit developed countermeasures to mitigate friendly forces vulnerability to threat collection.
05	Yes/No	Unit identified threat capabilities and friendly forces countermeasures in sufficient time for implementation.
06	Time	To develop threat databases and templates.
07	Time	To develop countermeasures.
08	Percent	Of threat imagery intelligence collection capabilities correctly identified.
09	Percent	Of countermeasures that effectively denied or degraded threat's ability to collect on friendly forces with imagery assets.

ART 6.11.3.5 DETER HUMAN INTELLIGENCE

6-180. Defeat or degrade threat human intelligence collection capabilities. The intelligence staff will provide counterintelligence to the commander outlining the capabilities and limitation of threat human intelligence services to limit or eliminate these human intelligence capabilities. (FM 2-0) (USAIC&FH)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified threat human intelligence collection capabilities and limitations.
02	Yes/No	Unit identified friendly force vulnerabilities to threat human intelligence collection.
03	Yes/No	Unit developed countermeasures to deny or degrade threat's ability to collect on friendly forces.
04	Yes/No	Unit developed countermeasures to mitigate friendly forces vulnerability to threat human collection.
05	Yes/No	Unit identified threat capabilities and friendly forces countermeasures in sufficient time for implementation.
06	Time	To develop threat databases and templates.
07	Time	To develop countermeasures.
08	Percent	Of threat human intelligence collection capabilities correctly identified.
09	Percent	Of countermeasures that effectively denied or degraded threat's ability to collect on friendly forces using human intelligence.

ART 6.11.3.6 DETER SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE

6-181. Defeat or degrade threat signal intelligence collection capabilities. The intelligence staff will provide counterintelligence to the commander outlining the capabilities and limitation of threat signal intelligence services to limit or eliminate these signal intelligence capabilities. (FM 2-0) (USAIC&FH)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified threat signal intelligence collection capabilities and limitations.
02	Yes/No	Unit identified friendly forces vulnerabilities to threat signal intelligence collection.

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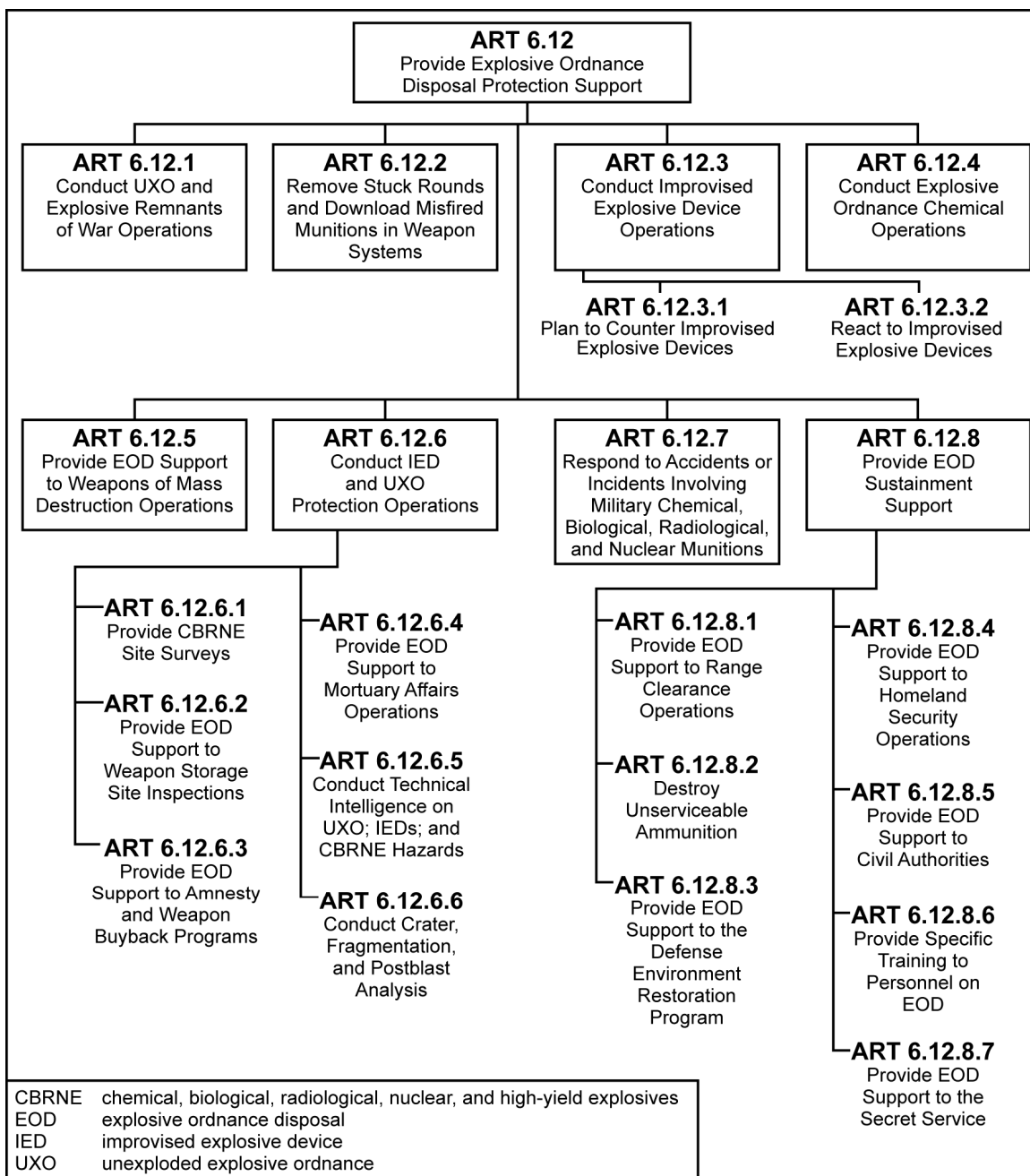
No.	Scale	Measure
03	Yes/No	Unit developed countermeasures to deny or degrade threat's ability to collect on friendly force use of the electromagnetic spectrum.
04	Yes/No	Unit developed countermeasures to mitigate friendly force vulnerability to threat signal collection.
05	Yes/No	Unit identified threat capabilities and friendly force countermeasures in sufficient time for implementation.
06	Time	To develop threat databases and templates.
07	Time	To develop counter measures.
08	Percent	Of threat signals intelligence collection capabilities correctly identified.
09	Percent	Of countermeasures that effectively denied or degraded threat's ability to collect on friendly force using signals intelligence.

ART 6.11.3.7 DETER MEASUREMENT AND SIGNATURE INTELLIGENCE

6-182. Defeat or degrade threat measurement and signature intelligence collection capabilities. The intelligence staff will provide counterintelligence to the commander outlining the capabilities and limitation of threat measurement and signature intelligence services to limit or eliminate these measurement and signature intelligence capabilities. (FM 2-0) (USAIC&FH)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified threat measurement and signature intelligence collection capabilities and limitations.
02	Yes/No	Unit identified friendly force vulnerabilities to threat measurement and signature intelligence collection.
03	Yes/No	Unit developed countermeasures to deny or degrade threat's ability to collect on friendly force.
04	Yes/No	Unit developed countermeasures to mitigate friendly force vulnerability to threat measurement and signature collection.
05	Yes/No	Unit identified threat capabilities and friendly force countermeasures in sufficient time for implementation.
06	Time	To develop threat databases and templates.
07	Time	To develop countermeasures.
08	Percent	Of threat measurement and signature intelligence collection capabilities correctly identified.
09	Percent	Of countermeasures that effectively denied or degraded threat's ability to collect on friendly forces using measurement and signature intelligence.

***SECTION XII – ART 6.12: PROVIDE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL PROTECTION SUPPORT**



6-183. Eliminate or reduce the effects of unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO), improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) hazards to protect the commander’s combat power. Explosive ordnance hazards limit battlefield mobility, deny use of critical assets, and threaten to reduce the commander’s combat power significantly. Neutralize domestic or foreign conventional, chemical, biological, and nuclear munitions; enhanced explosive devices; and IEDs that present a threat to civilian facilities, materiel, and personnel, regardless of location. The Departments of

Justice, State, and Energy may receive this support per current agreements and directives. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

Note: ART 6.12.8.6 includes conducting bomb and sabotage device recognition and safety precaution training. ART 6.12.8.7 includes providing explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support to the U.S. Secret Service, Department of State, and the Department of Defense to protect the President and other designated persons.

Tasks identified in ART 6.12 are tasks that can be provided in support of stability operations as well as in civil support operations.

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the EOD operation was within acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during the EOD operation.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To provide EOD input to annex I to the operation plan or order.
06	Time	To respond to a request for EOD support.
07	Time	Delay in executing the concept of operations due to the presence of UXOs and IEDs.
08	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding munitions.
09	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations.
10	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
11	Time	To coordinate with reporting agency for site support assistance, such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
12	Time	To clear munitions and improvised devices.
13	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as conducted, for unknown ordnance, if technical intelligence data does not exist.
14	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during EOD operations.
15	Percent	Of reported munitions and improvised devices rendered safe.
16	Percent	Of reported munitions and improvised devices rendered safe per commander's intent.
17	Percent	Of available EOD support expended on conducting bomb and sabotage device recognition and safety training.
18	Percent	Of patients received at medical treatment facilities with UXO in their wounds.
19	Number	Of casualties during the EOD operation.
20	Number	And types of ordnance located and destroyed by EOD personnel.
21	Number	Of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives incidents responded to within a given period.

ART 6.12.1 CONDUCT UNEXPLODED EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR OPERATIONS

6-184. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units identify, render safe, recover, evaluate, dispose of, mitigate the threat of, and report (EOD and intelligence) U.S. and foreign unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO) to eliminate or reduce hazards and to protect the commander's combat power. EOD units maintain the capability to render safe, identify, destroy, and move UXO hazards to safe holding or disposal areas within the limitations of their organic transportation assets, perform technical intelligence on new or first seen ordnance items, and perform postblast forensic analysis. EOD performs initial assessment of explosive remnants of war sites, eliminates immediate hazards, conducts technical intelligence procedures, and recommends disposition to capturing unit. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the requesting unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during EOD operations.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To respond to a request for EOD support to conduct UXO and explosive remnants of war operations.
06	Time	Delay to execute operations due to the presence of UXO and explosive remnants of war.
07	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding UXO and explosive remnants of war.
08	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with the destruction or elimination of UXO or rendering safe explosive remnants of war.
09	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
10	Time	To coordinate with the reporting agency for site support assistance such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
11	Time	To clear UXO and explosive remnants of war.
12	Time	Time to move UXOs to safe holding or dispersal areas.
13	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as conducted, for unknown UXO or explosive remnants of war if technical intelligence data does not exist.
14	Time	To provide disposition instructions of explosive remnants of war to capturing unit.
15	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
16	Percent	Of reported UXO and explosive remnants of war rendered safe.
17	Percent	Of reported UXO and explosive remnants of war destroyed or rendered safe per the commander's priorities.
18	Number	Of casualties during the conduct of the EOD operation.
19	Number	And types of UXO and explosive remnants of war destroyed by EOD personnel.

ART 6.12.2 REMOVE STUCK ROUNDS AND DOWNLOAD MISFIRED MUNITIONS IN WEAPON SYSTEMS

6-185. Removal of stuck rounds is a routine explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operation. In a removal of stuck rounds mission, the EOD unit removes stuck rounds in mortars, artillery tubes, and other weapon systems; inspects possible unsafe ammunition removed during EOD or operator procedures to determine if it is safe for storage or transport; and destroys ammunition that EOD personnel determine to be unsafe for storage or transport. A battle damaged vehicle with ammunition on board requires EOD to download munitions and clear the vehicle before it can be repaired. EOD also supports the postblast investigation and performs technical intelligence on enemy weapons effects on U.S. vehicles through appropriate channels. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during EOD operations.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with removal of stuck rounds or download misfired munitions.
06	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.

No.	Scale	Measure
07	Time	To move from the current location to the work site.
08	Time	To coordinate with the requesting agency for site support assistance in areas such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
09	Time	To remove the stuck rounds or download misfired munitions.
10	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding munitions.
11	Time	To coordinate with reporting agency for site support assistance such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
12	Time	To develop and attempt render-safe procedures or conduct analysis for forensic evidence.
13	Percent	Of available EOD support assets expended on developing render-safe procedures or conducting postblast analysis.
14	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
15	Percent	Of stuck rounds or misfired munitions identified as safe for storage or transport.
16	Percent	Of stuck rounds or misfired munitions identified as unsafe for storage or transport and destroyed.
17	Number	Of casualties during the conduct of the EOD operation.
18	Number	And types of stuck rounds removed or misfired munitions downloaded.
19	Number	And types of appropriate intelligence reports prepared within a given period.

***ART 6.12.3 CONDUCT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE OPERATIONS**

6-186. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams identify, render safe, and dispose of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and conduct postblast analysis and intelligence reporting. EOD teams maintain capabilities for remote investigation, identification, and movement of IEDs and emplacement or operation of disruption tools and disposal methods. IEDs with potential chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives may require additional EOD personnel and equipment to augment the initial EOD response team. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the requesting unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during EOD operations.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To respond to a request for EOD support to conduct counter-IED operations.
06	Time	Delay in executing the concept of operations due to the presence of IEDs.
07	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding IEDs.
08	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with the destruction or elimination of IEDs.
09	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
10	Time	To coordinate with the reporting agency for site support assistance such as engineer, medical, security, decontamination, and transportation.
11	Time	To gain access to and identify IEDs.
12	Time	To emplace or operate disruption tools.
13	Time	To render safe and or dispose of IEDs.
14	Time	To conduct postblast analysis

No.	Scale	Measure
15	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
16	Percent	Of IEDs destroyed or rendered safe.
17	Number	Of casualties while disposing of explosive ordnance.
18	Number	And types of IEDs destroyed by EOD personnel.
19	Number	Of IED components retrieved by EOD personnel for exploitation.

***ART 6.12.3.1 PLAN TO COUNTER IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES**

6-187. Conduct improvised explosive device (IED) defeat operations to defeat asymmetric attacks against U.S. forces. (FM 3-90.119) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit planned for possible IED threats in a counterinsurgency environment.
02	Yes/No	Unit prepared for IED defeat using the tenets of IED defeat (predict, detect, prevent, neutralize, and mitigate).
03	Yes/No	Element prepared for a suspected vehicle borne, suicide vehicle borne, and person borne IED attack against static positions.
04	Yes/No	Element reacted to a possible IED, vehicle borne, suicide vehicle borne or person borne IED by using the 5Cs (confirm, clear, cordon, check, and control).

***ART 6.12.3.2 REACT TO IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES**

6-188. Planning elements are proactive actions taken by friendly forces to predict, detect, prevent, avoid, neutralize, and protect against improvised explosive device events. The process and the products of mission analysis help the commander and staffs develop and refine their situational understanding and develop effective plans. By having a thorough understanding of the mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations factors, the commander and staff are better equipped to develop effective plans to accomplish the mission. (FM 3-90.119) (USAES)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit predicted actions and circumstances that could affect the ability of the force to maintain movement and maneuver.
02	Yes/No	Unit prevented potential impediments to movement and maneuver from affecting the mobility of the force by acting early.
03	Yes/No	Unit detected early indicators of impediments to battlefield mobility and identify solutions through the use of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets.
04	Yes/No	Unit avoided detected impediments to movement and maneuver if prevention fails.
05	Yes/No	Unit neutralized, reduced, or overcame impediments to movement and maneuver that could not be prevented or avoided.
06	Yes/No	Unit protected against enemy countermobility efforts.

ART 6.12.4 CONDUCT EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL CHEMICAL OPERATIONS

6-189. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units respond to U.S. and foreign chemical weapons incidents to identify, render safe, perform preliminary packaging, and limit the spread of chemical contamination. EOD units maintain the capability to presume identification of chemical agents, perform preliminary packaging of chemical munitions, perform emergency personnel decontamination station operations (EOD personnel and limited equipment only), mark and perform hasty decontamination of the immediate chemical incident site, perform render-safe procedures, collect samples for additional identification and testing, and dispose of chemical munitions. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

ART 6.0: The Protection Warfighting Function

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during EOD operation was within acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during the EOD operation.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To provide EOD input to annex I to the operation plan or order.
06	Time	To respond to a request for EOD support.
07	Time	Delay in executing the concept of operations due to the presence of unexploded explosive ordnance and improvised explosive device.
08	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding munitions.
09	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations.
10	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
11	Time	To coordinate with reporting agency for site support assistance, such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
12	Time	To clear munitions and improvised devices.
13	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as conducted, for unknown ordnance, if technical intelligence data does not exist.
14	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during EOD operations.
15	Percent	Of reported munitions and improvised devices rendered safe.
16	Percent	Of reported munitions and improvised devices rendered safe per commander's intent.
17	Percent	Of available EOD support expended on conducting bomb and sabotage device recognition and safety training.
18	Percent	Of patients received at medical treatment facilities with unexploded explosive ordnance in their wounds.
19	Percent	Of casualties during the EOD operation.
20	Number	And types of ordnance located and destroyed by EOD personnel.
21	Number	Of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives incidents responded to within a given period.

ART 6.12.5 PROVIDE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL SUPPORT TO WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OPERATIONS

6-190. Reduce the threat of arms and weapons of mass destruction to regional security; conduct disposal operations of hazardous U.S. and foreign munitions; conduct clearance and destruction operations of ammunition storage areas and caches that may have hazardous munitions or booby traps; assist with weapons or ammunition storage site inspections to satisfy treaty obligations or agreements and policies enforcement; and detect, identify, and respond to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives threat. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units have the capability to presume identification of biological agents, perform preliminary packaging of biological munitions and agents, perform emergency personnel decontamination station operations (EOD personnel only), mark and perform limited decontamination of incident site, perform render-safe procedures, and collect samples for additional identification and testing. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the requesting unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during EOD operations.

No.	Scale	Measure
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To move from current location to the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) site.
06	Time	To locate WMD.
07	Time	To gain access to WMD
08	Time	To conduct advanced diagnostics on WMD.
09	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding WMD.
10	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with the destruction or elimination of WMD.
11	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
12	Time	To coordinate with the reporting agency for site support assistance such as engineer, medical, security, decontamination, and transportation.
13	Time	To conduct clearance and destruction operations of ammunition storage areas and caches that may contain WMD.
14	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as conducted, for unknown ordnance, if technical intelligence data does not exist.
15	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
16	Percent	Of reported munitions rendered safe.
17	Number	Of casualties during the conduct of the EOD operation.
18	Number	And types of ordnance or WMD destroyed by EOD personnel.

ART 6.12.6 CONDUCT IMPROVED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE AND UNEXPLODED EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE PROTECTION OPERATIONS

6-191. Assist commanders with protection of the force. This includes reviewing base defense plans and bomb threat or search procedures, assisting in facility explosive hazard site surveys, and developing and implementing explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) emergency response plans and the antiterrorism or force protection plan. Provide training to emergency preparedness personnel on bomb threat search, improvised explosive device (IED) defeat techniques, unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO) identification, and marking procedures. Provide chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives emergency response plans and facility site surveys to commanders. Provide EOD support to weapon storage site inspections. Provide EOD support to amnesty and weapon buyback programs. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the requesting unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during EOD operations.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To move from current location to the work site.
06	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding munitions.
07	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with force protection operations.
08	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.

ART 6.0: The Protection Warfighting Function

No.	Scale	Measure
09	Time	To coordinate with the reporting agency for site support assistance such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
10	Time	To document training, response preparedness, and review of defense plans, UXO identification and marking procedures, site surveys, and bomb threat or search procedures conducted to assist commanders with force protection.
11	Time	To clear munitions and improvised devices found during the conduct of force protection operations.
12	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
13	Percent	Of reported munitions and IEDs rendered safe.
14	Percent	Of available EOD support expended on conducting bomb threat or search procedures, device recognition, and safety training.
15	Number	Of casualties during EOD operations.
16	Number	And types of ordnance located and destroyed by EOD personnel.
17	Number	Of force protection requests responded to within a given period.

ART 6.12.6.1 PROVIDE CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVES SITE SURVEYS

6-192. Assist commanders with protection of the force by providing explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support to review base defense plans and bomb threat or search procedures, develop and implement base defense plans, and assist in facility site surveys. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during EOD operations.
04	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with emergency response plans and facility explosive hazard site surveys.
05	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
06	Time	To move from the current location to the work site.
07	Time	To coordinate with the requesting agency for site support assistance in areas such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
08	Time	To document render-safe procedures that relate to emergency response plans and facility site surveys.
09	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
10	Percent	Of reported munitions rendered safe.
11	Percent	Of reported munitions rendered safe per the requesting agency's priorities.
12	Number	Of casualties during the conduct of the EOD operation.
13	Number	Of requests for assistance responded to in a given period.

ART 6.12.6.2 PROVIDE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL SUPPORT TO WEAPON STORAGE SITE INSPECTIONS

6-193. Sensitive site exploitation operations focus on locating, characterizing, seizing, securing, and searching facilities, supplies, weapons, equipment, personnel, and infrastructures. Exploitation operations may additionally include disablement operations to render chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) materiel, systems, and equipment ineffective for use against the joint, interagency, and multinational forces. Disablement operations include neutralization, incineration, destruction, confiscation, and evacuation of CBRNE and associated materials. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support allowed the unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during EOD operations.
04	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with weapon storage site inspections.
05	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
06	Time	To move from the current location to the work site.
07	Time	To coordinate with the requesting agency for site support assistance in areas such as engineer, medical, security, decontamination, and transportation.
08	Time	To document render-safe procedures related to weapon storage site inspections.
09	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
10	Percent	Of reported munitions rendered harmless.
11	Percent	Of reported munitions cleared per the requesting agency's priorities.
12	Number	Of casualties during the conduct of the EOD operation.
13	Number	Of requests for assistance responded to in a given period.

ART 6.12.6.3 PROVIDE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL SUPPORT TO AMNESTY AND WEAPON BUYBACK PROGRAMS

6-194. Assist with and respond to amnesty collection points to ensure armed or unsafe ordnance items are disposed of properly. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support allowed the unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during EOD operations.
04	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with amnesty and weapon buyback programs.
05	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
06	Time	To move from the current location to the work site.
07	Time	To coordinate with the requesting agency for site support assistance in areas such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
08	Time	To document render-safe procedures related to amnesty and weapon buyback programs.
09	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
10	Percent	Of reported munitions rendered harmless.
11	Percent	Of reported munitions cleared per the requesting agency's priorities.
12	Percent	Of munitions destroyed.
13	Number	Of casualties during the conduct of the EOD operation.
14	Number	Of requests for assistance responded to in a given period.

ART 6.12.6.4 PROVIDE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL SUPPORT TO MORTUARY AFFAIRS OPERATIONS

6-195. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) involvement in recovery and processing of deceased personnel supports the immediate recovery and clearance of deceased persons, an Army priority. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during EOD operations.
04	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with recovery and clearance of deceased persons.
05	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
06	Time	To move from the current location to the work site.
07	Time	To coordinate with the requesting agency for site support assistance in areas such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
08	Time	To document render-safe procedures related to recovery and clearance of deceased persons.
09	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
10	Percent	Of reported munitions rendered safe.
11	Percent	Of reported munitions rendered safe per the requesting agency's priorities.
12	Number	Of casualties during the conduct of the EOD operation.
13	Number	Of requests for assistance responded to in a given period.

ART 6.12.6.5 CONDUCT TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE ON UNEXPLODED EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE; IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES; AND CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVES HAZARDS

6-196. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel provide technical intelligence support to maneuver units by identifying and requesting disposition of first seen ordnance and explosive remnants of war, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) hazards of intelligence value. EOD personnel also prepare and submit an appropriate intelligence report based upon type of ordnance and type of function. They determine if items are safe for shipment and storage. EOD personnel develop and attempt render-safe procedures. EOD personnel conduct postblast analysis for forensic evidence, and if the need exists, EOD personnel can collect chemical and biological samples for analysis. EOD personnel can recognize and test for CBRNE hazards. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during EOD operation was within acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during the EOD operation.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To respond to a request for EOD support.
06	Time	Delay to execute operations due to the conduct of technical intelligence procedures on unexploded explosive ordnance, IEDs, and CBRNE hazards.
07	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding munitions.
08	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
09	Time	To coordinate with reporting agency for site support assistance such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
10	Time	To develop and attempt render-safe procedures or conduct postblast analysis for forensic evidence.
11	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as conducted, for unknown ordnance if technical intelligence data does not exist.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Measure</i>
12	Time	To determine if items are safe for shipment or storage.
13	Time	To collect chemical and biological samples for analysis.
14	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during EOD operations.
15	Percent	Of available EOD personnel expended on developing render-safe procedures or conducting postblast analysis.
16	Number	And types of appropriate intelligence reports prepared within a given period.
17	Number	Of battle damaged vehicles, buildings, or the like analyzed for postblast damage.

ART 6.12.6.6 CONDUCT CRATER, FRAGMENTATION, AND POSTBLAST ANALYSIS

6-197. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units conduct postblast analysis for forensic evidence. And, if the need exists, EOD personnel can collect chemical and biological samples for analysis. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Measure</i>
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during EOD operations.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To respond to a request for EOD support.
06	Time	Delay to execute operations due to the conduct of technical intelligence procedures on unexploded explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices, and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives hazards.
07	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding munitions.
08	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
09	Time	To coordinate with reporting agency for site support assistance such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
10	Time	To develop and attempt render-safe procedures and conduct postblast analysis for forensic evidence.
11	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as conducted, for unknown ordnance if technical intelligence data does not exist.
12	Time	To determine if items are safe for shipment or storage.
13	Time	To collect chemical and biological samples for analysis.
14	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during EOD operations.
15	Percent	Of available EOD support expended on developing render-safe procedures and postblast analysis.
16	Number	And types of appropriate intelligence reports prepared within a given period.

ART 6.12.7 RESPOND TO ACCIDENTS OR INCIDENTS INVOLVING MILITARY CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR MUNITIONS

6-198. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units respond to U.S. and foreign chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons incidents to identify, render safe, perform preliminary packaging, and limit the spread of CBRN contamination. Three identifiable operational responses to a CBRN accident or event are initial response, emergency actions, and site remediation. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support accomplished the purpose of the requesting agency.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the EOD operation was within acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during the EOD operation.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Yes/No	Spread of contamination was within acceptable limits.
06	Time	To move from the current location to the work site.
07	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with destruction of the CBRN materiel.
08	Time	To gather information about the CBRN munitions (what, when, where, how delivered, and type).
09	Time	To perform initial response, emergency actions, and site remediation.
10	Time	To coordinate with the reporting agency for site support assistance in areas such as engineer, medical, security and transportation.
11	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
12	Time	To identify, render safe, package, and limit the spread of CBRN contamination.
13	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
14	Percent	Of CBRN munitions destroyed or rendered safe.
15	Number	Of casualties during the conduct of the EOD operation.
16	Number	And types of CBRN munitions destroyed or rendered harmless.

ART 6.12.8 PROVIDE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT

6-199. Neutralize domestic or foreign munitions and improvised devices that present a threat to military operations and military and civilian facilities, materiel, and personnel, regardless of location. The Departments of Justice, State, and Energy may receive this support per current agreements and directives. ART 6.12.8 includes providing explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support to the U.S. Secret Service, Department of State, and Department of Defense to protect the President and other designated persons. ART 6.12.8 also includes performing bomb and sabotage device recognition and safety precaution training. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the unit to accomplish its mission
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the EOD operation was within the acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during the EOD operation.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To respond to a request for EOD support
06	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations
07	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
08	Time	To coordinate with reporting agency for site support assistance, such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
09	Time	To clear domestic or foreign munitions and improvised devices that present a threat to military operations and military and civilian facilities, materiel, and personnel.
10	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as conducted, for unknown ordnance, if technical intelligence data does not exist.
11	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during EOD operations.
12	Percent	Of reported munitions and improvised devices rendered safe.

No.	Scale	Measure
13	Percent	Of available EOD support expended on conducting bomb and sabotage device recognition and safety training.
14	Number	Of casualties during the EOD operation.
15	Number	And types of ordnance located and destroyed by EOD personnel.

ART 6.12.8.1 PROVIDE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL SUPPORT TO RANGE CLEARANCE OPERATIONS

6-200. Range clearance operations require long-range planning. Range clearance operations are complex, have specific requirements, and vary for each range and installation. Range clearance operations and planning considerations should be covered in local plans and directives. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support met the aim of the requesting agency.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the EOD operation was within acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during the EOD operation.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To move from the current location to the work site.
06	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with ordnance found during range clearance.
07	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
08	Time	To clear ordnance from the range clearance site.
09	Time	To coordinate with the reporting agency for site support assistance in areas such as engineer, medial, security, and transportation.
10	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as completed, for unknown ordnance if technical intelligence data does not exist.
11	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
12	Percent	Of reported munitions destroyed or rendered safe.
13	Percent	Of reported munitions rendered safe per the requesting agency's priorities.
14	Number	Of casualties during the conduct of the EOD operation.
15	Number	And types of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear munitions destroyed or rendered harmless.
16	Number	Of requests for assistance responded to in a given period.

ART 6.12.8.2 DESTROY UNSERVICEABLE AMMUNITION

6-201. Supervise or assist in the routine destruction of unserviceable or surplus ammunition upon the request of an accountable agency. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support accomplishes the intent of the requesting agency.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during EOD operation.
04	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with destruction of the unserviceable or surplus ordnance.
05	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
06	Time	To move from the current location to the work site.

No.	Scale	Measure
07	Time	To coordinate with the reporting agency for site support assistance, in areas such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
08	Time	To destroy the unserviceable and surplus ordnance.
09	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
10	Percent	Of nominated ordnance destroyed or rendered safe.
11	Number	Of nominated ordnance destroyed or rendered safe per the requesting agencies priorities.
12	Number	Of casualties during the execution of the EOD operation.
13	Number	And types of ordnance destroyed by EOD personnel.

ART 6.12.8.3 PROVIDE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL SUPPORT TO THE DEFENSE ENVIRONMENT RESTORATION PROGRAM

6-202. Provide explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support to agencies restoring the environment at military installations. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support met the aim of the requesting authorities.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during EOD operation.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To move from the current location to the work site.
06	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with the ordnance found during environment restoration projects.
07	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
08	Time	To clear ordnance from the environmental restoration project site.
09	Time	To coordinate with the reporting agency for site support assistance, such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
10	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as completed, for unknown ordnance if technical intelligence data does not exist.
11	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
12	Percent	Of reported munitions rendered safe.
13	Number	Of casualties during the conduct of the EOD operation.
14	Number	And types of ordnance located and destroyed by EOD personnel.
15	Number	Of requests for assistance responded to in a given period.

ART 6.12.8.4 PROVIDE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL SUPPORT TO HOMELAND SECURITY OPERATIONS

6-203. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) supports homeland security operations by protecting its citizens and infrastructure from conventional and unconventional threats. Homeland security has two components. The first component is homeland defense. If the United States comes under direct attack or is threatened by hostile armed forces, Army forces under joint command conduct offensive and defensive missions as part of homeland defense. The second component is civil support. Army EOD forces conduct civil support operations, when requested, providing EOD expertise and capabilities to lead agency authorities. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

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No	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support allowed the unit to accomplish its mission.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the EOD operation was within acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during the EOD operation.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To respond to a request for EOD support.
06	Time	Delay in executing the concept of operations due to the presence of unexploded ordnance and improvised devices.
07	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding munitions.
08	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations.
9	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, as completed, for unknown ordnance if technical intelligence data does not exist.
10	Time	To coordinate with reporting agency for site support assistance, such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
11	Time	To clear explosive ordnance and improvised devices.
12	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as completed, for unknown ordnance if technical intelligence data does not exist.
13	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
14	Percent	Of reported munitions and improvised devices rendered safe.
15	Percent	Of available EOD support expended on performing bomb and sabotage device recognition and safety training.
16	Percent	Of patients received at medical treatment facilities who have unexploded ordnance with unexploded explosive ordnance in the wound.
17	Number	Of casualties during the EOD operation.
18	Number	And types of ordnance located and destroyed by EOD personnel.
19	Number	Of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives incidents responded to within a given period.

ART 6.12.8.5 PROVIDE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

6-204. Provide assistance to include training to public safety and law enforcement agencies to address improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Provide explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) service when requested by local, state, or federal authorities in the interest of public safety. ART 6.12.8.5 includes assisting law enforcement personnel with war souvenir collection campaigns and the disposition of the explosive ordnance collected. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The EOD support met the aim of the requesting civil authorities.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage during the EOD operation was within acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during the EOD operation.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to the appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To determine whether the EOD support requested by a civil authority is authorized under current laws and regulations.
06	Time	To move from the current location to the work site.
07	Time	To gather information about munitions (what, when, where, how delivered, and type).
08	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations.
09	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.

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No	Scale	Measure
10	Time	To coordinate with the reporting agency for site support assistance such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
11	Time	To clear munitions and IEDs.
12	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as completed, for unknown ordnance if technical intelligence data does not exist.
13	Time	Spent in developing and coordinating public or Department of Defense awareness campaigns on the dangers that war souvenirs pose to civilians.
14	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
15	Percent	Of reported munitions and IEDs rendered harmless.
16	Percent	Of reported munitions and IEDs cleared per the requesting agencies priorities.
17	Percent	Of available EOD support expended on public safety training, including mine recognition training.
18	Number	Of casualties during the EOD operation.
19	Number	And types of ordnance located and destroyed by EOD personnel.
20	Number	Of requests for assistance from civil authorities responded to within a given period.

ART 6.12.8.6 PROVIDE SPECIFIC TRAINING TO PERSONNEL ON EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL

6-205. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units provide training for military personnel, federal agencies, and public officials involved with civil emergency preparedness, law enforcement, and fire protection as requested. EOD units also provide training to Department of Defense, law enforcement, nongovernmental organizations, and emergency preparedness personnel on bomb threat search, improvised explosive devices defeat techniques, and unexploded explosive ordnance identification and marking procedures. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	EOD support met the aim of the requesting agency.
02	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during the EOD operation.
03	Time	To determine if current laws and regulations authorize the provision of the requested EOD support.
04	Time	To move from the current location to the work site.
05	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding requested training.
06	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations.
07	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
08	Time	To coordinate with the reporting agency for site support assistance in areas such as engineer, medial, security, and transportation.
09	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as completed, for unknown ordnance if technical intelligence data does not exist.
10	Time	Spent in training personnel on recognizing and practicing immediate action drills when confronted by conventional or improvised explosive devices.
11	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during the EOD operation.
12	Percent	Of available EOD support personnel expended on training.
13	Number	Of requests for assistance from civil authorities responded to within a given period.

ART 6.12.8.7 PROVIDE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL SUPPORT TO THE SECRET SERVICE

6-206. Provide support to the U.S. Secret Service, Department of State, and Department of Defense to protect the President and other designated high-risk personnel. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)

No	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support met the aim of the requesting authorities.
02	Yes/No	Collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the EOD operation was in acceptable limits.
03	Yes/No	Unit safeguarded classified materials and publications during the EOD operation.
04	Yes/No	Unit forwarded items and components of technical intelligence value to appropriate headquarters or agency.
05	Time	To move from the current location to the work site.
06	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations concerned with the ordnance found during environment restoration projects.
07	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding munitions and improvised explosive devices.
08	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations.
09	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
10	Time	To coordinate with reporting and other agencies for additional site support assistance such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
11	Time	To clear munitions and improvised explosive devices (IEDs).
12	Time	To document render-safe procedures, as completed, for unknown ordnance if technical intelligence data does not exist.
13	Time	To train personnel providing executive protection services on recognizing and practicing immediate action drills when confronted by conventional or IEDs.
14	Percent	Of safety precautions enforce during EOD operations.
15	Percent	Of reported munitions and IEDs rendered safe.
16	Percent	Of reported munitions and IEDs rendered safe per the requesting agencies priorities.
17	Percent	Of available EOD support expended on training executive protection services personnel.
18	Percent	Of available EOD support expended on assisting the U.S. Secret Service and other government agencies that provide executive protection services.
19	Number	Of casualties during the conduct of the EOD operation.
20	Number	And types of ordnance located and destroyed by EOD personnel.
21	Number	Of requests for assistance from civil authorities responded to within a given period.

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Dislocated civilians did not interfere with the conduct of unit operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit developed plans to handle the movement of dislocated civilians in the area of operations.
03	Yes/No	Unit updated higher headquarters on the progress of the operation.
04	Yes/No	Soldiers treated dislocated civilians per the Geneva Convention and agreements between the United States and host nation.
05	Percent	Of subordinate elements assisting civil affairs and host-nation agencies in conducting populace and resources control operations.
06	Number	Of identified populace resources that must be denied contact with the enemy.
07	Number	Of dislocated civilians diverted from routes and areas when they might interfere with U.S. and allied military operations.
08	Number	And location of dislocated civilian collection points and assembly areas.

***ART 7.3.3.3 RESETTLE DISLOCATED CIVILIANS**

7-52. Dislocated civilians are a central feature of many stability operations. Army forces may directly provide support to a recovering host nation or population. Specific types of support may include, but are not limited to, temporary support to or repatriation for refugees, return of displaced persons to their original homes, electoral assistance, maintaining public order and security, and maintaining a deterrent presence. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit ensured humanitarian access to populations in need.
02	Yes/No	Unit estimated food aid needs for affected populations.
03	Yes/No	Unit assessed the adequacy of local physical transport, distribution, and storage.
04	Yes/No	Unit provided humanitarian assistance, including emergency food, water, sanitation, shelter, and health services.
05	Yes/No	Unit established camps for dislocated civilians.
06	Yes/No	Unit established and maintained order in camps.
07	Yes/No	Unit ensured adequate protection and monitoring.
08	Yes/No	Unit ensured humanitarian aid and security forces access to camp.
09	Time	To develop policy for providing minimum essential support requirements to dislocated civilians.
10	Time	To establish policy for final disposition of dislocated civilians to include guidelines for their release to return to their homes and transition of U.S. control over their camps to host-nation, multinational, and nongovernmental organizations.

ART 7.3.3.4 CONDUCT POPULACE AND RESOURCE CONTROL

7-53. Provide security for a populace, deny personnel and materials to the enemy, mobilize population and material resources, and detect and reduce the effectiveness of enemy agents. Populace controls also include implementing martial law during a complete breakdown of law and order; maintaining curfews; restricting movement, travel permits, and registration cards; and resettling villagers. Resource control measures include licenses, regulations or guidelines, checkpoints (for example, roadblocks), reaction controls, amnesty programs, and inspections of facilities. Two subdivisions of populace and resource control operations are dislocated civilian operations and evacuation of host-nation noncombatants. (FM 3-19.1) (USAMPS)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	The imposition of population and resource control measures met commander's intent of establishing control measures.
02	Yes/No	Unit accounted for and disposed of collected contraband per international and U.S. law, applicable regulations, and status-of-forces agreements.
03	Yes/No	Unit maintained chain of custody for contraband if possession of contraband would result in criminal or administrative trial.

No.	Scale	Measure
04	Time	Required to gain approval for adjustments in population and resource control measures did not detract from effectiveness of program.
05	Time	To coordinate with host-nation agencies for implementing population and resource control measures.
06	Time	To develop plans for imposing populace control by the enforcement of curfews, movement restrictions, travel permits and registration cards, and evacuating noncombatants.
07	Time	To develop plans for resource control, such as establishing roadblocks and checkpoints, inspecting facilities, enforcing local regulations and guidelines, controlling rations, and assisting with amnesty program.
08	Time	To inform local population of new or revised population and resource control measures imposed on them.
09	Time	To determine required population and resource control measures.
10	Time	Restrictions imposed on local civilians.
11	Percent	Of local population supporting population and resource control measures.
12	Percent	Of contraband detected during the conduct of resource control operations.
13	Percent	Of available effort devoted to population and resource control measures.
14	Percent	Of local population affected by population and resource control measures.
15	Number	And types of units involved in populations and resource control operations.
16	Number	Of instances that violations of population and resource control measures units detect.
17	Number	Of tons and types of contraband detected during resource control operations.
18	Number	Of military working dogs needed for patrol or the detection of narcotics and explosives.
19	Cost	To establish and administer population and resource control operation.

ART 7.3.3.5 SUPPORT FAMINE PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY FOOD RELIEF PROGRAMS

7-54. In response to a potential or actual food crisis, relief focuses on lifesaving measures to alleviate the immediate needs of a population in crises. Support may include medical, logistics, transportation, and security. Those activities identified as specifically as humanitarian and civic assistance are specific programs authorized in legislation and controlled per Title 10, U.S. Code. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit monitored and analyzed food security and market prices.
02	Yes/No	Unit predicted the effects of conflict on access to food.
03	Yes/No	Unit estimated total food needs.
04	Yes/No	Unit assessed the adequacy of local physical transport, distribution, and storage.
05	Yes/No	Unit delivered emergency food to most vulnerable populations.
06	Yes/No	Unit assessed the effects of weather and climate on transportation networks and storage facilities.
07	Yes/No	Unit secured emergency nonfood relief distribution networks.
08	Yes/No	Unit delivered emergency nonfood items.
09	Yes/No	Unit provided emergency shelter for immediate needs.
10	Yes/No	Unit developed local expertise and ownership through capacity building.
11	Yes/No	Unit coordinated with other donors and humanitarian agencies.

ART 7.3.3.6 SUPPORT SHELTER AND NONFOOD RELIEF PROGRAMS

7-55. Military forces offer significant support capability to the broader effort to provide adequate shelter and nonfood relief during humanitarian crises. The welfare and perceptions of host-nation populations are often central to the mission during stability operations. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit provided secure nonfood relief distribution networks.
02	Yes/No	Unit delivered emergency nonfood items.
03	Yes/No	Unit provided emergency shelter for immediate needs.
04	Yes/No	Unit cleared devastated housing and assessed damage.

ART 7.3.3.7 CONDUCT MEDICAL STABILITY OPERATIONS

7-56. Civil-military medicine is a discipline within operational medicine comprising public health and medical issues that involve a civil-military interface (foreign or domestic), including military medical support to civil authorities (domestic), medical elements of security cooperation activities, and medical civil military operations. (JP 4-02) (USJFCOM JWFC)

ART 7.3.3.8 SUPPORT PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS

7-57. The military contribution to the public health sector, especially early in an operation, enables the complementary efforts of local and international aid organizations. The initial efforts of military forces aim to stabilize the public health sector. These efforts may include assessments of the medical and public health system such as infrastructure, medical staff, training and education, medical logistics, and public health programs. Following these initial response tasks, civilian organizations tailor their efforts to reforming the three public health sector through health systems strengthening and other public health capacity-building activities. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit repaired and rebuilt clinics and hospitals.
02	Yes/No	Unit evaluated need for new clinics and hospitals.
03	Yes/No	Unit prevented epidemics through immediate vaccinations.
04	Yes/No	Unit assessed chronic and acute malnutrition.
05	Yes/No	Unit assessed emergency physical and psychological care needs.
06	Yes/No	Unit identified, safeguarded, and eliminated most dangerous public health hazards.
07	Yes/No	Unit evaluated water sources.
08	Yes/No	Unit supported host-nation waste and wastewater management capacity.
09	Yes/No	Unit supported public health information campaigns to educate population.
10	Yes/No	Unit identified public health information requirements for commander's critical information requirements consideration.
11	Yes/No	Unit conducted passive collection of medical information and utilized medical intelligence to obtain situational awareness.
12	Yes/No	Unit assists in coordinating U.S. Government, host-nation, and private resources to support public health programs.

ART 7.3.4 SUPPORT GOVERNANCE

7-58. Stability operations establish conditions that enable actions by civilian and host-nation actions to succeed. By establishing security and control, stability operations provide a foundation for transitioning authority to other government or intergovernmental agencies and eventually to the host nation. Once this transition is complete, commanders focus on transferring control to a legitimate civil authority according to the desired end state. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

ART 7.3.4.1 SUPPORT TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION

7-59. When the host-nation government has collapsed or been deposed, initial response efforts focus on immediately filling the void in governance. In either situation, the reliability and trustworthiness of local officials is suspect; due care and prudence is necessary to avoid empowering officials whose interests and loyalties are inconsistent with those of the force. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Actions of temporary civil administration supported accomplishment of the mission of U.S. forces in the area of operations.
02	Yes/No	Unit vetted host-nation officials.
03	Yes/No	Leadership at multiple levels of government reconstituted.
04	Yes/No	Unit established interim legislative processes.
05	Yes/No	Unit established identification regime including securing documents relating to personal identification, property ownership, court records, voter registries, birth certificates, and driving licenses.
06	Yes/No	Unit developed mechanisms for dealing with claims and disputes relating to property ownership and court records.

ART 7.3.4.2 SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE

7-60. Establishing effective governance at the local level is necessary before developing governance institutions and processes throughout the state. Initially, effective local governance almost depends entirely on the ability to provide essential civil services to the people; restoring these services is also fundamental to humanitarian relief efforts. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Local governance in the area of operations (AO) supported the mission of U.S. forces.
02	Yes/No	Unit established mechanisms for local level participation.
03	Yes/No	Unit provided resources to maintain local public services.
04	Yes/No	Unit identified, secured, rehabilitated, and maintained basic facilities for local government.
05	Yes/No	Unit restored essential local public services.
06	Yes/No	Unit provided legal guidance and assistance to the transitional government to mitigate the near-term effects of corruption.
07	Yes/No	Unit provided advice to local community health authorities and committees.
08	Time	To develop plans to restore civilian authority during and after military operations.
09	Time	To establish civil society and media by strengthening the civil society environment, improving civic education, and strengthening civil capacity and partnerships.
10	Time	To disseminate public information and communication.
11	Time	To create political parties through party formation and training.
12	Time	To begin elections planning and execution at local levels.
13	Time	To conduct legal review of planned changes to public administration system and regulations.
14	Percent	Of local control of public administration in the AO.
15	Percent	Of U.S. forces in AO providing support to local governance.
16	Percent	Of local population satisfied with services provided them in the AO.

ART 7.3.4.3 SUPPORT ELECTIONS

7-61. Military forces may be required to provide security assistance to the host-nation civil authorities or international election commission agencies to prevent the disruption of elections. The primary role of military forces in support of elections is to facilitate civil order by providing a secure environment and should not be perceived as influencing the election outcome. U.S. forces should not be perceived as influencing elections by endorsing political platforms, parties, or candidates. Ideally, host-nation government and institutions will have the lead in developing and implementing elections with U.S. military in a supporting role. This support may include assisting the electoral commission in the planning and coordination of the election execution process and augmenting the host-nation security forces, as directed. Overt U.S. forces involvement in elections may be perceived as detrimental to an open, democratic, and legitimate election and taint the outcome. Planning and execution must be consistent with U.S. law, military guidance, and host-nation government regulations. The integrity of the election is the responsibility of the host-nation government or international election commission. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

Note: Army forces performing ancillary tasks—such as security patrols, observation posts, and medical support—contribute to the performance of this task. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit identified American Embassy and task force commander's guidance on roles, responsibilities, instructions, and parameters for U.S. forces.
02	Yes/No	Unit ensured military support roles and responsibilities complied with U.S. laws, military guidance, and host-nation regulations.
03	Yes/No	Unit coordinated planning with the lead election security agency.
04	Yes/No	Unit coordinated security mission requirements with joint, interagency, and multinational observers; election commission; host-nation government; and indigenous security forces.
05	Yes/No	Unit monitored intelligence and civil information reports for potential security issues and other contingencies.
06	Yes/No	Unit assessed security force capability and vulnerability to accomplish mission requirements.
07	Yes/No	Unit conducted area and route security assessment.
08	Yes/No	Unit augmented host-nation security forces in providing area security and reconnaissance in preelections, during elections, or post-elections, as required.
09	Yes/No	Unit helped develop shaping security plans prior to election.
10	Yes/No	Unit helped develop decisive security plans during conduct of election.
11	Yes/No	Unit helped develop contingency security plans for various election outcome scenarios.
12	Yes/No	Unit helped develop contingency security plans for various election outcome scenarios.

ART 7.3.5 SUPPORT ECONOMIC AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

7-62. Support to economic and infrastructure development helps a host nation develop capability and capacity in these areas. It may involve direct and indirect military assistance to local, regional, and national entities. Infrastructure development complements and reinforces efforts to stabilize the economy. It focuses on the society's physical aspects that enable the state's economic viability. These physical aspects of infrastructure include transportation (roads, railways, airports, and ports and waterways), telecommunications, energy (natural resources, the electrical power sector, and energy production and distribution), and general (engineering and construction, and municipal services) infrastructure. (FM 3-0) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit developed partnerships with local organizations to meet community needs and increase local capacity to develop and maintain transportation, telecommunications, energy, and information critical infrastructure.
02	Time	To develop local and regional transportation plans.
03	Time	To develop local and regional telecommunication plans.
04	Time	To develop local and regional energy plans.
05	Time	To construct facilities that restore and promote overall host-nation governance, commerce, and social well-being.

ART 7.3.5.1 SUPPORT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND STABILIZATION

7-63. Economic recovery begins with an actively engaged labor force. When a military force occupies an operational area, the demand for local goods, services, and labor creates employment opportunities for the local populace. Local projects, such as restoring public services, rebuilding schools, or clearing roads, offer additional opportunities for the local labor pool. Drawing on local goods, services, and labor presents the force with the first opportunity to infuse cash into the local economy, which in turn stimulates market activity. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit implemented initiatives to provide immediate employment.
02	Yes/No	Unit created employment opportunities for young males.
03	Yes/No	Unit assessed the labor force for critical skills requirements and deficiencies.
04	Yes/No	Unit established vetting program to ensure the reliability of the workforce.
05	Yes/No	Unit implemented public works projects.
06	Time	To assess the availability of civilian resources for civilian and military use.
07	Time	To reestablish government payment mechanisms to pay recurrent and emergency expenditures.
08	Time	To implement plans for revenue generation, customs taxation.
09	Time	To implement strategy for improved tax audit, collection, and enforcement.
10	Time	To assist national government in formulating recovery plan.
11	Time	To institutionalize regulatory system to govern financial transactions by banks.
12	Time	To foster economic integration through local, regional, and global organizations.

ART 7.3.5.2 SUPPORT PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

7-64. Developing the private sector typically begins with employing large portions of the labor force. In addition to acquiring goods and services from the local economy, the tasks that support private sector development infuse much-needed cash into local markets and initiate additional public investment and development. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit assessed the depth of the private sector.
02	Yes/No	Unit identified obstacles to private sector development (such as barriers to entry, high import taxes, import restrictions and lack of business credit, power, transport, or telecommunications).
03	Yes/No	Unit strengthened private sector through contracting and out-sourcing.
04	Yes/No	Unit provided investors with protection and incentives.

ART 7.3.5.3 PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

7-65. Protecting a nation’s natural resources is an extension of the requirement to secure and protect other institutions of the state. Additionally, it preserves the long-term economic development and investment capacity of a fragile state. This capacity includes the revenues generated by the storage, distribution, and trade in natural resources. Rival factions often target these resources to finance illegitimate interests. (FM 3-07) (USACAC)

No.	Scale	Measure
01	Yes/No	Unit assessed and secured access to valuable natural resources.
02	Yes/No	Unit prevented the capture of revenues from natural resources.
03	Yes/No	Unit stopped illicit trade in natural resources.
04	Yes/No	Unit preserved long-term economic development and investment capacity.
05	Yes/No	Unit protected water resources.
06	Yes/No	Unit secured and protected post-harvest storage facilities.
07	Yes/No	Unit established work programs to support agricultural development.
08	Yes/No	Unit identified constraints to agricultural production.
09	Yes/No	Unit assessed health, diversity, and number of animals.
10	Yes/No	Unit kept core reproductive group alive through water and fodder provision.
11	Yes/No	Unit destocked as appropriate.
12	Yes/No	Unit provided veterinary services.

