Change 1

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Protection

1.   Change Army Doctrine Reference Publication (ADRP) 3-37, 31 August 2012, as follows:

Remove old pages:	**Insert new pages:**
1-3 and 1-4	1-3 and 1-4
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2.   A bar (|) marks new or changed material.

3.   File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication.

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elements of combat power, resulting in an increasingly effective and efficient scheme of protection. They may also be achieved through the integration of specialized capabilities, such as space-based capabilities that help commanders visualize the operational environment.

1-9.   Commanders must deliberately plan and integrate the application of military force against an enemy or adversary while protecting the force and preserving combat power. Operational and functional concepts are translated through the warfighting functions into tasks for the development of plans, orders and, ultimately, unit missions. Commanders develop protection systems for each phase of an operation or major activity. They integrate and synchronize protection tasks to reduce risk, mitigate identified vulnerabilities, and act on opportunity. When properly integrated and synchronized, the tasks and systems that comprise the protection warfighting function effectively protect the force, enhance the preservation of combat power, and increase the probability of mission success.

SUPPORTING TASKS

1-10. Supporting tasks of the protection warfighting function include—

- Conduct operational area security.
- Employ safety techniques (including fratricide avoidance).
- Implement OPSEC.
- Provide intelligence support to protection.
- Implement physical security procedures.
- Apply AT measures.
- Conduct law and order.
- Conduct survivability operations.
- Provide force health protection.
- Conduct chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operations.
- Provide explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and protection support.
- Coordinate air and missile defense.
- Conduct personnel recovery.
- Conduct internment and resettlement.

CONDUCT OPERATIONAL AREA SECURITY

1-11. ***Operational area security* is a form of security operations conducted to protect friendly forces, installations, routes, and actions within an area of operations.** Forces engaged in operational area security protect the force, installation, route, area, or asset. Although vital to the success of military operations, operational area security is normally an economy-of-force mission, often designed to ensure the continued conduct of sustainment operations and to support decisive and shaping operations by generating and maintaining combat power.

1-12. Operational area security may be the predominant method of protecting support areas that are necessary to facilitate the positioning, employment, and protection of resources required to sustain, enable, and control forces. Operational area security is often an effective method of providing civil security and control during some stability operations. Forces engaged in operational area security can saturate an area or position on key terrain to provide protection through early warning, reconnaissance, or surveillance and to guard against unexpected enemy or adversary attack with an active response. This early warning, reconnaissance or surveillance may come from ground- and space-based sensors. Operational area security often focuses on named areas of interest in an effort to answer commander's critical information requirements, aiding in tactical decisionmaking and confirming or denying threat intentions. Forces engaged in operational area security are typically organized in a manner that emphasizes their mobility, lethality, and communications capabilities. The maneuver enhancement brigade and some military police units are specifically equipped and trained to conduct operational area security and may constitute the only available force during some phases of an operation. However, operational area security takes advantage of the local security measures performed by all units, regardless of their location in the area of operations.

1-13. All commanders apportion combat power and dedicate assets to protection tasks and systems based on an analysis of the operational environment, the likelihood of threat action, and the relative value of friendly resources and populations. Based on their assessments, joint force commanders may designate the Army to provide a joint security coordinator to be responsible for designated joint security areas. Although all resources have value, the mission variables of METT-TC make some resources, assets, or locations more significant to successful mission accomplishment from enemy or adversary and friendly perspectives. Commanders rely on the risk management process and other specific assessment methods to facilitate decisionmaking, issue guidance, and allocate resources. Criticality, vulnerability, and recoverability are some of the most significant considerations in determining protection priorities that become the subject of commander guidance and the focus of operational area security. Operational area security often focuses on the following activities:

- **Base/base camp defense.** *Base defense* is the local military measures, both normal and emergency, required to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attacks on, or sabotage of, a base to ensure that the maximum capacity of its facilities is available to U.S. forces (JP 3-10). A division or corps may be required to protect multiple bases or base camps. Units may be assigned base defense operations on a permanent or rotating basis, depending on the mission variables.
- **Critical asset security.** *Critical asset security* **is the protection and security of personnel and physical assets or information that is analyzed and deemed essential to the operation and success of the mission and to resources required for protection.**
- **Node protection.** Command posts and operations centers are often protected through area security techniques that involve the employment of protection and security assets in a layered, integrated, and redundant manner. This can often keep hostile threats at a distance by maximizing the standoff distance from explosive effects, while keeping the protected asset outside the range of enemy or adversary direct-fire weapons and observation.
- **High-risk personnel security.** *High-risk personnel* are personnel who, by their grade, assignment, symbolic value, or relative isolation, are likely to be attractive or accessible terrorist targets (JP 3-07.2). Special precautions are taken to ensure the safety and security of these individuals and their family members. When units identify a significant risk to selected personnel, the local commander normally organizes security details from internal resources. However, under certain circumstances, designated personnel may require protective service details by specially trained units. (See Army doctrine pertaining to protective services for more information.)
- **Response force operations.** Response force operations expediently reinforce unit organic protection capabilities or complement that protection with maneuver capabilities based on the threat. Response force operations include planning for the defeat of Level I and II threats and the shaping of Level III threats until a designated combined arms tactical combat force arrives for decisive operations. Response force operations use a quick reaction force with appropriate fire support (usually designated by the area commander) to deal with Level II threats in the area of operations. (See FM 3-39 for more information on response force operations.)
- **Lines of communications security.** The security and protection of lines of communications and supply routes are critical to military operations since most support traffic moves along these routes. The security of lines of communications and supply routes (rail, pipeline, highway, and waterway) presents one of the greatest security challenges in an area of operations. Route security operations are defensive in nature and are terrain-oriented. A route security force may prevent an enemy or adversary force from impeding, harassing, or destroying traffic along a route or portions of a route by establishing a movement corridor (see FM 3-90). Units conduct synchronized operations (mobility and information collection) within the movement corridor. A movement corridor may be established in a high-risk area to facilitate the movement of a single element, or it may be an enduring operation.
- **Checkpoints and combat outposts.** It is often necessary to control the freedom of movement in an area of operations for a specific period of time or as a long-term operation. This may be accomplished by placing checkpoints and combat outposts along designated avenues and roadways or on key terrain identified through METT-TC. Checkpoints are used for controlling, regulating, and verifying movement; combat outposts are used for sanctuary, support,

information collection

An activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and employment of sensors and assets as well as the processing, exploitation, and dissemination of systems in direct support of current and future operations. (FM 3-55)

measure of effectiveness

A criterion used to assess changes in system behavior, capability, or operational environment that is tied to measuring the attainment of an end state, achievement of an objective, or creation of an effect. (JP 3-0)

measure of performance

A criterion used to assess friendly actions that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. (JP 3-0)

neutral

(Army) A party identified as neither supporting nor opposing friendly or enemy forces. (ADRP 3-0)

offensive task

A task conducted to defeat and destroy enemy forces and seize terrain, resources, and population centers. (ADRP 3-0)

*operational area security

A form of security operations conducted to protect friendly forces, installations, routes, and actions within an area of operations.

operations security

A process of identifying critical information and subsequently analyzing friendly actions attendant to military operations and other activities. (JP 3-13.3)

protection

Preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area. (JP 3-0)

protection warfighting function

The related tasks and systems that preserve the force so the commander can apply maximum combat power to accomplish the mission. (ADRP 3-0)

stability operations

An overarching term encompassing various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. (JP 3-0)

target identification

The accurate and timely characterization of a detected object on the battlefield as friend, neutral, or enemy. This aspect of combat identification is time sensitive and directly supports a combatant's shoot or don't-shoot decision for detected objects on the battlefield. (FM 3-20.15)

threat

Any combination of actors, entities, or forces that have the capability and intent to harm United States forces, United States national interests, or the homeland. (ADRP 3-0)

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