Order of operations is a set of rules used to ensure you get the correct answer every time you solve a math problem. If there is more than one operation of the same family (multiplication/division) or (addition/subtraction), solve in order from left to right.

1. **Parenthesis** (grouping symbols)
   
   \[
   \sqrt{[3 - (-1)]^2 + (-4)(-3) \div 3}
   \]

   \[
   = \sqrt{[4]^2 + (-4)(-3) \div 3}
   \]

   \[
   \text{note: } [\ ], | |, ( ) \text{ are grouping symbols}
   \]

2. **Exponents** (powers)
   
   \[
   \sqrt{[4]^2 + (-4)(-3) \div 3}
   \]

   \[
   = \sqrt{16 + (-4)(-3) \div 3}
   \]

3. **Multiplication**
   
   \[
   16 + (-4)(-3)
   \]

   \[
   = 16 + 12 \div 3
   \]

4. **Division**
   
   \[
   16 + 12 \div 3
   \]

   \[
   = \sqrt{16 + 4}
   \]

5. **Addition**
   
   \[
   \sqrt{16 + 4} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}
   \]

   \[
   \text{simplification:}
   \]

   \[
   \begin{align*}
   &\sqrt{4 \cdot 5} \\
   &= (4 \cdot 5)^{1/2} \\
   &= 4^{1/2} \cdot 5^{1/2} \\
   &= \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5} \\
   &= 2\sqrt{5}
   \end{align*}
   \]

**Final Answer:**

\[2\sqrt{5}\]

There is no subtraction step for this problem