



TRANSITION TEAM BATTLE BOOK

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COMBAT PATROL



Section I

COMBAT PATROL Operations Troop-Leading Procedures

1. **Troop-Leading Procedures (TLPs).** Troop-leading procedures are used by leaders to prepare their unit for a mission. Many of the things that need to be done, such as pre-combat checks (PCCs) and pre-combat inspections (PCIs), may already be in unit SOPs since they are fairly standard from mission to mission. In situations where the missions conducted are similar to each other, such as tactical convoy operations on known routes, much of the planning may be completed beforehand and merely updated for each new mission. The use of SOPs, drills, and pre-mission preparation (e.g., detailed strip maps) will reduce the time required to prepare for a new assignment, particularly when lead times are often short. The TLPs are:

- **Receive the Mission.**
- **Issue the Warning Order.**
- **Make a Tentative Plan.**
- **Initiate Movement.**
- **Conduct Reconnaissance.**
- **Complete the Plan.**
- **Issue the Operations Order.**
- **Supervise Execution.**

2. **Conduct Rehearsals (SOPs).** (NOTE: All can be done with or without troops.)

- a. Talk-through.
- b. Chalk board.
- c. Sand table.
- d. Walk-through.
- e. Mounted.

3. **Leader Inspections (PCIs).**

- a. Based on PCCs.
- b. Conducted by leaders.
- c. Identify critical items to be checked.
- d. Discuss key aspects of mission with soldiers during PCIs to ensure understanding.
- e. Observe rehearsals of subordinate elements.



COMBAT PATROL



Section I (cont)

4. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Development for common events.

Convoy Formation Organization

- a. Leaders.
 - (1) Positioning.
 - (2) Visibility of the battlefield and convoy.
 - (3) Chain of command and responsibilities.
- b. Communications.
 - (1) System placement.
 - (2) COMSEC.
 - (3) Location within convoy.
 - (4) Frequencies and call signs.
 - (5) Communications test at short-/long-range and internal/external.
 - (6) Ensure primary and alternate external communication assets are in separate vehicles.
- c. Recovery Assets.
 - (1) Wrecker.
 - (2) Hasty recovery procedures.
- d. Weapons Systems.
 - (1) Individual weapons.
 - (2) Automatic weapons.
 - (3) Crew-served weapons.
 - (4) Gun trucks.
 - (5) Escort unit.
- e. Specialty Teams.
 - (1) Combat lifesavers/medics.
 - (2) Obstacle reduction team.
 - (3) Landing zone team.
 - (4) Aid and litter team.
 - (5) Recovery team.
 - (6) Maintenance team.
 - (7) Redundancy.
- f. Individual/Crew Drills.
 - (1) Readiness posture/alertness.
 - (2) Scanning (Driver-9 to 1/TC 11 to 3).
 - (3) Sector of fire.
 - (4) Acquisition.
 - (5) Signals (radio/turn/pyro).
 - (6) Body positioning.
 - (7) Point of aim.
 - (8) Procedures to enter and exit vehicle under fire.
 - (9) Battle drills (individual/crew)



COMBAT PATROL



Section II

Planning Considerations For Tactical Combat Patrol Operations

1. Leaders must be located where they can best command and control the convoy or their portion of it. Leaders are centrally located in the unit within the order of march, but may need to maneuver to get to a vantage point that will allow him visibility of the battlefield when required. It is not recommended that leaders be in the lead or trail vehicle. Leaders must maintain situational awareness.
2. Combat lifesavers, medics, and aid and litter teams should be positioned towards the rear and front of the convoy to enable them to easily move forward or rearward if they need to render aid. The aid and litter team should be different than the combat lifesaver or medic. Ensure the designated MEDEVAC vehicle has been configured in a way to rapidly load and transport casualties. All members must know MEDEVAC procedures, and their aid bags need to be checked to ensure they are complete.
3. Communications and signals need to be developed in order to be seen or heard during a tactical convoy operation. Factors of engine noise, gunfire, distance, dust, and other things that interfere must be considered. Always have a primary and alternate method to communicate both within and outside the convoy.
4. Force protection is critical. Consider the following when planning:
 - a. Harden vehicles with sand bags, steel plating, wire mesh, ballistic blankets, extra fragmentation vests, or any other material that will add protection while not handicapping mobility.
 - b. Ammunition allocation and location needs to be standardized with both an individual basic load and a vehicle combat load.

Individual basic load recommendation:

M16 210 rounds 1 tracer : 2 ball
M203 40 rounds (mix HE – 30 / Smoke – 10)
M249 1,000 rounds (preferably in drums)
M2 500 rounds 4:1
M240B 1,600 rounds 4:1
MK-19 128 rounds
Hand grenade 4

Vehicle combat load: Additional basic load as listed above in the vehicle, configured so it can be used while driving and easily taken from the cab if dismount becomes necessary. In addition, the following should be in all vehicles:

HC smoke grenade 2 White star cluster 2
Red smoke grenade 2 Red star cluster 2
Violet smoke grenade 2 Green star cluster 2
Yellow smoke grenade 2 White parachute flare 6
Green smoke grenade 2



COMBAT PATROL



Section II (cont)

5. Intelligence is often the weak link in the mission planning process. Units need to develop a system of receiving daily intelligence briefs, posting the map in the team operations room, and making this information available so that leaders at all levels can walk in and study it daily. Key points should also be incorporated on the unit's strip maps. Strip maps should also indicate key points with miles/km from SP. This allows vehicle crews to battle track their progress. Intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) needs to include the following, at a minimum:

- a. Terrain (Route)
- b. Weather
- c. Enemy

6. Recovery and maintenance teams must be capable of functioning en route and under fire. Take a look at your capabilities, rehearse them, and ensure every member of the unit is trained on them. All vehicles should carry commonly used spare parts, with recovery and maintenance teams having more parts and necessary tools and diagnostic equipment.

- a. Self-recovery:
 - Equipment such as chains, cables, and tow bars.
 - Train to ensure every soldier knows how to recover their vehicle safely but quickly.
 - Rehearsals must incorporate recovery.
- b. Wrecker crew:
 - Equipment to include same as for self-recovery.
 - Train the crew, and cross-train some members of the unit.
 - Rehearsals must also incorporate other personnel using the equipment.
- c. Maintenance team:
 - Equipment for self-recovery and repair of vehicles based on experience. Do not overload the vehicle.
 - Train the team and maximize cross-training for vehicle drivers in the convoy.
 - Rehearse to perform commonly expected repairs at a rally point, and then supervise vehicle crews doing the same repair tasks.
- d. Obstacle reduction team (Use caution! A blocked road is a trap for another type of attack):
 - (1) Equipment needs to be carried based on the types of obstacles encountered to date.
 - (2) Maximize cross-training for others in the convoy to use the equipment and reduce obstacles.
 - (3) Conduct rehearsals.
 - (4) The team must know how to get EOD or engineer support if required for hardened road blocks and mine fields.



COMBAT PATROL



Section III

Weapon Engagement Skills

1. Weapon engagement skills require planning and preparation. You need to evaluate your unit and determine what training is required. Chapter 3 of this handbook, Training for Tactical Convoys, discusses training in general and has sections on both individual and crew-served weapons training.
2. There is no doctrine on how to engage the enemy from a moving vehicle such as a truck or HMMWV. Trial and error, coupled with a great deal of weapons and marksmanship experience, has shown the following techniques to be best.
 - a. The lead burst technique is used when the firer is moving and the target is stationary.
 - (1) Right-side firers take a point of aim to the right and low of the target. A general visual reference is to aim two target widths right and two widths low. M16s should be fired in burst and automatic weapons in 6 to 9 round bursts.
 - (2) Left-side firers take a point of aim to the left and low of the target. A general visual reference is to aim two target widths left and two widths low. M16s should be fired in semi-automatic (single shot) only; SAWs or M203s should not be used by a driver.
 - b. If both the firer and target are moving:
 - (1) Right-side firers take a point of aim on line and low of the target.
 - (2) Left-side firers also take a point of aim on line and low of the target.
 - c. If the firer is stationary and the target is moving:
 - (1) Targets moving from left to right require firers to take a point of aim on line and right of the target to apply lead based on the speed of the target.
 - (2) Targets moving from right to left require firers to take a point of aim on line and left of the target to apply lead based on the speed of the target.
 - d. Ammunition load. M16 and, if used, SAW magazines should be loaded with a ball and tracer mix. Ideally, this would be one tracer for every two balls to ensure you get a tracer with every burst when firing in burst mode. The mix should not be less than one in five. Heavy tracer load in the bottom of the magazine can also assist the firer in identifying a need to change magazines.
 - e. Sectors of fire need to be followed to ensure continuous fires are placed on the enemy.
 - (1) TC and AD (right side) sector is 1 to 3 o'clock.
 - (2) Driver (left side) sector is 9 to 11 o'clock.
 - f. Acquisition of enemy personnel may be difficult. Once acquired by one vehicle, personnel in the vehicles following should be able to observe the tracers and turn signals of the vehicle in front to determine where the threat is located. Keeping focus within your sector of scan is critical to the success of this technique.



COMBAT PATROL



Section IV

Gun Truck Employment

1. The employment of gun trucks is the responsibility of the convoy commander. Personnel working on gun trucks need to be kept up to date on threat TTPs to ensure they are prepared and capable of meeting the current threat. Proper use will improve the unit's ability to provide and sustain heavy, long-range direct-fire support when reacting to enemy contact. Gun trucks can also be used as a rat patrol or forward security element (FSE). Rat patrols and FSEs will precede the convoy by one to three kilometers to clear the route, identify IEDs, check chokepoints and other danger areas, and provide a show of force.
2. Gun truck crews should be trained on the following:
 - All weapons systems to be employed.
 - TLPs, SOPs, reporting requirements, and the importance of cross training.
 - All battle drills.
 - How to identify, discriminate, and quickly engage to suppress threat targets.
 - Convoy control and movement techniques.
 - Safety and risk assessment to increase survivability.
 - CFLCC ROE.
3. The following techniques are used in employing gun trucks:
 - a. For planning, the gun truck section leader:
 - (1) Receives the convoy brief from his commander.
 - (2) Issues WARNO 1.
 - (3) Receives the convoy brief from the convoy commander.
 - (4) Issues WARNO 2.
 - (5) Coordinates support details using the unit coordination checklist found in Chapter 4, Convoy Forms and Formats, of this handbook.
 - b. During the preparation phase, the gun truck section leader:
 - (1) Organizes the unit and issues an OPOD to the gun truck section.
 - (2) Specifies route, order of march, speed, interval, actions at halt, actions at vehicle breakdown, actions on contact, chain of command, communications and signal information, vehicle load, and soldier's load.
 - (3) Conducts PCCs and PCIs.
 - (4) Conducts section rehearsals and participates in convoy rehearsals.



COMBAT PATROL



Section IV (cont)

c. During the execution phase, the gun truck section leader:

- (1) SPs on time and maintains position in convoy, to include interval and speed.
- (2) Controls the gun trucks based on orders from the convoy commander.
- (3) Positions trucks, normally at the rear, front, and center of the convoy, in that priority.
- (4) Maintains discipline and adheres to all convoy SOPs while OPCON.
- (5) Ensures his section is alert and in ready position from the SP.
- (6) Is prepared to respond to threats aggressively.
- (7) Identifies the threat and returns fire immediately, engaging the most dangerous threat first.
- (8) If under indirect fire, gun trucks will try to identify and fire on the observer.
- (9) Ensures drivers follow convoy SOPs for contact alerts, signaling, and reporting.
- (10) Quickly assesses the situation and reports to the convoy commander requesting guidance.
- (11) If the convoy commander cannot be contacted, reacts aggressively in accordance with SOPs and the situation.
- (12) Maintains convoy security throughout movement.
- (13) Has the forward gun truck function as the FSE to recon and clear overpasses and other danger areas, and provide early IED detection at least 1,000 meters forward of the first convoy vehicle.
- (14) May position forward gun truck in overwatch of a danger area if directed by the convoy commander. If so, the rear gun truck will bound forward to the front of the convoy and assume forward security. The gun truck in overwatch will maintain security until all convoy vehicles have passed and then pick up rear security.
- (15) Provide 360-degree observation, close-in protection from small enemy elements, and act as air guards if necessary.
- (16) Orients weapons as directed.
- (17) Engages enemy and reports.
- (18) When convoy is halted:
 - (a) Selects positions that ensure convoy security.
 - (b) Conducts consolidation and reorganization operations.
 - (c) Checks condition of troops and equipment and reports to convoy commander.
 - (d) Submits final SITREP with ACE considerations to convoy commander.



COMBAT PATROL



Section V

Combat Patrol Risk Management

1. Risk management is and always will be a leader responsibility. Leaders at all levels must:

- Take a look at each mission to determine the risks.
- Develop control measures and implement to mitigate the risks.

2. Risk management is the process of identifying and implementing controls for hazards to conserve combat power and resources. The five steps of risk management are:

Step 1: Identify hazards.

Step 2: Assess hazards to determine risks.

Step 3: Develop controls and make risk decisions.

Step 4: Implement controls.

Step 5: Supervise and evaluate.

3. This five-step process is integrated into the military decision-making process. **FM 3-90, *Tactics*** (formerly FM 100-40), provides insight into the context in which the risk management process is applied. Areas of particular interest in FM 3-90 include:

- Solving tactical problems.
- The science and art of tactics.
- Hasty versus deliberate operations.
- The plan-prepare-execute cycle.
- Basic tactical control measures.
- The factors of METT-TC.

4. This battle book has both a Convoy Tactical Risk Reduction Worksheet and a Convoy Risk Management Card you can use to assess the mission.



COMBAT PATROL



INDIVIDUAL/CREW BATTLE DRILLS

Battle Drill 1: Driver's Combat Battle Drill

1. Drivers must continuously be alert for possible threats from the enemy within their sector of scan (9 to 1 clock position).
2. If enemy is identified, driver will place suppressive fire on the enemy within their sector of fire (9 to 11 clock position), using weapon engagement techniques and the following crew drill (modified as required for vehicle and crew):

Contact Crew Drill:

- a. Driver will announce, "**Weapon.**"
 - b. TC will place driver's weapon (grasping it by pistol grip and on hand guard just forward of ring) into crook of driver's left arm, with barrel extending over driver's arm and magazine up against crook in the arm.
 - c. TC will announce, "**Weapon.**"
 - d. Driver will grasp weapon with right hand by the pistol grip and announce, "**Got it.**"
 - e. TC will release weapon.
3. Driver will scan target area for two seconds and then back to vehicle front for two seconds. This will continue until threat is eliminated or vehicle has passed through engagement area.
 4. Method of engagement will be instinctive fire as taught during CQM; weapon is pointed and not aimed.
 5. Weapon will be handled like a pistol with a long butt stock. Firing hand is controlling weapon — moving, elevating, and placement in the arm. Rapid trigger squeeze on semi-automatic will be used because firing on burst will cause weapon's muzzle to rise up.
 6. **Out Of Ammo or Weapon Jam:**
 - a. Driver will announce, "**Out of ammo or jam.**"
 - b. TC will place his weapon on safe and then place it between driver's weapon and driver's body and announcing, "**Weapon.**"
 - c. TC will place his right hand on butt stock of driver's weapon, behind charging handle, and announce, "**Switch.**"
 - d. Driver will then remove his hand from pistol grip of his weapon and grasp pistol grip of new weapon and announce, "**Got it.**"
 - e. TC will then remove driver's old weapon, using two-hand control, return to his seat, and either replace magazine or fix jam.
 7. **Contact Complete:**
 - a. Once contact has ended or driver needs to place the weapon on safe.
 - b. Announce, "**Secure weapon.**"
 - c. TC will grasp driver's weapon with both hands and announce, "**Weapon secure.**"
 - d. Driver will then place his firing hand back on steering wheel.



COMBAT PATROL



INDIVIDUAL/CREW BATTLE DRILLS

Battle Drill 2: TC/AD Combat Battle Drill

1. TCs must continuously be alert for possible threats from the enemy within sector of scan (11 to 3 clock position).
2. If enemy is identified, TC will place suppressive fire on the enemy within their sector of fire (1 to 3 clock position) using weapon engagement techniques.
3. If possible, vehicles will proceed through contact zone, increasing speed and interval and taking caution not to bunch up.
4. Personnel on vehicles forced to stop will provide suppressive fire, dismount on non-contact side, assume covered positions, and provide initial bases of fire. Smoke may be used to obscure position while personnel dismount.
5. If receiving fire from TC side of vehicle, TC will suppress while driver exits vehicle. Once driver has exited vehicle and is returning fire, TC will exit vehicle on non-contact side, assume a covered position, and engage enemy.
6. When personnel exit vehicle, they will take ammunition, CLS bag (if applicable), and any other items they may require on the ground. M16s should be on semi-automatic to conserve ammunition.
7. When given order to remount vehicle, personnel will mount vehicle on safe side. Driver will provide security until TC is in vehicle and is prepared to engage possible enemy threats. Driver will then remount vehicle.
8. Upon breaking contact, vehicles will proceed to rally point.
9. Upon arrival at rally point, personnel will exit vehicle on safe side (on inside of the box formation) and establish security.

NOTE:

1. The driver's weapon must be placed where the TC can get to it with minimal effort.
2. M249s travel with the bolts in the forward position.
3. If the driver is assigned an M203 or M249 as a personal weapon, he will never carry that weapon during convoy operations.
4. If the TC is already in contact when the driver announces "Contact," the TC must decide whether or not to break contact and give the driver his weapon.
5. The driver wears a seat belt at all times. The TC does not wear a seat belt during engagements and when giving or replacing the driver's weapon.
6. Drivers need to be aware of hot brass that may bounce back on them from the windshield when they fire their weapon. Brass deflectors will minimize this problem.



COMBAT PATROL



INDIVIDUAL/CREW BATTLE DRILLS

Battle Drill 3: Entering and Exiting the Vehicle Combat Battle Drill

1. Personnel will exit/enter vehicle on “safe side” (side away from enemy threat). If there is contact on both sides, recommend establishing a box formation to allow exit/entry to inside of the box.
2. Exiting vehicle (contact right – TC/AD side of vehicle):
 - a. TC/AD continues to engage enemy from vehicle.
 - b. Driver places weapon on safe.
 - c. Driver exits vehicle via driver’s door, maintaining low profile, and moves to front of vehicle.
 - d. Driver assumes prone firing position, places weapon on semi-automatic, and begins to engage enemy while shouting to TC/AD that he is in position.
 - e. TC/AD places weapon on safe.
 - f. TC/AD exits vehicle via driver’s door and moves to rear of vehicle.
 - g. TC/AD assumes prone firing position, places weapon on semi-automatic, and begins to engage enemy while shouting to driver that he is in position.

(NOTE: If danger is on left side of vehicle, procedures are same with exception of order. In this case, TC/AD exits first, followed by driver.)
3. Entering vehicle (contact right – TC/AD side of vehicle):
 - a. Driver continues to engage enemy from prone position.
 - b. TC/AD places weapon on safe.
 - c. TC/AD enters vehicle via driver’s door, maintaining low profile, and moves to his side of vehicle.
 - d. TC/AD assumes good firing position, places weapon on burst, and begins to engage enemy while shouting to driver that he is in position.
 - e. Driver places weapon on safe.
 - f. Driver enters vehicle via driver’s door and prepares to depart location while maintaining his sector of scan.
 - g. Driver leaves weapon on safe and drives vehicle away as convoy moves out.

(NOTE: If danger is on left side of the vehicle, procedures are same with exception of order. In this case, driver enters first, followed by TC/AD.)



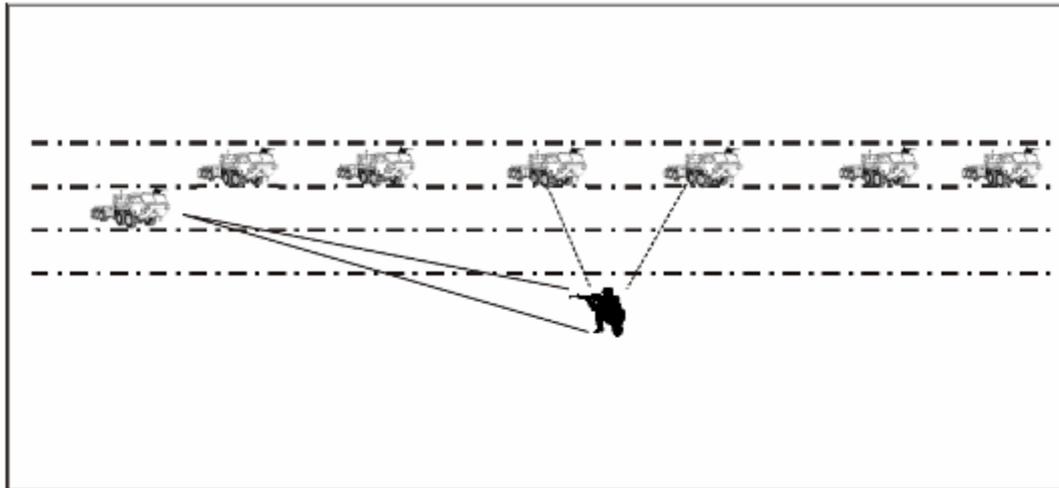
COMBAT PATROL



UNIT BATTLE DRILLS

Battle Drill 4: React to Attack (Convoy continues to move while receiving weapons fire, RPG, IED and/or indirect fires)

1. Continuously observe sectors of scan (driver: 9 to 1 clock position; TC: 11 to 3 clock position).
2. Place suppressive fire on enemy using weapon engagement techniques and proceed through contact zone, increasing speed and interval, and taking caution not to bunch up.
3. Activate vehicle turn signal to indicate direction of contact (primary).
4. Report contact on internal communications, identifying truck number, type of contact, and clock direction (alternate).
5. Gun trucks continue to maintain front and rear security of convoy as convoy continues movement through kill zone. Gun trucks will not maneuver to support-by-fire position if convoy is continuing movement through kill zone. Fire on the move and maintain forward momentum. Gun trucks take care to alternate reloading procedures and use supporting weapons in order to not have a lull in suppressive fires. They will shift fires to engage additional targets and maintain communications with convoy commander throughout contact. Gun truck repositions to rear as convoy passes through contact zone.
6. PL/CC/SC submits SALUTE report to higher.
7. Convoy will proceed to rally point "forward."
 - a. **Indirect Fire Concerns:** Use an alternate route if it is determined that an MSR is under enemy observation.
 - b. **Casualty Concerns:** In event of a casualty, vehicle with casualty will:
 - (1) Continue to move to rally point.
 - (2) Signal using four-way flashers.
 - (3) Report via communication, if possible.



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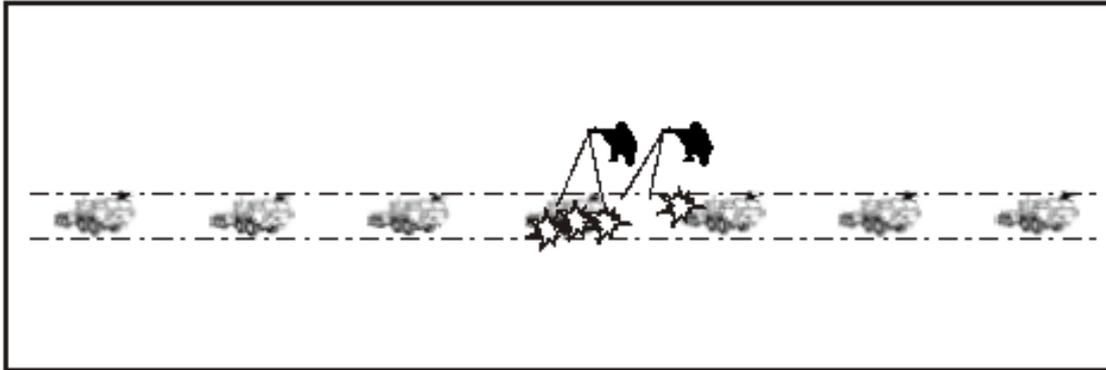


COMBAT PATROL

UNIT BATTLE DRILLS



Battle Drill 5: Convoy Forced to Stop



1. Vehicles forced to stop. Activate vehicle turn signal to indicate direction of contact.
2. Vehicles/personnel not in direct contact report on internal communication, identifying truck number, type of contact, and clock direction.
3. Personnel on vehicles forced to stop dismount on non-contact side, assume covered positions, and provide initial bases of fire.
4. Entire convoy halts. Personnel will dismount vehicles on non-contact side and provide additional bases of fire on enemy if in range. Vehicles not in contact will be repositioned to provide additional bases of fire or used to provide convoy 360-degree security. M16s should be on semi-automatic to conserve ammunition.
5. PL/CC/SC will move to better assess situation and position gun trucks to best suppress enemy while remaining outside effective range of enemy weapons.
6. Gun trucks will take the following actions when a threat is identified:
 - a. Gun truck section leader assists convoy commander in assessing convoy's ability to gain fire superiority.
 - b. Gun trucks must be prepared to conduct attack by fire based on convoy commander's assessment.
 - c. Convoy commander will make decision to attack by fire if fire superiority can be gained. If fire superiority cannot be gained, decision will be made to break contact.
 - d. Gun truck nearest the threat immediately maneuvers to a support-by-fire position and suppresses enemy.



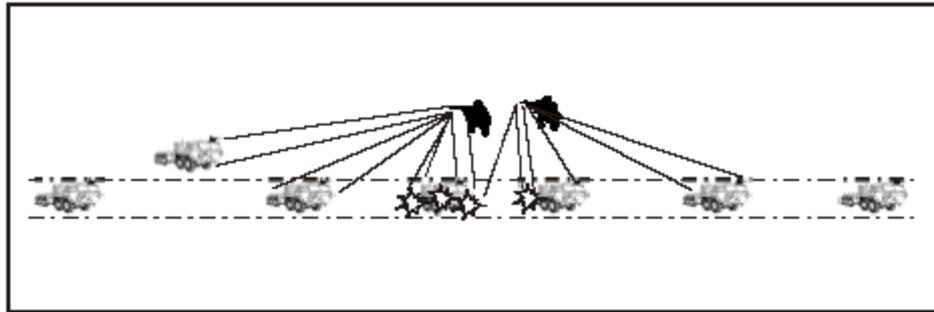
COMBAT PATROL

UNIT BATTLE DRILLS



Battle Drill 5: Convoy Forced to Stop (cont)

6. Gun trucks will take the following actions when a threat is identified:
 - a. Gun truck section leader assists convoy commander in assessing convoy's ability to gain fire superiority.
 - b. Gun trucks must be prepared to conduct attack by fire based on convoy commander's assessment.
 - c. Convoy commander will make decision to attack by fire if fire superiority can be gained. If fire superiority cannot be gained, decision will be made to break contact.
 - d. Gun truck nearest the threat immediately maneuvers to a support-by-fire position and suppresses enemy.
 - e. Gun trucks position inside standoff range only if attacked when inside standoff range.
 - f. If attacked inside standoff range, gun trucks will return fire while repositioning.
 - g. Second gun truck maneuvers through or around convoy and takes up support-by-fire position that allows massing of its weapons systems.
 - h. Gun trucks coordinate their efforts.



7. Once PL/CC/SC determines convoy has either gained fire superiority or defeated enemy contact, recovery/CASEVAC operations (Battle Drill 5) will begin. Recovery operations are conducted, if possible. Pre-determined destruction criteria should be established during planning to expedite operations when recovery is not possible.
8. If PL/CC/SC determines convoy cannot gain fire superiority, leader will then conduct break contact procedures (Battle Drill 6).



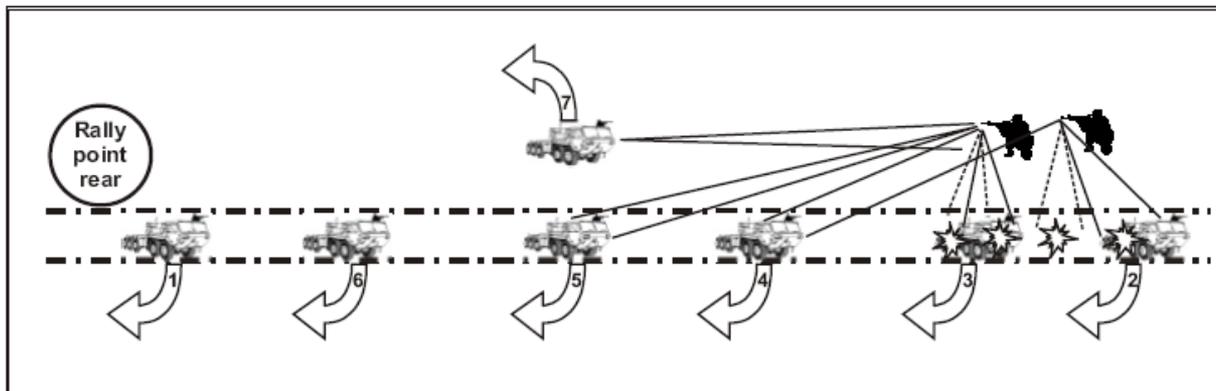
COMBAT PATROL

UNIT BATTLE DRILLS



Battle Drill 6: Break Contact

1. PL/CC/SC determines convoy cannot gain fire superiority, and decision has been made to break contact.
2. PL/CC/SC designates that either rally point "rear" or "forward" will be used. If necessary, both rally points may be used.
Communication systems and appropriate pyrotechnic signals will be used to communicate "**Break Contact**" and "**Rally Point.**"
3. Gun trucks will take the following actions to support breaking contact:
 - a. Gun truck section leader assists convoy commander in assessing convoy's ability to gain fire superiority.
 - b. Gun truck nearest the threat immediately maneuvers to support-by-fire position and suppresses enemy.
 - c. Gun trucks position inside standoff range only if attacked when inside standoff range.
 - d. If attacked inside standoff range, gun trucks will return fire while repositioning.
 - e. Second gun truck maneuvers through or around convoy and takes up support-by-fire position that allows massing of its weapons systems.
 - f. Gun trucks will continue to engage enemy until last vehicle in convoy has departed and will maneuver as necessary.
 - g. Gun trucks coordinate their efforts to ensure they are mutually supporting.
4. Personnel will deploy obscuration measures if available. Using cover and concealment, aid and litter teams will evacuate all casualties under support of gun truck and other protective fires.
5. Personnel maintain position and suppression in contact zone and assist aid and litter teams.
6. Disabled vehicles will be abandoned or destroyed as directed by leaders.





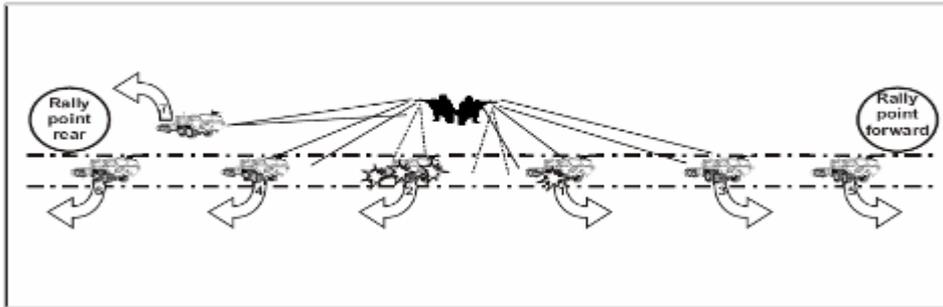
COMBAT PATROL

UNIT BATTLE DRILLS



Battle Drill 6: Break Contact (cont)

7. Vehicles will displace either backwards or forward through convoy lines under control of leaders. Most forward vehicle in contact zone moves first; next most forward vehicle moves second. Vehicles will continue to displace.
8. As vehicles displace, gun truck repositions as necessary at a standoff distance, if possible, until contact is broken.



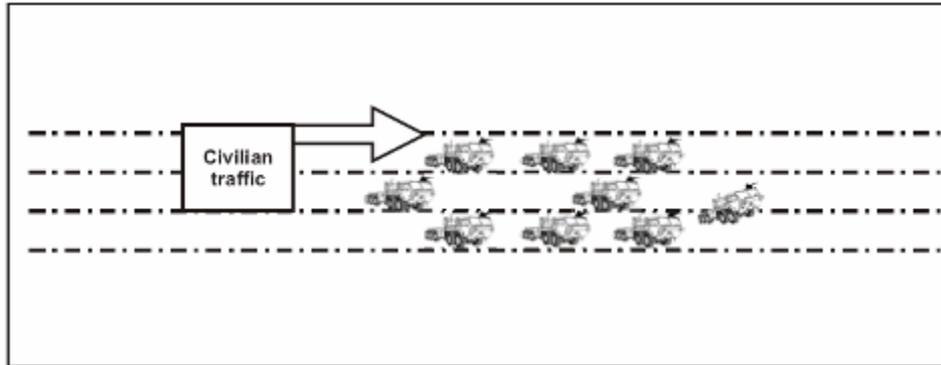
9. If break contact occurs with vehicles on both sides of kill zone, displacement of vehicles will occur using an alternating displacement technique.
10. Upon occupation of rally point, leaders will immediately position vehicles and security and conduct consolidation and reorganization.
11. If convoy vehicles get separated when not in contact with enemy, personnel and vehicles stay together and move to closest rally point or checkpoint.



COMBAT PATROL UNIT BATTLE DRILLS



Battle Drill 7: Rally Points



1. Occupation of rally point is necessary to conduct consolidation and reorganization. It is critical that convoy be secured and tasks conducted as quickly as possible. Rally points will always be conducted following contact unless directed otherwise.
2. Primary signal is communication; alternate signal is hand-held smoke (day) and star cluster (night). Colors will be specified in convoy brief based on available pyrotechnics.
3. Rally point "forward" will be located two miles in direction of movement; rally point "rear" will be located two miles to rear of movement or as METT-T dictates. Rally point should be in an open area with maximum observation in all directions and not located near built-up areas.
4. Vehicles will position in a box formation. If possible, side of the road will be used if conditions are appropriate and safe for all vehicles. A command and control vehicle will be positioned inside safe area.
5. Gun trucks will immediately position themselves to see beyond the range of enemy small arms and RPGs and establish convoy security. Gun trucks will position themselves at 12 and 6 o'clock in convoy box formation. In restricted terrain, gun trucks will conduct roving patrols to assist in maintaining security. Gun trucks' actions must be mutually supporting with convoy elements.
6. Drivers and passengers dismount and establish perimeter security using safe side of vehicles for cover.
7. If mileage places rally point in a built-up area, convoy will continue in direction of movement until beyond built-up area.
8. Once security is established, leaders will immediately conduct casualty treatment and consolidation and reorganization.

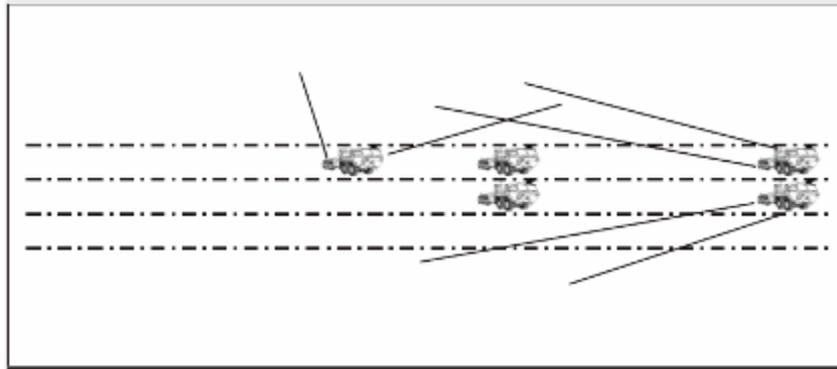


COMBAT PATROL

UNIT BATTLE DRILLS



Battle Drill 8: Recovery/CASEVAC Operations



1. Once leader determines that area in vicinity of disabled vehicles is secure and positions the gun truck in a good overwatch position (remaining at a standoff distance if possible), recovery/CASEVAC operations will begin.
2. CASEVAC:
 - a. Aid and litter team will position on safe side of vehicle and extract casualties and personnel.
 - b. Treatment of casualties, except for emergency treatment to prevent loss of life, will occur once casualties are safely removed from kill zone.
3. Vehicle recovery procedures:
 - a. Recovery team will position on safe side of disabled vehicle.
 - b. TC will dismount and assess disabled vehicle.
 - c. If determined vehicle can be safely recovered, TC will guide recovery vehicle into position and conduct a hasty hook-up. TC will operate disabled vehicle, if necessary.
 - d. Upon exiting contact area, complete and correct hook-up procedures will occur.
 - e. If assessment results in outside support necessary for recovery, leader will contact higher for guidance.
4. Once recovery operations are complete, team will displace and conduct link-up with convoy at rally point.



COMBAT PATROL

UNIT BATTLE DRILLS



Battle Drill 9: Consolidation and Reorganization

1. Upon breaking contact, all vehicles, to include gun trucks, will proceed to rally point and conduct consolidation and reorganization actions.
2. Once in position and stopped, personnel will dismount their vehicle on safe side (inside) of the box and establish security.
3. Consolidation and reorganization begin when rally point is secured. This includes repositioning of weapon systems, if necessary.
4. Ammunition status/redistribution:
 - a. Personnel will report their ammunition status to first-line leaders.
 - b. Ammunition report will show how many full magazines are available (average number remaining in team, squad, or platoon).
 - c. Leaders will immediately redistribute ammunition at their level and report number of magazines to next leader.
5. Casualty treatment/evacuation:
 - a. Casualty treatment will begin upon pulling into rally point. TC/driver will begin buddy-aid until relieved by combat lifesaver (CLS) or patient is stabilized.
 - b. CLSs will immediately dismount and scan vehicles in search of casualties (four-way flashers). Upon encountering a casualty, the CLS will evaluate buddy-aid and, if adequate, continue search. It is important to not delay the CLS reaching a more serious casualty.
 - c. Aid and litter teams will transport casualties (using litters/cots and body bags/improvised litters) to the CCP (designated by the PL/CC/SC) without causing further injuries.
 - d. CLSs should focus on treatment of casualties and not be a part of the aid and litter team.
 - e. PL/CC/SC will direct MEDEVAC requests.
 - f. Secure sensitive items/documents/weapons.
 - g. Aid and litter team will continue to assist with evacuation of casualties.
 - h. Landing zone (LZ) team:
 - (1) Select and secure landing zone (always downwind of unit box formation).
 - (2) Clear objects from landing zone site.
 - (3) Prepare to display appropriate LZ signals/markings.
 - (4) Assist with loading of casualties.
6. Equipment inspections



COMBAT PATROL

UNIT BATTLE DRILLS



Battle Drill 9: Consolidation and Reorganization (cont)

- a. Drivers will inspect vehicles/cargo and report status.
 - b. Recovery teams will ensure proper hook-up procedures are conducted.
 - c. PL/CC/SC will request recovery support or guidance if unable to conduct unit recovery.
 - d. Leaders will conduct weapon, communication, and sensitive item inspections and update PL/CC/SC.
7. PL/CC/SC will also conduct the following, if required:
- a. Direct priority of cross leveling of cargo/loads.
 - b. Establish new chain of command.
 - c. Submit final SITREP to higher.
8. Continue mission.



COMBAT PATROL

UNIT BATTLE DRILLS



Battle Drill 10: Reports

Report information organized into one of the following formats to assist PL/CC/SC submitting SITREPS to higher headquarters.

Leaders organize information into SPOT report and SALUTE report format to send SITREP to higher.

ACE Report: ACE reports are used within the convoy to complete CIR for the PL/CC/SC to submit SITREPS to higher, usually after contact.

Ammunition: Basic load remaining per individual/crew-served weapon system after contact.

Casualties: Number and type sustained after contact.

Equipment: Damage or losses sustained as result of contact.

SPOT Report: The SPOT report is used to send a quick report on an event either during the occurrence or after the convoy is out of danger.

Size: Number of personnel/equipment.

Position: Observer's position, call sign, and location.

Observer's Actions: Actions observed/taken.

Time: Time action/observation took place.

Observer's Actions: Outlines activities, actions, or recommendations.

(NOTE: The observer updates the SPOT report as the situation changes.)

SALUTE Report: The SALUTE report is used in the same manner as a SPOT report – it simply contains more details.

Size: Number of personnel and equipment.

Activity: What the enemy is doing.

Location: Grid coordinates or orientation to local buildings.

Unit: Uniforms/patches/clothing.

Time: When the activity was observed.

Equipment: Description or identification of all equipment.



COMBAT PATROL

UNIT BATTLE DRILLS



Battle Drill 11: IED Secure the Site Battle Drill

The IED has not been initiated and you are passing the IED:

1. Report IED to convoy. Use visual signals to alert follow-on vehicles, and mark location with smoke.
2. Drivers that cannot brake quickly enough to stop outside 100 meters should speed up and move through danger area/kill zone as quickly as possible.
3. Drivers that can stop prior to entering kill zone should immediately back away from IED as much as possible (300 meters recommended).
4. Immediately begin looking for a potential secondary device and other potential ambush sites.
5. Secure site and report.
6. Block all traffic in vicinity of IED until cleared by EOD or relieved by MPs.
7. Vehicles forward of IED will either move to forward rally point or consolidate at least 300 meters forward of IED and block all oncoming traffic.

Battle Drill 12: IED/Enemy Fire Break Contact Battle Drill

Upon detonation of an IED, which is then followed by enemy direct fire:

1. Establish suppressive fires on enemy location (gun truck or designated team).
2. Move convoy to safest rally point after necessary casualty evacuation.
3. Begin to comply with CFLCC guidance as soon as tactical situation allows.



DISMOUNTED BATTLE DRILLS

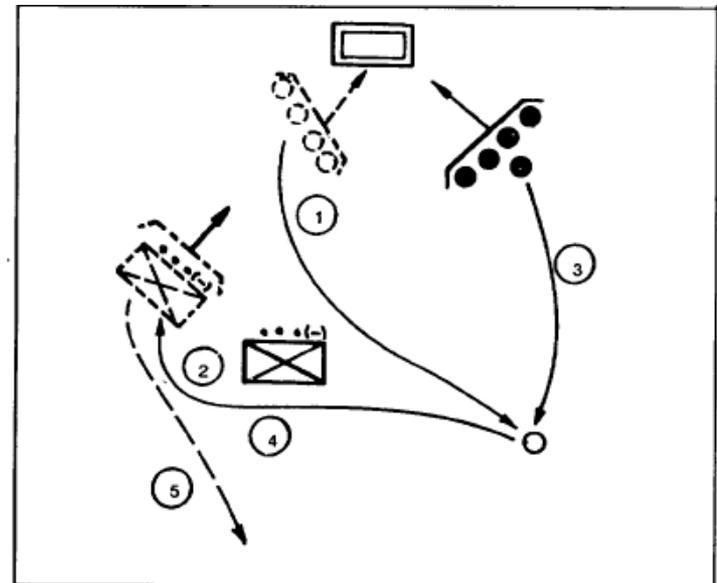
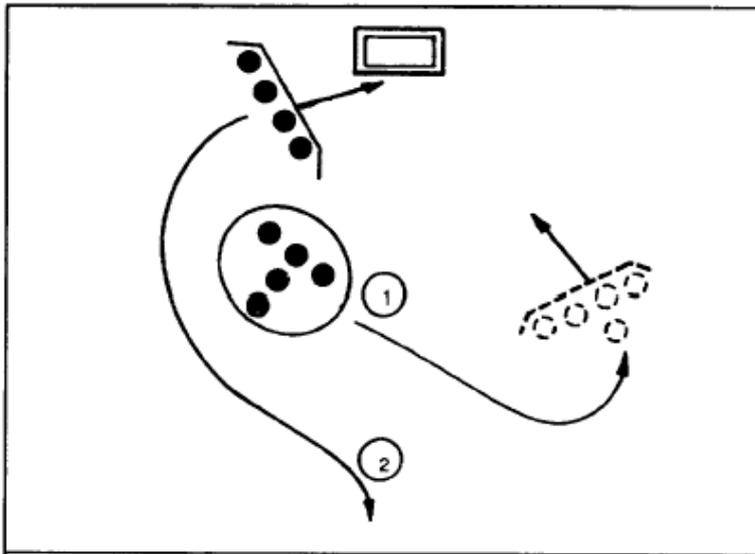


BREAK CONTACT

SITUATION: A team is under enemy fire and must break contact.

REQUIRED ACTIONS:

1. The team leader directs on fire team in contact to support the disengagement of the remainder of the unit.
2. The team leader orders a direction/distance, terrain feature or rally point for the movement of the first team.
3. The base of fire (team) continues to suppress the enemy.
4. The moving element uses fragmentation, concussion and smoke to mask its movement.
5. The moving element takes up the designated position and engages the enemy position.
6. The team leader directs the base-of-fire element to move to its next location.
7. The team continues to bound away from the enemy until it breaks contact.
8. The leader should consider changing the direction of movement once contact is broken.
9. If the group becomes disrupted, team members will stay together and move to the last rally point.
10. The team leader will account for members, report to the MSC, reorganize as necessary and continue the mission.





DISMOUNTED BATTLE DRILLS

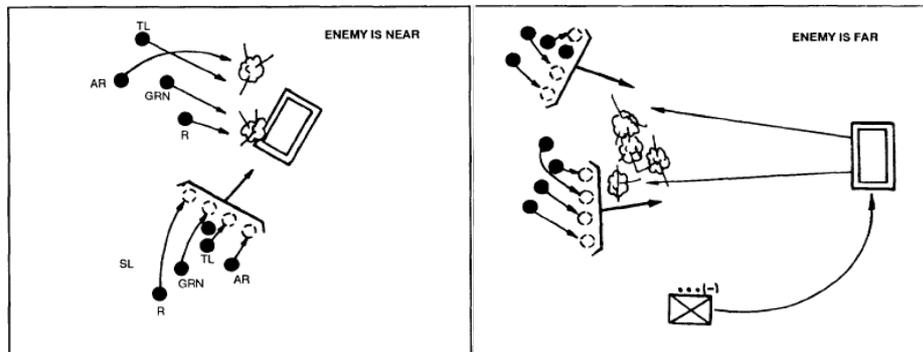


REACT TO AMBUSH

SITUATION: If the team enters a kill zone and the enemy initiates an ambush with a casualty-producing device and a high volume of fire, the unit takes the following actions.

REQUIRED ACTIONS:

1. Near Ambush (within hand-grenade range).
 - a. Team members receiving fire immediately return fire, take up covered positions, and throw fragmentation, concussion, and smoke grenades.
 - b. Immediately after the grenade detonate, team members in the kill zone assault through the ambush using fire and movement.
 - c. Team members not in the kill zone identify enemy positions, take cover, initiate suppressive fires and shift fire as team members assault through the ambush.
- Far Ambush (beyond hand-grenade range).
 - a. Team members receiving fire immediately return fire, take cover and suppress the enemy by destroying crew-served weapons, obscuring the enemy positions with smoke and sustaining suppressive fires.
 - b. Team members not receiving fires move by a covered and concealed route to a vulnerable flank of the enemy position and assault using fire and movement techniques.
 - c. Soldiers in the kill zone continue to suppress the enemy and shift fires as the assaulting element fights through the enemy position.
 - d. The team leader reports to the MSC, reorganizes as necessary and continues the mission.





DISMOUNTED BATTLE DRILLS



REACT TO INDIRECT FIRE

SITUATION: The team is moving, halted, or occupying a position with or without protection. Any member of the team gives the alert, "INCOMING!" or a round impact nearby.

REQUIRED ACTIONS:

1. The team leader gives the direction and distance for the team to move to a rally point by ordering direction and distance – for example, THREE O'CLOCK, ONE HUNDRED METERS.
2. Team members move rapidly along the direct and distance to the rally point.
3. At the rally point, the team leader immediately accounts for personnel and equipment, and forms the team for a move to an alternate position.
4. If the team is in an improved (dug in) position, team members will seek cover in shelters and protect as much mission-essential equipment as possible by placing it in the shelter.
5. The team leader reports the incident immediately to the MSC

REACT TO SNIPER

SITUATION: The team enters the sniper's kill zone. A round impacts close by or a member of the team is hit. The team determines the distance and location of the sniper.

REQUIRED ACTIONS:

1. Long Distance Sniper:
 - A. The team evacuates any wounded members and moves to a covered and concealed position.
 - B. The team leader notifies the MSC with the direction of the sniper and the location of the team.
 - C. The team treats the wounded and prepares for MEDEVAC.
2. Short Distance Sniper:
 - A. The team immediately returns fire at the threat.
 - B. The team evacuates any wounded members and moves to a covered and concealed position.
 - C. The snipers position is masked with smoke.
 - D. The team leader notifies the MSC with the location of the sniper.
 - E. If possible, the building or area that the sniper is located in is cordoned off.

REACT TO WAR CRIME

SITUATION: The team is informed of an ongoing or completed war crime involving members of the supported unit or an adjacent unit.

REQUIRED ACTIONS:

1. If the team is in the close proximity of the war crime, the team leader will order the individual's who are involved in the war crime to stop. The team leader will explain to the soldiers who committed the crime that what they are doing is a violation of international law.
2. The team leader will then notify the unit commander and the battalion/brigade commander as to what took place.
3. The team leader will warn the battalion/brigade commander that if further atrocities continue, the team will leave the area and no longer support the unit. The team leader will also notify the brigade/division MiTT leader or SPiTT senior leader.
4. The team leader will notify the MSC and await further instructions.



IED/UXO PROCEDURES



REACT TO UXO

SITUATION: The team is moving, halted, or occupying a position when one or all members of the team notice a possible IED.

REQUIRED ACTIONS:

1. Establish minimum initial exclusion area of 300 meters around the IED.
2. Establish security, search the area for possible secondary devices and identify potential enemy force observation/vantage points.
3. Seek all available manmade or natural frontal and overhead cover.
4. Avoid establishing a "reaction" pattern.
5. **Call EOD through your higher headquarters using 9 line UXO report** (see below)

Line 1	DTG Discovered
Line 2	Reporting unit and location
Line 3	Contact method (call sign/radio freq or telephone number)
Line 4	Type of Munition
Line 5	NBC Contamination
Line 6	Resources Threatened
Line 7	Impact on Mission
Line 8	Protective Measures Taken
Line 9	Recommended Priority (Immediate/Indirect/Minor/None)

IED REACTION DRILLS

THE FOUR Cs

CLEAR- The area around the device of all personnel (**recommended 300 meters**).

CALL- Call your headquarters using the IED/UXO report.

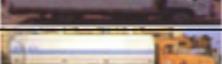
CORDON- The **300 meter danger area** and set up an Incident Control Point (ICP) for follow on agencies.

CONTROL- The area inside the cordon to **ensure only authorized access**.



IED/UXO PROCEDURES



Threat Description		Explosives Mass (TNT equivalent)	Building Evacuation Distance	Outdoor Evacuation Distance
High Explosives (TNT Equivalent)		Pipe Bomb 5 lbs 2.3 kg	70 ft 21 m	850 ft 259 m
		Suicide Belt 10 lbs 4.5 kg	90 ft 27 m	1,080 ft 330 m
		Suicide Vest 20 lbs 9 kg	110 ft 34 m	1,360 ft 415 m
		Briefcase/Suitcase Bomb 50 lbs 23 kg	150 ft 46 m	1,850 ft 564 m
		Compact Sedan 500 lbs 227 kg	320 ft 98 m	1,500 ft 457 m
		Sedan 1,000 lbs 454 kg	400 ft 122 m	1,750 ft 534 m
		Passenger/Cargo Van 4,000 lbs 1,814 kg	640 ft 195 m	2,750 ft 838 m
		Small Moving Van/ Delivery Truck 10,000 lbs 4,536 kg	860 ft 263 m	3,750 ft 1,143 m
		Moving Van/Water Truck 30,000 lbs 13,608 kg	1,240 ft 375 m	6,500 ft 1,982 m
		Semi trailer 60,000 lbs 27,216 kg	1,570 ft 475 m	7,000 ft 2,134 m

TYPES OF ORDNANCE

- DROPPED** (bombs, dispensers, sub munitions)
- PROJECTED** (mortars, rockets, guided missiles, rifle grenades)
- PLACED** (mines, booby traps, naval mines, bulk explosives)
- THROWN** (fragmentation, smoke, anti-tank, defensive/offensive)

DO NOT attempt to move the “possible improvised explosive device”!

DO NOT approach the “possible improvised explosive device”!

AVOID using communication/electronic equipment within the established exclusion area!

Threat Description		LPG Mass/Volume	Fireball Diameter	Safe Distance
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG - Butane or Propane)		Small LPG Tank 20 lbs/5 gal 9 kg/19 lb	40 ft 12 m	160 ft 48 m
		Large LPG Tank 100 lbs/25 gal 45 kg/95 lb	69 ft 21 m	276 ft 84 m
		Commercial/Residential LPG Tank 2,000 lbs/500 gal 907 kg/1,893 lb	184 ft 56 m	736 ft 224 m
		Small LPG Truck 8,000 lbs/2,000 gal 3,630 kg/7,570 lb	292 ft 89 m	1,168 ft 356 m
		Semi tanker LPG 40,000 lbs/10,000 gal 18,144 kg/37,850 lb	499 ft 152 m	1,996 ft 608 m

//FOUO



JAG MITT/NPTT GUIDANCE CARD



MNC-I MITT/PTT GUIDANCE CARD

1. You will follow the MNC-I ROE during all operations with Iraqi Forces. This includes your right to use force, up to and including deadly force, when necessary to defend yourself, your unit, and your Iraqi partners.

2. Always remember that you have been selected to serve as an ambassador of MNF-I. Accordingly:

a. **Set the Example.** Your actions will set the precedent for the backbone of future Iraqi Security Forces/Armed Forces. Your actions will be viewed by your Iraqi partners as guidance for their future actions. You are responsible for teaching them, through your actions, respect for human rights, personal freedoms, discretion, and restraint.

b. **Live the Army Values/Warrior Ethos.** Regardless of your branch of service, abiding by the values of loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, and personal courage will encourage our Iraqi partners to adhere to these values in their capacity as Iraq's future military/ security forces. Likewise, putting the mission first, never quitting, and never accepting defeat will instill the proper mindset in our Iraqi partners.

c. **Do not proselytize or discuss politics.** Iraqi culture is a complex web of religious, ethnic and tribal influences. Creating successful armed forces and security forces requires that all of these factors be put aside by our Iraqi partners. Focusing on politics or religion may inadvertently create friction within your teams that will hurt the mission.

3. **Practice OPSEC/Force Protection.** Your safety, and the safety of your Iraqi partners, depends on discretion and proper handling of sensitive information. Never forget that you and your Iraqi partners are AIF targets, and any information they can gather about your operations will be used against you.

MNC-I MITT/PTT GUIDANCE CARD

RESPONSE TO DETAINEE ABUSE OR LAW OF WAR VIOLATIONS

1. As a member of MNF-I, you are bound by the Law of War.

Accordingly, it is your duty to report any possible, suspected, or alleged Law of War violation, *even if it is committed by your Iraqi partners.*

2. If you witness detainee abuse or Law of War violations committed by your Iraqi partners, you will take immediate action to stop further abuse or Law of War violations. Leaders will engage their Iraqi counterparts and explain that such actions will not be tolerated by coalition forces.

3. Report all instances of possible, suspected, or alleged detainee abuse or Law of War violations to MNC-I through operational channels.

The proper report formats can be found on the MNC-I web page under the SJA staff section page. If you believe that a member of your MITT/PTT has been involved in a violation, you can notify CID, the IG, a Judge Advocate, or Chaplain, rather than proceed through your chain of command.

4. **Leaders have a duty to preserve evidence of detainee abuse or Law of War violations.** This includes preserving evidence of injuries through photography, the taking of sworn statements (DA Form 2823), and the recording of names, units and other identifying information that will assist in further investigation and/or prosecution of the matter.

Important POCs: OPLAW: DSN 318-822-2531; Military Justice: DSN 318-822-2541, cel. 0790-1927264; Claims: DSN 318-822-2867. Email questions to: mnc-isjaops@iraq.centcom.smil.mil (SIPR) or mnc-isjaops@iraq.centcom.mil (NIPR).

MNC-I General Order No. 1 remains in effect. Looting and the taking of war trophies are prohibited. Alcohol and pornography are prohibited.

THIS CARD IN EFFECT AS OF 4 May 05



RULES OF ENGAGEMENT (ROE) CARD



MNC-I ROE CARD

NOTHING ON THIS CARD PREVENTS YOU FROM USING NECESSARY AND PROPORTIONAL FORCE TO DEFEND YOURSELF

1. You may engage the following individuals based on their conduct:
 - a. Persons who are committing hostile acts against CF.
 - b. Persons who are exhibiting hostile intent towards CF.
2. These persons may be engaged subject to the following instructions:
 - a. **Positive Identification (PID)** is required prior to engagement. PID is a reasonable certainty that the proposed target is a legitimate military target. If no PID, contact your next higher commander for decision.
 - b. **Use Graduated Measures of Force.** When time and circumstance permit, use the following degrees of graduated force when responding to hostile act/intent: (1) shout verbal warnings to halt; (2) show your weapon and demonstrate intent to use it; (3) block access or detain; (4) fire a warning shot; (5) shoot to eliminate threat.
 - c. **Do not target or strike** anyone who has surrendered or is out of combat due to sickness or wounds.
 - d. **Do not target or strike** hospitals, mosques, churches, shrines, schools, museums, national monuments, and any other historical and cultural sites, civilian populated areas or buildings **UNLESS** the enemy is using them for military purposes or if necessary for your self-defense.
 - e. **Do not target or strike** Iraqi Infrastructure (public works, commercial communication facilities, dams), Lines of Communication (roads, highways, tunnels, bridges, railways) and Economic Objects (commercial storage facilities, pipelines) **UNLESS** necessary for self-defense or if ordered by your commander. If you must fire on these objects, fire to disable and disrupt rather than destroy.
 - f. **ALWAYS** minimize incidental injury, loss of life, and collateral damage.

MNC-I ROE CARD

3. The use of force, including deadly force, is authorized to protect the following:
 - Yourself, your unit, and other friendly forces
 - Detainees
 - Civilians from crimes that are likely to cause death or serious bodily harm, such as murder or rape
 - Personnel or property **designated by the OSC** when such actions are necessary to restore order and security
4. In general, **WARNING SHOTS** are authorized **ONLY** when the use of deadly force would be authorized in that particular situation.
5. **Treat all civilians and their property with respect and dignity.** Do not seize civilian property, including vehicles, unless the property presents a security threat. When possible, give a receipt to the property's owner.
6. You may **DETAIN** civilians based upon a reasonable belief that the person: (1) must be detained for purposes of self-defense; (2) is interfering with CF mission accomplishment; (3) is on a list of persons wanted for questioning, arrest or detention; (4) is or was engaged in criminal activity; or (5) must be detained for imperative reasons of security. **Anyone you detain MUST be protected.** Force, up to and including deadly force, is authorized to protect detainees in your custody. You **MUST** fill out a detainee apprehension card for EVERY person you detain.
7. **MNC-I General Order No. 1 is in effect.** Looting and the taking of war trophies are prohibited.
8. **ALL personnel MUST report any suspected violations of the Law of War committed by any US, friendly or enemy force.** Notify your chain of command, Judge Advocate, CID, IG, or Chaplain.

THESE ROE IN EFFECT AS OF 22 MAY 05
CURRENT ROE POSTED ON THE MNC-I SIPR AND CENTRIX WEBSITES



MEDEVAC PROCEDURES



Leaders must be prepared to treat and evacuate casualties. They must understand the plan for casualty evacuation and immediately begin to execute it once casualties occur. The team combat lifesaver (CLS) is trained to assess, to triage, and to begin treatment of casualties. Ambulances (ground and air) should pick up the casualties as far forward as possible and as the tactical situation permits. At least one soldier in each vehicle must be trained as a combat lifesaver. Casualties are evacuated to the MSC casualty collection point.

The casualty treatment categories are:

(1) **Immediate—to save Life or limb.**

- (a) Airway obstruction.
- (b) Respiratory and cardio respiratory failure.
- (c) Massive external bleeding.
- (d) Shock.
- (e) Sucking chest wound, if respiratory distress is evident.
- (f) Second or third degree burns of the face and neck, or perineum.

(2) **Delayed-Less Risk by Treatment Being Delayed.**

- (a) Open chest wound.
- (b) Penetrating abdomen wound.
- (c) Severe eye injury.
- (d) Avascular limb without apparent blood supply.
- (e) Other open wounds.
- (f) Fractures.
- (g) Second and third degree burns (not face and neck or perineum).

(3) **Minimal-Can Be Self Aid or Buddy Aid.** Patients in this category are not evacuated to a medical treatment facility.

- (a) Minor lacerations.
- (b) Contusions.
- (c) Sprains.
- (d) Minor combat stress problems.
- (e) Partial thickness burns (under 20 percent).

(4) **Expectant-Little Hope of Recovery.** This category should be used only if resources are limited.

- (a) Massive head injury with signs of impending death.
- (b) Burns on more than 85 percent of the body surface area.

NOTE: Casualties with minor injuries can assist with recording treatment, emergency care, and defense of the area.

MEDICAL TREATMENT PROTOCOL

THESE POPULATIONS ALWAYS RECEIVE TREATMENT:

1. IMMEDIATE
2. Anyone who is injured as a result of Coalition Forces' actions.
3. Local national patients should be evacuated to the nearest Iraqi Medical Treatment Facility with the capability to treat the patient.
4. Any soldier who encounters a casualty should immediately notify the nearest BCT TOC. If the casualty is NOT URGENT and not eligible for evacuation by military assets, the BCT TOC or MPs will call the Iraqi Police to arrange civilian evacuation.
5. Patient Movement Priorities Are:
 - A. Air
 - B. Ground
 - C. Opportunity Airlift
 - D. Unit vehicles.



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ANYONE IS ELIGIBLE FOR EMERGENCY CARE AND EVACUATION TO SAVE LIFE, LIMB, OR EYESIGHT!

Category of Patient	Evac Authorized (other than urgent)
----------------------------	--

Coalition Mil & Dependents (Active/Reserve)	YES
Retired US Military & Dependents	YES
Fed Civilian Employees & Dependents	YES
Allied Forces	YES
Local Nationals & Local Press	NO
American Red Cross	YES
International Red Cross	NO
Peace Corps/Public Health Service	NO
Unofficial Civilian Visitors	NO
USO Professionals	YES
Contractors (i.e. Kellog, Brown & Root)	YES
AAFES (US Employees & Dependents)	YES
AAFES (LN Employees)	NO
Titan Translators-Cat I (Local Hire)	YES
Titan Translators-Cat II (US) & Dependents	YES
Detainees / EPWs	YES
Foreign Diplomats	NO
UN Personnel	YES
DoS Designees	YES

Patient Movement Priorities Are:

A. Air

B. Ground

C. Opportunity Airlift

D. Unit vehicles.



LANDING ZONE CRITERIA



Choose an LZ as flat and level as possible.

Clear debris, obstacles within 50 m radius of the landing point.

Orient LZ in direction of the wind.

CAUTION!

Rotor wash can throw objects, harming personnel or equipment.

Protect your eyes and your patient.

Remain clear of the helicopter tail rotor at all times.

DAYLIGHT LANDING PROCEDURES

- a. Determine method of marking the LZ (i.e. smoke, VS-17 panel)
- b. Do NOT pop smoke until requested.
- c. Stake VS-17 panel markers to ground if used to identify LZ.

CAUTION!

Use light discipline at night; bright light may temporarily blind aircrew at night and when using NVD.

NIGHT LANDING PROCEDURES

- a. Only leave on lights used to mark LZ unless aircrew requests more.
- b. Chemlights are the preferred method of LZ marking at night.
(DO NOT USE BLUE OR GREEN)
- c. Do NOT use smoke or star clusters unless requested.



TRANSPORTATION

Surface Transportation



Request Transportation Support

- (HET/Flatbeds/containers) from Corps or Theater Assets:
 - Submit requests NLT 96 hours prior to pick up (earlier is better)
 - Submit a Transportation Movement Request (TMR) to the servicing Movement Control Team (MCT).
 - **Call 302-529-6509 for more info.**

Request Convoy Clearance

- Required for 6 or more vehicles moving off camps or COB/COL/COS
- Submit a Convoy Clearance request (CCR) to the servicing Movement Control Team (MCT).
- Receive SP time
- **Call 302-529-6509 for more info.**

Sealift (Coordinated through JOPES ULN)

Rail (No military use at this time)

Air Transportation

- Request Rotary Wing Flight
- Space Available :
 - Call Balad Air Base: 302-242-9520
 - Call must be made no more than 24 hours prior date of flight
- Air Mission Request (AMR):
 - Go to SIPR: <http://www.iraq.centcom.smil.mil/Sections/G3AIR/default.htm>
 - Fill out the AMR, save, and e-mail it to their address

Request Fixed Wing Flight

- Limited APOE/APOD
 - Go to SIPR: <http://customer.transcom.smil.mil>
 - Access CENTCOM DDOC and form is under “Requirements” section
 - Fill out the JMR, save, and e-mail to their address

SIPR: www.iraq.centcom.smil.mil/www/mnci/c4/trans/
CENTRIXS: [//sps.irq01.centcom.mcfi.cmil.mil/C15/TRANS/default.aspx](http://sps.irq01.centcom.mcfi.cmil.mil/C15/TRANS/default.aspx)

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FUNDING



Transition Teams: Use Field Ordering Officer/Paying Agent capability to purchase local goods/services or submit larger requirement (>\$2.5K) through your chain of command. Typically, such requirements will be resourced using Operation and Maintenance funds.

Iraqi Formations: The strategic imperative is to work with your Iraqi counterparts—and their chain of command—to help Iraqis fund Iraqi requirements. In cases where this is impossible, there are some other funding options. These include (1) using your Transition Team Implementation Funds (TTIF) (a program chartered through 30 Sep 05), or (2) appealing up the U.S. chain of command for funding via Quick Response Funds (QRF) or the larger pot of Iraqi Relief and Reconstruction Funds (IRRF). It is unlawful to use O&M to purchase items for Iraqi formations.

The grid below provides broad funding guidance

	MITT	IPLO/P3*	BTT	ITTS	SPTTS	BATTS	Iraqi Formations
O&M MNSTC-I	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
O&M MNC-I	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IRRF	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
TTIF	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
QRF	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y

**MNSTC-I funds MOI and IHP and MNC-I funds other P3 teams*

If ever in doubt about funding, call your MSC Comptroller. Or, call MNC-I C8 at DSN 318-822-3278.



DETAINEE OPERATIONS



Timelines:

- Capture + 24 hours at the Battalion Holding Facility
- 24 - 72 hours at the BIF
- 72 hours - 14 days at DIF
- 14 days - 6 months at TIF (dependent on CRRB findings)

POC is PMO: DSN 318-822-2139 **SIPRnet:** MNC-IPMO@iraq.centcom.smil.mil

Documentations required for a detainee:

- Two sworn statements from the detaining party
- CPA Apprehension Form
- Chain of custody document for property
- Intel - The complete target storyboard and target folder, all reports generated as a result of interrogation of that detainee, the recorded results of the intelligence exploitation of the detainee's property (i.e. phone and documents), all HUMINT requirements issued for the interrogation of the detainee whether complete or incomplete and regardless of issuing agency, background intelligence reports gleaned from researching the detainee's background and associations, any intelligence products developed about the detainee's associations or as a result of information the detainee provided, and an assessment of the detainee's intelligence value developed jointly between the interrogator and an analyst (included in the interrogation reports or as a separate document).

MSC Facility POC:

MND-B: 302-242-4559

MND-NC: 302-846-1103

MNF-W: 302-365-5812

MNF-NW: 302-522-9774

MND-CS: 302-631-2112

References:

•FM 3-19.40 Military Police Internment Resettlement Operations

•AR 190-8

•MNF-I Memorandum 11-1

•MNF-I Memorandum:

<http://www.iraq.centcom.smil.mil/MNFI/Command%20Staff/SCJS/Admin/Command%20Policies%20and%20Procedures/Annex%20E.doc>

•MNC-I Frago 1173 Frago 1173: [http://www.iraq.centcom.smil.mil/sections/g3/FRAGOS/\(3\)%20MNC-I%2004-](http://www.iraq.centcom.smil.mil/sections/g3/FRAGOS/(3)%20MNC-I%2004-01%20FRAGOS%20AND%20WARNOS/MNC-I%201100-1199/FRAGO_1173%20DETENTION%20OPERATIONS/FRAGO_1173%20[DETENTION%20OPERATIONS]%20Rev%202.doc)

[01%20FRAGOS%20AND%20WARNOS/MNC-I%201100-](http://www.iraq.centcom.smil.mil/sections/g3/FRAGOS/(3)%20MNC-I%2004-01%20FRAGOS%20AND%20WARNOS/MNC-I%201100-1199/FRAGO_1173%20DETENTION%20OPERATIONS/FRAGO_1173%20[DETENTION%20OPERATIONS]%20Rev%202.doc)

[1199/FRAGO_1173%20DETENTION%20OPERATIONS/FRAGO_1173%20\[DETENTION%20OPERATIONS\]%20Rev%202.doc](http://www.iraq.centcom.smil.mil/sections/g3/FRAGOS/(3)%20MNC-I%2004-01%20FRAGOS%20AND%20WARNOS/MNC-I%201100-1199/FRAGO_1173%20DETENTION%20OPERATIONS/FRAGO_1173%20[DETENTION%20OPERATIONS]%20Rev%202.doc)

Documents:

•CPA Apprehension Form

•DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement)

•DA Form 4137 (Evidence Custody Document)

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DETENTION OPERATIONS



Authority to Detain

- Coalition Forces are authorized to detain civilians for imperative threat to security
- Capturing units will only detain persons when there is a reasonable belief that the person:
 - Is or was engaged in criminal activity
 - Interferes with Coalition mission accomplishment
 - Is on a list of persons wanted for questioning, arrest or detention by MNF for imperative reasons of security, or
 - Is an enemy combatant or unlawful combatant
- Persons may also be detained if they:
 - Are pending criminal prosecution through the Iraqi Criminal System for anti-coalition activities, or
 - Have valuable information or intelligence on:
 - The whereabouts of former regime members, terrorists, or insurgents, or
 - Impending insurgent activity when that information represents a threat to security

Actions Upon Capture

- Disarm
- Search
- Confiscate any weapons, nearby mobile phones and computer equipment that might belong to the detainee
- Tag all detainees, their possessions, and any physical evidence taken
- Inform the detainee of the reason for detention
- Report
 - Complete a CPA Apprehension Form
 - Must include sworn statements from at least two witnesses
 - Report the capture through MNC-I, PMO (U.S.) through operational channels within 48 hours of capture
- Transfer all detainees, their possessions, confiscated items, and physical evidence to the nearest holding facility as soon as possible



DETENTION OPERATIONS



Third Country Nationals (TCN)

•Discovery during interrogation

- Joint operations/Iraq only operations: Leave in custody of Iraqis
- MNF-I only operations: Retain in MNF system and report immediately

•MNF-I Detention System

- Forward release requests to DCG-DO for approval by CDR, CENTCOM

• Custody request for intelligence purposes

- Seek approval from CDR, MNFI prior to transfer

Suspected War Criminals and High Value Detainees

- Units detaining such personnel must notify the theater MP BN (CID)
- Such detainees are to be transferred or retained in U.S. custody until release is expressly authorized by DCG-DO
- Such detainees are held at Camp Cropper
- HVDs designated DIA Black List numbers 1-51 require SECDEF approval for release

Lengths of internment:

- Unit Holding area – 24 hours (extension authority by first 0-5 in chain)
- Brigade facility - 72hours (no extension authorized)
- Division facility – additional 11 days for a total of 14 (72hr at BIF + 11 at DIF)
 - Extensions:
 - 7 days by 1st GO in chain
 - Up to 30 day by CDR, MNF-I
 - Above 30 by CDR, CENTCOM

LOCATION: AW FAW PALACE, BAGHDAD

OIC: DSN (318)822-2080

NCOIC: DSN (318)822-2082

[http://www.iraq.centcom.smil.mil/sipr.cfm?dir=e:\inetpub\wwwroot\sections\PMO\Detainee%20OPS\(DIV%20Level%20and%20Below\)](http://www.iraq.centcom.smil.mil/sipr.cfm?dir=e:\inetpub\wwwroot\sections\PMO\Detainee%20OPS(DIV%20Level%20and%20Below))



VEHICLE SEARCH PROCEDURES



BASIC PRINCIPLES

- Make the vehicle owner/driver open and move all moving parts- do not open or move anything!
- Check load carrying areas first (trunk, back Seat) for IEDs.
- Have the owner move the vehicle one car length to check for devices that the vehicle may be covering.

CHECKLIST FOR SEARCHING A TRUCK

Interior. Have the DRIVER (not a member of the search team!) open all doors (including to the trailer, but do not attempt to looking inside a tanker truck), the hood, and the glove box, before you begin the search.

- Search under seats and over sun visors
- Look for unusual lumps or bulges in seats or sleeper mattress
- Look for out of place or misaligned door panels (indicating that they have been recently removed)
- Smell of glue or other unusual odors, such as caulking, kerosene, sulfur, or almonds
- Look for wire and tape stored in the vehicle
- Have the driver open packages, briefcases, suitcases, and boxes in the cab
- Look for the Vehicle Identification Number (normally located on the driver's side dashboard)
- See if dashboard electrical components are functioning even though engine is turned off
- Unusually thick floor or ceiling
- Look for any object that is taped together or displays protruding wires

Exterior. First ascertain if documentation and manifest appear genuine and bear appropriate entries

- See if load is appropriate for truck & matches manifest description (ex: a refrigerator truck contains perishables)
- See if driver is appropriately dressed and has the right number of crew for the type of truck
- Look for fresh caulking or paint & new welds, especially on fuel or air tanks
- Test the feel (by moving them) of all doors to ascertain if they feel too heavy
- Look for HN HAZMAT signage on vehicles carrying flammables, corrosives, explosives, or poisons
- Look at undercarriage for items taped or attached to frame, or for recently installed or repaired fuel tank
- Look for large battery box or extra battery, or unconnected battery
- Ascertain if company insignia or logo appears professionally applied
- Ascertain if exhaust stack functions and carefully feel to see if it feels cold (it should feel hot or warm)
- Look for fresh sheet metal work (on a semi or tanker truck) or non-functioning mixer drum (on a concrete truck)
- Look for false compartment in fifth wheel area and check top of cab and trailer (remember the air deflector)
- Ascertain if discharge valves or supporting equipment show signs of rust/corrosion (indicating lack of use)
- If appropriate, ascertain if pressure and temperature gauge readings appear logical for the type of load



VEHICLE SEARCH PROCEDURES



BASIC PRINCIPLES

- Make the vehicle owner/driver open and move all moving parts- do not open or move anything!
- Check load carrying areas first (trunk, back Seat) for IEDs.
- Have the owner move the vehicle one car length to check for devices that the vehicle may be covering.

CHECKLIST FOR SEARCHING A PASSENGER VEHICLE

Interior. Have the DRIVER (not a member of the search team!) open all doors, the trunk, the hood, and the glove box, before you begin the search.

- Under seats
- Over sun visors
- Look for unusual lumps or bulges in seats
- Look for out of place or misaligned door panels (indicating that they have been recently removed)
- Smell of glue or other unusual odors, such as caulking, kerosene, sulfur, or almonds
- Look for wire and tape stored in the vehicle
- Have the driver open packages, briefcases, suitcases, and boxes
- Look for the Vehicle Identification Number (normally located on the driver's side dashboard)
- See if dashboard electrical components are functioning even though engine is turned off
- Unusually thick floor or ceiling
- Look for any object that is taped together or displays protruding wires
- Check under spare tire

Exterior.

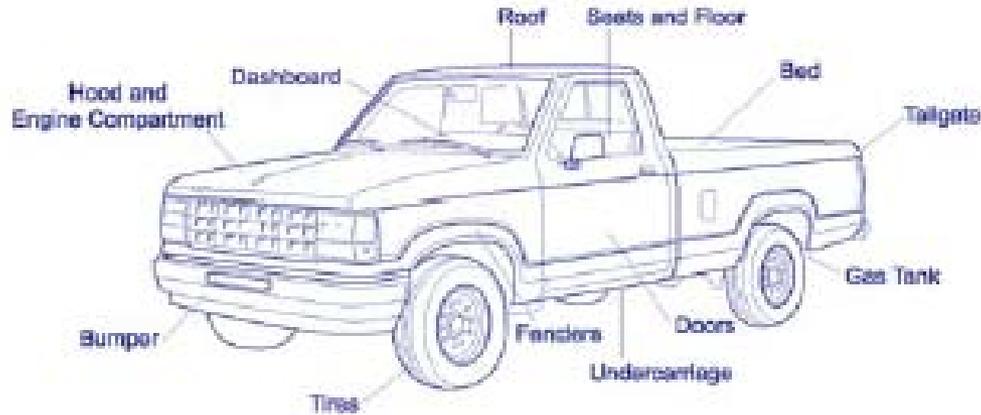
- Fresh caulking or paint & new welds or body work
- Smell of glue or other unusual odors, such as caulking, kerosene, sulfur, or almonds
- Test the feel (by moving them) of all doors, the hood, and the trunk lid, to ascertain if they feel too heavy
- Tap the tires to see if they sound solid instead of full of air
- Look at undercarriage for items taped or attached to frame, or for recently installed or repaired fuel tank
- Large battery box or extra battery
- Battery not connected
- Unusually loud muffler (may indicate foreign object in muffler)
- Stress cracks in windshield, but with no stone impact mark
- Look for engine compartment items that appear out of place or without purpose



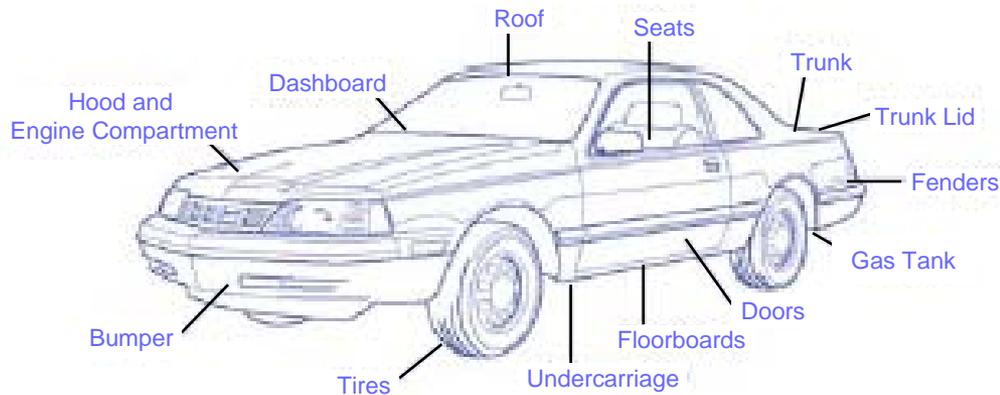
VEHICLE SEARCH PROCEDURES



Hot Spots



Hot Spot





DESERT SURVIVAL



To survive and evade in arid or desert areas, you must understand and prepare for the environment you will face. You must determine your equipment needs, the tactics you will use, and how the environment will affect you and your tactics. Your survival will depend upon your knowledge of the terrain, basic climatic elements, your ability to cope with these elements, and your will to survive. Desert terrain makes movement difficult and demanding. Land navigation will be extremely difficult as there may be very few landmarks. Cover and concealment may be very limited; therefore, the threat of exposure to the enemy remains constant.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS TO CONSIDER

- Low rainfall
- Intense sunlight and heat
- Wide temperature range
- Sparse vegetation
- High mineral content near ground surface
- Sandstorms
- Mirages

DESERT TERRAIN

- Mountainous (high altitude).
- Rocky plateau.
- Sand dunes.
- Salt marshes.
- Broken, dissected terrain (“gebel” or “wadi”).

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

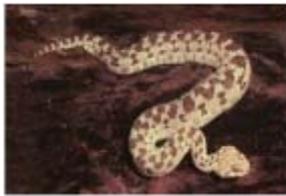
- Find shade! Get out of the sun!
- Place something between you and the hot ground.
- Limit your movements!
- Conserve your sweat.
- Wear your complete uniform
- Do not eat if water is scarce
- DO NOT RATION WATER-REDUCE ACTIVITY!
- Check the color of your urine (light color is good)

Environment	Sources of Water	Means of Obtaining and/or Making Potable	Remarks
Desert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In valleys and low areas • At foot of concave banks of dry rivers • At foot of cliffs or rock outcrops • At first depression behind first sand dune of dry lakes • Wherever you find damp surface sand • Wherever you find green vegetation 	Dig holes deep enough to allow water to seep in.	In a sand dune belt, any available water will be found beneath the original valley floor at the edge of dunes.
	Depressions or holes in rocks		Periodic rainfall may collect in pools, seep into fissures, or collect in holes in rocks.
	Fissures in rock	Insert flexible tubing and siphon water. If fissure is large enough, you can lower a container into it.	
	Porous rock	Insert flexible tubing and siphon water.	
	Condensation on metal	Use cloth to absorb water, then wring water from cloth.	<p>Extreme temperature variations between night and day may cause condensation on metal surfaces.</p> <p>Following are signs to watch for in the desert to help you find water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All trails lead to water. You should follow in the direction in which the trails converge. Signs of camps, campfire ashes, animal droppings, and trampled terrain may mark trails. • Flocks of birds will circle over water holes. Some birds fly to water holes at dawn and sunset. Their flight at these times is usually fast and close to the ground. Bird tracks or chirping sounds in the evening or early morning sometimes indicate that water is nearby.

DESERT SURVIVAL (HAZARDS)



**Egyptian cobra
(NEUROTOXIC)**



**Sand viper
(HEMOTOXIC)**



**Puff adder
(HEMOTOXIC)**



**Saw scaled viper
(HEMOTOXIC)**



**McMahon's viper
(HEMOTOXIC)**



**Horned desert viper
(HEMOTOXIC)**



**Palestinian viper
(HEMOTOXIC)**

HEMOTOXIC: Destroys tissue
NEUROTOXIC: Disrupts nervous system

WAYS TO AVOID SNAKEBITE

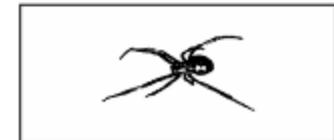
Snakes are widely distributed. Although venomous snakes use their venom to secure food, they also use it for self-defense. Human accidents occur when you don't see or hear the snake, when you step on them, or when you walk too close to them. Follow these simple rules to reduce the chance of accidental snakebite:

1. Don't sleep next to brush, tall grass, large boulders, or trees. They provide hiding places for snakes. Place your sleeping bag in a clearing. Use mosquito netting tucked well under the bag. This netting should provide a good barrier.
2. Don't put your hands into dark places, such as rock crevices, heavy brush, or hollow logs, without first investigating.
3. Don't step over a fallen tree. Step on the log and look to see if there is a snake resting on the other side.
4. Don't walk through heavy brush or tall grass without looking down. Look where you are walking.
5. **Don't pick up any snake!**
6. Don't pick up freshly killed snakes without first severing the head. The nervous system may still be active and a dead snake can deliver a bite.

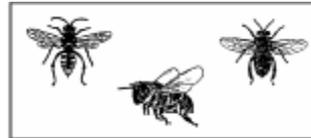
INSECTS



**Wasps/
Hornets**



**Red
Widow
Spider**



Bee



Scorpion



Centipede



Tick



PAO OPERATIONS



DO

- Be yourself. A sincere attitude makes you a better spokesperson.
- Be helpful to the media, answering questions if possible or referring them to someone who can.
- Report media contacts through your chain of command.

DON'T

- Be hostile to members of the media.
- Discuss planned operations, data such as ammunition available, numbers of soldiers available, passwords, etc.
- Make comments “off the record” or state “no comment.”

PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONTACTS: MNC-I PAO (318) 822-2323, MNC-I PAO JOC (318) 822-2125, MNF-W PA Watch (318) 320-1310, MND-B PA Watch, (318) 847-1855, MNF-NW PA Watch (302) 522-9791, MND-NE (318) 250-3009, MND-NC (318) 846-1049, MND-SE (318) 250-5079, 1st COSCOM (318) 829-1234, CPIC (318) 239-0279, MNSTC-I (318) 852-8325



RELIGIOUS SUPPORT



To obtain Religious Support for your team in Iraq:

- 1) Contact the Unit Chaplain through your sponsoring unit.
- 2) Contact the Division Chaplain of your Area of Operations.

MNC-I Command Chaplain

DSN: 318-822-3290/3291

NIPR: mnc-ichaplain@iraq.centcom.mil

MND-NC

DSN: 318-846-1054

NIPR: colleen.grzelewski@us.army.mil

MND-B

DSN: 318-847-1834

DNVT: 302-242-4072

NIPR: robert.whitlock@id3.army.mil

MNF-NW

DSN: 318-822-1705

DNVT: 302-522-9794

NIPR: john.wrightjr@us.army.mil

MNF-W

DSN: 318-340-1759/1758

NIPR: hansenam@cemnf-wiraq.usmc.mil

MND-SE / MND-CS / MND-NE

DSN: 318-822-3290/3291

NIPR: mnc-ichaplain@iraq.centcom.mil

Emergency Religious Support Measures: If a dying soldier desires religious support, these Prayers may be administered by a commanding officer, platoon leader, chaplain assistant or another soldier when a chaplain is not available.

To a dying Protestant Christian soldier:

The Lord's Prayer "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; For Thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen."

Prayer for the Sick and Wounded "O Lord, in your mercy behold, visit, and relieve your servant. Give him/her comfort in the knowledge of your love and sure confidence in your care. Defend him/her from the danger of the enemy and keep him/her in spiritual peace and safety; through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

To a dying Roman Catholic soldier - Repeat with the soldier:

The Hail Mary – "Hail Mary, full of Grace! The Lord is with Thee; blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen."

The Act of Contrition – "O my God, I am heartily sorry for having offended Thee, and I detest all my sins, because of Thy just punishment, but most of all because they offended Thee, my God, Who art all-good and deserving of all my love. I firmly resolve, with the help of Thy Grace, to sin no more, and to avoid the near occasions of sin. Amen."

The Sign of the Cross – (Make the sign of the cross over the individual while repeating the following:) "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen."

To a dying Muslim soldier - Repeat with the soldier:

The Shahada – "There is no God but Allah and Mohammed is the messenger of Allah."

Prayers for the Dying – "Allah is Great! Allah is Great! Allah is Great! Allah is Great!

"O God, I ask of Thee a perfect faith, a sincere assurance, a reverent heart, a remembering tongue, a good conduct of commendation, and a true repentance, repentance before death, rest at death, and forgiveness and mercy after death, clemency at the reckoning, victory in paradise and escape from the fire, by Thy mercy, O Mighty One, O Forgiver, Lord increase me in knowledge and join me unto good."

"O Lord, may the end of my life be the best of it; may my closing acts be my best acts, and may the best of my days be the day when I shall meet Thee."



COMMS CONVERSION CARD



DSN to US based phone number	99 + 1 + number (including MCI cell phones)
DSN to international commercial #	99 + 011 + country code + number
DSN to DSN in Iraq	Dial 7digit number
DSN to DSN Worldwide	Region code(312 Conus; 318 /Southwest Asia) + 7 digit number.
DSN to Iridium	717 + 63 + 5 digit number
DSN to Iraqna	99 + 011 + 964 + 10 digit number
DSN to Thuraya	99 + 011 + Cell number
DSN to DPN	318 + 852 + 0009 + (beep-dial tone)8343 + DPN number
Tactical to Tactical in Iraq	302 + 7 Digit MSE number
Tactical to DSN	318 + 7 Digit DSN number
Cell to DSN	468 + last 4 of DSN number
Iridium to DSN	00 + 696 + 318 + 7 digit DSN number
Iridium to Baghdad cell	00 + 697 + 10 digit cell number
Iridium to Iridium	00 + 12 digit number
Iridium to Thuraya	00 + 698 + Thuraya number
Thuraya to Iridium	00 + Iridium phone number
Thuraya to Thuraya	00 + Thuraya number



PERSONNEL ROSTER



	RANK	NAME	BLOOD TYPE	POSTION	LOCATION	STATUS
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						



VEHICLE/PERSONNEL LOAD PLAN



BUMPER NUMBER

	NAME	POSITION IN VEHICLE	WEAPONS SYSTEM	CLS	OTHER INFORMATION
1		DRIVER			
2		TC			
3		GUNNER	M2		
4		LEFT REAR			

BUMPER NUMBER

	NAME	POSITION IN VEHICLE	WEAPONS SYSTEM	CLS	OTHER INFORMATION
1		DRIVER			
2		TC			
3		GUNNER	M2		
4		LEFT REAR			

BUMPER NUMBER

	NAME	POSITION IN VEHICLE	WEAPONS SYSTEM	CLS	OTHER INFORMATION
1		DRIVER			
2		TC			
3		GUNNER	M2		
4		LEFT REAR			



SENSITIVE ITEMS ROSTER



	NAME	PRIMARY	ALTERNATE	NVG #1	NVG #2	OTHER	OTHER	OTHER
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

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APPENDIX 3



WEAPONS ARMING CATEGORIES



Category 1	Law enforcement, counter intelligence and base/camp security personnel on official duty. This includes CID, MPI, MPS, PSD, DOD contract security personnel (CSA) and base/camp security personnel on official duty.
Category 2	Military personnel providing escorts and security for high value targets (HVT). This includes VIP escorts or high risk personnel (HRP), passenger busses carrying deploying or redeploying passengers, MWR buses, and vehicle or convoy movements of Category I and II arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E).
Category 3	Personnel with weapons for self-protection, convoy escorts not listed in Category II above; and vehicles with crew-served weapons traveling with no escort mission.

Arming Stance	Individual Weapons
Green	Magazine in ammo pouch. Weapon on safe.
Amber	Magazine in weapon, no round in chamber. Weapon on safe.
Red	Magazine in weapons, round in chamber. Weapon on safe.
Arming Stance	Crew-Served Weapons
Green	Ammo belt in ammo pouch/can. Weapon on safe.
Amber	Ammo belt loaded into weapon. Weapon has not been charged. Bolt is locked forward.
Red	Ammo belt loaded such that ammunition is in ready to fire position. Weapon charged (bolt locked to the rear). Weapon on safe.



COMBAT PATROL WARNING ORDER



1. SITUATION (A brief statement on the enemy and friendly situation, Who, What, Where)
2. MISSION (Who, What, When, Where, Why)
3. TASK ORGANIZATION (Convoy manifest)
4. INITIAL TIME SCHEDULE (When, What, Where, Who)
5. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS (PCC/PCI guidance, rehearsals, additional tasks to be accomplished)
6. SERVICE AND SUPPORT (Based on SOPs from combat and individual loads)
 - Class I (Rations/Water)
 - Class III (POL)
 - Class V (Ammunition)
 - Class VIII (Medical/CLS Supplies)
7. UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT COMMON TO ALL



COMBAT PATROL



PRE-COMBAT CHECKS AND PRE-COMBAT INSPECTIONS

Individual Checklist: (per SOP, as designated by unit commander)

- Weapon (cleaned, function tested, and appropriately lubed)
- Ammunition and magazines (magazines serviceable and ammunition loaded correctly)
- Kevlar (chin strap serviceable)
- Flak vest/Body armor (plates properly installed and worn)
- Notebook and writing device
- Issued eye protection goggles (clear lenses installed?)
- LBE w/2 canteens (topped off)
- 2 First-aid pouches w/dressing
- Flashlight w/extra batteries and bulb
- Military ID card
- I.D. Tags
- Civilian/Military drivers licenses
- Combat lifesaver kit
- IV Bags x type (expiration dates checked)
- NVGs with batteries
- OVM keys
- Attended convoy brief
- Attended rehearsals
- Sleeping bag
- 1 set DCUs
- 2 T-shirts
- 2 pr underwear
- 2 pr socks (blk/grn)
- 1 Towel
- 1 Wash cloth
- Personal hygiene kit
- 1 Sunscreen
- JLIST gear complete
- Wet weather gear
- MREs: ___ each
- Work coveralls ___ Work gloves
- Goretex top/bottom (cold weather)
- Polypro top/bottom (cold weather)
- Gloves (cold weather)
- Weapons cleaning kit w/CLP or MILTECH

(NOTE: Units should add and delete items based on METT-TC.)

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APPENDIX 6-A



COMBAT PATROL



PRE-COMBAT CHECKS AND PRE-COMBAT INSPECTIONS

Vehicle Checklist:

- Completed 5988E (before PMCS) (Are there any issues yet to be resolved?)
- Current vehicle dispatch (Date expiration?)
- Fuel/fluid levels topped off
- Additional package products
- VS-17 panel
- Extra fuel can topped off and secured
- Class I basic load (___ MREs / ___ Water)
- Communication check of all available systems (What are ranges, frequencies?)
- Inventory of all required signal devices
- BII complete
- Execution matrix (Pages 1 and 2)
- Tow bar (if specified)
- Cargo secured IAW guidance/TM (Number of cargo, required devices serviceable/on-hand?)
- Road guard belt
- Flashlight w/extra batteries and bulb
- Map/Strip maps
- Warning triangles
- Fire extinguisher
- Windows and mirrors cleaned
- Emergency call signs and frequencies posted near each radio
- MEDEVAC nine line format posted near each radio
- Turn signals and lights serviceable/functioning
- Issued pyrotechnics
- Litter(s) (if designated)

Leader Checklist:

- Binoculars
- Radio check (internal, command, administrative, and logistics)
- MTS operational
- Movement order and execution matrix
- SOI
- Map with current graphics
- Strip map with extra copies
- Sensitive items/personnel list
- Combat lifesaver w/aid bag (date?)
- Current situation brief (intelligence)
- Risk assessment signed by commander
- GPS (programmed with appropriate mission information/extra batteries)
- Vehicle and personnel manifest

UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO

APPENDIX 6-B



COMBAT PATROL

BRIEF FORMAT (1 OF 2)



Movement Order No. ____

References: A. _____ (Maps, relevant documents)

B. _____

TASK ORGANIZATION: (Internal organization for convoy – manifest)

- **SITUATION**

- a. **Enemy Forces**

- (1) Weather. General forecast.

- (2) Light Data (EENT, %Illumination)

- (3) Discuss Enemy

- (a) Identification of enemy.

- (b) Composition/capabilities/strength/equipment

- (c) Location

- b. **Friendly Forces**

- (1) Operational support provided by higher headquarters.

- (a) Helicopter gun ships

- (b) Quick Reaction Forces (QRF)

- (c) MP escorts

- c. Attachments (From outside the organization).

- 2. **MISSION** (Who, What, When, Where, Why)

- 3. **EXECUTION**

- a. Concept of movement (The big picture from start to finish).

- b. Tasks to subordinate units (manifest).

- c. Coordinating Instructions (Instructions to all units).

- (1) Order of march (spacing of serials/location of support elements).

- (2) Routes (Strip map. Include SP, load points, checkpoints, rally points, RONS, TCPs)

- (3) Additional movement issues.

- (4) Uniform.

- (5) Actions at danger/hazard areas.

- (6) Rules of Engagement



COMBAT PATROL

BRIEF FORMAT (2 OF 2)



4. SERVICE SUPPORT
 - a. Ration/Water Plan.
 - b. Ammunition
 - c. Medical
 - d. POL
 - e. Maintenance/Recovery
 - f. RON Sites
5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL
 - a. Commanders Positioning
 - b. Communications
 - c. Signals
 - d. Reports
6. SAFETY/RISK MANAGEMENT
7. REVIEW TIMELINE
8. GIVE TIME HACK
9. ASK FOR QUESTIONS



COMBAT PATROL EXECUTION MATRIX (1 OF 2)



MISSION/CONVOY# _____

MISSION:

PHASE I OF THE ROUTE

DEPARTURE POINT: _____ DESTINATION POINT: _____

WEATHER/LIGHT DATA:

INTELLIGENCE:

COMMAND & CONTROL:

WHO	CALL SIGN	FREQUENCY	WHO	CALL SIGN	FREQUENCY
CONVOY CDR			FUEL POINT		
ASST CONVOY CDR			RECOVERY		
SERIAL 1 CDR			MEDEVAC		
SERIAL 2 CDR					
SERIAL 3 CDR					
HELIGUNSHIP					
MP/SHERIFF					
QRF					
QRF					



COMBAT PATROL EXECUTION MATRIX (2 OF 2)



TIMES SCHEDULE:

WHAT	WHERE	WHEN	UNIFORM	EQUIPMENT	
STAGE					
PCI					
FRAGO BRIEF					
SP					
RP/LINKUP POINT					



CONVOY TACTICAL RISK REDUCTION WORKSHEET



PLANNING

	PREP TIME		
GUIDANCE	OPTIMUM	A DEQUATE	MINIMAL
HEY YOU	3	4	5
FRAGO	2	3	4
OPORD	1	2	3

SCORE: _____

INTELLIGENCE

	OVERALL ROUTE INTELLIGENCE		
THREAT	> 12 HOURS	>24 HOURS	HISTORICAL
LEVEL 2	3	4	5
LEVEL 1	2	3	4
RANDOM	1	2	3

SCORE: _____

SOPs/REHEARSALS

	PREPARATION		
THREAT	SOP/REHEARSED	SOP/NO REHEARSAL	NO SOP/NO REHEARSAL
LEVEL 2	3	4	5
LEVEL 1	2	3	4
RANDOM	1	2	3

SCORE: _____

COMMUNICATION

	TYPE OF SYSTEMS		
THREAT	MTS/DTRAK 2-10 SINGCAR	2-10 SINGCAR	>2-10 SINGCAR
LEVEL 2	3	4	5
LEVEL 1	2	3	4
RANDOM	1	2	3

SCORE: _____

SECURITY

	SECURITY SUPPORT PROVIDED			
THREAT	EXTERNAL	1-6 GUN TRUCK	1-8 AUTOMATIC	M16/M4 ONLY
LEVEL 2	3	4	5	5
LEVEL 1	2	3	4	5
RANDOM	1	2	3	4

SCORE: _____

APPROVAL LEVEL:

0-19 LOW RISK SQUAD LEADER

20-30 MED RISK PLT LDR

31-39 HIGH RISK CO CDR

40+ VERY HIGH BN CDR

SOLDIER ENDURANCE

	LENGTH OF OPERATION			
REST IN LAST 24 HOURS	1-2 HOURS	3-5 HOURS	6-8 HOURS	9+ HOURS
>6 HOURS	2	3	4	5
6+HOURS	1	2	3	4

SCORE: _____

PERSONNEL PROTECTION

	HARDENING/EQUIPMENT			
THREAT	S/B HARDENING FRAG VEST	B HARDENING FRAG VEST	FRAG VEST	NONE
LEVEL 2	3	4	5	5
LEVEL 1	2	3	4	5
RANDOM	1	2	3	4

SCORE: _____

TRAINING

	CURRENT STATUS		
THREAT	75% COM/CSS LFX	75% WEAPONS QUALIFIED	>75% NOT TRANIED
LEVEL 2	3	4	5
LEVEL 1	2	3	4
RANDOM	1	2	3

SCORE: _____

VISIBILITY

	WEATHER/LIGT			
THREAT	CLEAR DAY	DUSTY/DAY	SANDSTORM/WD AY	NIGHT
DESERT	2	3	4	5

SCORE: _____

IF 2 OR MORE AREAS ARE ASSIGNED RISK FACTORS OF 5 OR MORE, THE OVERALL RISK IS CONSIDERED "HIGH".

IRAQ NATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT INSTRUCTIONS

IRAQI SUPPLY REQUEST PROCEDURES

THE IRAQI SPECIAL POLICE UNITS SHOULD BE ALLOWED THE MAXIMUM OPPORTUNITY TO UTILIZE THEIR OWN CHAIN OF COMMAND TO REQUEST ANY REQUIRED LOGISTIC SUPPORT.

THE INTENT OF USING THE INTERNAL IRAQI CHAIN OF COMMAND IS TO ENCOURAGE THE IRAQIS TO USE THEIR OWN SUPPORT MECHANISMS.

ALL IRAQI NATIONAL POLICE COMMANDERS ARE PROVIDED FUNDING BY THE MOI FOR LIFE SUPPORT AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT. THEY OBTAIN THIS SUPPORT THROUGH THE LOCAL ECONOMY BY CONTRACT OR PURCHASE. SPECIAL POLICE UNITS OBTAIN FUEL LOCALLY FROM MOI DESIGNATED GAS STATIONS

TRANSITION TEAMS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO DETERMINE THE STANDARD OF LIFE SUPPORT.

US PROVIDED SUPPLIES RECEIVED FROM A SUPPLY SUPPORT ACTIVITY CANNOT BE USED / REQUESTED TO SUPPORT IRAQI SPECIAL POLICE FORCES.

FIELD ORDERING OFFICER FUNDS CAN USE TRANSITION TEAM INTERGRATION FUNDS (TTIF), IN AN EMERGENCY, FOR PURCHASE OF CL IIIP, MINOR REPAIRS AND LIMITED PERSONAL DEMAND ITEMS NOT TO EXCEED \$2,500 PER INDIVIDUAL PURCHASE.

CL I: IN EMERGENCY CONTACT MSC FOR HALAL/BOTTLED WATER

CL IIIB: (EMERGENCY) CONTACT MSC FOR DELIVERY OF FUEL (DF-2 / MOGAS). IRAQI UNITS CANNOT PICKUP FUEL FROM WITHIN CF BASES.

CL V: CONTACT MSC TO REQUEST PICKUP LOCATION (NEAREST AHA) MSCs HAVE STOCKAGE OF ISF CL V ITEMS. (SMALL ARMS ONLY)

CL VII: PROVIDE REQUIREMENTS TO MSC.

MAINT: SPECIAL POLICE UNITS ARE PROVIDED FUNDING FOR MAINT. IF MAINT IS NOT BEING PERFORMED, RECOVER NMC EQUIPMENT TO NEAREST SPECIAL POLICE BASE. CONTACT MSC IF RECOVERY SUPPORT IS REQUIRED.

TRANSPORTATION: CONTACT MSC WITH MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS. PROVIDE DETAILS OF WHAT NEEDS TO BE MOVED, TIMELINE, AND PICKUP / DELIVERY LOCATION. PROVIDE CONTACT INFORMATION.

NON SECURE CALL-IN LIST

LINE 1: ____ EA CS OF HALAL

LINE 2: ____ EA LITERS OF BOTTLED WATER

LINE 3: ____ GAL FUEL DF-2

LINE 4: ____ GAL FUEL MOGAS

LINE 5: ____ RDS OF 7.62X39MM BALL

LINE 6: ____ RDS OF 7.62X54LINKED

7: ____ RDS OF 9MM PISTOL

LINE

IRAQI MEDEVAC PROCEDURES

IRAQI UNIT WILL UTILIZE INTERNAL MOVEMENT CAPABILITY (AMBULANCE) TO EVACUATE CASUALTY TO NEAREST LOCAL HOSPITAL.

CONTACT MSC IF ADDITIONAL MEDICAL SUPPORT IS REQUIRED. PROVIDE LOCATION, NUMBER / TYPE OF CASUALTIES.

TRANSITION TEAM ISF SUPPORT CARD (MOI) 24 APR 05