TC 90-5
February 2010

Training for Reconnaissance Troop and Below in Urban Operations

Headquarters, Department of the Army

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Contents

Preface

Mounted reconnaissance operations within an urban environment confront commanders with a combination of difficulties rarely found elsewhere. The distinct characteristics of an urban environment result from the interrelationship of intricate topography and high population density. The geographical complexity stems from the manmade features and supporting infrastructure of the urban area being superimposed on the natural terrain. Any number of civilians may be near or intermingled with combatants, both friendly and enemy. This factor, and the human dimension it represents, is potentially the most important—and perplexing—for commanders and their staffs to understand and evaluate.

This training circular, TC 90-5, serves as a training support package for mounted reconnaissance in urban operations and augments TC 90-1, *Training for Urban Operations*. TC 90-1, written for dismounted urban operations, remains valid and has recently been revised and updated. TC 90-5 can be effective for standard home station urban facilities, such as the urban assault course (UAC) and combined arms collective training facility (CACTF). With tailoring, it can be used with nonstandard facilities found on individual Army installations.

The proponent of this publication is the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). The preparing agency is the U.S. Army Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky. The TC applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG)/Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) unless otherwise stated.

Submit suggestions for improving the training circular on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the following address:

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For information on this TC, including how to submit comments electronically, contact Reconnaissance Branch of DOTD at (502) 624-1188 (DSN 464-1188) or (502) 624-5571 (DSN 464-5571).

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Because the operational environment (OE) requires Army forces to operate in urban areas, commanders must have accurate information on the complex human elements, infrastructure, and physical terrain that make up the urban environment. The limits on imagery and electronic reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S) capabilities place a premium on human-based visual reconnaissance. Reconnaissance troops and platoons must be trained to gather and analyze the necessary information and provide it to their commanders and higher headquarters. This chapter discusses definitions, training strategy, prerequisite training, individual task training, and collective task training designed to prepare reconnaissance units at troop level and below for operations in urban terrain.

Contents

SECTION I – DEFINITIONS

1-1. The following definitions and considerations are applicable in urban operations:

- **Full-spectrum operations.** In the Army's operational concept, Army forces conduct full-spectrum operations by combining offensive, defensive, and stability or civil support operations simultaneously as part of an interdependent joint force to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative to achieve decisive results. They employ synchronized action—lethal and nonlethal—proportional to the mission and informed by a thorough understanding of all dimensions of the OE. Guiding the adaptive use of Army forces is mission command that conveys intent and an appreciation of all aspects of the situation.
- **Urban operations.** Manmade construction and high population density are dominant features in these military operations, planned and conducted in an area of operations (AO) that includes one or more urban areas. When Army forces conduct full-spectrum urban operations, the rules of engagement (ROE) and use of combat power are often more restrictive than in other environments.
- **Urban area.** As noted, this topographical complex is dominated by manmade structures and high population density. The five categories of urban areas, by population, are the following:
  - Villages (population less than 3,000).
  - Towns (population of 3,000 to 100,000).
  - Cities (population over 100,000 to 1 million inhabitants).

- Metropolis (population over 1 million to 10 million inhabitants).
- Megalopolis (population over 10 million).

- **Urban operations under precision conditions.** Precision urban operations conditions require the use of highly restrictive ROE and specific tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP), either because the enemy is so thoroughly mixed with noncombatants or because of political considerations in the AO. Conventional Army forces routinely conduct urban operations under precision conditions.
- **Urban operations under high-intensity conditions.** These conditions include combat operations against a determined enemy occupying prepared positions or conducting deliberate attacks against friendly forces. High-intensity urban operations require the synchronization of the full combat power of the joint combined arms team. Conventional Army forces must always be prepared to conduct urban operations under high-intensity conditions.

SECTION II – TRAINING STRATEGY

1-2. Urban terrain and environmental conditions challenge the trainer. The urban operations training strategy integrates virtual, constructive, and live training (see Figure 1-1) based on the unit's mission essential task list (METL). Training assets have the following characteristics:

- **Virtual.** This training is executed using computer-generated situations approximating the characteristics of terrain and friendly and enemy forces, tactical weapon systems and vehicles. The virtual environment consists of simulators such as the close combat tactical trainer (CCTT) or engagement skills trainer (EST) used to train small-unit leaders and crews.
- **Constructive.** This training uses computer models and simulations to exercise the command and staff functions of units from platoon through echelons above corps. The constructive environment employs such resources as joint conflict and tactical simulation (JCATS) and One Semi-Automated Forces (OneSAF).
- **Live.** This training is executed in field conditions using tactical equipment enhanced by training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations and tactical engagement simulation to approximate combat conditions. The live environment consists of home station training using urban operations facilities—such as an urban assault course (UAC), shoot house, breach facility, or combined arms collective training facility (CACTF)—as well as combat training center (CTC) rotations and any other live training that supports the urban operations collective task list.

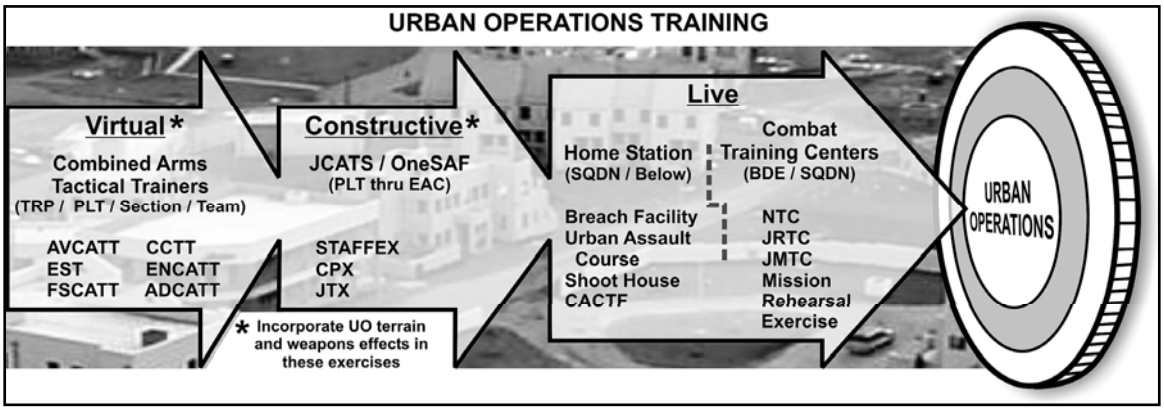

Figure 1-1. Support strategy for virtual, constructive, and live urban operations training

PHASES OF TRAINING

1-3. FM 7-0 explains how to determine a unit's METL and battle tasks and how to plan, provide resources for, and execute training events. Because availability of training facilities is often limited, it is

important that leaders use all available assets to train and maintain combat readiness. Army doctrinal and training literature—including field manuals (FM), training circulars (TC), and Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) publications—provide the specific TTP and standards for conducting and evaluating training. A complete training program emphasizes initial, intermediate, and culminating urban operations training (see Figure 1-2).

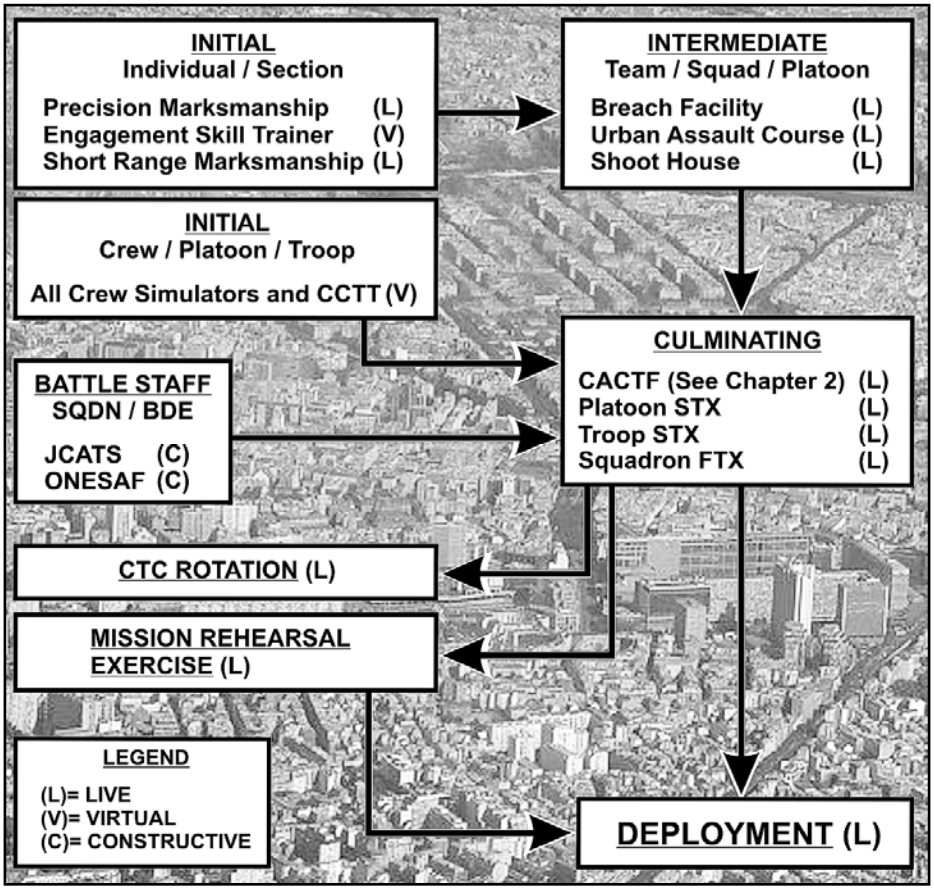

Figure 1-2. Urban operations training strategy (initial, intermediate, and culminating)

INITIAL TRAINING

1-4. This training is the first step in the building-block approach and sets the basis for unit or collective training. Mastery of individual and crew skills is an essential precondition for urban operations training. Initial urban operations training skills and resources include, but are not limited to, precision marksmanship, short-range marksmanship (SRM), ESTs, crew simulators, and CCTTs.

INTERMEDIATE TRAINING

1-5. This phase of training is characterized by unit collective training in which leaders vary the training conditions under which tasks are performed. These variable conditions include limited visibility, different building entry techniques and entry points, different combinations of combatants and noncombatants, opposing forces (OPFOR), use of the multiple integrated laser engagement system (MILES), and live-fire exercises. Collective task training is the critical link between individual tasks and mission accomplishment. Intermediate training should be conducted at, but is not limited to, the breach facility, live-fire shoot house, and UAC. Figures 1-3 through 1-5 illustrate a possible design for each of these facilities.

Note. The specific design of the shoot house and all other facilities may differ based on unique training requirements at different installations.

Breach Facility

1-6. The purpose of the breach facility is to train Soldiers on the technical aspects of breaching techniques (see Figure 1-3). It includes wall, door, and window breach lanes and provides training for individuals, teams, and squads in breaching TTP as well as mechanical, ballistic, thermal, and explosive techniques.

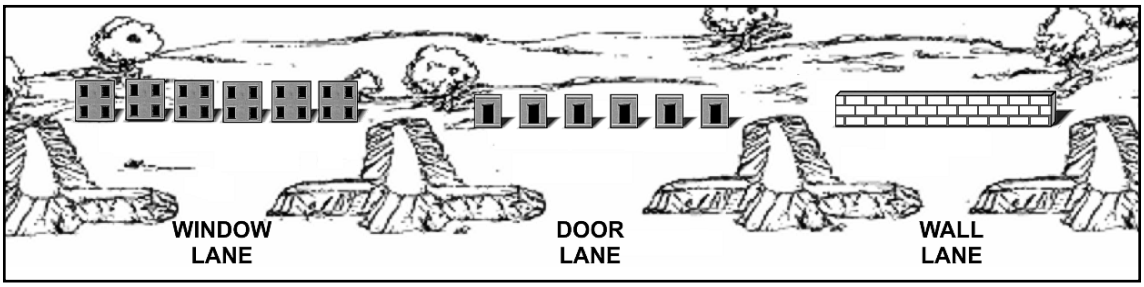

Figure 1-3. Breach facility

Shoot House

1-7. The shoot house is a single-story, multiroom building with multiple points of entry designed for individual, squad, and platoon live-fire training (see Figure 1-4). The purpose of this facility is to provide leaders with a facility to train and evaluate teams, sections, and platoons in a live-fire setting on their ability to move tactically and engage targets while practicing target discrimination in an urban environment.

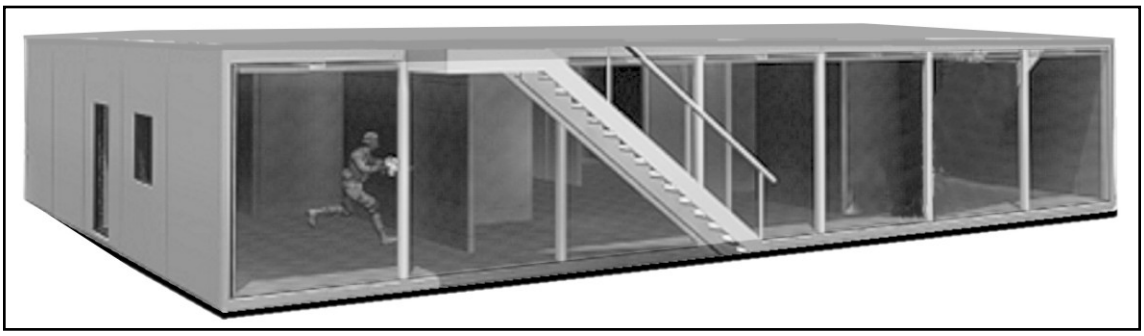

Figure 1-4. Shoot house

Urban Assault Course

1-8. The Army's standard UAC is a five-station training facility that is designed to train individuals, squads, and platoons. It includes a two-story offense/defense building, grenadier gunnery, an underground trainer, and two individual-through-platoon task/technique training ranges. The primary purpose of the UAC facility is to provide training for section-size units on the Enter a Building/Clear a Room task, as well as in grenadier gunnery and subterranean TTP. Specific training requirements, however, determine the size of elements and the specific tasks to be trained. Each unit develops the organizational structure and procedures for conducting the exercise based on its METL and other training needs. (See Figure 1-5.)

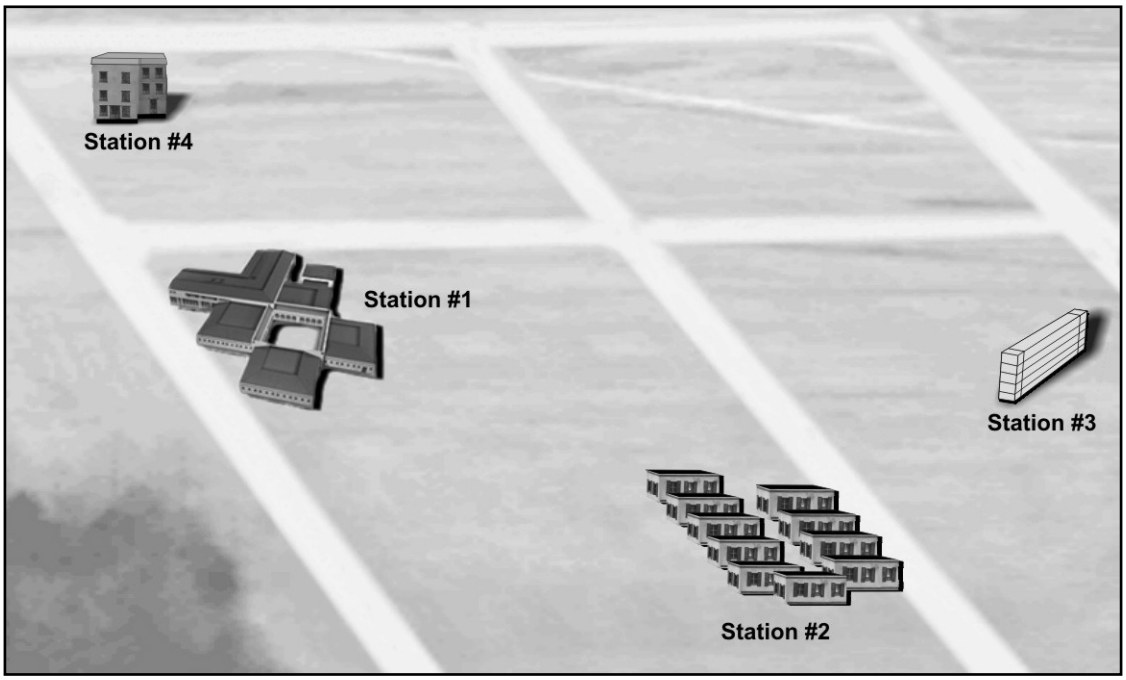

Figure 1-5. Urban assault course

CULMINATING TRAINING

1-9. During this phase, units may conduct multiechelon, combined arms, and branch-specific training using situational training exercises (STX). Culminating training is usually conducted at the CACTF. This complex of 20 to 26 buildings facilitates combined arms collective training for platoon- and troop-level STXs and for squadron-level field training exercises (FTX). Chapter 2 provides a detailed discussion of the CACTF and its role in comprehensive training programs up to squadron level. Figure 2-2 (page 2-3) shows an example of this facility.

CONDUCT OF TRAINING

1-10. Depending on unit proficiency, every training event should follow a crawl-walk-run sequence, based on clearly defined standards as follows:

- **Crawl.** The trainer explains each training objective and all performance standards. He then talks the Soldiers through the exercise, step by step, describing what each individual or unit must do. This training often includes a demonstration.
- **Walk.** The Soldiers slowly practice each task to standard. Trainers provide coaching at this stage, stopping as often as needed to correct mistakes and provide feedback. Soldiers practice each task repeatedly until they can perform it to standard.
- **Run.** Soldiers perform each task at full speed as if they are in combat. They need feedback during this stage as well.

1-11. The following munitions, devices, and TTP can be used to enhance realism in training exercises:

- Blank ammunition.
- Special effects small-arms marking system (SESAMS). This 9-mm subcaliber adapter for M4/M16 weapons uses color paste rounds to leave a visible mark at impact points.
- Short-range training ammunition (SRTA). The M862 SRTA is a blue-tipped chalk round for M4/M16 weapons. It can be used on indoor ranges and where a limited range fan will not allow the firing of service ammunition.

- Service ammunition.
- Targetry.
- Pyrotechnics.
- Tactical engagement systems (such as MILES).
- OPFOR (force on force).
- Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) simulations, including weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
- Limited visibility conditions.
- Training devices, including the following:
  - 7000-21-000-0181, single tube antivehicular improvised explosive device (IED).
  - 7000-21-000-0182, tube antivehicular 105-mm (5-inch) IED.
  - 7000-21-000-0183, IED simulator (suitcase).
  - 7000-21-000-0184, suicide bomber vest simulator.
  - 7000-21-000-0223, single tube antivehicular IED.
  - 7000-21-000-0224, tube antivehicular 105-mm (5-inch) IED.
  - 7000-21-000-0225, IED simulator (suitcase).
  - 7000-21-000-0226, suicide bomber vest simulator.
  - FGD-09-1862, IED kit. This consists of five devices: motion detector IED, soda can IED, trip wire IED, curbside wired bomb IED, and remote control car alarm IED.

AFTER-ACTION REVIEW

1-12. Leaders conduct an after-action review (AAR) after each training event, providing immediate feedback to help Soldiers and units improve their skills. An AAR increases the benefits gained from training exercises by allowing leaders and Soldiers to work together to analyze the performance of each individual, leader, and unit task. Being involved in this analysis enables Soldiers to learn and retain more than they would if they were simply critiqued. An AAR also improves unit performance by providing the commander with information and insight that he needs to evaluate training.

SECTION III – PREREQUISITE TRAINING

1-13. Prerequisite training builds teamwork at all levels. It teaches individuals, crews, units, leaders, commanders, and staff what they need to know before they can perform a task.

LEVELS OF PREREQUISITE TRAINING

COMMAND AND STAFF TRAINING

1-14. The squadron commander and his battlestaff must train themselves before the execution of squadron collective training. This prerequisite training includes urban operations tactical exercises without troops (TEWT) and command post exercises (CPX). These exercises contribute to the development of effective urban operations TTP and unit standing operating procedure (SOP).

LEADER TRAINING

1-15. A comprehensive leader training program is the key to successful urban operations training. Time spent teaching leaders and trainers during the planning and preparation phases pays dividends during the intermediate and culminating phases of training. Leader training complements institutional instruction of current urban operations doctrine (FM 3-06 and FM 3-06.11) in such venues as basic and career officer courses and noncommissioned officer (NCO) courses such the Advanced Leader Course (ALC) and

Maneuver Senior Leader Course (MSLC). It also enhances unit knowledge based on prior field experience and training events. Recommended subject areas for leader training include the following:

- Threat analysis.
- Social networks in the AO.
- Urban area and building analysis.
- Direct fire planning in an urban environment.
- Weapons effects on urban structures.
- Urban attack and defense.
- Employment of indirect fires, including mortars and illumination and obscuration rounds.
- Employment of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS).
- Tactical questioning.
- Development of TTP, Soldier training publications (STP), and SOPs for urban operations.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING

1-16. Many urban-specific individual tasks and skills can be trained, sustained, and maintained in a barracks or motor pool environment. Other tasks can be trained at local urban operations facilities and weapons ranges.

TRAINING TASKS AND SKILLS

1-17. The unit should focus on three general areas for prerequisite training: urban combat skills, urban marksmanship skills, and physical fitness.

URBAN COMBAT SKILLS

1-18. The following are examples of urban combat skills that can be included in prerequisite training:

- Individual movement techniques.
- Battle drills. Specific examples include drills for enter and clear a building (platoon) and enter a building and clear a room (squad).
- Weapons positioning in an urban area.
- Roadblock and vehicle search procedures.
- Dismounted and mounted urban navigation.
- Urban scanning techniques.
- Assault fire techniques.
- Hasty firing positions.
- Prepared firing positions.
- Use of indirect fires, including mortars and illumination and obscuration rounds.
- React to sniper.
- React to IEDs.
- Leadership and teamwork, such as training on a leadership reaction course (LRC).

URBAN MARKSMANSHIP SKILLS

1-19. Before initiating the urban collective training cycle, trainers can develop urban-specific firing conditions in conjunction with weapons firing ranges. This may include building facades on existing ranges or using the unit's local UAC (if available). Urban marksmanship skills include the following:

- Firing positions behind rubble, around corners, and from windows or rooftops.
- Urban targets behind rubble and in windows and doorways.
- Fire commands.
- Lifting and shifting fires from lower to upper story windows.

- Fire control and fire discipline.
- Quick fire techniques and SRM.
- Rapid firing engagements (reflexive fire).
- ROE firing scenarios.
- Firing from ground level to upper levels.

URBAN PHYSICAL FITNESS

1-20. Training to build Soldiers' physical fitness for urban operations can include the following:

- Endurance runs and upper body conditioning.
- Vaulting exercises.
- Training on an urban-specific obstacle course.
- Exercises in full body armor.

SECTION IV – INDIVIDUAL TASK TRAINING

1-21. Urban operations require the Soldier to be proficient in several individual tasks unique to urban fighting. These additional urban fighting techniques have been developed based on combat lessons learned and on evolving technology.

1-22. Army doctrine includes three individual urban-specific tasks, as detailed in STP 7-11B1-SM-TG:

- 071-326-0541, Perform Movement Techniques During MOUT.
- 071-326-0550, Prepare Positions for Individual and Crew-Served Weapons During MOUT.
- 071-326-0557, Select Hasty Firing Positions During MOUT.

1-23. In addition, FM 3-06.11 covers the following topics that may affect individual task training:

- General considerations for urban operations, including fundamentals and characteristics of urban operations and their relationship to full-spectrum operations.
- Special considerations for urban operations, including weapons, munitions, and other ordnance; noncombatants; disease prevention; stress; fratricide; and media relations.
- Urban analysis, including general and specific urban characteristics, terrain and weather, buildings, and threat evaluation.
- Urban combat skills.
- The urban environment's effects on the warfighting functions (WFF) and tactics.
- Urban offensive operations.
- Urban defensive operations.
- Urban stability operations and civil support operations.
- Urban sustainment.

SECTION V – UNIT COLLECTIVE TASK TRAINING

1-24. Reconnaissance teams, sections, platoons, and troops train on collective tasks as outlined in CATS publications. Only a few of these tasks specifically address urban operations, however. This means leaders and trainers must adapt other tasks as needed to train their units for the urban environment.

Note. CATS publications provide training guidance, collective tasks, and information for the troops in the various types of brigade-level organizations, including the brigade combat team (BCT), armored cavalry regiment (ACR), and battlefield surveillance brigade (BFSB). CATS documents are available using Army Knowledge Online (AKO) at the following website: https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/232. (AKO log-in is required.)

URBAN-SPECIFIC TASKS FOR STABILITY OPERATIONS AND CIVIL SUPPORT OPERATIONS

1-25. The following sample tasks are listed in TC 7-98-1:

- Conduct cordon and search operations, including site exploitation (SE).
- Conduct roadblock/checkpoint operations.
- Conduct civil disturbance operations.
- Secure civilians during operations.
- Process detainees and enemy prisoners of war (EPW).

1-26. See FM 3-06.11 for a review of additional tasks related to stability operations and civil support operations. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Conduct area security, including presence patrols.
- Conduct convoy escort.
- Conduct route clearance operations.

TRAINING SCOPE AND SCHEDULING

1-27. The troop commander uses the squadron integrated training plan to establish his goals for the training density. He focuses on combined arms operations, emphasizing dismounted maneuver. The squadron training plan should ensure that adequate assets are available to provide supporting fires for the dismounted elements. These include tanks; Bradley fighting vehicles (BFV); Stryker reconnaissance vehicles (RV); high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV) equipped with mounted weapon systems; attack aviation; and artillery and mortars. Enabling elements should be integrated at every level to ensure the troop is prepared for the challenges of combat in urban operations. In addition, urban operations place added stress on sustainment of the troop. The conditions of the urban environment demand that resupply, casualty evacuation (CASEVAC), maintenance, and other sustainment tasks be integrated into every troop training event.

1-28. Frequency of urban operations training is recommended to be semiannual for the CACTF, shoot house, and breach facility and quarterly for the UAC.

SECTION VI – RISK MANAGEMENT

1-29. Risk assessment and management are the primary means of making operations safer without compromising the mission (refer to FM 7-0 and FM 5-19). Commanders continuously assess the risk of training conditions to prevent unnecessary loss of Soldiers and equipment. Risk assessment ensures that urban operations training is not only tough and realistic but also safe.

1-30. The degree of risk depends on specific conditions and situations. This principle applies to urban operations just as it does to other types of training and warfighting. In a training situation, for example, commanders determine whether Soldiers and leaders have conducted this type of training before or whether initial training is being conducted at night or during limited visibility.

1-31. Leaders should also be aware that Soldiers may experience physical, mental, or emotional exhaustion from exposure to combat-related conditions. Controlling combat and operational stress reactions (COSR) is

a commander's responsibility. Even if training is not considered highly stressful, combat veterans may experience a COSR (see FM 6-22.5).

1-32. The commander must evaluate a variety of risk and safety factors in urban operations training situations, such as the following:

- Training enhancers (live fire; blank ammunition; SESAMS and SRTA; simulators; illumination, obscurants, and other pyrotechnics) are employed to achieve the training objectives. Whenever these are used, Soldiers must be required to wear earplugs, protective vests, and protective eyewear as necessary.
- Soldiers engaging in close combat urban operations need to be safety conscious when using blanks, booby traps, and practice grenades. They may be unaware of the exact location of the OPFOR and may be susceptible to OPFOR flash suppressors, booby traps, and practice hand grenades.
- Soldiers may use ladders to enter buildings at upper stories; this creates the potential for dangerous falls.

1-33. The commander is the safety officer, but other leaders, as well as individual Soldiers, are also responsible for safe training. All leaders must—

- Use the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC) to identify risks.
- Assess possible losses and their costs.
- Select and develop risk reduction measures.
- Implement controls by integrating them into plans and orders, SOPs, training performance standards, and rehearsals.
- Supervise and enforce risk reduction measures and safety standards at all times.
- Ensure their Soldiers use applicable protective gear at all times to shield against light, noise, and debris hazards.

Chapter 2

Combined Arms Collective Training Facility

The home station CACTF accommodates multiechelon, full-spectrum operational training for units up to the squadron level. Sample troop and platoon training exercises and STX lanes, along with support and stability operations tasks, are provided in Chapters 3 and 4 to assist reconnaissance units in developing their training plans.

Contents

SECTION I – PURPOSE

2-1. The leader or commander uses the CACTF to evaluate unit urban operations proficiency. The facility is intended to support blank fire, MILES, SESAMS, STX, and FTX scenarios on a periodic basis in accordance with the training schedule. The CACTF supports branch-specific lane training and combined arms training up to squadron level on support tasks for offense, defense, stability, and civil support.

SECTION II – DESCRIPTION

2-2. The CACTF replicates an urban environment. The facility typically consists of several square kilometers of urban sprawl with 20 to 25 buildings, roads, alleys, parking areas, underground sewers, parks, athletic fields, and a command and control building. The actual size and configuration of the CACTF depends on local installation site requirements. The CACTF is designed to support heavy and light infantry, armor, artillery, reconnaissance, and aviation positioning and maneuver. Figure 2-1 shows the recommended types of buildings and features in the CACTF.

2-3. The CACTF buildings have one, two, or three stories (some with basements), with sloped and flat roofs. These building variations pose different levels of tactical and technical training challenges. Refer to Figure 2-2, which depicts an example CACTF containing 24 buildings with the following characteristics:

- The hotel is a dominating structure typical of a central business district. The hotel has an elevator shaft, fire escapes, and a large first-floor lobby.
- The two-story office building contains a series of identical rooms.
- The school has a long central corridor, large windows, and a single large room.
- The townhouse has multiple sections with a common attic.
- The service station accommodates combat vehicles in its service bay.

20 TO 25 Buildings Approximately 1.5 km by 1.5 km in size	
Tunnel/sewer system Shanty town One three-story building Three two-story buildings Industrial area Electricity and potable water City dump	Props/furniture Targetry Audio/image capture with an edit/replay capability Control building with AAR facility Breachable walls

Figure 2-1. CACTF characteristics

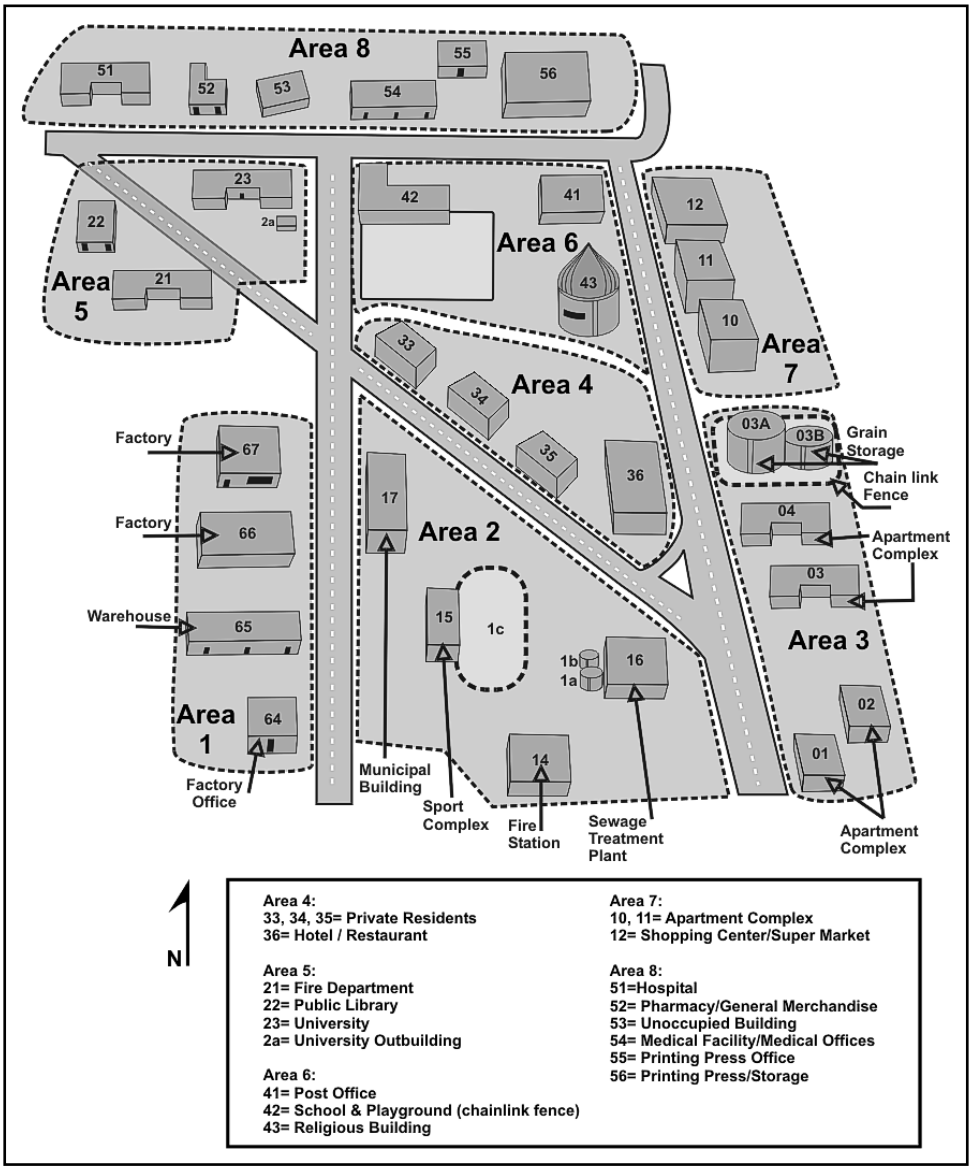

Figure 2-2. Example CACTF schematic

2-4. The buildings have other features that enhance the CACTF's training value:

- Constructed mouseholes permit movement between rooms and floors.
- Loopholes in roofs and outside walls allow observation and fields of fire.
- Roof hatchways lead to the top floors of multiple-story buildings.
- Rooms vary in size and in quantity of doorways and windows. These variations require Soldiers to identify rooms that provide suitable indoor fighting positions for TOW, Javelin, Dragon, and AT4 antitank weapon systems.

2-5. Buildings are arranged in a realistic urban pattern. The CACTF represents an area consisting mainly of residential, commercial, public, institutional, and light industrial buildings.

2-6. Other urban features pose a variety of terrain considerations. The street network includes one- and two-lane primary, secondary, local, and service roads. They join in T-shaped, L-shaped, and four-way intersections. Other features that may be used to enhance realism include signs, benches, furniture, newsstands, utility poles, street lights, vegetation, simulated rubble, live civilians in the AO, role players, and OPFOR. Open areas next to the CACTF can be used for maneuvering and staging areas. As noted, specific details and layout of the CACTF will vary from one installation to another.

CAUTION

To avoid structural damage and safety hazards to Soldiers and other participants, trainers must ensure that fighting position reinforcement does not exceed the weight limits of the buildings.

SECTION III – TACTICAL EXERCISE WITHOUT TROOPS

2-7. A terrain walk and a TEWT may be conducted in a local downtown area to prepare leaders and to take advantage of the available time in the CACTF. Terrain walks and TEWTs are conducted to teach leaders the tactical value of urban terrain. A TEWT focuses on leader and staff tasks. The senior trainer selects the terrain for the urban TEWT. The procedure for conducting a TEWT is as follows:

- Create a scenario and enemy situation, and assign missions.
- Allow the leaders to devise their reconnaissance plans and implement them on the terrain.
- Ensure leaders develop graphics before the exercise begins.
- Require the leader to brief subordinates while walking the terrain.
- Ensure their plans include the following tasks:
  - Analyze the terrain.
  - Employ units according to the terrain analysis.
  - Emplace weapons.
  - Devise a unit scheme of maneuver.
  - Employ maneuver, enabler, and sustainment assets.
- Conduct an AAR.

SECTION IV – TARGETING

2-8. A combination of precision and nonprecision targets is needed to support the diversity of scenarios required during combined arms and branch-specific lane training. Precision targets, less than 50 meters, are used in and around buildings within the CACTF and reinforce precision marksmanship techniques described in FM 3-22.9. Nonprecision targets can be hostile personnel, equipment, or structural simulations. Both hostile and nonhostile target silhouettes can be created for additional realism and training value. Silhouettes mounted inside buildings at windows present an effective training option.

SECTION V – OPPOSING FORCES

2-9. Trainers should include OPFOR in training, especially during STXs. Leaders should develop a thorough control plan for scenarios that include an OPFOR. This plan should include uniform and vehicle markings, ammunition, safety instructions, controller guidance, and guidelines for handling prisoners. The commander identifies and selects OPFOR training tasks and training objectives. OPFOR tasks, conditions, and standards are contained in applicable CATS publications; they are cross-referenced to the reconnaissance tasks being trained. ROE must clearly specify the limits of combat between Soldiers.

2-10. Using OPFOR heightens Soldiers' interest, providing a real opponent in a role-playing environment. This enhances realism, especially when the OPFOR is used in addition to MILES and SESAMS.

2-11. An OPFOR challenges leaders' ability to improvise. OPFOR/role players can take the form of a uniformed military, nonuniformed insurgents, hostile local police, or civilian bystanders with unknown intent, depending on the scenario.

SECTION VI – SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

2-12. Training with ammunition and pyrotechnics must adhere to all associated safety requirements.

SPECIAL EFFECT SMALL-ARMS MARKING SYSTEM

2-13. The SESAMS works with 5.56-mm and 9-mm ammunition that is used for urban training. It requires changing the bolt of the M16/M4 family of weapons, the barrel of the M9 pistol, and the bolt and feed tray of the M249 light machine gun. The ammunition has a projectile that bursts on contact to leave a visible mark of various colors. Different colors can be assigned to OPFORs for engagement identification and fratricide tracking. SESAMS has a 30-meter effective range and activates MILES. MILES and SESAMS should be used together.

2-14. Training with the SESAMS—and with the close combat mission capability kit (CCMCK)—has been classified as a medium training risk. To mitigate this risk, all individuals, including observer/controllers, must wear, as a minimum, the standard-issue Kevlar helmet; Army combat uniform (ACU) with sleeves down; gloves; and the sun-wind-dust or ballistic goggles. In addition, the protective face mask issued with the CCMCK must be worn to protect the face, mouth, and throat area. Hearing protection is also required.

2-15. Any time during a training exercise that a Soldier loses any of his protective gear, he must immediately replace the gear. If a Soldier is in an engagement when protective gear is lost, he should immediately cover his face and eyes with his hands and remain in that position until the engagement ends or he is instructed that it is safe to replace his safety equipment.

M84 STUN GRENADE

2-16. This is a nonlethal, diversionary, hand-deployed grenade that produces an intense flash and bang. It provides a reliable, effective means of neutralizing and disorienting enemy personnel. It may be used tactically as well as in training. The bang level at 1.5 meters is over 170 dB. Even though this level does not produce permanent hearing damage on first exposure, Soldiers are required to wear hearing protection at noise levels above 85 decibels (dB). Flash level is between 1 million and 2.5 million candlepower.

2-17. The M84 stun grenade has an M201A1 fuse and a pyrotechnic output charge in a synthetic casing; the one- to two-second delay fuse cannot be cooked off. The grenade body consists of a nonfragmenting metal casing. The casing is hexagonal, which reduces the tendency to roll when the grenade is deployed.

SMOKE GRENADES

2-18. These are used in many urban combat situations to cover movement, to deceive enemy forces, and to signal. Smoke should not be used in buildings and subterranean areas because it displaces oxygen and prevents protective masks from filtering the smoke or providing oxygen. Urban buildings can affect air currents, which influence emplacement; use one grenade to test airflow before employing others.

Chapter 3

Reconnaissance Platoon Collective Training Exercises

This chapter defines the common missions the reconnaissance platoon will execute in urban operations. Additionally, it provides a framework for training platoons on these missions in an urban environment. Exercises included in this chapter are listed in Table 3-1.

Contents

Table 3-1. Training exercises in this chapter

SECTION I – PLATOON URBAN OPERATIONS TRAINING STRATEGY

SITUATION

3-1. Urban operations are important because the OE reflects a 360-degree battlefield, with its challenges of noncontiguous operations and asymmetric threats. Training exercises for the missions in this chapter should be structured to provide the reconnaissance platoon with a better understanding of the purpose and missions related to this environment. Exercises must integrate all previous training into dynamic, challenging situations within which the platoon has the opportunity to demonstrate thorough mastery of fundamental skills necessary in urban operations. The following discussion summarizes considerations and components for developing effective exercises within an overall urban operations training strategy.

3-2. Figure 3-1 illustrates a process that can assist the training developer in building a training exercise. Moving from the top down, the graphic identifies "things to begin to think about" from the issuance of the initial FRAGO, through the actual battle drills, and ending with sustainment actions and procedures. Though this illustration is designed for the roadblock/checkpoint exercise, the format and thinking processes it encourages can help the developer with any of the missions discussed in this chapter.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

3-3. At the completion of these exercises, the platoon will be able to successfully execute these tasks in an urban environment: conduct tactical movement, execute actions on contact, infiltrate/exfiltrate, conduct tactical roadblock/checkpoint operations, search buildings, establish an OP, conduct target acquisition, control civilian movement/disturbance, conduct security patrol, and conduct convoy escort operations.

ACTION

3-4. The reconnaissance platoon conducts urban operations training.

CONDITIONS

3-5. The platoon will conduct combined arms tactical operations in an urban environment, given a troop-level operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGO), map with graphic overlay, aerial photographs of the village, MILES/SESAMS equipment, current ROE, and operational vehicles. Role players portraying civilians, government organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), private volunteer organizations (PVO), and the international press may be present on the battlefield. Both friendly and enemy units may have indirect fire assets available.

STANDARDS

3-6. The platoon plans, prepares, and executes operations in accordance with the order and higher commander's guidance and employs all available assets to accomplish its tasks in an urban environment.

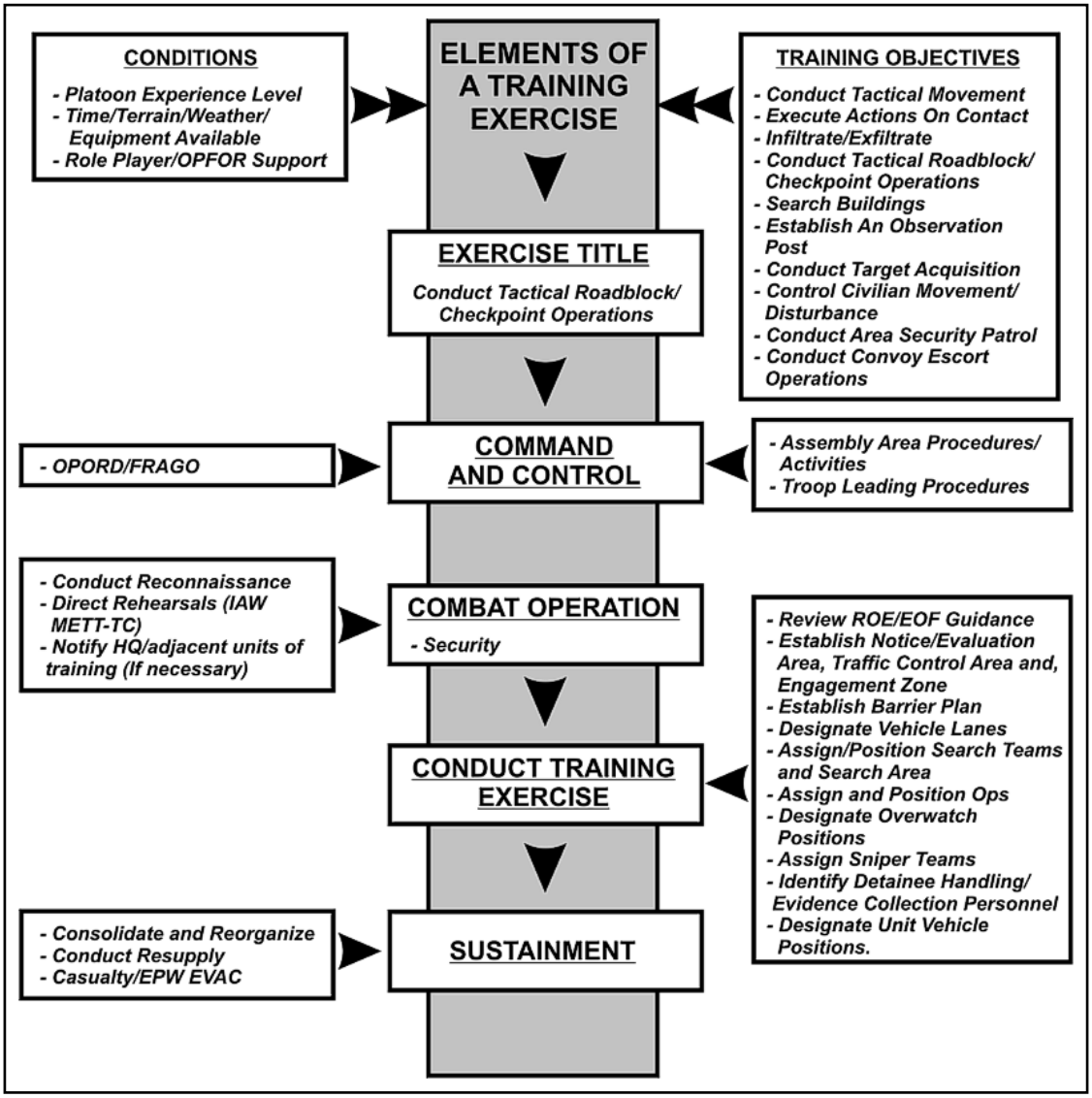

Figure 3-1. Process for building a training exercise

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

3-7. A safety briefing will be conducted for all training and support personnel on day one by the officer in charge (OIC). On following days, the platoon leader/platoon sergeant (PSG) and training evaluators will conduct a safety briefing prior to movement.

EVALUATION

3-8. During urban operations training exercises, the reconnaissance platoon demonstrates the ability to plan, prepare, and execute platoon operations in an urban environment.

INSTRUCTIONAL LEAD-IN

3-9. The platoon participates in mounted and dismounted tactical exercises, rotating between multiple platoon exercises. After each exercise, the platoon receives a critique of its performance in an AAR.

TRAINING AREA REQUIREMENTS

3-10. The training area must be large enough to accommodate a reconnaissance platoon with all standard equipment and vehicles. It must afford appropriate space, based on applicable doctrinal guidance, and natural and manmade terrain features for tactical movement and reconnaissance. It also must support sniper and aircraft landing zone (LZ) positions. Training should be conducted at either a military operations in urban terrain (MOUT) site or a village that consists of multiple buildings, some ideally with multiple levels; a subterranean network; and roads leading into, out of, and through the training area. Routes must have the capacity to support vehicle weight classifications of all reconnaissance vehicles and should include intersections that allow roadblock/checkpoint operations.

SECTION II – CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT

3-11. To be successful, the reconnaissance platoon must be able to conduct effective tactical movement. In general, the platoon will employ stealthy movement in the urban environment; however, it may encounter situations in which it is appropriate to use forceful reconnaissance.

SUPPORTING TASKS

3-12. Table 3-2 lists supporting tasks that must be accomplished as part of conducting tactical movement.

Table 3-2. Tasks for conduct tactical movement

Task #	*Task Title*
Supporting Individual Tasks	
171-170-0001	Prepare Combat Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-170-0009	Prepare Fire-Alert Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-170-0010	Prepare Order-Request Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-610-0001	Perform a Map Reconnaissance
Supporting Collective Tasks	
07-2-1342	Conduct Tactical Movement (Company/Platoon)
07-3-9022	Conduct a Security Patrol (Platoon/Squad)
17-5-0011	Establish Communications
17-5-1080	Employ Operations Security (OPSEC) Measures

PLANNING AND OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

MOVEMENT FUNDAMENTALS AND FORMATIONS

3-13. The reconnaissance platoon needs a thorough understanding of the fundamentals of movement and proper employment of movement formations in an urban environment. Movement fundamentals include—

- Use available urban terrain for cover and concealment.
- Use caution at urban danger areas such as congested areas, underpasses, overpasses, bridges, intersections, and structures that dominate the surrounding terrain.
- Dismount vehicles, as necessary, to enhance mission accomplishment and survivability and to reduce vehicle-related signatures.
- Ensure all leaders and Soldiers have a clear understanding of the ROE.

3-14. Mounted formations include line, vee, coil, staggered column, and herringbone. Formations for dismounted operations include file, diamond, vee, and wedge. Platoons need to consider the impact of buildings, road networks, and pedestrian and vehicle congestion on their movement fundamentals and formations in the urban environment.

MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES

3-15. The platoon must be prepared to effectively employ movement techniques, including traveling, traveling overwatch, and bounding overwatch (along with "move-set" procedures for command and control). See Figures 3-2 though 3-6 for examples of these techniques.

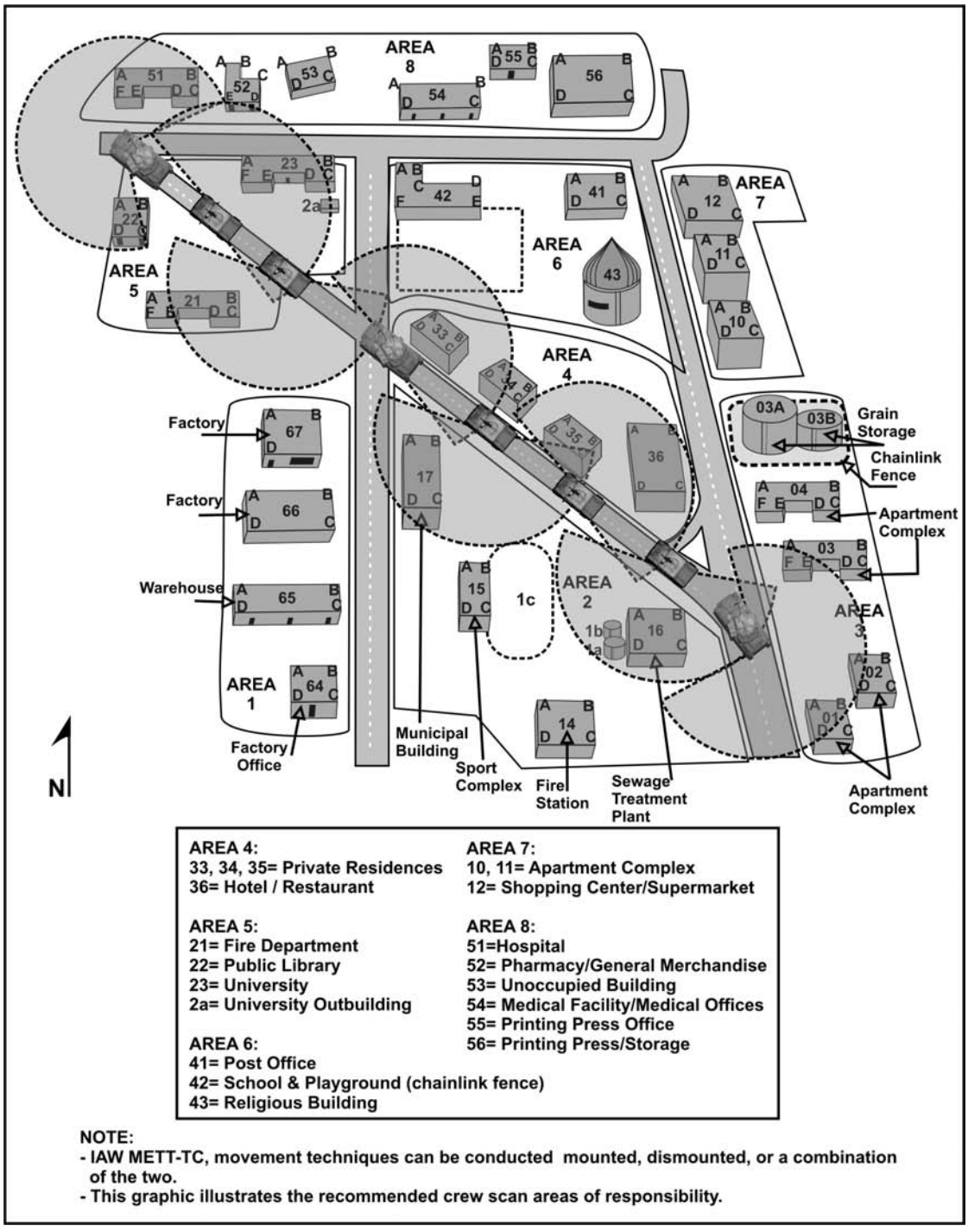

Figure 3-2. Example of an HBCT reconnaissance platoon conducting mounted movement (traveling)

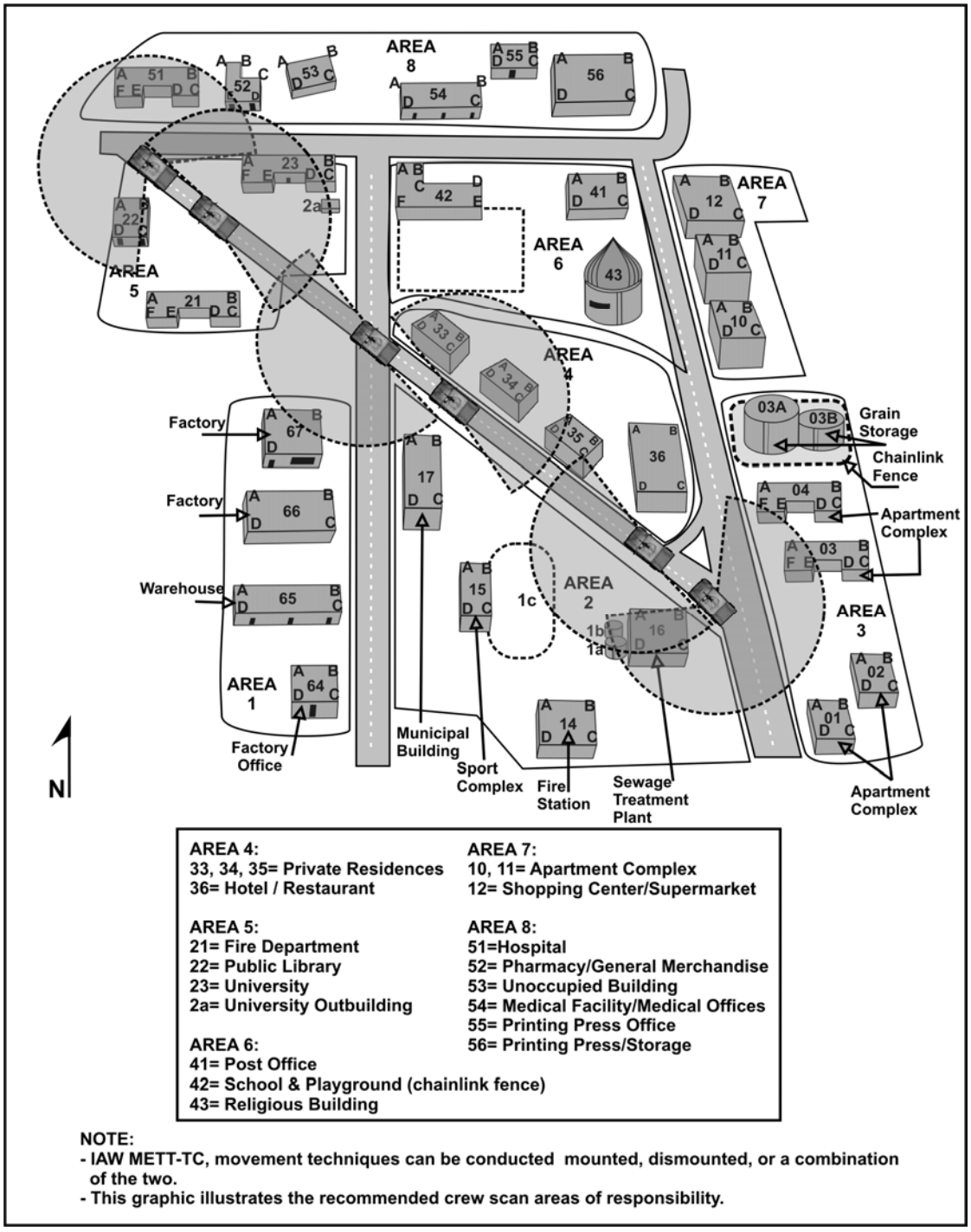

Figure 3-3. Example of an IBCT reconnaissance platoon conducting mounted movement (traveling overwatch)

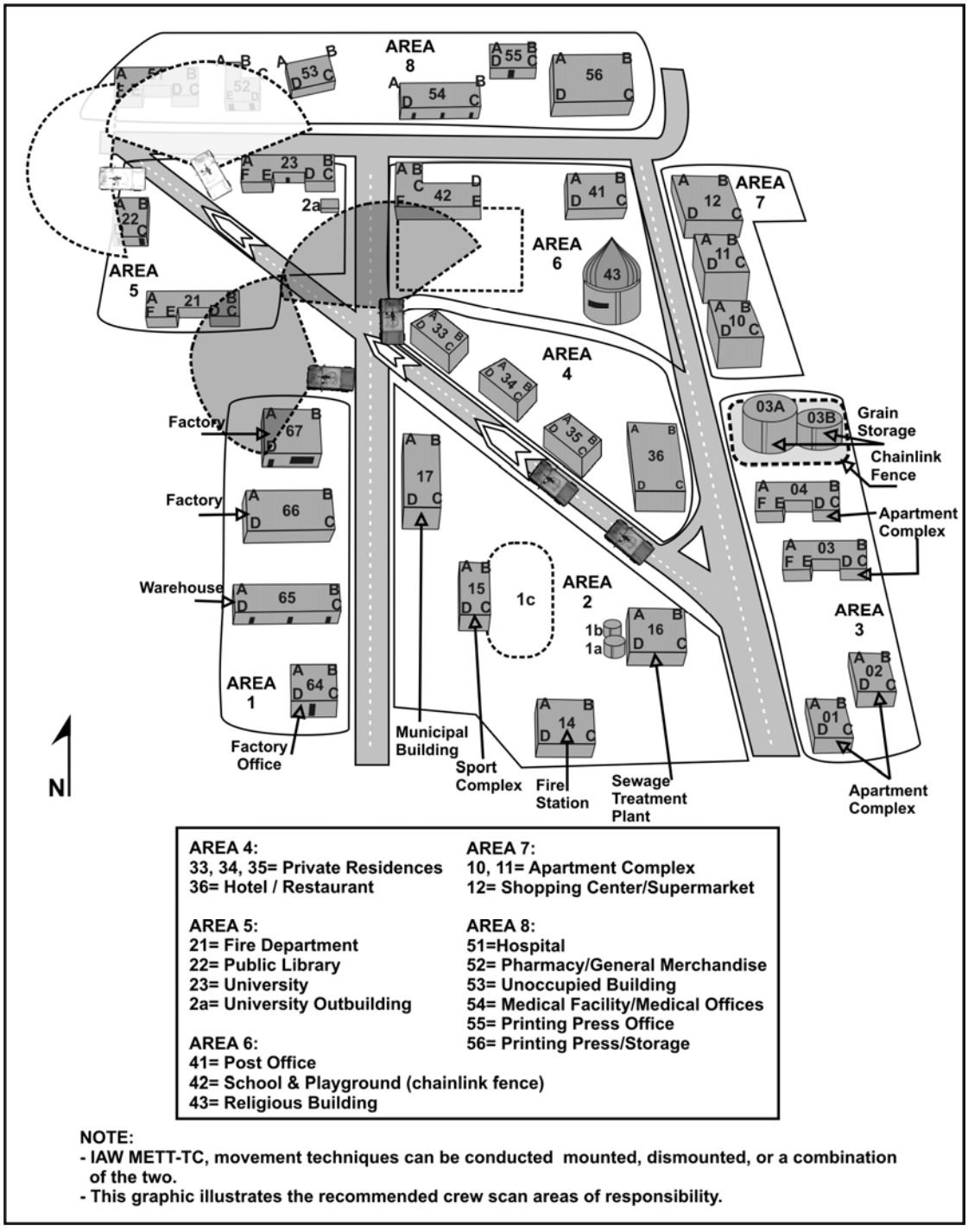

Figure 3-4. Example of an SBCT reconnaissance platoon conducting mounted movement (bounding overwatch with alternate bounds)

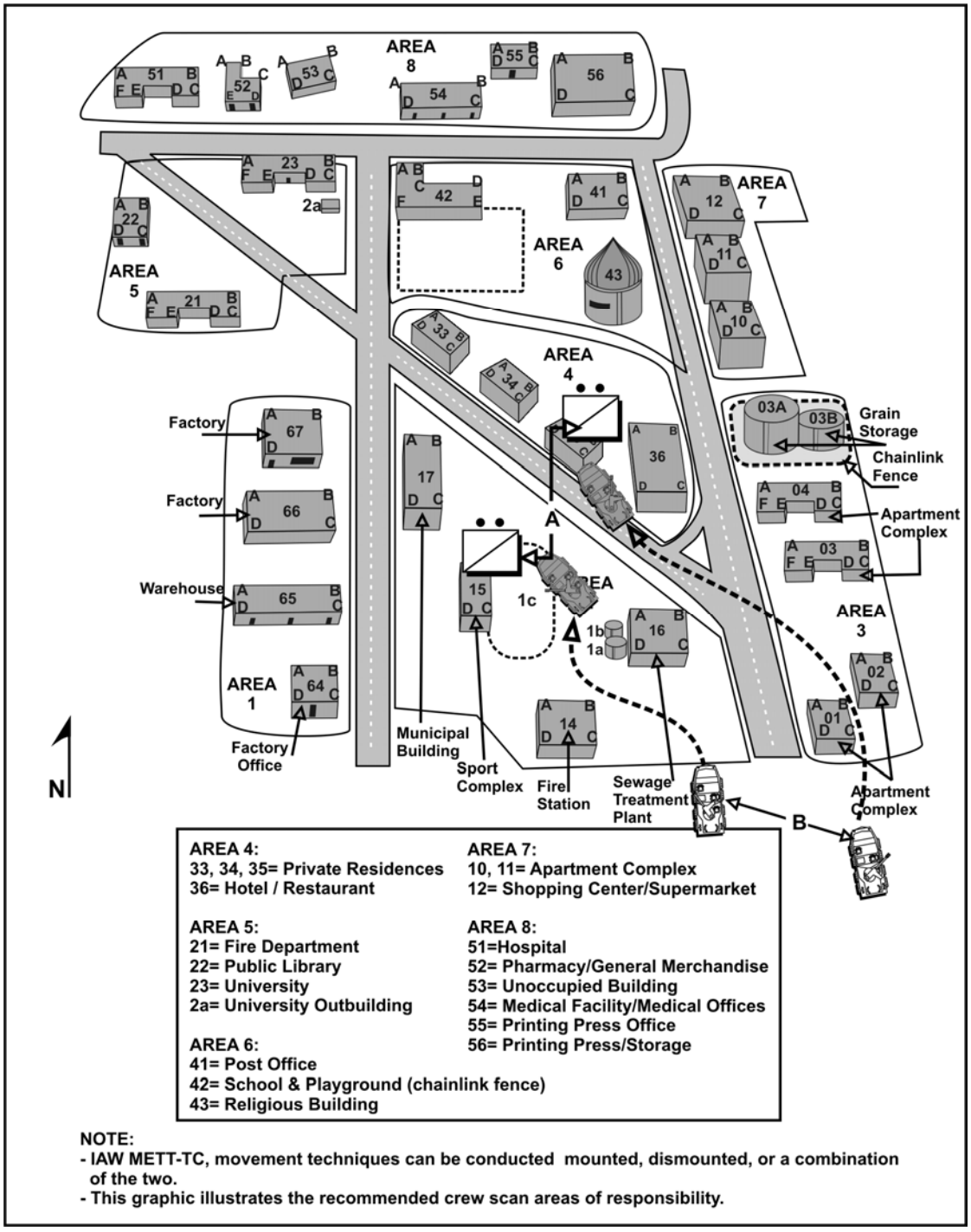

Figure 3-5. Example of an SBCT reconnaissance platoon conducting mounted and dismounted movement (bounding overwatch using successive bounds and move-set procedures)

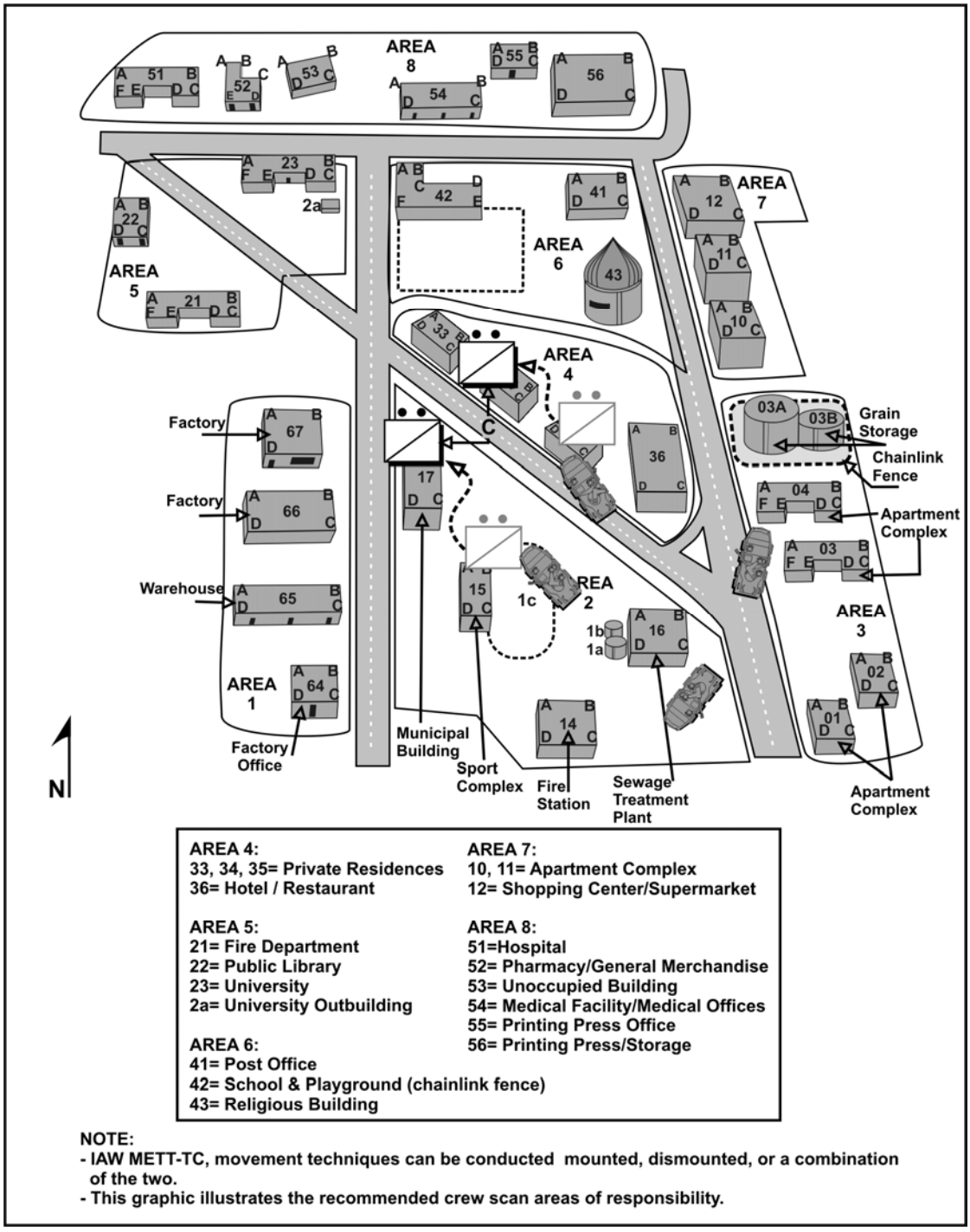

Figure 3-6. Continuation of example of an SBCT reconnaissance platoon conducting mounted and dismounted movement (bounding overwatch/successive bounds/move-set)

SURVEILLANCE/OBSERVATION ASSETS

3-16. Such resources as UAS, the long-range acquisition scout surveillance system (LRAS3), and night vision goggles (NVG) assist the platoon in conducting stealthy movement and in gaining visual contact with threat forces.

TIMELINES

3-17. Before the operation begins, the platoon conducts troop-leading procedures within the time available, including planning and issuing the order, conducting precombat checks (PCC) and precombat inspections (PCI), and conducting rehearsals of movement formations and techniques. During execution, the platoon conducts tactical movement in accordance with the timelines directed by the higher commander.

Note. Refer to Chapter 5 of FM 3-20.98, *Reconnaissance and Scout Platoon*, for additional information and illustrations on movement techniques and movement formations.

SECTION III – CONDUCT ACTIONS ON CONTACT

3-18. Prior to any urban operations mission, the leadership of the reconnaissance platoon must conduct a detailed enemy analysis as part of analyzing the mission during troop-leading procedures. The leaders must determine the probability of contact and identify locations where contact is most likely to occur. To do this, they use information from all available R&S and reporting assets, including UAS, LRAS3, NVG, and FBCB2; information collected by dismounted patrols; and intelligence from the S-2. The leaders are then able to plan for contact and determine how to employ TTP, such as the proper movement techniques, to avoid contact. It is the leadership's responsibility to ensure that Soldiers understand the ROE and SOP engagement criteria in an urban environment. Platoons need to train and rehearse relevant actions on contact in an urban setting, including react to sniper, react to IED, and react to ambush.

SUPPORTING TASKS

3-19. Table 3-3 lists the supporting tasks that must be accomplished as part of actions on contact.

Table 3-3. Tasks for conducting actions on contact

Task #	*Task Title*
	Supporting Individual Tasks
171-121-4009	Conduct Scout Platoon Actions On Contact
171-170-0001	Prepare Combat Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
	Supporting Collective Tasks
17-5-0011	Establish Communications
17-5-1080	Employ Operations Security (OPSEC) Measures
17-5-2510	Occupy a Vehicle Overwatch Position
17-5-5405	Engage Targets with the TOW on a Cavalry Fighting Vehicle (CFV)
17-5-5424	Engage Targets with the 25-mm Gun on a Cavalry Fighting Vehicle (CFV)
17-5-5432	Fire a Grenade Launcher on a Cavalry Fighting Vehicle (CFV)
17-5-5969	Engage Multiple Machine Gun Targets from a Vehicle
17-5-5973	Engage Targets with the TOW on a HMMWV
17-5-8006	React to an Antitank Guided Missile (ATGM)

FORMS OF CONTACT

3-20. Contact occurs when elements of the platoon encounter situations that require active or passive reactions. These situations will entail one or more of the following eight forms of contact:

- Visual contact (friendly elements observe the threat).
- Physical contact (direct fire) with a threat force, including snipers and ambushes.

- Indirect fire contact.
- Contact with obstacles of threat or unknown origin, including IEDs.
- Contact with threat or unknown aircraft.
- Situations involving CBRN conditions.
- Situations involving electronic warfare (EW) tactics.
- Situations involving nonhostile elements, such as civilians.

CONTACT REACTIONS

3-21. The platoon must be prepared to execute actions on contact under any of the forms of contact. Whether the platoon remains undetected or is identified by threat forces, it must first take actions to protect itself, find out what it is up against, and decide on a course of action (COA). When contact is made, the reconnaissance platoon executes battle drills, designated by SOP, to maintain freedom of maneuver and avoid becoming decisively engaged. It uses the four steps of actions on contact as the foundation for these drills:

- Deploy and report.
- Evaluate and develop the situation.
- Choose/recommend a COA and maneuver the force.
- Execute the COA.

3-22. At a minimum, the platoon must rehearse and be ready to execute these potential COAs:

- Disengage from threat contact.
- Break contact and bypass.
- Maintain contact and bypass.
- Maintain contact to support an attack on an inferior force.
- Conduct an attack against an inferior force.
- Conduct a hasty defense.
- Conduct reconnaissance handover (RHO).
- Conduct battle handover, if applicable.

SECTION IV – INFILTRATE/EXFILTRATE

3-23. Infiltration is a form of maneuver that entails movement by small elements or individuals at extended or irregular intervals through or into an area occupied by a threat or friendly force in which the intent is to avoid threat contact. The platoon infiltrates through the AO to achieve the reconnaissance objective without having to engage the threat or fight through prepared defenses. This form of maneuver is slow and often accomplished under reduced visibility conditions. Synchronized R&S operations using other assets provide additional security for the platoon by locating threat positions and identifying infiltration routes that avoid threat contact. The platoon's higher headquarters uses UAS, cued by imagery intelligence (IMINT), and Prophet to locate gaps in threat positions and assist the platoon with infiltration. Threat dispositions may require the higher headquarters, in most cases a BCT, to attack and destroy specific elements in the disruptive zone or to penetrate the defense to enable the platoon to infiltrate. Another technique is for the higher unit to conduct a limited feint or demonstration as a deception and enable the platoon to infiltrate at another point. In low-intensity conflict, foot insertion provides the platoon with the stealthiest method of infiltration. Dismounted Soldiers can often slip out of an operating base unseen, whereas friendly convoys leaving a main gate can more easily be observed by insurgents or enemy sympathizers. At the same time, movement on foot is the most dangerous and physically demanding method of infiltration. Coordination with friendly local elements is a key planning consideration in conducting foot insertion.

3-24. Exfiltration is the removal of personnel or units from areas under threat control by stealth, deception, surprise, or clandestine means. If the platoon infiltrates to conduct its mission, it may be required to

exfiltrate once the mission is complete. In this case, exfiltration is planned with infiltration and refined as the mission progresses. During other operations, platoon elements may not withdraw when in contact with lead threat elements, but may be required to maintain observation for follow-on forces. In this case, the commander plans for exfiltration only. The commander also plans for contingency exfiltration should conditions force the platoon or its subordinate elements to conduct an unplanned exfiltration. The platoon order addresses actions for both planned and unplanned exfiltration.

3-25. If the reconnaissance element infiltrates to conduct a mission other than OP operations, such as establishing a kill team, it may be required to execute an emergency exfiltration after the mission is completed or if its position is compromised or attacked. This type of operation requires activation of an escape and evasion plan or deployment of a reaction or support force to assist with the extraction of the kill team. Emergency exfiltration pickup points for dismounted elements should be far enough away from the infiltrated location to ensure that the threat does not hear vehicle or helicopter noises. Employment of the reaction force and supporting fires must be carefully coordinated and rehearsed before the infiltration begins.

SUPPORTING TASKS

3-26. Table 3-4 lists the supporting tasks that must be accomplished as part of conducting infiltration and exfiltration.

Table 3-4. Tasks for infiltrate/exfiltrate

Task #	*Task Title*
	Supporting Individual Tasks
071-450-0030	Conduct a Passage of Lines
	Supporting Collective Tasks
17-3-0320	Infiltrate/Exfiltrate
17-5-0011	Establish Communications
17-5-1039	Establish a Listening Post-Observation Post
17-5-2510	Occupy a Vehicle Overwatch Position

DISMOUNTED INFILTRATION

3-27. The platoon commander directs scouts to conduct dismounted infiltration when—

- Time is available.
- Stealth is required.
- Threat contact is expected or has been achieved through visual means.
- Scout vehicles cannot move through an area because of terrain or threat.
- Security is the primary concern.

MOUNTED INFILTRATION

3-28. The platoon commander directs scouts to conduct mounted infiltration when—

- Time is limited.
- Threat locations are known.
- Distances require mounted movement.

3-29. Though an infiltration may be primarily mounted, dismounted activities may be required during the operation to achieve stealth and security.

3-30. Terrain analysis using available R&S assets, including imagery and ground reconnaissance, enables the platoon to identify primary and alternate infiltration routes. These routes should avoid threat positions, obstacles, populated areas, silhouetting, main avenues of approach, and movement along heavily populated routes and trails. In urban terrain, analysis should focus on areas that can be an advantage or disadvantage during infiltration, such as canals, sewers, buildings, alleys, rooftops, and manmade light sources.

METHODS OF EXFILTRATION

3-31. When scouts are employed in a stay-behind mode (withdrawal or delay), exfiltration by ground is the preferred method. Exfiltration by ground is used when—

- Friendly lines are close.
- Areas along the route are largely uninhabited.
- Threat forces are widely dispersed.
- Threat forces are not conducting aggressive/active counterreconnaissance and security activities.
- Terrain degrades the threat's ability to maneuver against the exfiltrating element.
- No other method is feasible.

3-32. Extraction by air or water is favored when resources are available and their use will not compromise the mission. These methods are used when—

- Long distances must be covered.
- Time of return is essential.
- Cover and concealment are lacking.
- The threat does not have air or naval superiority.
- Heavily populated hostile areas obstruct ground exfiltration.

PICKUP POINTS

3-33. Pickup points should be far enough away from the threat to prevent the detection of extraction assets, such as helicopters. Movement routes are planned that put restricted terrain between the unit and threat forces. Primary and alternate pickup points should never be on a single azimuth leading away from the objective.

SECTION V – CONDUCT ROADBLOCK/CHECKPOINT OPERATIONS

3-34. Roadblocks, traffic control points (TCP), and checkpoints are among the most visible and important actions performed during stability operations. The ability to establish roadblocks and checkpoints is an important aspect of movement control and area denial. The fundamentals of searches apply to roadblocks and checkpoints as well. Establishing escalation of force kits is critical to roadblock/checkpoint operations.

SUPPORTING TASKS

3-35. Table 3-5 lists the supporting tasks that must be accomplished as part of conducting roadblock and checkpoint operations.

Table 3-5. Tasks for conduct roadblock/checkpoint operations

Task #	*Task Title*
Supporting Individual Tasks	
171-170-0001	Prepare Combat Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-170-0009	Prepare Fire-Alert Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-170-0010	Prepare Order-Request Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
Supporting Collective Tasks	
17-5-1039	Establish a Listening Post-Observation Post
17-5-1080	Employ Operations Security (OPSEC) Measures
17-5-2324	Support Checkpoint Operations
17-5-2510	Occupy a Vehicle Overwatch Position

ROADBLOCK/CHECKPOINT PROCEDURES

3-36. Roadblocks and checkpoints allow friendly forces to stop vehicles and pedestrians and conduct searches as required to help prevent smuggling operations and to stop the movement of known or suspected threat personnel. They should be manned by host nation (HN) police and observed by unit monitors (when appropriate). These personnel must take care to maintain legitimacy by not targeting specific groups. Either HN personnel or the unit defend these roadblocks and checkpoints from enemy attack. If police strength is insufficient for the number of positions required, the unit must be prepared and to operate roadblocks as necessary. See Figures 3-7 through 3-9.

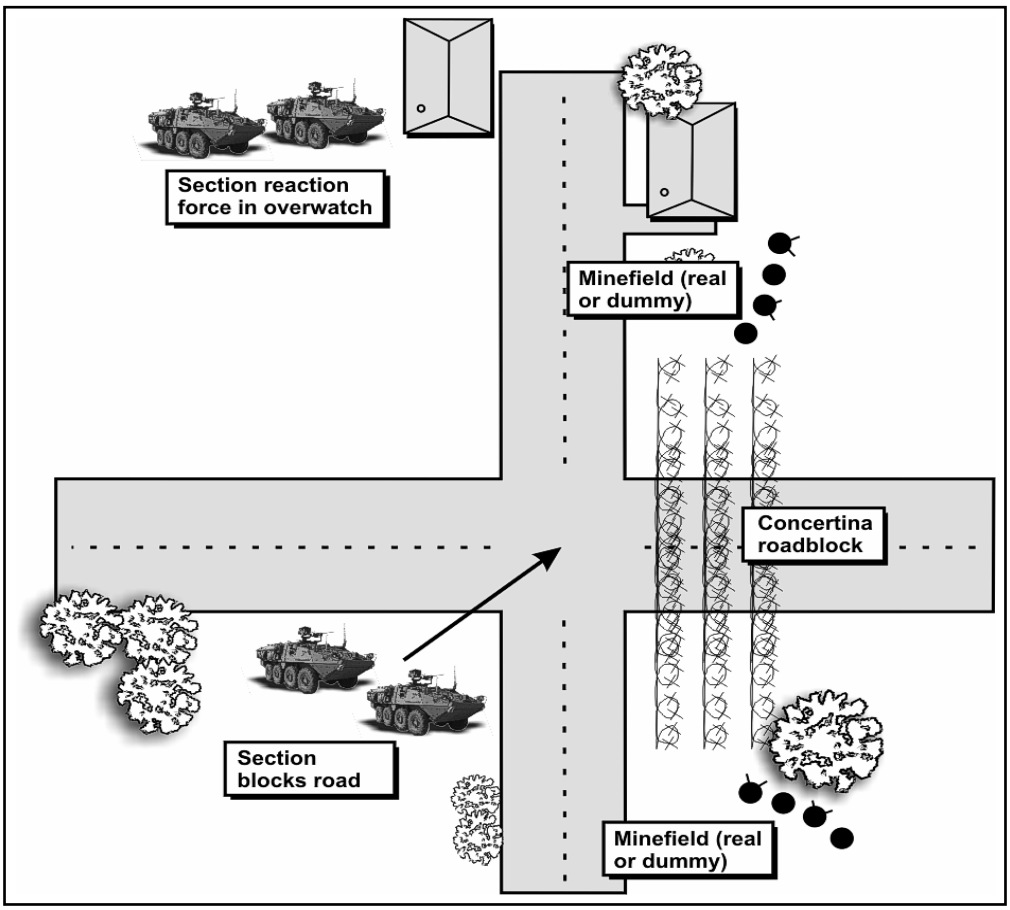

Figure 3-7. Example of an SBCT element conducting a roadblock/checkpoint

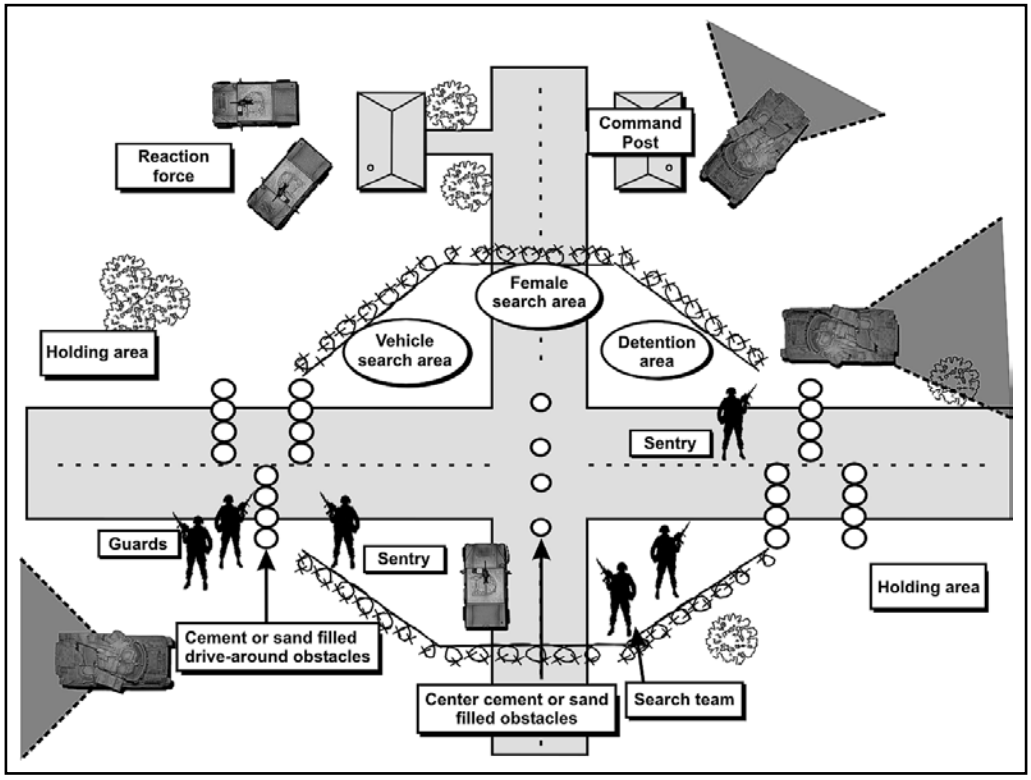

Figure 3-8. Example of an HBCT element conducting a roadblock/checkpoint

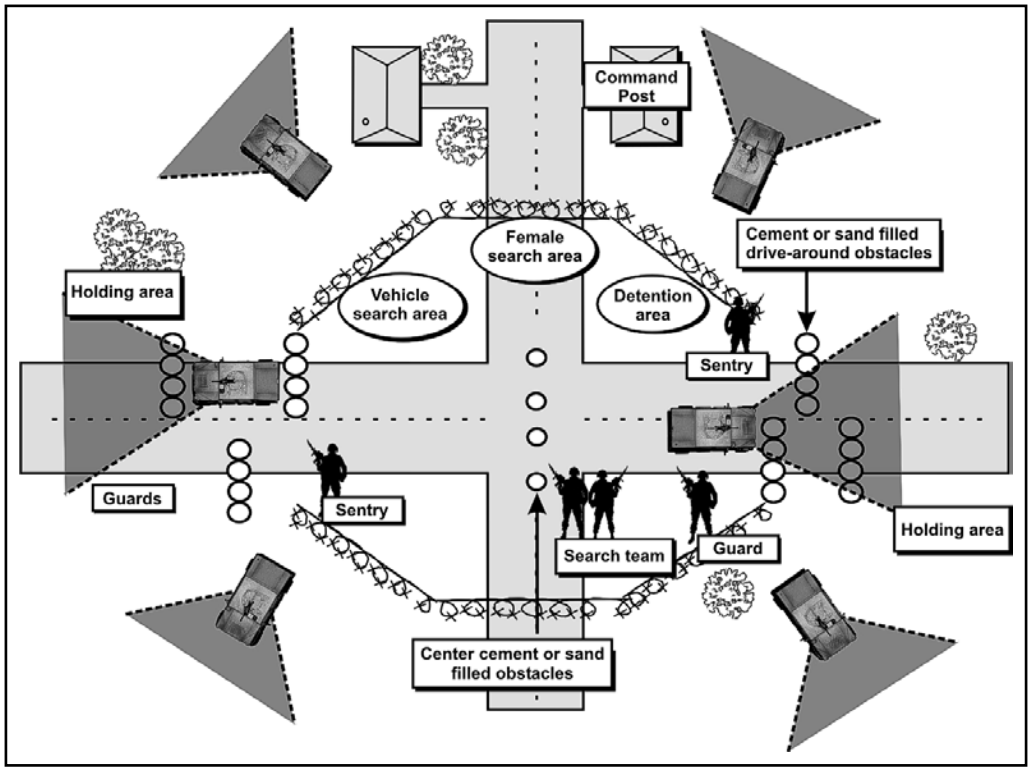

Figure 3-9. Example of IBCT elements conducting a roadblock/checkpoint

3-37. Establish roadblocks in locations where approaching traffic cannot observe them until it is too late to withdraw and escape. When possible, roadblock locations are relocated periodically to prevent the threat from bypassing and/or targeting them. Narrow defiles, tunnels, bridges, sharp curves, and other locations that channel traffic are the preferred sites. Constructed, nonexplosive obstacles slow traffic, restrict it to a single lane, and bring it to a halt. An area off the main road should be used to conduct detailed searches of suspect vehicles and people. This also helps to prevent undue delays for innocent traffic.

3-38. A small reaction force, located in hasty field fortifications in nearby secured areas, provides immediate support to roadblock/checkpoint personnel in case of attack. A larger reaction force, which serves a number of functions, is available to provide rapid reinforcement. U.S. forces should fill the reaction force role in combined operations with HN personnel. The reaction force is vulnerable to ambush, especially if an enemy has observed rehearsals. The enemy may attack multiple locations simultaneously to test responsiveness or to aid in future planning.

SECTION VI – SEARCH A BUILDING

3-39. The reconnaissance scout is the essential element in providing friendly forces with real time information and in facilitating the situational understanding (SU) they need to defeat the threat in the urban environment. Reconnaissance platoons are specifically tailored to conduct the added multidimensional aspect of reconnaissance operations in and around urban areas when the threat level allows. Because of the increased likelihood of urban operations in today's military and political environment, all reconnaissance platoons must understand how to enter and operate within building structures. Trends indicate increasing availability and integration of sophisticated technology and unorthodox operational approaches by potential opponents within manmade structures. To offset their inherent weaknesses, threat forces will seek the advantage of urban environments and associated structures by remaining dispersed and decentralized; they will adapt their tactics to most effectively counter friendly reconnaissance units.

SUPPORTING TASKS

3-40. Table 3-6 lists the supporting tasks that must be accomplished as part of building search operations.

Table 3-6. Tasks for search a building

Task #	*Task Title*
	Supporting Individual Tasks
171-170-0001	Prepare Combat Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-170-0009	Prepare Fire-Alert Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
	Supporting Collective Tasks
17-3-1110	Search a Building
17-5-0011	Establish Communications
17-5-1080	Employ Operations Security (OPSEC) Measures
17-5-2510	Occupy a Vehicle Overwatch Position

SEARCH PROCEDURES

3-41. Threat forces will identify key facilities and then use them to shape the AO in their favor. Examples of facilities that the threat will target to gain a position of advantage include telecommunication sites, water treatment plants, and power generation and transmission sites. Threat forces will take advantage of every aspect of the urban environment to attack U.S. forces. Rooftops and tall buildings afford vantage points and ambush positions that exceed the maximum elevation capability of many friendly weapon systems. Elevated attack positions allow the threat to strike vehicles at their most vulnerable points and to use enfilading fire against exposed reconnaissance vehicles. Dismounting and conducting a search of the structure may be the appropriate COA based on METT-TC factors. Basements and other subterranean areas provide covered and concealed positions that allow movement and access throughout the urban area.

Many of these positions will be below the minimum depression capability of reconnaissance vehicles and weapons, again calling for a dismount and search.

3-42. Key to searching a building structure are actions associated with—

- Building/structure entry.
- Room entry.
- Movement within a building (hallways, hallway intersections).

3-43. Refer to FM 3-20.98 for full discussions of these techniques as well as other operational guidelines that can assist in development of appropriate training exercises.

SECTION VII – ESTABLISH AN OBSERVATION POST

3-44. Surveillance is the systematic observation of a specific area. Scouts watch, listen, and employ electronic devices to observe their assigned sector of responsibility in an urban environment. The OP, the primary means of maintaining surveillance of an assigned avenue of approach or named area of interest (NAI), is a position from which scouts observe threat forces and direct and adjust indirect fires against them. From the OP, the scouts send SALUTE (size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment) reports on the enemy or answer specific information requirements (SIR) for their commander to provide early warning of threat activity.

SUPPORTING TASKS

3-45. Table 3-7 lists the supporting tasks that must be accomplished as part of establishing an OP.

Table 3-7. Tasks for establish an observation post

Task #	*Task Title*
Supporting Individual Tasks	
171-121-3037	Supervise Placement of Observation Posts
171-170-0001	Prepare Combat Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
Supporting Collective Tasks	
17-5-1039	Establish a Listening Post-Observation Post
17-5-1080	Employ Operations Security (OPSEC) Measures
17-5-2510	Occupy a Vehicle Overwatch Position

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

TYPES OF OPS

3-46. There are two types of OPs: dismounted and mounted. If the tactical situation warrants, the platoon may employ a combination of the two types. In addition, OPs can be established as either overt or covert; these employment methods require substantially different considerations in both planning and execution.

PLATOON EMPLOYMENT

3-47. Construction and manning of OPs is a high-frequency task for platoons and subordinate elements in the urban environment when they must establish area security during stability operations. Each OP is established for a specified time and purpose. The reconnaissance platoon can occupy one short-duration OP per squad for up to 12 hours if the squads are at full strength. For extended periods (12 hours or longer), the platoon occupies long-duration OPs by sections; this limits long-duration OPs to a maximum of two for reconnaissance platoons and three for most other platoons. During most urban operations, OPs are both overt (conspicuously visible, unlike their tactical counterparts) and deliberately constructed. They are similar in construction to bunkers and are supported by fighting positions, barriers, and patrols.

3-48. Each OP must be integrated into supporting direct and indirect fire plans and into the overall observation plan. Figure 3-10 depicts the general location and example layout of an overt, deliberately constructed OP. If OPs are established in buildings, they should be fortified and hardened.

3-49. The platoon can array OPs either in linear positions or in depth. Depth is the preferred method for maintaining contact with a moving threat. Linear placement is effective when the threat is not moving; it provides maximum eyes on the threat.

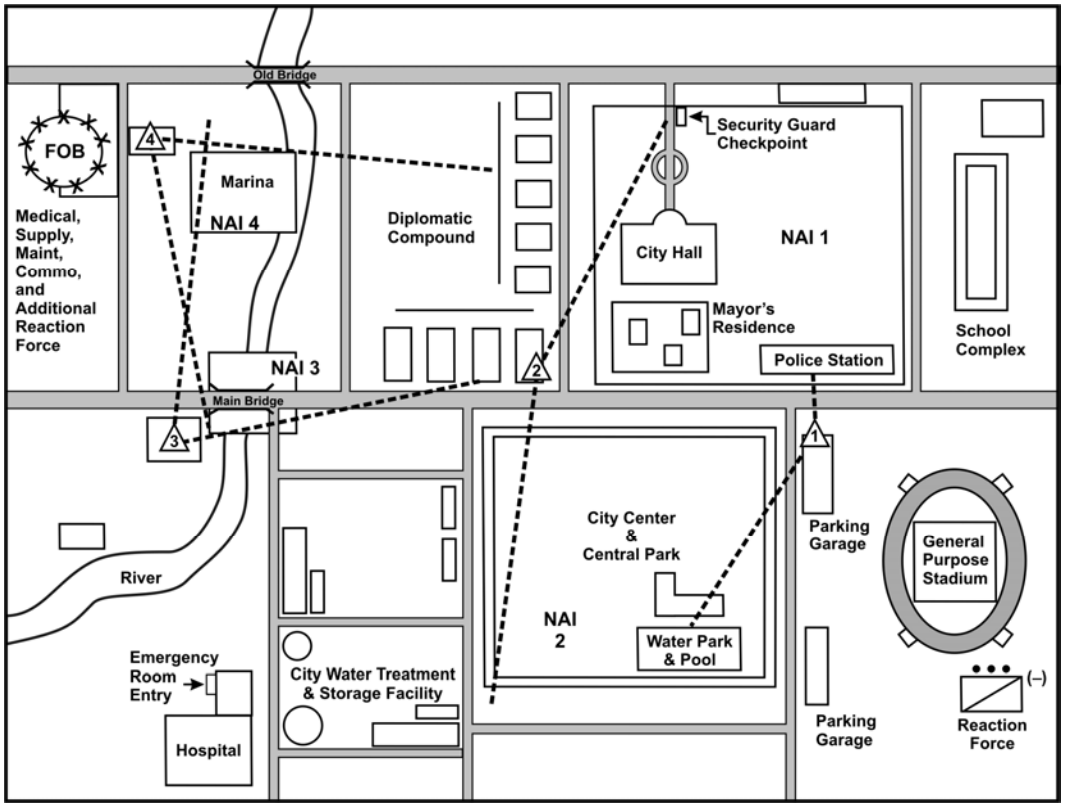

Figure 3-10. OPs in an urban setting

OBSERVATION IN AN URBAN ENVIRONMENT

3-50. An urban or built-up area forms the economic and cultural focus for the surrounding area. It is characterized by a concentration of people and manmade structures and facilities. Because of the generally limited fields of vision, urban operations normally require more observation and surveillance positions than do operations outside the urban area. (Refer to FM 3-06.) As with other observation and surveillance positions, METT-TC is an important consideration in the selection of urban OPs. Scouts can construct fixed urban positions in occupied and abandoned buildings, on water tanks, behind shrubbery, on factory chimneys, or in the attics of multistory buildings or other tall structures. If the position is to be set up in an undamaged part of the urban area, the scouts should select buildings of solid construction with serviceable stairs and basements that can be equipped for the rest and shelter of personnel.

3-51. Scouts should avoid wooden buildings and buildings in significantly deteriorated condition because of the risk of injury from fire and/or structural failure. Fixed positions should not be located in buildings that will attract the threat's attention; instead, they should be placed in rubble, yards, and gardens.

OP VEHICLE POSITIONING

3-52. The section leader selects hide positions and fighting positions for his vehicles. Once the area around the OP is cleared and secure, he signals the vehicles forward to move into their fighting positions.

CRITICAL TASKS

3-53. Critical tasks for the platoon in employing OPs include the following:

- Determine the type of OP (mounted or dismounted, or a combination of the two types), depending on requirements for either maximum stealth or rapid movement.
- Position the OPs either in linear positions or in depth to allow for observation of the assigned sector. Several factors will affect proper positioning, such as the following:
  - The need for observation from several OPs to reduce the chance of the threat entering the sector undetected.
  - A requirement for the platoon to observe the entire sector by placing OPs along the threat's most likely avenues of approach.
- Select a position for each OP that affords the best possible force protection. Selection criteria include the following:
  - Covered and concealed routes to and from the OP.
  - Unobstructed observation of the assigned area.
  - Effective cover and concealment.
  - Sites that avoid natural lines of drift and that do not call attention to or skyline observers.
- Occupy the OP. The platoon should employ the most secure method of moving into position; dismounted occupation is the preferred method. Occupation steps include the following:
  - Establish overwatch.
  - Reconnoiter the position.
  - Establish security.
  - Clear the site and ensure sector visibility.
  - Establish vehicle hide positions.
  - Develop sector sketches.
- Man the OP. The platoon leader must ensure that each OP has the necessary personnel and equipment to perform the following tasks:
  - Observe the assigned area.
  - Provide local security (including planning and preparation for contact and actions on contact).
  - Report information.
  - Call for and adjust indirect fire.
  - Conduct local reconnaissance patrols when necessary to cover dead space, provide local security, and observe avenues of approach and/or NAIs from different vantage points.
- Employ active and passive protective measures. Scouts are extremely vulnerable in the OP. Their best self-defense is not to be seen, heard, or otherwise located by the threat.
- Improve the position. The platoon can enhance OP protection using the following steps:
  - Dig in the OP position.
  - Camouflage the position.
  - Install communications equipment.
  - Emplace hasty obstacles.

SECTION VIII – CONDUCT TARGET ACQUISITION

3-54. Target acquisition is the detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons. Urban areas provide unique target acquisition challenges to units. Buildings mask movement, shadows, manmade light, and the effects of direct and indirect fires. The rubble from destroyed buildings, along with the buildings themselves, provides cover and concealment for attackers and defenders, making target acquisition difficult. Urban areas often favor the defender's ability

to acquire targets; this makes offensive target acquisition extremely important because the side that fires first may win the engagement. Target acquisition must be continuous, whether a unit or Soldier is halted or moving. The six steps of target acquisition—search, detection, location, identification, classification, and confirmation—are no different in an urban environment than anywhere else, but they are usually performed at a much faster pace. Refer to FM 3-06.11 for more detailed information.

3-55. With advances in precision munitions and the systems to deliver them rapidly from relatively safe locations, the likelihood of the reconnaissance platoon's mission being focused on target acquisition has increased. The process itself is embedded in reconnaissance operations, and target acquisition may be the focus of a reconnaissance mission.

SUPPORTING TASKS

3-56. Table 3-8 lists the supporting tasks that must be accomplished as part of conducting target acquisition.

Table 3-8. Tasks for conduct target acquisition

Task #	*Task Title*
Supporting Individual Tasks	
171-121-4045	Conduct Troop-Leading Procedures
171-123-1313	Plan a Reconnaissance Mission
Supporting Collective Tasks	
17-2-4017	Conduct Target Acquisition
17-5-0011	Establish Communications
17-5-1039	Establish a Listening Post-Observation Post
17-5-2510	Occupy a Vehicle Overwatch Position

TARGET DISCRIMINATION

3-57. Target discrimination is the act of quickly distinguishing between combatant and noncombatant units and/or personnel and engaging only the combatants. Reconnaissance platoons engage in precision room clearing to apply discriminating combat power and to limit unnecessary casualties among noncombatants. Target discrimination is a vital element in precision room clearing. If there are no noncombatants, then there is less need for selective engagements. Even if an urban area is known to be free of noncombatants, however, other Soldiers moving through the area may be mistaken for the enemy and engaged unless clearing team members are disciplined and well-trained in fire control and target discrimination. Even with well-trained, disciplined Soldiers, precision room clearing can result in unintentional casualties among noncombatants.

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

3-58. The platoon works with other R&S assets to gather targeting information and identify targets using all available means. Patrolling and the use of OPs in urban terrain enable units to search for and locate the enemy. Soldiers searching the urban area for targets should employ target acquisition devices. These assets include, but are not limited to, individual scouts, Strykers, BFVs, HMMWVs, aviation elements (including UAS), platoon early warning systems (PEWS), NVGs, and LRAS3. It is the leadership's responsibility to ensure that Soldiers understand the ROE, SOP, and engagement criteria in an urban environment. See Figure 3-11 for an illustration of the target acquisition and engagement process.

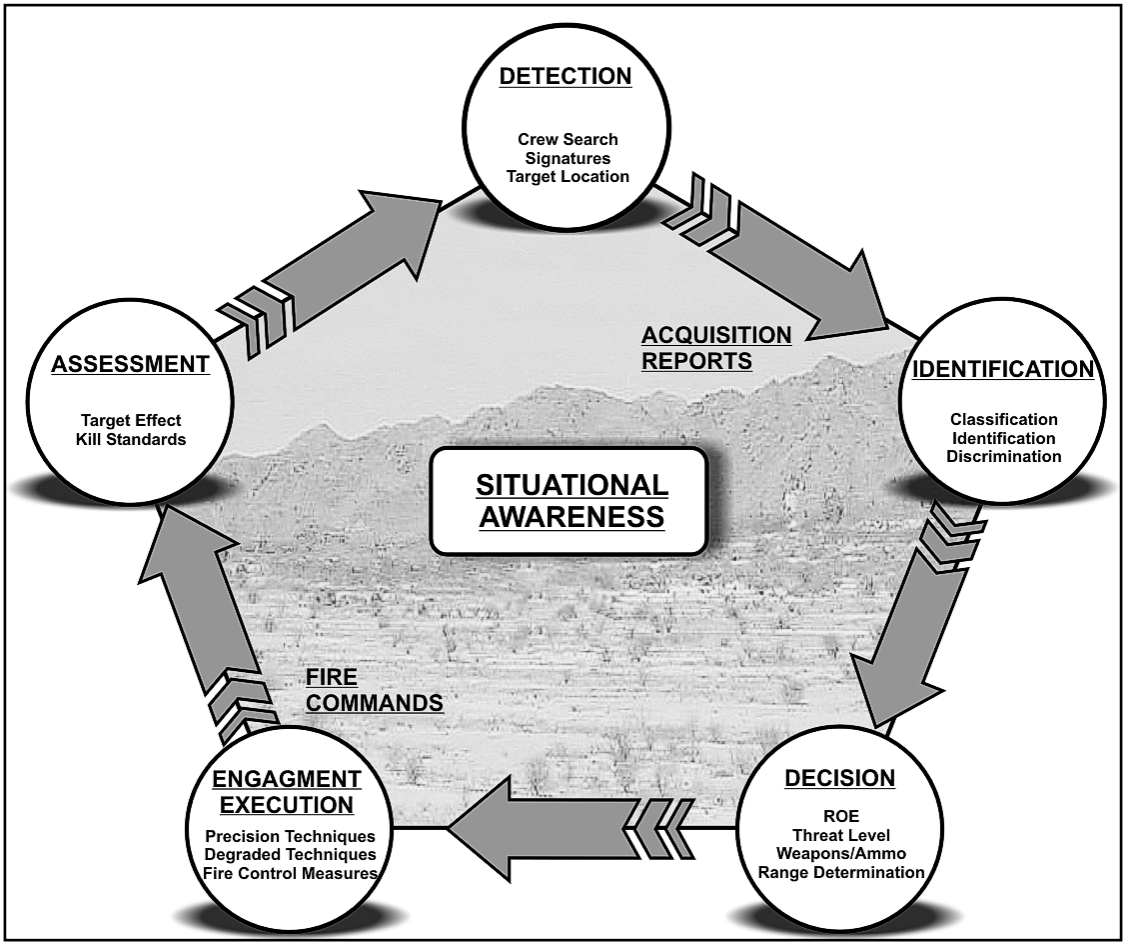

Figure 3-11. Target acquisition and engagement process

AIR AND GROUND SEARCH TECHNIQUES

3-59. Crew members scan their sectors at all times to detect targets or possible target locations. They can quickly locate targets by using ground search techniques: rapid scan, slow (50-meter) scan, detailed search, and the off-center vision method. Crew members use the naked eye, binoculars, NVGs, or illumination and vehicle optics for ground searches during both good and limited visibility conditions. See Figure 3-12 for an illustration of urban area scan techniques.

Note. For more detailed information and examples on target acquisition, refer to FM 3-20.21, *Heavy Brigade Combat Team (HBCT) Gunnery*, which provides detailed TTP for the target acquisition process.

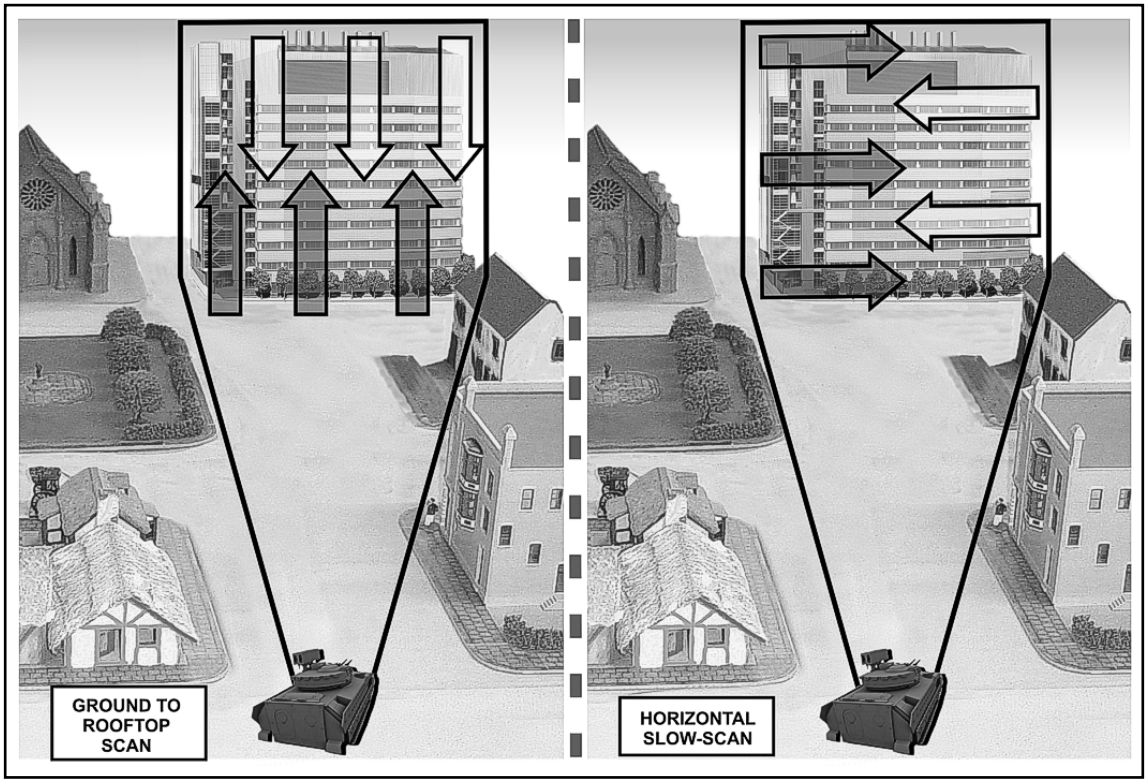

Figure 3-12. Urban area scan

SECTION IX – CONTROL CIVILIAN MOVEMENT/DISTURBANCE

3-60. The likelihood of civil disturbances during urban operations is high. Handled poorly, the reaction to a civil disturbance can quickly escalate out of control, with potential long-term negative effects for mission accomplishment. Conversely, a well-handled situation will lead to an enhanced view of the reconnaissance platoon's discipline and professionalism and potentially could result in fewer such incidents in the future.

SUPPORTING TASKS

3-61. Table 3-9 lists the supporting tasks that must be accomplished as part of controlling civilian movement and disturbances.

Table 3-9. Tasks for control civilian movement/disturbance

Task #	*Task Title*
Supporting Individual Tasks	
171-170-0009	Prepare Fire-Alert Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-300-0004	React to a Potential Civil Disturbance
171-300-0006	Conduct Civil Disturbance Control Operations at Platoon Level
171-300-0011	Employ Progressive Levels of Individual Force when Confronting Civilians
Supporting Collective Tasks	
17-2-2324	Support Checkpoint Operations
17-3-0406	Respond to a Civil Disturbance
17-5-0011	Establish Communications
17-5-1080	Employ Operations Security (OPSEC) Measures

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

3-62. A possible TTP description for this task is covered by procedures known by the acronym of IDAM:

- Isolate.
- Dominate.
- Maintain common situational awareness (SA).
- Employ multidimensional/multiecheloned actions.

3-63. The first step entails isolating, in time and space, the trouble spot from outside influence or interaction. Unit tactical operation centers in the theater must develop TTP that "isolate" riots or demonstrations to keep them from becoming larger and potentially more violent. The idea is to close access into and out of the demonstration location (Figure 3-13). Once access is closed, rioters tend to tire within hours, and the demonstration dies down, eventually resulting in a peaceful conclusion. Figure 3-14 provides a technique for positioning several tiers of checkpoints and tactical control points, given the mission to isolate a riot. Controlling major road networks into and out of the demonstration area also serves to enhance trafficability if the riot escalates.

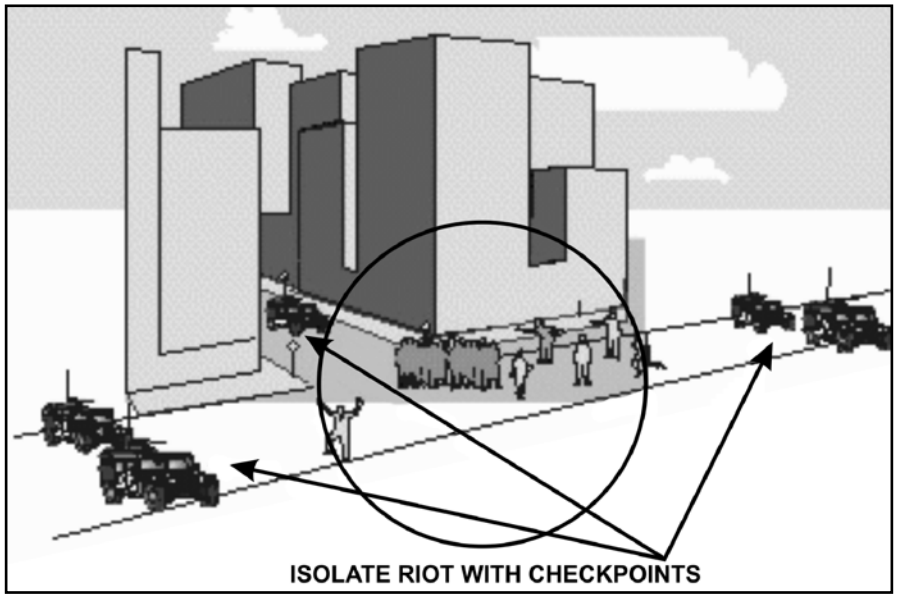

Figure 3-13. Limiting access to disturbance site

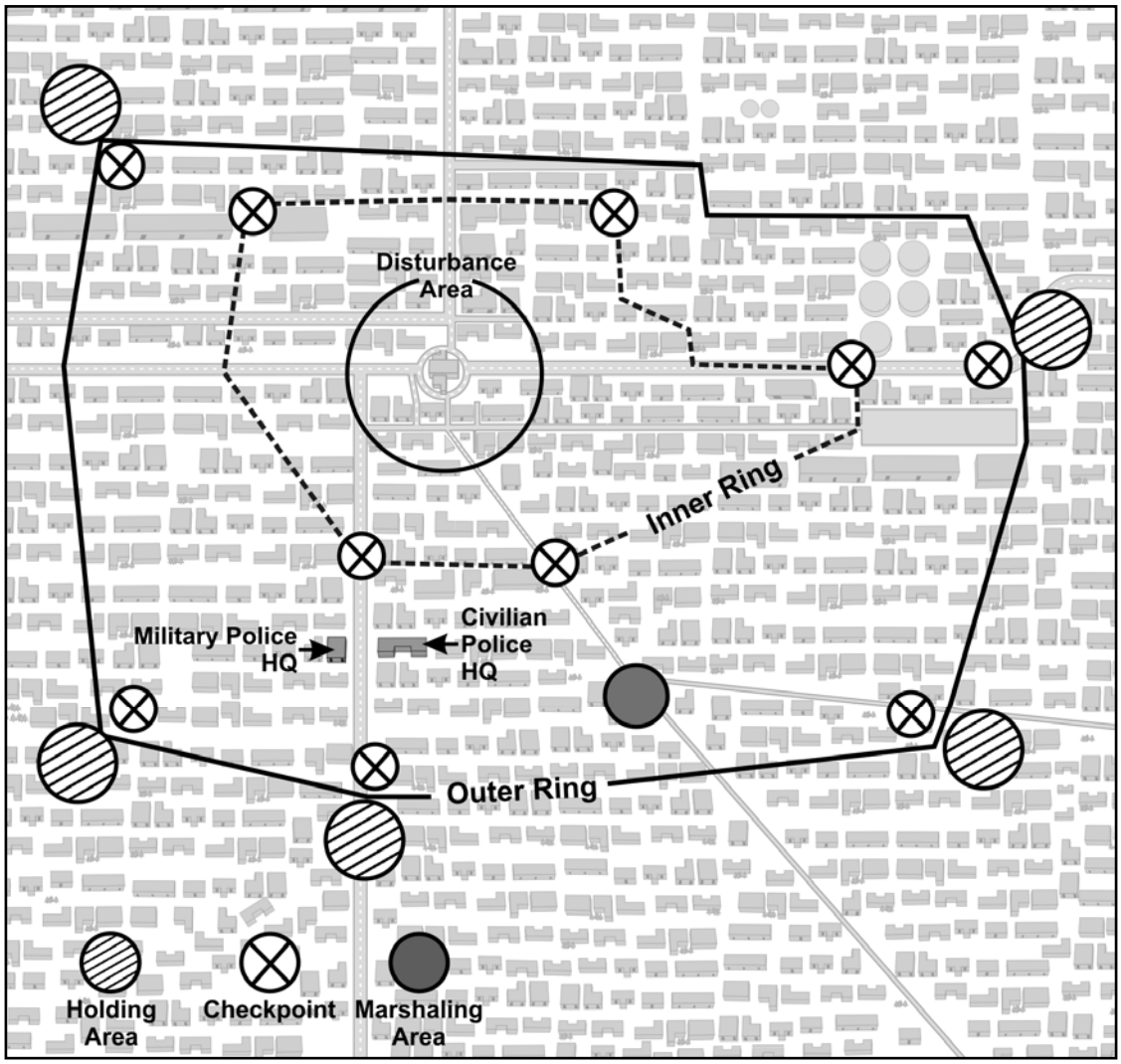

Figure 3-14. Use of multiple checkpoints in isolation of a disturbance

3-64. Units dominate the situation through force presence and control of information resources. They can demonstrate an overwhelming show of force at command posts (CP) and dispatch helicopters to conduct overflights above demonstrations and massing civilian mobs. In addition, use of appropriate air assets can give commanders a bird's-eye view of events, providing real-time updates on the situation and ensuring that units know the "ground truth" at all times. This knowledge gives commanders a decisive advantage both in negotiations with potentially hostile elements and in tactical maneuvers.

3-65. The following factors apply for the platoon in attempting to dominate the situation:

- Although units can dominate a civil disturbance using nonlethal munitions, it is important to consider force protection issues. In addition, if aviation assets are available, reconnaissance or utility helicopters can provide a show of force. Attack helicopters should be used in an overwatch or reserve position.
- Forces may need to detain group leaders or instigators to dominate a civil disturbance. An instigator is identified as a person who is "prodding" others to commit disruptive acts or who is orchestrating the group. Often, an instigator carries a bullhorn or hand-held radio.

- The smallest unit that can employ the "snatch-and-grab" technique is a platoon. Before a platoon deploys to quell a riot, identify a four-person snatch-and-grab team, two to secure the individual and two to provide security. It is imperative that each member of the snatch-and-grab team wears the Kevlar helmet with face shield and flak vest, but the team should not bring weapons or load-bearing equipment with them into the crowd. See Figure 3-15 for an illustration of the snatch-and-grab team.
- In accordance with Executive Order 11850, the President of the United States must approve the use of the riot control agency (RCA). The U.S. policy is to employ RCAs in limited circumstances, though never as a method of warfare. Commanders should be conscious that use of RCAs might pose a risk of escalation or public panic if it creates the erroneous perception that a chemical weapon is being used.
- Another element that is crucial for successful civil disturbance operations is the use of combat camera personnel. Document events to hold personnel, factions, and gangs or groups accountable. To ensure that the right message is being presented, control the information environment through the synchronized efforts of information engagement assets, with support from the staff judge advocate (SJA) and civil affairs (CA) offices.

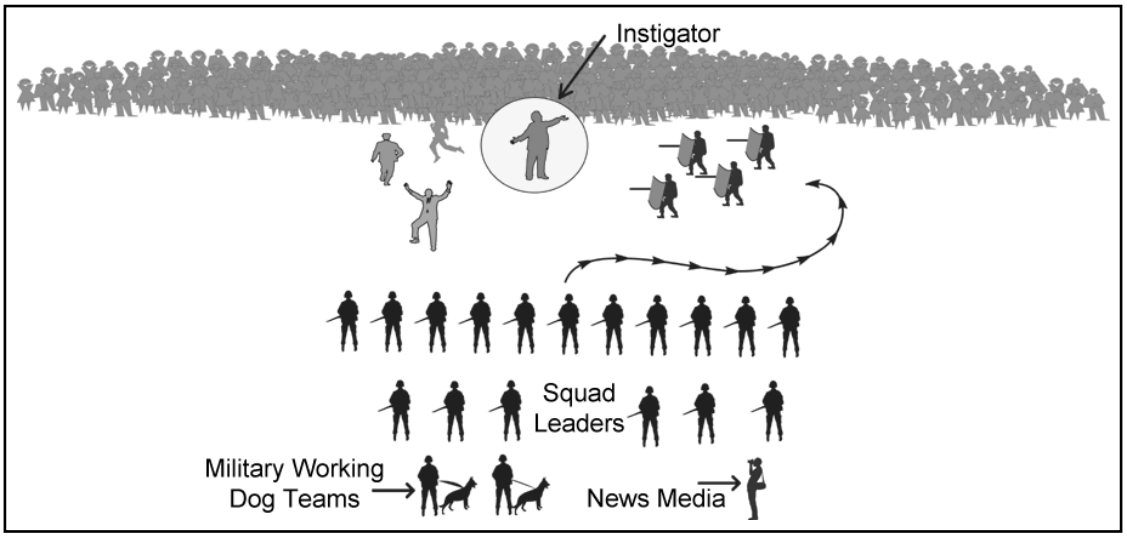

Figure 3-15. Deploying a "snatch-and-grab" team

3-66. Commanders and leaders maintain SA through timely, accurate, and complete multisource reporting. They can receive reports from a broad spectrum of sources. Unit CPs, air assets, and close liaison with HN police, NGOs, PVOs, and other civilian agencies all contribute to an accurate assessment of any situation. In addition, UAS, such as the Predator and Pioneer, are effective in observing large sectors of an AO. Analyze the reports produced and relay them to each unit involved in the operation.

3-67. As part of the IDAM procedures, multidimensional/multiechelon actions may entail the following considerations:

- Policy and legal considerations.
- ROE.
- Standards of conduct.
- High visibility of civil disturbance operations with the media, including leaders who must interact with the media.
- Crowd dynamics.
- Communication skills for leaders who must manage aggressive and violent behavior of individuals and crowds.

- Use of electronic warfare to monitor and control belligerent communications.
- Tactics.
- Lethal overwatch.
- Search and seizure techniques.
- Apprehension and detention.
- Neutralization of special threats.
- Recovery team tactics.
- Cordon operations to isolate potential areas of disturbance.

SECTION X – CONDUCT SECURITY PATROL

3-68. Reconnaissance units will normally not perform building-to-building clearance in urban areas. They may, however, perform urban patrolling to accomplish reconnaissance missions.

SUPPORTING TASKS

3-69. Table 3-10 lists the supporting tasks that must be accomplished as part of conducting patrols in the urban environment.

Table 3-10. Tasks for conduct security patrol

Task #	*Task Title*
171-170-0001	Prepare Combat Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-170-0009	Prepare Fire-Alert Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-170-0010	Prepare Order-Request Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-300-0016	Conduct a Security Patrol
Supporting Collective Tasks	
07-3-9022	Conduct a Security Patrol (Platoon/Squad)
17-5-0011	Establish Communications
17-5-1080	Employ Operations Security (OPSEC) Measures
17-5-1039	Establish a Listening Post-Observation Post

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

3-70. Detailed planning is essential before execution of a patrol. Using maps, aerial photography, and any known intelligence, the platoon leader must consider the following in his planning:

- Preliminary route reconnaissance.
- Insertion and extraction routes.
- Choke points along the routes.
- Potential IED, ambush, and sniper locations.
- Escape and evasion directions or corridors.
- Disposition of the population.
- ROE.
- Key leaders/influencers in the area.
- Talking points/information engagement themes.
- Sustainment considerations (casualty and detainee evacuation, vehicle recovery, resupply).
- Communications.

DISMOUNTED PATROLLING

3-71. During multidimensional reconnaissance, dismounted patrolling is used in human intelligence (HUMINT) collection (see Figures 3-16 and 3-17). At a minimum, patrols are organized at squad level (three Soldiers). Section-size patrols (six Soldiers) are the preferred organization for security purposes; a section-size patrol can maintain both an information-gathering team and a security team.

3-72. Leaders of dismounted patrols must maintain communications with vehicles and the patrol headquarters throughout the mission. In the reconnaissance platoon, vehicles must be prepared to react to any situation the dismounted element may encounter. Patrols should avoid areas with large masses of civilians, who could quickly turn against the presence of foreign Soldiers. As with mounted patrols, dismounted patrol leaders must be ready to contact other patrols or supporting elements for support in unfavorable or dangerous situations.

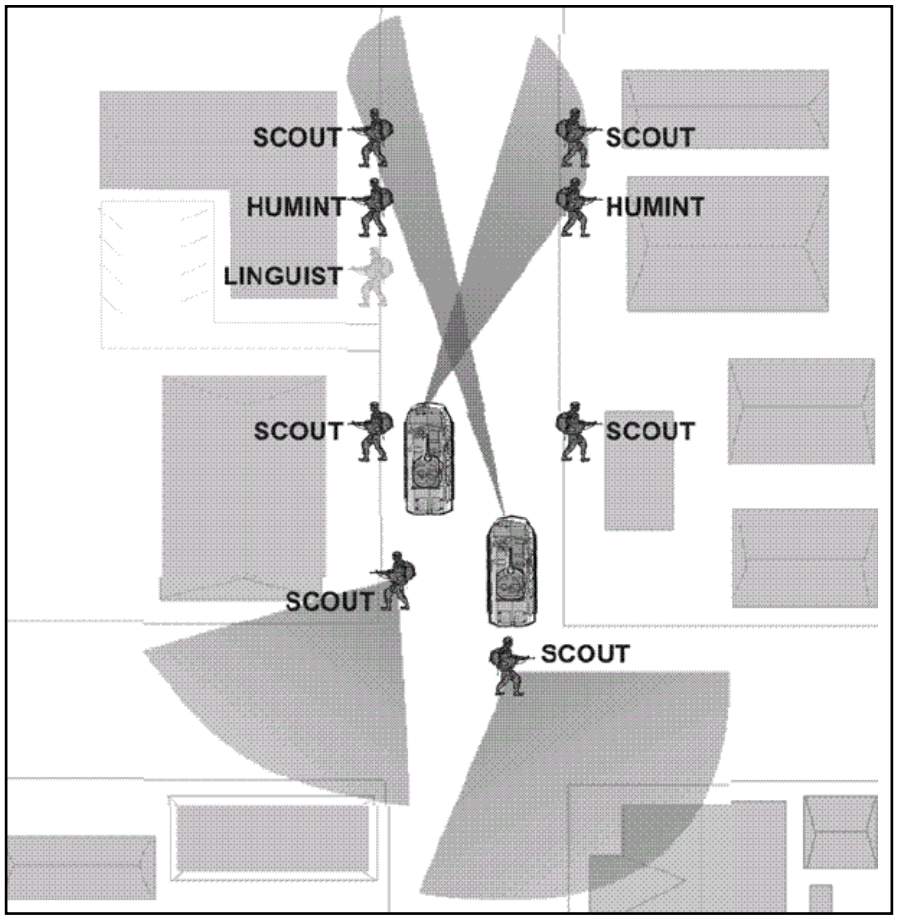

Figure 3-16. Dismounted urban patrol with vehicle support

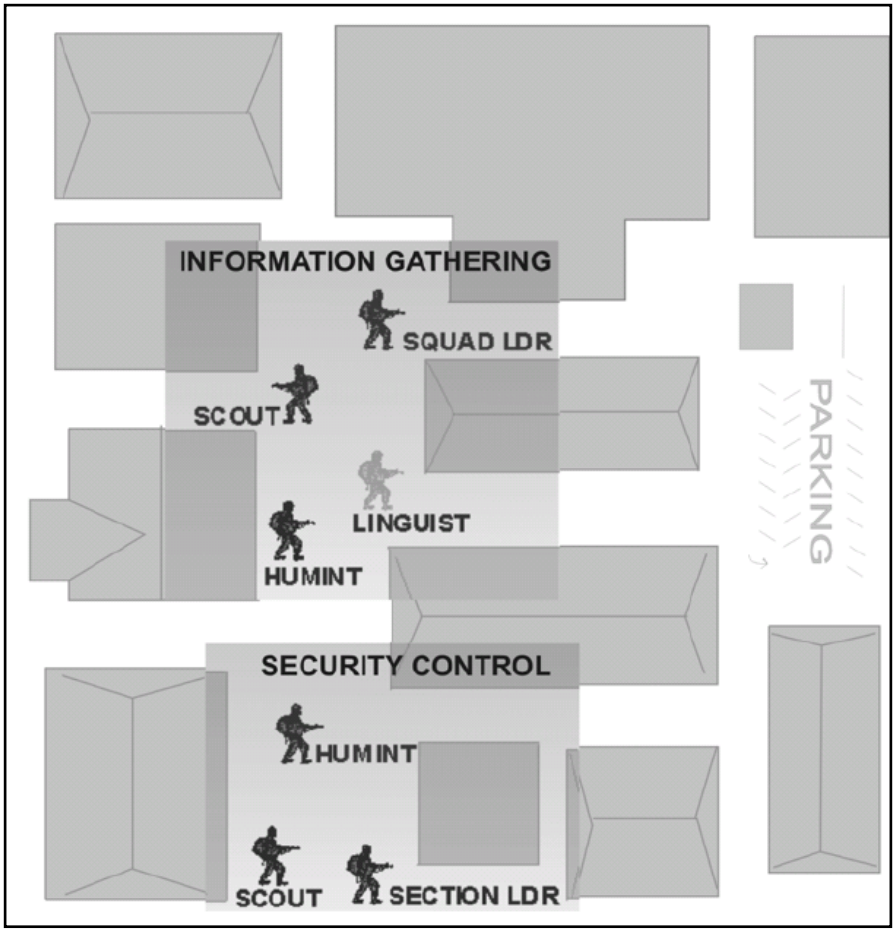

Figure 3-17. Dismounted urban patrol without vehicle support

SECTION XI – CONDUCT CONVOY ESCORT

3-73. The platoon may perform a convoy escort mission either independently or as part of a larger unit's convoy security mission. The convoy escort mission requires that the platoon provide a convoy with close-in protection from direct fire. The platoon can protect 5 to 10 convoy vehicles per escort vehicle. These vehicles can include military vehicles (sustainment, command and control), civilian trucks, or buses. Among reconnaissance platoons, those equipped with BFVs are best suited for this mission because of their vehicles' firepower and the armor protection they provide against direct and indirect fires and mines. Leaders must carefully evaluate the threat before assigning a convoy escort mission to HMMWV- or RV-equipped platoons.

SUPPORTING TASKS

3-74. Table 3-11 lists the supporting tasks that must be accomplished as part of conducting urban convoy escort operations.

Table 3-11. Tasks for conduct convoy escort

Task #	*Task Title*
Supporting Individual Tasks	
171-170-0001	Prepare Combat Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-170-0009	Prepare Fire-Alert Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-170-0010	Prepare Order-Request Messages Using FBCB2-BFT
171-337-1018	Direct Reaction to an Ambush
Supporting Collective Tasks	
17-5-0011	Establish Communications
17-5-2160	Navigate a Tracked Vehicle Cross-Country
17-5-2510	Occupy a Vehicle Overwatch Position
17-5-5276	Prepare for Combat
19-3-2007	Conduct Convoy Security

COMMAND AND CONTROL

3-75. The platoon leader must ensure that a complete OPORD is issued to all vehicle commanders in the convoy prior to execution of the mission. This is vital because the convoy may itself be task organized from a variety of units and because many of the vehicles may not have tactical radios. The order should follow the standard five- paragraph OPORD format, with special emphasis on the following subjects:

- Order of march.
- Actions on contact.
- Chain of command.
- Communications and signals.
- Actions on vehicle breakdown.
- Actions at a halt.
- Route of march (this should include a sketch for each vehicle commander).

TACTICAL DISPOSITION

3-76. Security during convoy escort missions must be in all directions and throughout the length of the convoy. This requires that the elements of the platoon and any combat attachments or enablers be dispersed throughout the convoy formation. Engineer assets should be located toward the front to respond to obstacles; the fire support team (FIST) or combat observation lasing team (COLT) should be located near the platoon leader. The platoon will normally use the column formation because of its inherent speed and ease of movement. If a HMMWV unit is used as the escort, a tracked, armored vehicle should be attached to lead the convoy whenever possible because of its superior protection against mines. Figures 3-18, 3-19, and 3-20 illustrate convoy escort missions by various types of reconnaissance platoons.

3-77. Convoy escort missions in an urban environment require additional disposition considerations. Platoons may need to use the following TTP:

- Reduce intervals between vehicles in congested areas to maintain the integrity of the convoy.
- Dismount in areas of high pedestrian traffic (such as marketplaces) to guide the convoy through crowds.
- Use escort vehicles to block traffic at key intersections to maintain the integrity and momentum of the convoy.
- Place linguists in the lead vehicle so they are immediately accessible to assist in the escort operation.
- Ensure weapons orientation accounts for the vertical threat from high-rise structures.

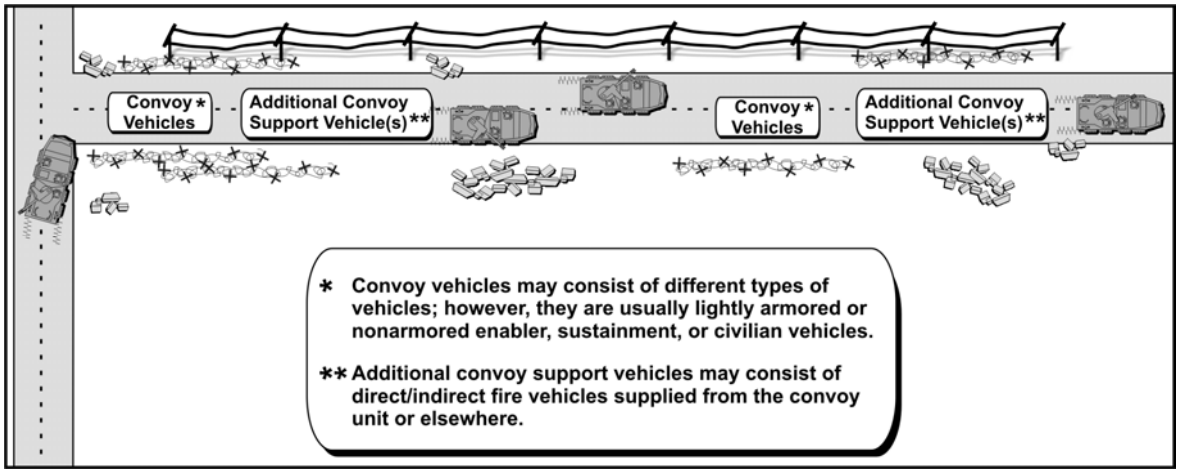

Figure 3-18. SBCT reconnaissance platoon convoy escort

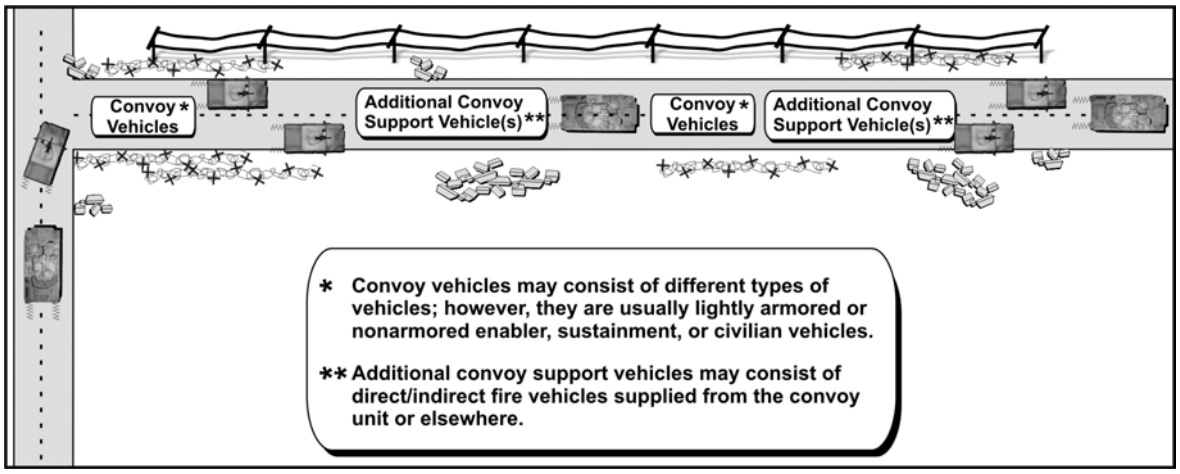

Figure 3-19. HBCT reconnaissance platoon convoy escort

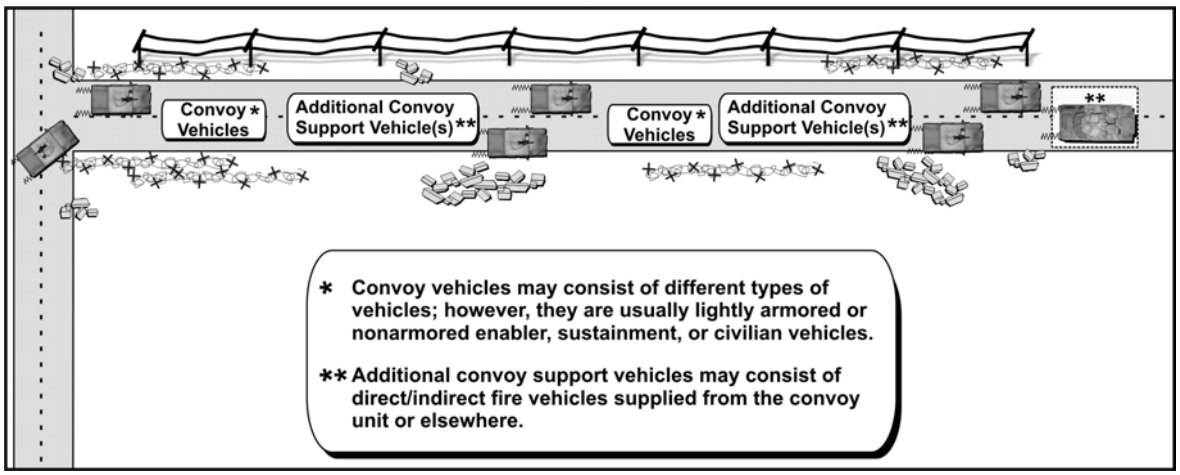

Figure 3-20. IBCT reconnaissance platoon convoy escort

ACTIONS AT AN AMBUSH

3-78. Ambush is one of the most effective ways to interdict a convoy and is therefore a threat the convoy escort must be prepared to counter. Reaction to an ambush must be quick, overwhelming, and decisive. It must be executed as a drill by all escort and convoy elements, with care taken to avoid fratricide. The following actions should be included in the convoy escort drill:

- Upon detection of a threat force, escort vehicles action toward the threat. They seek covered positions between the convoy and the threat and suppress the threat with the highest possible volume of fire. They send appropriate contact reports to higher headquarters.

Note. In some situations, elements of the escort force will be required to remain with the convoy main body. This is especially true when the convoy comprises mainly nonmilitary elements, such as NGOs or local civilian agencies. In addition to being unarmed in most cases, these elements will usually lack communications capabilities, making it difficult for escort elements to link back up with the main body.

- The convoy commander retains control of the convoy vehicles and maintains radio contact with the security force while moving the convoy on the route at the highest possible speed.
- Convoy vehicles, if armed, may return fire only until the escort has positioned itself between the convoy and the threat.
- Any damaged or disabled vehicles are abandoned and pushed off the route.
- The escort leader (reconnaissance platoon leader) submits spot reports (SPOTREP). If necessary, he requests reinforcement and calls for and directs indirect fire and air support if they are available.
- Once the convoy is clear of the kill zone, the escort leader chooses one of the following COAs based on the composition of the escort and the strength of the threat force:
  - Continue to suppress the threat force while combat reaction forces move to support.
  - Assault the threat.
  - Break contact and move out of the kill zone.

3-79. Generally, BFV-equipped platoons will continue to suppress the threat or execute an assault because of their vehicles' capabilities. HMMWV- and RV-equipped platoons are more likely to move out of the kill zone as soon as the convoy is clear. Contact should be broken only with the approval of the platoon's higher commander.

ACTIONS AT A SHORT HALT

3-80. The convoy may be required to make a short halt for a number of reasons. During the short halt, the escort unit is at readiness condition 1 (REDCON-1), as defined by unit SOP, regardless of what actions the convoy vehicles are taking. If the halt is for any reason other than an obstacle, the following actions should be taken:

- The convoy commander signals the short halt and transmits the order via tactical radio.
- The convoy assumes a herringbone formation.
- Escort vehicles take up protective positions forward, to the rear, and to the flanks (up to 100 meters beyond the convoy vehicles, as applicable) and orient their weapon systems outward. They remain at REDCON-1, although they establish dismounted local security.
- The vehicles being escorted pull into the protected area in the center of the herringbone, between the escort vehicles.

Note. Escort vehicles should not leave the roadway if there is a possibility of threat mines.

- When the order is given to move out, convoy vehicles first reestablish the column formation, leaving space for the escort vehicles. Once the convoy is in column, the escort vehicles join the column, leaving local security dismounted.
- Once all elements are in column, local security personnel mount, and the convoy continues to move.

ACTIONS AT AN OBSTACLE

3-81. Obstacles are a major threat to convoys. They can be used to delay the convoy; if the terrain is favorable, they may be able to stop the convoy altogether. In addition, an obstacle or series of obstacles can be used to channel or stop the convoy to set up an ambush. Generally, the convoy should treat every obstacle as though the threat is overwatching it with direct and/or indirect fires.

3-82. The purpose of the route reconnaissance ahead of the convoy is to identify obstacles and either breach them or find bypasses. In some cases, it is not possible to mount a route reconnaissance ahead of the convoy; in other cases, the reconnaissance element may fail to detect the threat or its obstacles. In either situation, the convoy must take actions to reduce or bypass the obstacle.

3-83. When a convoy is dealing with an obstacle, it faces a two-sided problem: it is more vulnerable because it is stopped, and its escort force is occupied with tasks required to overcome or bypass the obstacle. For these reasons, security becomes critical, and actions at the obstacle must be accomplished very quickly.

Note. For more detailed illustrations and discussions on convoy escort and convoy security procedures, refer to the discussion of security operations in FM 3-20.98.

Chapter 4

Reconnaissance Troop Situational Training Exercises

This chapter provides an overview of reconnaissance troop training exercises, their role in the troop's urban operations training strategy, and the necessary training support materials and guidance for the conduct of troop STXs. Training exercises are events designed to develop proficiency and teamwork in performing collective tasks to established standards. Exercises also provide practice for the performance of supporting critical leader and Soldier individual tasks.

Contents

SECTION I – INTRODUCTION

4-1. Training exercises are used to train leaders and improve troop mission capability under the most realistic simulated battle conditions and/or other mission-unique conditions and to verify and validate unit TTP. An exercise strategy should leverage the benefits of integrating the live, virtual, and constructive environments to provide challenges that build upon the unit's capabilities with the aim of subsequent participation in more difficult and complex exercises. Included in this chapter is a discussion of the training procedures and support materials required to plan, refine, and execute training exercises for the urban environment, culminating in the conduct of the following troop-level STXs:

- Conduct zone reconnaissance.
- Conduct area reconnaissance.
- Conduct route reconnaissance.
- Conduct a screen.
- Conduct area security.
- Conduct cordon and search.
- Conduct convoy security.

4-2. The chapter is organized in accordance with training procedures outlined in FM 7-0, U.S. Army TRADOC Pamphlet (PAM) 350-70-1, the Automated Systems Approach to Training (ASAT), and the Standard Army Training Systems (SATS).

Note. Each training exercise in this chapter includes a resource allocation worksheet and matrixes covering the tasks to be performed and the time allocated for these tasks. These are examples only, intended to provide a framework on which each unit can build exercises to meet its training requirements. Trainers and leaders should adjust these sample worksheets and matrixes to fit the particular scenario/situation and training environment consistent with the commander's training guidance.

4-3. Exercises for the reconnaissance troop share a common scenario and are designed to train the troop's six core missions and the additional mission of cordon and search. Furthermore, these exercises will enhance the troop's ability to conduct effective SE, CASEVAC procedures, sniper employment, and air-ground integration and to implement the use of UAS and LRAS3 assets.

4-4. The following OPORD situation paragraph (Figure 4-1) is applicable as the basis for all STX lanes.

STX Lane OPORD

Squadron OPORD 2	DTG = N+18 hrs	Copy ___ of ___ Copies

Task Organization											
Effective:											

SITUATION.

Enemy Forces: Bavaristan Army; paramilitary forces in Bavaristan; paramilitary forces in Darvon loyal to the Darvon People's Front (DPF).

Disposition: Intelligence has confirmed the following locations: Two companies of the 109 Mechanized Infantry Battalion (MIB), Bavaristan Army; one platoon of Bavaristan infantry at the border crossing NE of Uraff; one platoon of Bavaristan infantry at the border crossing near Oshner; Bavaristan security police vic Oshner; both coerced and willing participants in civil unrest vic Uraff; coerced participants in civil unrest vic Oshner; Bavaristan reconnaissance platoon SE of Oshner; a Bavaristan mortar section NE of Oshner; paramilitary/criminal elements (platoon-size) SSW of El Akusk, and west of Romelda in the restrictive terrain; unknown forces operating in restrictive terrain between Uraff and Oshner (possibly chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear [CBRN] capable).

Composition: *(Adjust the enemy composition based upon the level of ability of the training unit and/or the potential threat in the anticipated AO.)* The Bavaristan Army is at 70% strength. It consists of 4 MIBs, with one mechanized battalion equipped with T-80s and BMP-2 at 70% strength. The paramilitary forces operate without a clearly defined order of battle, but can be expected to fight in squad- to platoon-size groups, operating primarily as dismounts, but occasionally employing modified civilian vehicles armed primarily with small arms.

Element	Symbol	System	Weapon/Range	Capabilities/Limitations

Recent Activities: *(Adjust to fit the final STX scenario.)* The Bavaristan government has just declared the Agreement of 1915 to be null and void. It has annexed 25 km of territory in the disputed corridor, along with claiming the natural resources near the town of Uraff. The Bavaristan government called upon those in the Darvon Republic sympathetic to the losing electoral party to take up arms and overthrow the newly elected government. Bavaristan special police and paramilitary forces crossed the international border (IB) into the Darvon Republic to seize land, property, and manufacturing assets within the annexed corridor.

Reconnaissance/Counterreconnaissance: Two hours ago, paramilitary forces of the DPF, operating in conjunction with the criminal element in Darvon and in sympathy with Bavaristan, engaged lead elements of the Darvon military and fought to resist deployment of U.S. forces vic the airfield at El Akusk.

Enemy COAs:

1. Bavaristan paramilitary and conventional forces may seize critical natural resources vic Uraff, occupy 25-km annexed zone, and halt aggressive actions against Darvon Republic.
2. Bavaristan paramilitary and conventional forces may seize critical natural resources vic Uraff, attack Darvon security forces beyond 25-km annexed corridor, and attack U.S. forces deploying vic El Akusk airfield.
3. Paramilitary forces loyal to the DPF may attempt to induce a biological agent into the local water supply vic Oshner.
4. While presently neutral, the army of neighboring Palmera has long since demonstrated a desire to control all or part of the critical natural resource vic Uraff. Destabilization in Darvon might prompt a border incursion by the army of Palmera.

Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR):

1. Strength of paramilitary forces defending airhead/lodgment.
2. Strength and composition of enemy forces in the town of Romelda.
3. Political nature of the civilian unrest ongoing in Romelda.
4. Strength and composition of friendly and enemy forces in the town of El Akusk.
5. Strength, composition, and direction of movement of Bavaristan forces vic Leopisk and Uraff.
6. Strength and composition of enemy forces and paramilitary forces vic Oshner.
7. Location, strength, and activity of Palmeran forces along the IB.
8. Location, strength, and activity of enemy forces between El Akusk and Tavista.

Figure 4-1. Operation order for troop-level STXs in this chapter

Civil Considerations: *(Tailor the following information using the Road to War to fit the scenario that best suits your unit's training requirement or the situation most likely to be encountered in a possible AO.)*

Society Overview: Address the following as necessary: population demographics, language, religion, government, ethnic/cultural considerations, economy, politics, key individuals.

Infrastructure: Address the following as necessary: communications, transportation, distribution, energy and other utilities, commerce, human services.

Negative Effects: Address the following as necessary: food and water shortage; refugees from the political unrest and the insurgency along the IB; paramilitary forces belligerent to the U.S. that may attempt to escape and evade capture by hiding among refugees; urban elite; disease and pollution; insurgents, and paramilitary forces loyal to the losing governmental party that may operate against U.S. forces; criminal elements that may act in concert with belligerent factions to barter control of resources and ensure future economic gains.

Terrain: *(Determine key terrain that best fits the final STX scenario.)*

Key terrain locations:

K1: El Akusk Airfield – Aerial port of debarkation (APOD) for the brigade and the squadron; provides initial staging area for arrival of squadron and follow-on maneuver battalions.

K2: Village of El Akusk – may harbor paramilitary forces, snipers, or enemy reconnaissance forces likely to oppose the initial entry force.

K3: Town of Romelda – site of civil unrest; may harbor criminal elements and paramilitary forces unfriendly to U.S. intervention.

K4: Town of Uraff and resource manufacturing site – primary objective of the SBCT and PIR for the squadron.

K5: Restricted terrain vic Uraff – may harbor refugees, insurgents, criminal elements, and/or paramilitary forces or offer cover for advancing Bavaristan forces.

Decisive terrain:

Natural resource north of Uraff; town of Uraff; town of Oshner.

Figure 4-1. Operation order for troop-level STXs in this chapter (continued)

SECTION II – STX 1 – CONDUCT ZONE RECONNAISSANCE

OBJECTIVE

4-5. The primary objective of this STX is to train the reconnaissance troop to conduct a zone reconnaissance in conjunction with squadron reconnaissance operations.

TRAINING TASK SEQUENCE

4-6. Table 4-1 lists tasks that can be used by troop commanders in conducting the zone reconnaissance STX lanes. Additional tasks that should be considered during the STX lanes include CASEVAC procedures, sniper employment, air-ground integration, the use of UAS and LRAS3 assets, and indirect and direct fires.

Table 4-1. Tasks for STX 1

TASK TITLE	TASK #
Conduct a Passage of Lines as the Passing Unit (Company/Platoon)	07-2-9006
Conduct Zone/Area Reconnaissance	17-2-4010
Conduct Tactical Movement (Company/Platoon)	07-2-1342
Conduct Actions on Contact (Company/Platoon)	07-3-9013
Conduct Fire and Movement	17-2-0222
Attack an Inferior Force	17-3-0225
Conduct Reconnaissance Handover	17-2-4025
Operate the Troop Command Post	17-2-3808
Perform Reorganization	17-2-9267
Conduct Resupply Operations	63-2-0601

CONDUCTING THE STX

4-7. This STX requires the troop to gather information while conducting tactical movement, zone reconnaissance, and sustainment operations. It is designed to follow an STX for *Prepare for Operations*, in which the troop order is developed from the squadron order framework within that exercise.

4-8. The exercise begins with the issuance of the troop OPORD. It ends when the troop has completed its assigned tasks, answered the SIR, or transitioned to a follow-on STX.

4-9. This exercise provides the troop with the option to conduct two follow-on exercises. The scenario enables the troop to transition to either STX 4 (*Conduct a Screen*) and/or STX 2 (*Conduct Area Reconnaissance*).

GENERAL SITUATION

INITIAL MISSION

4-10. The troop issues its OPORD and commences movement to conduct a forward passage of lines through airborne forces that are protecting the aerial port of debarkation (APOD). The troop is to conduct zone reconnaissance to support the BCT's initial deployment beyond the current APOD perimeter to include ATK PSN POE (see Figure 4-2).

FOLLOW-ON MISSION

4-11. Upon completion of the zone reconnaissance, the troop may transition to follow-on missions supported by other exercises, establishing a screen along its initial limit of advance (LOA), PL MEL, and/or conducting area reconnaissance of OBJ TIGER, the BCT's objective. As noted, the follow-on exercises may be created using STX 4 (screen) or STX 2 (area reconnaissance) as guides.

DAYLIGHT MODIFICATIONS

4-12. Units that plan to conduct this STX during daylight must modify the scenario and the OPORD to reflect stealth and survivability considerations.

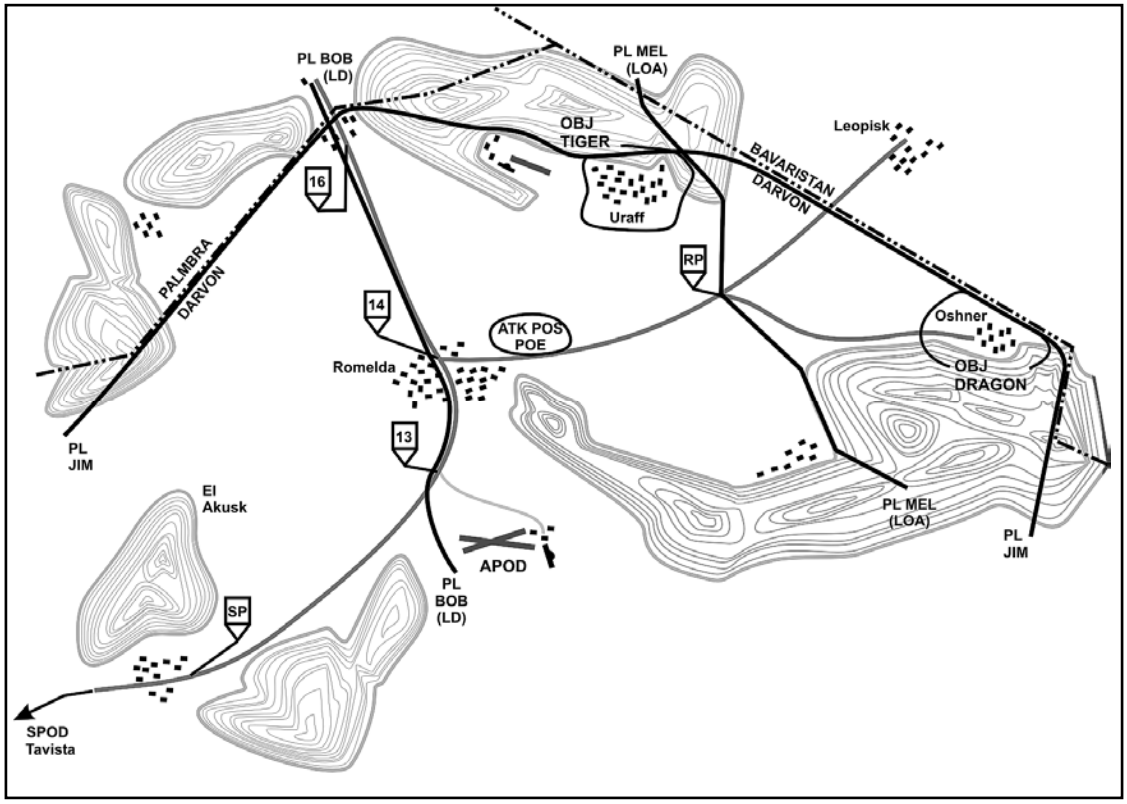

Figure 4-2. Scenario diagram for STX 1 (conduct zone reconnaissance)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

TRAINING AREA

4-13. The training area should provide appropriate space, based on applicable doctrinal guidance, for an assembly, a passage of lines, and tactical movement in conjunction with a zone reconnaissance. The area should include several clusters of scattered buildings representing small towns and farms. It should also provide appropriate space for the troop to establish an on-order screen.

Note. If available, R&S assets from the surveillance troop should be integrated into the exercise. If these assets are not available, the senior or troop evaluator should provide appropriate information updates to the troop.

SCENARIO FOR PASSAGE OF LINES

4-14. This STX begins with the troop in an assembly area, prepared to conduct the zone reconnaissance. The troop receives updated information on the AO around ATK PSN POE, including imagery of several possible paramilitary vehicles (technicals).

4-15. The troop initiates movement at the designated time and conducts a passage of lines through elements of the Darvon military. The troop deploys and crosses the line of departure (LD). The troop may encounter civilians who are either friendly or appear to be neutral. The OPFOR may insert infiltrators within the civilian population.

SCENARIO FOR ZONE RECONNAISSANCE

4-16. The troop conducts a zone reconnaissance to PL MEL, the initial LOA. The troop focuses on obtaining information about conditions within its zone that can affect the brigade's initial deployment beyond the Darvon military's perimeter. During its reconnaissance, it may encounter dislocated civilians, either friendly or neutral, who can provide information about Bavaristan military and paramilitary forces. The civilians may include infiltrators who provide false and misleading information. The troop may also encounter threat reconnaissance and/or paramilitary forces. The troop conducts actions on contact and maneuvers to continue its reconnaissance.

4-17. The troop coordinates with the surveillance troop for signals intelligence (SIGINT), measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT), and/or IMINT as it conducts its reconnaissance. It conducts RHO with the surveillance troop of any designated NAIs as necessary. Imagery may depict movement by displaced civilians, hasty refugee camps, and possible reconnaissance or paramilitary vehicles. SIGINT assets intercept communications between suspected hostile elements within Darvon and Bavaristan.

SUSTAINMENT

4-18. The troop conducts resupply and reorganization activities as required.

END OF EXERCISE

4-19. The commander or senior evaluator directs end of exercise (ENDEX) once he determines the troop has achieved the training objectives. Upon completion of the zone reconnaissance, the exercise is either terminated or the troop transitions to the screen or area reconnaissance STXs.

OPPOSING FORCE INSTRUCTIONS

4-20. The OPFOR portrays NGOs, civilians, and threat forces the troop may encounter during its reconnaissance (see Figure 4-3). Civilians may include dislocated refugee forces and may be friendly, neutral, and/or hostile to U.S. forces. Belligerents may include political activists and insurgents hostile to the elected government. Threat forces may include Bavaristan infiltrators, now integrated among dislocated civilians and refugees; squad-size paramilitary forces equipped with technicals; and mounted or dismounted military reconnaissance squads. The ratio of civilian to military to paramilitary forces may vary depending on the OE that the higher headquarters intends to portray.

ROLE PLAYERS
Nongovernmental organizations (NGO)
Locals loyal to elected government
Political activists opposed to elected government
Moving dislocated civilians and refugees in camps
Bavaristan paramilitary forces
Bavaristan light reconnaissance elements

Figure 4-3. Role players for STX 1

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS AND TIME ALLOCATION

4-21. Table 4-2 provides information that can be used to construct ammunition allocations for the exercise. It can be adjusted to support live-fire ammunition, SESAMS, MILES simulations, or blank ammunition scenarios. Table 4-3 provides a suggested sequence and time allocation for events (missions and tasks) to be performed during the exercise.

Table 4-2. Example support requirements for STX 1

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS WORKSHEET				
FTX/STX: **STX 1 (conduct zone reconnaissance)**				
MANEUVER AREA:				
CLASS I: Ration cycle: A-C-A # of days: 1				
CLASS II (other equipment):				
CLASS III (POL):				
CLASS IV (barrier materials):				
Training mines	Sandbags	Lumber	Wire	Pickets
CLASS V (ammunition):				
	#	SAMPLE		#
Hoffman charges		Illumination		
Caliber .50 blanks		White parachutes		
7.62-mm blanks		White star clusters		
5.56-mm blanks		Green star clusters		
25-mm (HE)		Red star clusters		
9-mm blanks				
25-mm (AP)		Smoke		
40-mm (HE)		Smoke pots		
40-mm (TP)		White grenades		
ATWESS		Green grenades		
Artillery simulators		Yellow grenades		
Grenade simulators		Red grenades		
CS gas				
CLASS VII (end items): TOE platoon with vehicles, recovery vehicle (with crew), MILES, and appropriate radio frequencies				
CLASS VIII (medical): MEV with aidmen				
CLASS IX (maintenance):				
OTHER:				

Table 4-3. Example time allocation for STX 1

EVENT	*MISSION/TASK*	*ESTIMATED TIME ALLOWED*
1	Conduct a passage of lines as passing unit	.5 hour
2	Conduct zone/area reconnaissance	10 hours
3	Conduct tactical movement (mounted or dismounted)	1 hour
4	Conduct actions on contact	(concurrent)
5	Conduct fire and movement	(concurrent)
6	Attack an inferior force	(concurrent)
7	Conduct reconnaissance handover	(concurrent)
8	Operate the troop command post	(concurrent)
9	Reorganize	1 hour
10	Conduct resupply operations	1 hour

SECTION III – STX 2 – CONDUCT AREA RECONNAISSANCE

OBJECTIVE

4-22. The primary objective of this STX is to train the reconnaissance troop to conduct an area reconnaissance in conjunction with squadron reconnaissance operations.

TRAINING TASK SEQUENCE

4-23. Table 4-4 lists tasks that can be used by commanders in conducting the area reconnaissance STX. Additional tasks that should be considered during the STX lanes include CASEVAC procedures, sniper employment, air-ground integration, SE, cordon and search, the use of UAS and LRAS3 assets, and indirect and direct fires.

Table 4-4. Tasks for STX 2

TASK TITLE	TASK #
Conduct a Passage of Lines as the Passing Unit (Company/Platoon)	07-2-9006
Conduct Zone/Area Reconnaissance	17-2-4010
Conduct Urban Area Reconnaissance	17-2-4015
Conduct Tactical Movement (Company/Platoon)	07-2-1342
Conduct Actions on Contact (Company/Platoon)	07-3-9013
Conduct Target Acquisition	17-2-4017
Conduct Reconnaissance Handover	17-2-4025
Operate the Troop Command Post	17-2-3808
Perform Reorganization	17-2-9267
Conduct Resupply Operations	63-2-0601

CONDUCTING THE STX

4-24. This STX requires the troop to gather information while conducting tactical movement, area reconnaissance, and sustainment operations. It is designed to follow an STX for *Prepare for Operations*, in which the troop order is developed from the squadron order frameworks within that exercise.

4-25. The exercise begins with the issuance of the troop OPORD. The area reconnaissance concentrates on an urban area. The scenario is designed to enable the troop to reconnoiter different terrain as an alternate or follow-on mission. The exercise ends when the troop has completed its assigned tasks, has answered the SIR, or is directed to initiate a follow-on mission.

4-26. This exercise can also be used as a model for follow-on missions related to other STXs. The scenario enables the troop to transition from either STX 1 (*Conduct Zone Reconnaissance*) or STX 3 (*Conduct Route Reconnaissance*) to this exercise.

GENERAL SITUATION

4-27. The troop is occupying an assembly area completing troop-leading procedures and preparations for its mission or is deployed after completing another exercise. This exercise supports area reconnaissance as either an initial or follow-on mission.

INITIAL MISSION

4-28. The troop issues its OPORD and commences movement to conduct a forward passage of lines through airborne forces that are protecting the APOD. The troop is to conduct area reconnaissance of the town of Romelda (see Figure 4-4).

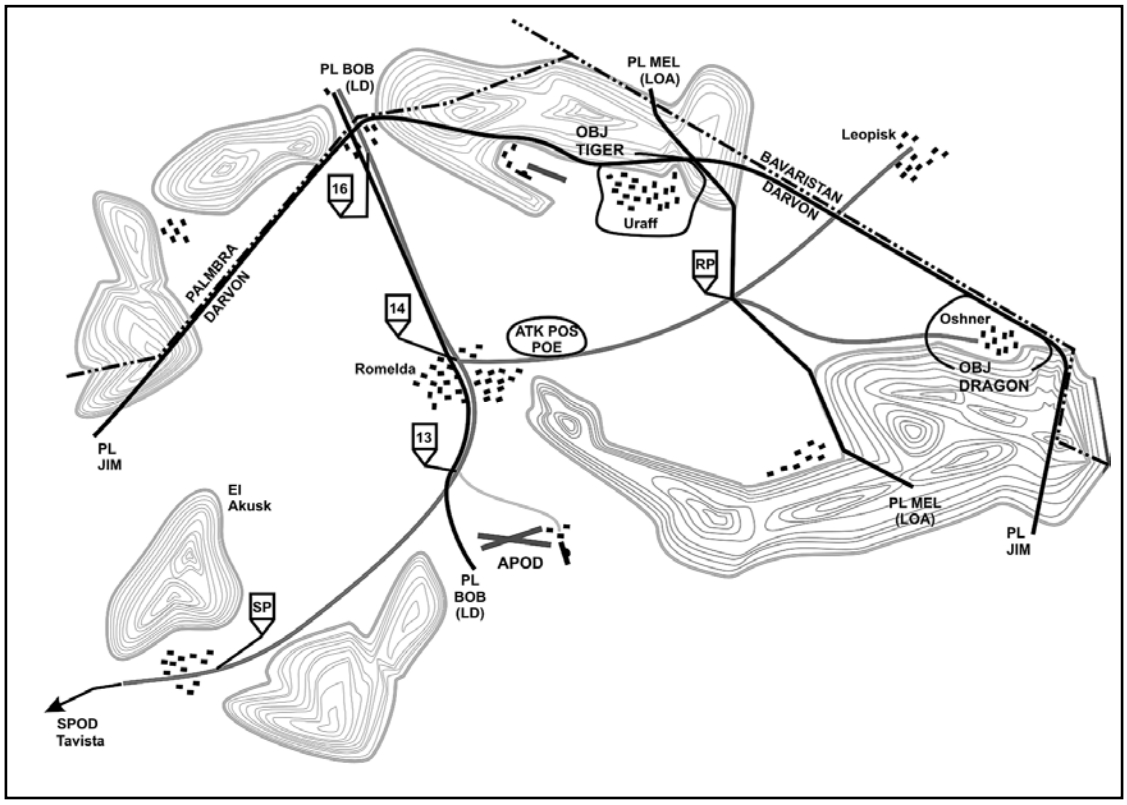

Figure 4-4. Scenario diagram for STX 2 (conduct area reconnaissance)

FOLLOW-ON MISSION

4-29. Upon completion of the area reconnaissance, the troop may transition to its follow-on mission supported by this or other exercises: conduct area reconnaissance of the town of Uraff or OBJ DRAGON or establish a screen along PL JIM. The follow-on exercises may be created using this exercise or STX 4 (*Conduct a Screen*) as guides.

DAYLIGHT MODIFICATIONS

4-30. Ideally, execution of the mission should occur under limited visibility conditions. Units that plan to conduct this STX during daylight must modify the scenario and the OPORD to reflect stealth and survivability considerations.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

TRAINING AREA

4-31. The training area should provide appropriate space, based on applicable doctrinal guidance, for an assembly area, a passage of lines, tactical movement in a zone, and an area reconnaissance that includes

a built-up area. The urban area would be best replicated by a MOUT site consisting of more than 15 buildings.

Note. If available, R&S assets from the military intelligence company (MICO) in the HBCT/IBCT or the surveillance troop in the SBCT should be integrated into the exercise. If these assets are not available, the senior or troop evaluator should provide appropriate information updates to the troop.

SCENARIO FOR PASSAGE OF LINES

4-32. The troop should have an initial urban operations sketch for the town of Romelda. The troop receives updated information from a UAS or other assets. Imagery depicts some crowds, and possible civil disturbances, within Romelda (see Figure 4-4). HUMINT gathered by the troop indicates that Darvon government officials are not in complete control of the village and regions toward the international boundary (IB). Criminal organizations appear to be openly battling police agencies, and Palmeran paramilitary organizations have openly seized some infrastructure. The troop revises its urban operations sketch based on this information.

4-33. The troop initiates movement at the designated time and conducts a passage of lines through elements of the Darvon military. The troop deploys and crosses the LD. The troop may encounter civilians who are friendly or who appear to be neutral. The OPFOR may insert a few infiltrators within the civilian population.

SCENARIO FOR AREA RECONNAISSANCE

4-34. The troop conducts tactical movement and reconnoiters the surrounding area and approaches to Romelda, avoiding contact with threat forces whenever possible. It coordinates with R&S assets to reconnoiter forward of its lead elements. During its movement, the troop may encounter friendly or neutral dislocated civilians who provide information concerning threat forces in or around Romelda. HUMINT collection focuses on providing information about belligerent factions and on identifying noncombatants. The troop may also encounter threat reconnaissance and/or squad-size paramilitary forces outside of Romelda. If the troop makes contact, it executes actions on contact and breaks contact to bypass the threat force. The troop establishes local security and infiltrates surveillance teams into Romelda. After surveillance, the troop may initiate dismounted patrols into the village if the situation warrants such action.

4-35. The troop continues coordination with the MICO or surveillance troop for SIGINT, MASINT, and/or IMINT. It conducts RHO with the surveillance unit of any designated NAIs within the village as necessary to allow the surveillance unit to focus its assets toward the IB with Palmera (see Figure 4-4). Imagery depicted some unknown civilians on rooftops within the village. HUMINT provided during initial iterations should reflect the activities of paramilitary and criminal organizations operating in the area and the local populace's political attitude as a result of the current situation.

4-36. Subsequent iterations should be tailored to require the troop to patrol further into the village to develop a clear picture of the threat's activities. As the troop extends its operations into the village, it can be presented with various situations that require it to execute actions on contact (such as sniper fire, mortar fire, or belligerent crowds).

SUSTAINMENT

4-37. The troop conducts resupply and reorganization activities during reconnaissance operations as required.

END OF EXERCISE

4-38. The commander or senior evaluator directs ENDEX once he determines the troop has achieved the training objectives.

OPPOSING FORCE INSTRUCTIONS

4-39. The OPFOR portrays local government officials, law enforcement agencies, NGOs, international media, civilians, and threat forces the troop may encounter during its reconnaissance (see Figure 4-5). Local civilians, including some who have been dislocated, may be friendly, neutral, or hostile to U.S. forces. Belligerents include criminal organizations, political activists, insurgents hostile to the elected government, and a squad-size Palmeran paramilitary force operating within the troop's AO. The ratio of civilian to military to paramilitary forces may vary depending on the OE that the higher headquarters intends to portray. The headquarters and headquarters troop (HHT) commander may act as the OPFOR controller.

ROLE PLAYERS
Darvon government officials and/or law enforcement personnel
Palmeran government representatives
NGO workers
International media
Palmeran and/or Bavaristan paramilitary forces or sympathizers
Fringe members of criminal organizations
Local political activists opposed to elected government
Locals loyal to elected government
Dislocated civilians of unknown political affiliation

Figure 4-5. Role players for STX 2

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS AND TIME ALLOCATION

4-40. Table 4-5 provides information that can be used to construct ammunition allocations for the exercise. It can be adjusted to support live-fire ammunition, SESAMS, MILES simulations, or blank ammunition scenarios. Table 4-6 provides a suggested sequence and time allocation for events (missions and tasks) to be performed during the exercise.

Table 4-5. Example support requirements for STX 2

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS WORKSHEET				
FTX/STX: **STX 2 (conduct area reconnaissance)**				
MANEUVER AREA:				
CLASS I: Ration cycle: A-C-A # of days: 1				
CLASS II (other equipment):				
CLASS III (POL):				
CLASS IV (barrier materials):				
Training mines	Sandbags	Lumber	Wire	Pickets
CLASS V (ammunition):				
	#	SAMPLE		#
Hoffman charges		Illumination		
Caliber .50 blanks		White parachutes		
7.62-mm blanks		White star clusters		
5.56-mm blanks		Green star clusters		
25-mm (HE)		Red star clusters		
9-mm blanks				
25-mm (AP)		Smoke		
40-mm (HE)		Smoke pots		
40-mm (TP)		White grenades		
ATWESS		Green grenades		
Artillery simulators		Yellow grenades		
Grenade simulators		Red grenades		
CS gas				
CLASS VII (end items): TOE platoon with vehicles, recovery vehicle (with crew), MILES, and appropriate radio frequencies				
CLASS VIII (medical): MEV with aidmen				
CLASS IX (maintenance):				
OTHER:				

Table 4-6. Example time allocation for STX 2

EVENT	*MISSION/TASK*	*ESTIMATED TIME ALLOWED*
1	Conduct a passage of lines as passing unit	.5 hour
2	Conduct zone/area reconnaissance	10 hours
3	Conduct urban area reconnaissance	(concurrent)
4	Conduct tactical movement (mounted or dismounted)	(concurrent)
5	Conduct actions on contact	(concurrent)
6	Conduct target acquisition	(concurrent)
7	Conduct reconnaissance handover	(concurrent)
8	Operate the troop command post	(concurrent)
9	Reorganize	1 hour
10	Conduct resupply operations	1 hour

SECTION IV – STX 3 – CONDUCT ROUTE RECONNAISSANCE

OBJECTIVE

4-41. The primary objective of this STX is to train the reconnaissance troop to conduct a route reconnaissance in conjunction with squadron reconnaissance operations.

TRAINING TASK SEQUENCE

4-42. Table 4-7 lists tasks that can be used by commanders in conducting the route reconnaissance STX. Additional tasks that should be considered during the STX lanes include CASEVAC procedures, air-ground integration, the use of UAS and LRAS3 assets, and indirect and direct fires. Particular emphasis should be placed on the detection of IEDs along the route.

Table 4-7. Tasks for STX 3

TASK TITLE	TASK #
Conduct a Passage of Lines as the Passing Unit (Company/Platoon)	07-2-9006
Conduct Route Reconnaissance	17-2-4000
Conduct Tactical Movement (Company/Platoon)	07-2-1342
Conduct Actions on Contact (Company/Platoon)	07-3-9013
Conduct Reconnaissance Handover	17-2-4025
React to Indirect Fire Drill	17-3-D8002
Perform Reorganization	17-2-9267
Conduct Resupply Operations	63-2-0601

CONDUCTING THE STX

4-43. This STX requires the troop to gather information while conducting tactical movement, route reconnaissance, and sustainment operations. It is designed to follow an STX for *Prepare for Operations*, in which the troop order is developed from the squadron order framework within that exercise.

4-44. The exercise begins with the issuance of the troop OPORD. The exercise ends when the troop has completed its assigned tasks, answered the SIR, or transitioned to a follow-on STX.

4-45. This exercise provides the troop with the option to conduct follow-on exercises. The scenario enables the troop to transition to either STX 2 (*Conduct Area Reconnaissance*) or STX 4 (*Conduct a Screen*).

GENERAL SITUATION

INITIAL MISSION

4-46. The troop issues its OPORD and commences movement to conduct a forward passage of lines through airborne forces that are protecting the APOD. The troop is to conduct a route reconnaissance to determine and/or identify potential threats to interdict the main supply route (MSR) from the APOD to the seaport of debarkation (SPOD). The troop has an LOA and a contact point to link up with a U.S. Marine reconnaissance unit that is advancing from the SPOD (see Figure 4-6).

FOLLOW-ON MISSION

4-47. Upon conclusion of the route reconnaissance, the troop may transition to a follow-on mission: conduct an area reconnaissance of the town of Uraff and/or OBJ DRAGON or conduct a screen along PL JIM (see Figure 4-6). The follow-on exercises may be created using STX 2 (*Conduct Area Reconnaissance*) or STX 4 (*Conduct a Screen*) as guides.

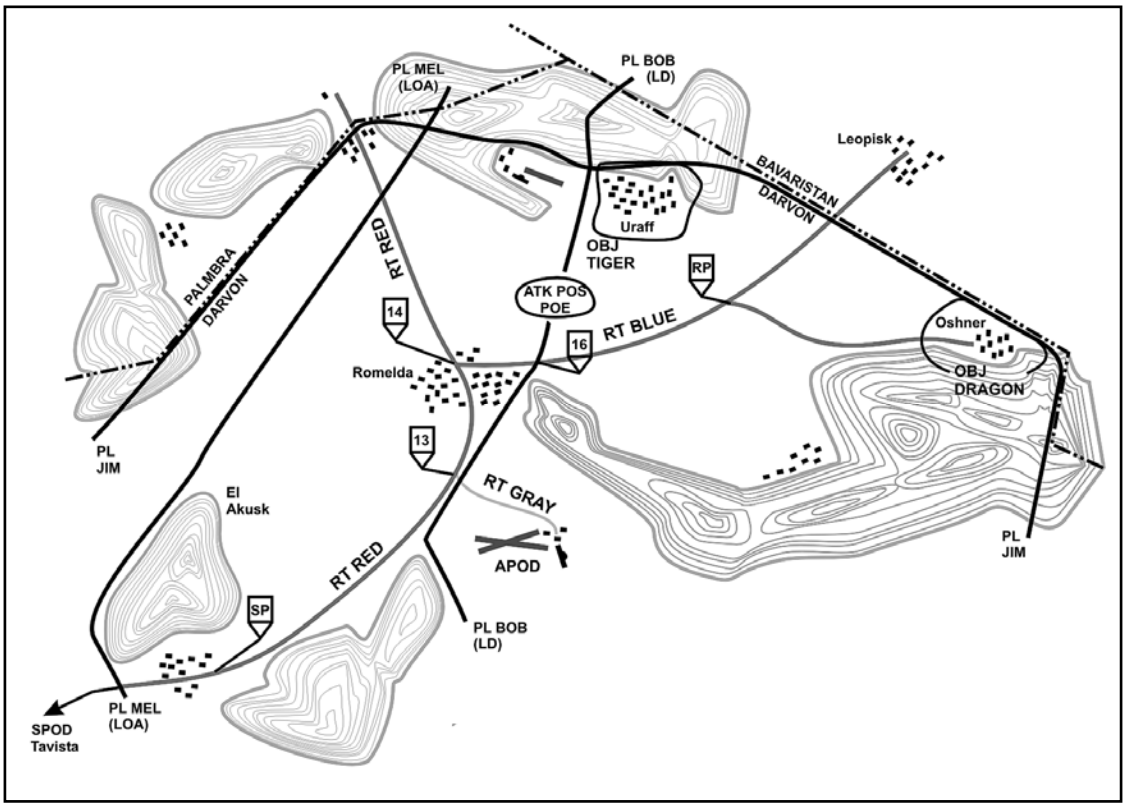

Figure 4-6. Scenario diagram for STX 3 (conduct route reconnaissance)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

TRAINING AREA

4-48. The training area should provide appropriate space, based on applicable doctrinal guidance, for an assembly area, a passage of lines, and tactical movement in conjunction with a route reconnaissance. The route used as the MSR should pass through an urban area consisting of at least five buildings.

> ***Note.*** If available, R&S assets from the MICO (HBCT/IBCT) or surveillance troop (SBCT) should be integrated into the exercise. If these assets are not available, the senior or troop evaluator should provide appropriate information updates to the troop.

SCENARIO FOR PASSAGE OF LINES

4-49. Prior to initiating movement, the troop receives updated information on key terrain and the urban area, if applicable, from UAS. Additional Prophet reports indicate the possibility of two or three Bavaristan special operations teams operating along ROUTE RED. See Figure 4-6.

4-50. The troop initiates movement at the designated time and conducts a passage of lines through elements of the Darvon military. The troop deploys and crosses the LD. The troop may encounter civilians who are friendly or appear to be neutral. The OPFOR may insert infiltrators within the civilian population.

SCENARIO FOR ROUTE RECONNAISSANCE

4-51. The troop conducts a route reconnaissance to its initial LOA, PL MEL, to make contact with the marine reconnaissance unit. The troop focuses on route conditions, reconnoitering to either flank of the route, and obtaining information about conditions within the urban area. In addition to answering the higher commander's critical information requirements (CCIR), the reconnaissance determines whether there are any forces deployed that may pose a threat to interdict the route as far as the LOA.

4-52. The troop coordinates with the surveillance unit for SIGINT, MASINT, and/or IMINT as it conducts its reconnaissance. It conducts RHO with the surveillance unit of any designated NAIs as necessary. Imagery depicts what appear to be normal activities, but identifies several possible obstacles blocking the route. Signals indicate that Bavaristan special operations teams may still be operating within the troop's AO. HUMINT gathered by the troop indicates some insurgent activity, although most activity appears to be propaganda-related. Darvonian government officials appear to be in control, but there are reports that the local water supply in the vicinity of the urban area may have been contaminated.

4-53. The troop continues to reconnoiter the surrounding area toward the urban area to gain information. HUMINT collection focuses on providing information about belligerent factions and on identifying noncombatants. The troop establishes local security and infiltrates surveillance teams into the area. After surveillance, the troop initiates dismounted patrols into the village as necessary.

4-54. The troop executes actions on contact as it encounters obstacles, IEDs, and/or unknown paramilitary forces occupying some key terrain along the route. The troop also reconnoiters as necessary to confirm Prophet reports of special operations.

4-55. The troop makes contact with Marine elements manning a checkpoint. The squadron then directs it to conduct resupply operations and prepare for a new mission.

SUSTAINMENT

4-56. The troop conducts resupply and reorganization activities as required.

END OF EXERCISE

4-57. The commander or senior evaluator directs ENDEX once he determines the troop has achieved the training objectives.

OPPOSING FORCE INSTRUCTIONS

4-58. The OPFOR portrays local government officials, law enforcement agencies, NGOs, international media, and threat forces the troop may encounter during its reconnaissance (see Figure 4-7). The OPFOR portrays local civilians, including some who may be dislocated and who are friendly, neutral, or hostile to U.S. forces. Belligerents include political activists and insurgents hostile to the elected government, one or two Bavaristan special operations teams, and a squad-size force portraying a paramilitary element operating within the troop's AO. The ratio of civilian to military to paramilitary forces may vary depending on the OE that the higher headquarters intends to portray.

ROLE PLAYERS
Government officials and/or law enforcement personnel
NGO workers
International media
Political activists opposed to elected government
Paramilitary sympathizers
Bavaristan special operations team(s)
Locals loyal to elected government

Figure 4-7. Role players for STX 3

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS AND TIME ALLOCATION

4-59. Table 4-8 provides information that can be used to construct ammunition allocations for the exercise. It can be adjusted to support live-fire ammunition, SESAMS, MILES simulations, or blank ammunition scenarios. Table 4-9 provides a suggested sequence and time allocation for events (missions and tasks) to be performed during the exercise.

Table 4-8. Example support requirements for STX 3

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS WORKSHEET				
FTX/STX: **STX 3 (conduct route reconnaissance)**				
MANEUVER AREA:				
CLASS I: Ration cycle: A-C-A # of days: 1				
CLASS II (other equipment):				
CLASS III (POL):				
CLASS IV (barrier materials):				
Training mines	Sandbags	Lumber	Wire	Pickets
CLASS V (ammunition):				
	#	SAMPLE		#
Hoffman charges		Illumination		
Caliber .50 blanks		White parachutes		
7.62-mm blanks		White star clusters		
5.56-mm blanks		Green star clusters		
25-mm (HE)		Red star clusters		
9-mm blanks				
25-mm (AP)		Smoke		
40-mm (HE)		Smoke pots		
40-mm (TP)		White grenades		
ATWESS		Green grenades		
Artillery simulators		Yellow grenades		
Grenade simulators		Red grenades		
CS gas				
CLASS VII (end items): TOE platoon with vehicles, recovery vehicle (with crew), MILES, and appropriate radio frequencies				
CLASS VIII (medical): MEV with aidmen				
CLASS IX (maintenance):				
OTHER:				

Table 4-9. Example time allocation for STX 3

EVENT	*MISSION/TASK*	*ESTIMATED TIME ALLOWED*
1	Conduct a passage of lines as passing unit	.5 hour
2	Conduct route reconnaissance	8 hours
3	Conduct tactical movement	(concurrent)
4	Conduct actions on contact	(concurrent)
5	Conduct reconnaissance handover	(concurrent)
6	React to indirect fire	(concurrent)
7	Reorganize	1 hour
8	Conduct resupply operations	1 hour

SECTION V – STX 4 – CONDUCT A SCREEN

OBJECTIVE

4-60. The primary objective of this STX is to train the reconnaissance troop to conduct a screen in conjunction with squadron reconnaissance or security operations.

TRAINING TASK SEQUENCE

4-61. Table 4-10 lists tasks that can be used by commanders in conducting the screen STX. Additional tasks that should be considered during the STX lanes include CASEVAC procedures, sniper employment, air-ground integration, the use of UAS and LRAS3 assets, and planning and employing indirect and direct fires. Particular emphasis should be placed on the detection of IED emplacements.

Table 4-10. Tasks for STX 4

TASK TITLE	TASK #
Conduct Tactical Movement (Company/Platoon)	07-2-1342
Conduct a Screen	17-2-9225
Conduct Target Acquisition	17-2-4017
Establish an Observation Post (Platoon/Squad)	07-3-9016
Operate the Troop Command Post	17-2-3808
Security Drill	17-2-1234
Conduct Actions on Contact (Company/Platoon)	07-3-9013
Employ Fire Support (Infantry/Reconnaissance Platoon/Squad)	07-3-3009
Conduct Reconnaissance Handover	17-2-4025
Conduct Resupply Operations	63-2-0601

CONDUCTING THE STX

4-62. This STX requires the troop to gather information while conducting a screen and sustainment operations. It is designed to be a follow-on exercise, conducted in conjunction with other STXs based on the squadron order framework, which can be covered in an STX for *Prepare for Operations*.

4-63. This exercise begins with the squadron directing the troop to establish a screen while conducting tactical operations. The exercise ends when the senior evaluator determines that the troop has achieved its training objectives or is directed to initiate a follow-on mission.

4-64. The troop may be directed to establish a screen to the front of a stationary force as a follow-on to STX 1 (zone reconnaissance), STX 2 (area reconnaissance), or STX 3 (route reconnaissance).

GENERAL SITUATION

4-65. The troop is conducting tactical operations when it is directed to establish a screen. The screen may be established after a zone reconnaissance along the LOA or to provide early warning along a flank (as depicted in Figures 4-8 and 4-9).

STATIONARY FRONTAL SCREEN

4-66. The troop has completed its zone reconnaissance to support initial deployment of the BCT beyond the current APOD perimeter. It is directed to establish a screen along PL MEL (its initial LOA) to

provide early warning for the BCT as it occupies ATK PSN POE. Imagery depicts civil disturbances within Uraff. Bavaristan paramilitary organizations have openly seized some infrastructure within Oshner, and Darvon government officials are not in control of either the village or the region toward the IB. SIGINT and IMINT indicate two companies of Bavaristan motorized infantry have crossed the IB advancing toward Uraff and the natural resource, and a third company has bypassed the town of Oshner and is advancing east toward El Akusk. (See Figure 4-8.)

FLANK SCREEN

4-67. Upon conclusion of an area or route reconnaissance, the troop is directed to establish a flank screen for the SBCT along PL MEL or PL JIM as it attacks to secure OBJ TIGER. Imagery depicts civil disturbances within Romelda, and Darvon government officials are not in control of either the village or the region toward the IB with Palmera. Criminal organizations appear to be openly battling police agencies, and Palmeran paramilitary organizations have openly seized some infrastructure. IMINT and SIGINT indicate that a Palmeran motorized infantry unit of unknown size may have crossed the IB and is advancing south toward Romelda. (See Figure 4-9.)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

TRAINING AREA

4-68. The training area should provide appropriate space, based on applicable doctrinal guidance, for tactical movement to establish a screen and then for withdrawal to subsequent screen lines if necessary. The area should support the establishment of a screen line either through or on the outskirts of an urban area with about 10 buildings.

STATIONARY FRONTAL SCREEN

4-69. The troop conducts tactical movement as required and establishes its screen. It coordinates with the surveillance unit for SIGINT, MASINT, and/or IMINT to support its screen. As the Bavaristan forces advance toward Uraff and the natural resource, dislocated civilians and other refugees move through the troop's screen line. Some Bavaristan forces appear to consolidate around Uraff and the resource, but reconnaissance forces and perhaps one motorized company continue to advance toward El Akusk. The troop may be required to conduct target acquisition and engage these forces with indirect fires in accordance with the attack guidance and/or the higher headquarters' essential tasks. The troop may also be required to occupy subsequent screen lines.

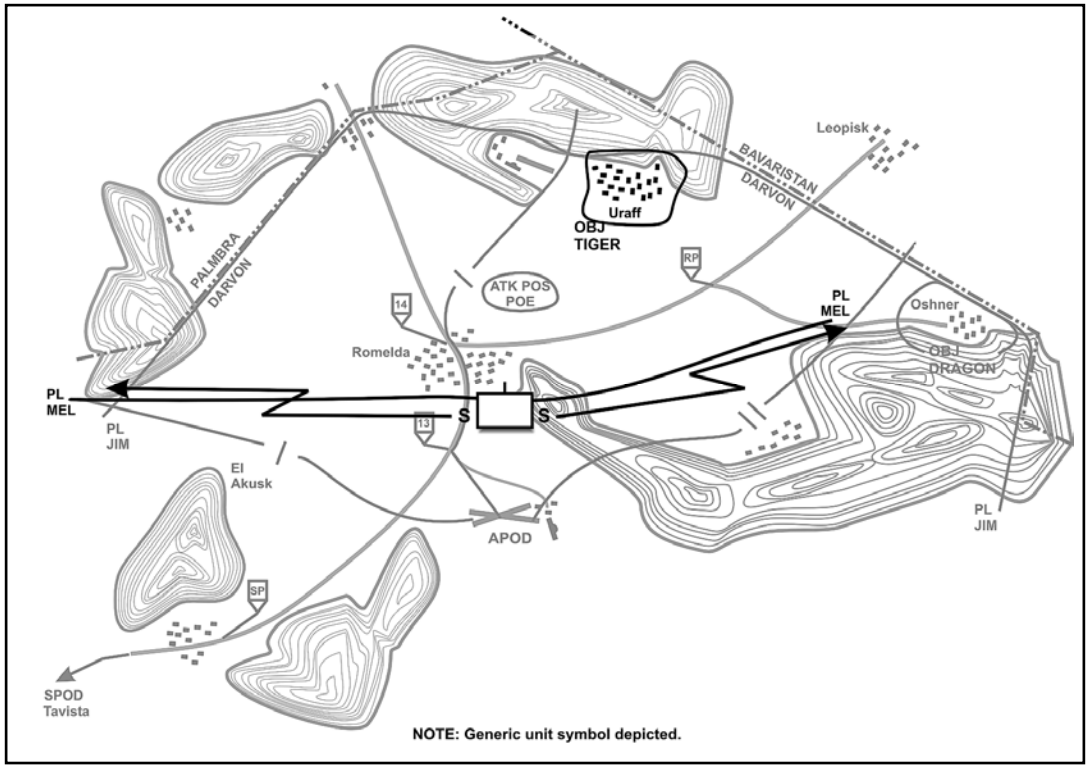

Figure 4-8. Scenario diagram for STX 4 (conduct a screen – frontal screen)

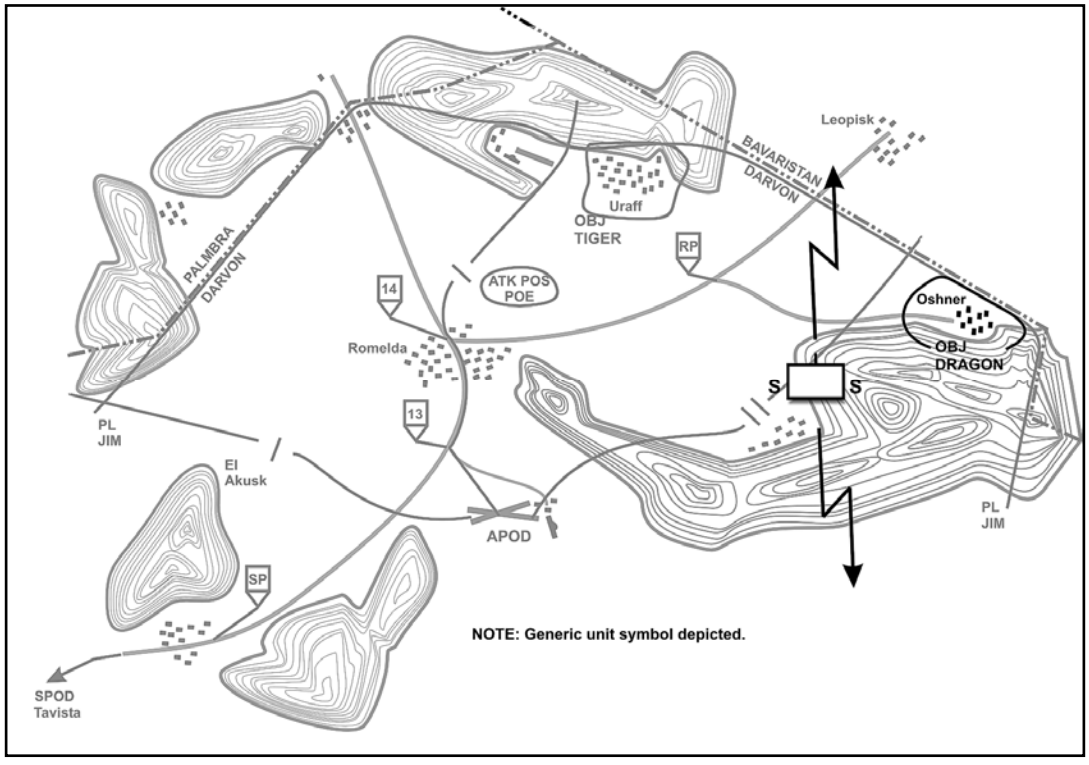

Figure 4-9. Scenario diagram for STX 4 (conduct a screen – flank screen)

FLANK SCREEN

4-70. The troop conducts tactical movement as required and establishes its screen on the BCT's flank. The screen may be either stationary or moving. The troop coordinates with the surveillance unit for SIGINT, MASINT, and/or IMINT to support its screen. SIGINT indicates that Palmeran reconnaissance and paramilitary forces are active inside the Darvon border and that at least two motorized infantry companies are within a few kilometers of the border. The Palmerans may attempt to seize a key crossroads below the troop's initial screen line with a reinforced company. The troop withdraws to subsequent screen lines, as necessary, while maintaining contact with Palmeran forces. It conducts RHO of designated NAIs and/or target areas of interest (TAI) with the surveillance unit as it withdraws. The troop conducts target acquisition and attacks high-payoff targets (HPT) with lethal and nonlethal fires in accordance with the attack guidance and/or the higher headquarters' essential tasks.

SUSTAINMENT

4-71. The troop conducts resupply activities as required.

END OF EXERCISE

4-72. The commander or senior evaluator directs ENDEX once he determines the troop has achieved the training objectives.

OPPOSING FORCE INSTRUCTIONS

4-73. The OPFOR portrays military and paramilitary forces as the troop conducts its screen (see Figure 4-10). The OPFOR portrays dislocated civilians, including refugees, who are friendly, neutral, or hostile to U.S. forces. Paramilitary forces may include squad-size forces using technicals operating within the troop's AO. Up to three company-size forces may portray Bavaristan or Palmeran motorized or mechanized infantry, including HPTs, depending on the OE that the higher headquarters intends to portray.

ROLE PLAYERS
Bavaristan/Palmeran motorized infantry
Political activists opposed to elected government
Paramilitary sympathizers
Displaced civilians and/or refugees

Figure 4-10. Role players for STX 4

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS AND TIME ALLOCATION

4-74. Table 4-11 provides information that can be used to construct ammunition allocations for the exercise. It can be adjusted to support live-fire ammunition, SESAMS, MILES simulations, or blank ammunition scenarios. Table 4-12 provides a suggested sequence and time allocation for events (missions and tasks) to be performed during the exercise.

Table 4-11. Example support requirements for STX 4

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS WORKSHEET				
FTX/STX: **STX 4 (conduct a screen)**				
MANEUVER AREA:				
CLASS I: Ration cycle: A-C-A # of days: 1				
CLASS II (other equipment):				
CLASS III (POL):				
CLASS IV (barrier materials):				
Training mines	Sandbags	Lumber	Wire	Pickets
CLASS V (ammunition):				
	#	SAMPLE		#
Hoffman charges		Illumination		
Caliber .50 blanks		White parachutes		
7.62-mm blanks		White star clusters		
5.56-mm blanks		Green star clusters		
25-mm (HE)		Red star clusters		
9-mm blanks				
25-mm (AP)		Smoke		
40-mm (HE)		Smoke pots		
40-mm (TP)		White grenades		
ATWESS		Green grenades		
Artillery simulators		Yellow grenades		
Grenade simulators		Red grenades		
CS gas				
CLASS VII (end items): TOE platoon with vehicles, recovery vehicle (with crew), MILES, and appropriate radio frequencies				
CLASS VIII (medical): MEV with aidmen				
CLASS IX (maintenance):				
OTHER:				

Table 4-12. Example time allocation for STX 4

EVENT	*MISSION/TASK*	*ESTIMATED TIME ALLOWED*
1	Conduct tactical movement	1 hour
2.	Conduct a screen	6 hours
3	Conduct target acquisition	(concurrent)
4	Establish an observation post	(concurrent)
5	Operate the troop command post	(concurrent)
6	Security drill	(concurrent)
7	Conduct actions on contact	(concurrent)
8	Employ fire support	(concurrent)
9	Conduct reconnaissance handover	1 hour
10	Conduct resupply operations	1 hour

SECTION VI – STX 5 – CONDUCT AREA SECURITY

OBJECTIVE

4-75. The primary objective of this STX is to train the reconnaissance troop to conduct area security and other selected tasks in conjunction with squadron area security operations.

TRAINING TASK SEQUENCE

4-76. Table 4-13 lists tasks that can be used by commanders in conducting the area security STX. Additional tasks that should be considered during the STX lanes include ROE, cultural awareness, CASEVAC procedures, sniper employment, leader engagement, air-ground integration, the use of UAS and LRAS3 assets, and planning and employing indirect and direct fires. Particular emphasis should be placed on the detection of IED emplacements. Soldiers need to present a ready, situationally aware, and disciplined force that at the same time is not aggressive or threatening to the civilian population.

Table 4-13. Tasks for STX 5

TASK TITLE	TASK #
Conduct Tactical Movement (Company/Platoon)	07-2-1342
Conduct Area Security	17-2-0410
Secure a Basecamp	17-2-2633
Conduct Zone/Area Reconnaissance	17-2-4010
Conduct Urban Area Reconnaissance	17-2-4015
Establish an Observation Post (Platoon/Squad)	07-3-9022
Support Checkpoint Operations	17-2-2324
Operate the Troop Command Post	17-2-3808
Conduct a Security Patrol	07-3-9022
Conduct Actions on Contact (Company/Platoon)	07-3-9013
Perform Consolidation	17-2-9233
Perform Reorganization	17-2-9267
Conduct Resupply Operations	63-2-0601

CONDUCTING THE STX

4-77. This STX requires the troop to gather information while conducting tactical movement, area security, reconnaissance, and sustainment operations. It is designed to follow an STX for *Prepare for Operations*, in which the troop order is developed from squadron order framework provided in that exercise. This STX begins with the issuance of the troop order. The exercise ends when the troop has established its basecamp, initiated checkpoint operations, and completed any other tasks designated by the senior evaluator. The commander or senior evaluator may change the suggested scenario but should not add new tasks or change the conditions after the train-up is complete.

GENERAL SITUATION

4-78. The troop completes troop-leading procedures, resupply operations, and other preparations for its mission to secure a basecamp vicinity of Quin Lu. The troop should have an initial urban operations sketch of the town of Quin Lu based on information provided during its troop-leading procedures. The troop issues its OPORD and commences tactical movement toward the area selected for a basecamp, reconnoitering as required prior to occupation of the camp (see Figure 4-11). The troop secures the basecamp and conducts area security to defend the camp as necessary. The troop supports local checkpoints on ROUTEs THORNE, BERRY, and THISTLE as required to assist Darvon officials and conducts sustainment operations as required.

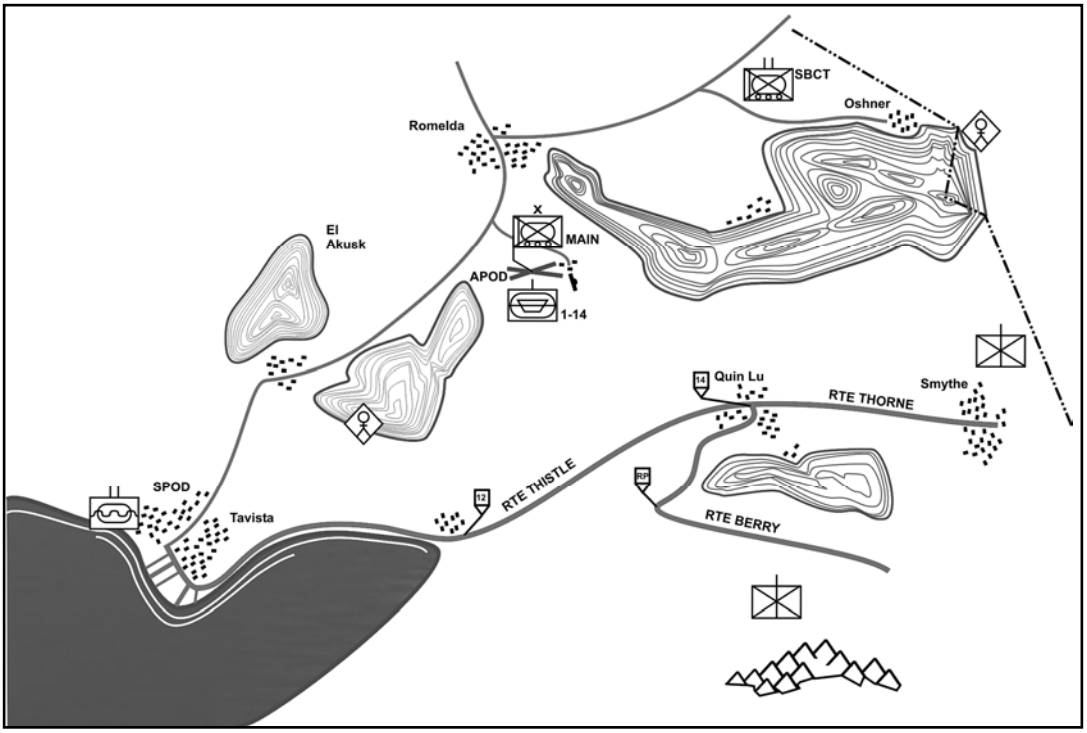

Figure 4-11. Scenario diagram for STX 5 (conduct area security)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

TRAINING AREA

4-79. The training area should provide appropriate space, based on applicable doctrinal guidance, for tactical movement, reconnaissance and establishment of a combat outpost, and operation of several checkpoints. The urban area, preferably a MOUT training site, should include at least six buildings.

Note. If available, R&S assets from the MICO (HBCT/IBCT) or surveillance troop (SBCT) should be integrated into the exercise. If these assets are not available, the senior or troop evaluator should provide appropriate information updates to the troop.

SCENARIO FOR TACTICAL MOVEMENT

4-80. This STX begins with the troop in an assembly area or other designated location based on a previous STX. The troop is prepared to conduct reconnaissance, secure a basecamp, and conduct area security. The troop receives updated information on the approaches to the town of Quin Lu from UAS, which provide imagery of several possible paramilitary vehicles (technicals).

4-81. The troop initiates movement at the designated time, displaying the proper recognition markings as necessary. The troop may encounter civilians that appear to be friendly, hostile, or neutral. The OPFOR may insert infiltrators within the civilian population.

SCENARIO FOR AREA RECONNAISSANCE

4-82. The troop conducts reconnaissance to obtain information about conditions on the avenues of approach to, and within, Quin Lu. HUMINT collection focuses on providing information about belligerent factions and on identifying noncombatants. The troop establishes local security and infiltrates surveillance teams into the town.

4-83. The troop coordinates with the surveillance unit for SIGINT, MASINT, and/or IMINT as it conducts its reconnaissance. It conducts RHO with the surveillance unit of any designated NAIs as necessary. Imagery depicts some unknown civilians on rooftops within the village. HUMINT reflects the activities of paramilitary and criminal organizations operating in the area and the local populace's political attitude as a result of the current situation. The troop revises its urban operations sketch based on this information.

CONDUCT AREA SECURITY

4-84. The troop occupies the combat outpost location, establishes local security, and clears the location. The troop improves the combat outpost, constructing checkpoints and defensive positions and emplacing roadblocks and perimeter obstacles.

4-85. The troop conducts area security operations to protect the combat outpost and control access to designated locations. The troop initiates local security patrols and conducts reconnaissance to maintain surveillance of designated areas as required. The troop supports checkpoints to limit access of the civilian population to designated areas. If necessary, the troop defends the combat outpost against infiltrators and/or threat attack.

SUSTAINMENT

4-86. The troop conducts resupply and reorganization activities as required.

END OF EXERCISE

4-87. The commander or senior evaluator directs ENDEX once he determines the troop has achieved the training objectives.

OPPOSING FORCE INSTRUCTIONS

4-88. The OPFOR portrays local government officials, law enforcement agencies, NGOs, international media, civilians, and threat forces the troop may encounter during its reconnaissance and security operations (see Figure 4-12). Civilians portrayed, including some who have been dislocated, may be friendly, neutral, and/or hostile to U.S. forces. Belligerents portrayed include criminal organizations, political activists, insurgents hostile to the elected government, and a squad-size Bavaristan paramilitary force operating within the troop's AO. The ratio of civilian to military to paramilitary forces may vary depending on the OE that the higher headquarters intends to portray. The HHT commander may act as the OPFOR controller.

ROLE PLAYERS
Government officials and/or law enforcement personnel
NGO workers
International media
Political activists opposed to elected government
Bavaristan paramilitary forces
Fringe members of criminal organizations
Displaced civilians and/or refugees
Locals loyal to elected government

Figure 4-12. Role players for STX 5

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS AND TIME ALLOCATION

4-89. Table 4-14 provides information that can be used to construct ammunition allocations for the exercise. It can be adjusted to support live-fire ammunition, SESAMS, MILES simulations, or blank ammunition scenarios. Table 4-15 provides a suggested sequence and time allocation for events (missions and tasks) to be performed during the exercise.

Table 4-14. Example support requirements for STX 5

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS WORKSHEET				
FTX/STX: **STX 5 (conduct area security)**				
MANEUVER AREA:				
CLASS I: Ration cycle: A-C-A # of days: 1				
CLASS II (other equipment):				
CLASS III (POL):				
CLASS IV (barrier materials):				
Training mines	Sandbags	Lumber	Wire	Pickets
CLASS V (ammunition):				
	#	SAMPLE		#
Hoffman charges		Illumination		
Caliber .50 blanks		White parachutes		
7.62-mm blanks		White star clusters		
5.56-mm blanks		Green star clusters		
25-mm (HE)		Red star clusters		
9-mm blanks				
25-mm (AP)		Smoke		
40-mm (HE)		Smoke pots		
40-mm (TP)		White grenades		
ATWESS		Green grenades		
Artillery simulators		Yellow grenades		
Grenade simulators		Red grenades		
CS gas				
CLASS VII (end items): TOE platoon with vehicles, recovery vehicle (with crew), MILES, and appropriate radio frequencies				
CLASS VIII (medical): MEV with aidmen				
CLASS IX (maintenance):				
OTHER:				

Table 4-15. Example time allocation for STX 5

EVENT	*MISSION/TASK*	*ESTIMATED TIME ALLOWED*
1	Conduct tactical movement (mounted or dismounted)	1 hour
2	Conduct area security	8 hours
3	Secure a basecamp	(concurrent)
4	Conduct area/zone reconnaissance	(concurrent)
5	Conduct urban area reconnaissance	(concurrent)
6	Establish an observation post	(concurrent)
7	Support checkpoint operations	(concurrent)
8	Operate the troop command post	(concurrent)
9	Conduct a security patrol	(concurrent)
10	Conduct actions on contact	(concurrent)
11	Consolidate and reorganize	1 hour
12	Conduct resupply operations	1 hour

SECTION VII – STX 6 – CONDUCT CORDON AND SEARCH

OBJECTIVE

4-90. The primary objective of this STX is to train the reconnaissance troop to conduct a cordon and search operation and other selected tasks in conjunction with squadron stability operations.

TRAINING TASK SEQUENCE

4-91. Table 4-16 lists tasks that can be used by commanders in conducting the cordon and search STX. Additional tasks that should be considered during the STX lanes include CASEVAC procedures, air-ground integration, use of UAS and LRAS3 assets, planning and employing indirect and direct fires, SE, sniper employment, and EPW/detainee operations. Particular emphasis should be placed on the detection of IEDs along all routes.

Table 4-16. Tasks for STX 6

TASK TITLE	TASK #
Conduct Troop-Leading Procedures	17-2-0065
Conduct Tactical Movement (Company/Platoon)	07-2-1342
Cordon and Search	17-2-2027
Establish An Observation Post (Platoon/Squad)	07-3-9016
Conduct Overwatch	17-3-3061
Support Checkpoint Operations	17-3-2324
Conduct Actions on Contact (Company/Platoon)	07-3-9013
Perform Reorganization	17-2-9267
Conduct Resupply Operations	63-2-0601

CONDUCTING THE STX

4-92. This STX requires the troop to gather information while executing cordon and search operations that include task organization, reactionary force operations, population control, roadblock and checkpoint procedures, actions on contact, sniper employment, SE, and sustainment operations. It is designed to follow an STX for *Prepare for Operations*, in which the troop order is developed from the squadron order framework provided in that exercise. This STX begins with the issuance of the troop order. It ends when the troop has completed its cordon and search requirements and other tasks designated by the senior evaluator. The commander or senior evaluator may change the suggested scenario, but should not add new tasks or change the conditions after the train-up is complete.

GENERAL SITUATION

4-93. As part of squadron stability operations, the troop receives intelligence of a possible weapons cache and is directed to conduct a cordon and search operation in the village of Quin Lu. The troop may be augmented with attached combat elements in a nonpermissive environment. The troop receives attachments and completes its troop-leading procedures, resupply operations, and other mission preparations. The troop should have an initial urban operations sketch of the town of Quin Lu, including inner and outer cordon operations and target house details. (See Figures 4-13 through 4-15.)

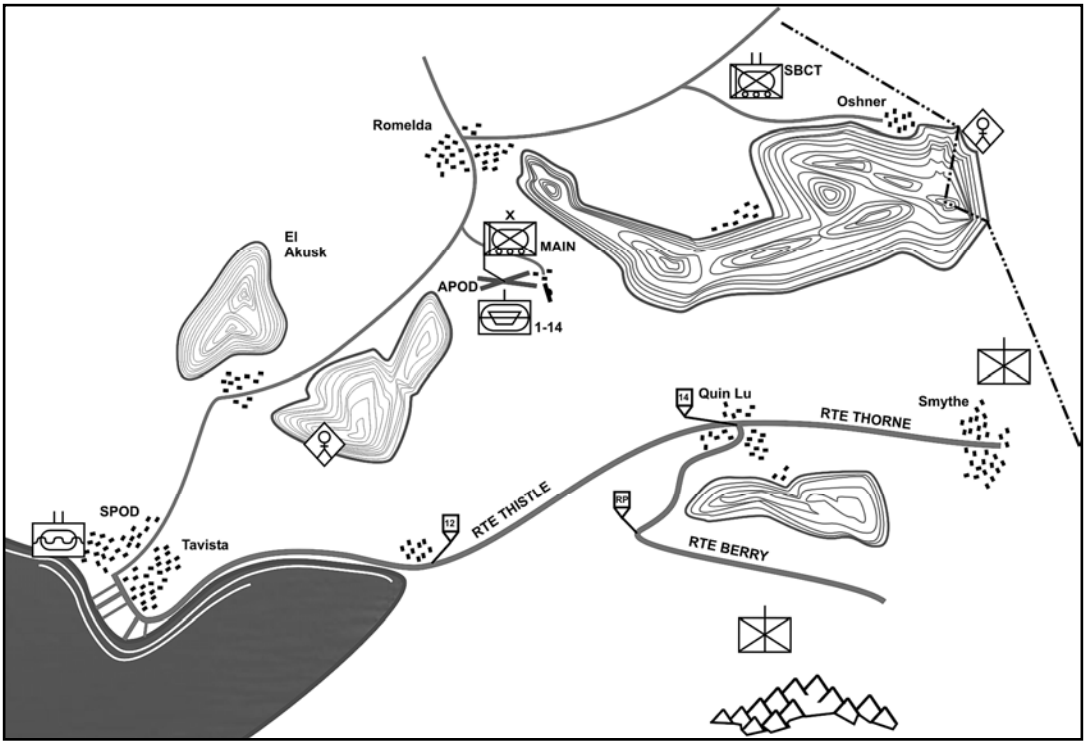

Figure 4-13. Scenario diagram for STX 6 (village of Quin Lu)

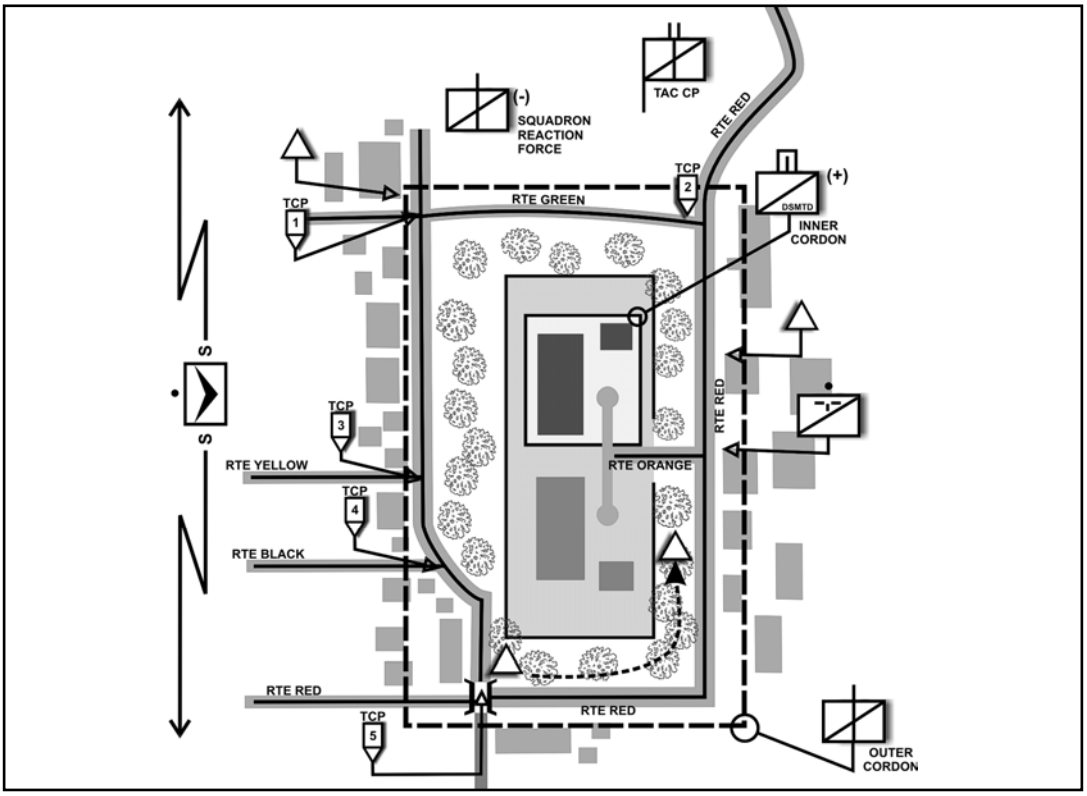

Figure 4-14. Example of a troop-level outer cordon

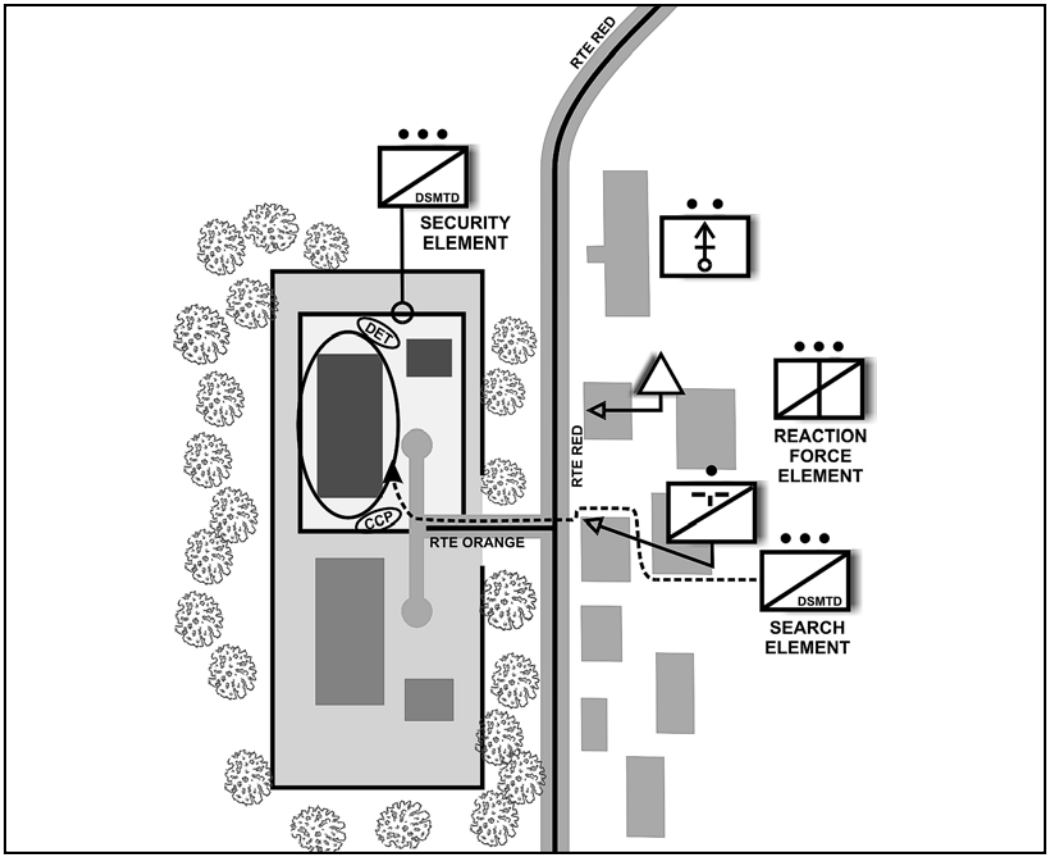

Figure 4-15. Example of a troop-level inner cordon and search

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

TRAINING AREA

4-94. The training area should provide appropriate space, based on applicable doctrinal guidance, and terrain features for tactical movement and reconnaissance. The urban area should include at least four buildings and a network of roads leading into and out of the urban site. The site should support all troop attachments needed to accomplish the mission. Terrain should be capable of supporting sniper and aircraft LZ positions.

Note. If available, R&S assets from the MICO (HBCT/IBCT) or surveillance troop (SBCT) should be integrated into the exercise. If these assets are not available, the senior or troop evaluator should provide appropriate information updates to the troop.

SCENARIO FOR CORDON AND SEARCH

4-95. The STX begins with the troop in an assembly area or other designated location based on a previous STX. It has received any task organized attachments, has coordinated with all necessary elements, and is prepared to execute the mission. The troop receives updated information on a possible weapons cache in the town Quin Lu from higher. The UAS imagery reveals road networks, terrain analysis, and village composition as depicted during a map reconnaissance.

4-96. The troop organizes in accordance with the order and/or SOP. It initiates movement at the designated time along the designated route, displaying the proper recognition markings as necessary. The troop conducts route reconnaissance as part of its movement, identifying obstacles and/or ambushes prior to establishing its cordon. The troop executes actions on contact to defeat any ambushes encountered. The troop reduces obstacles within its capabilities or executes a bypass. In addition to paramilitary forces, the troop may encounter civilians who are friendly, hostile, or appear to be neutral. The OPFOR may insert infiltrators within the civilian population.

4-97. The troop establishes its outer cordon consisting of roadblocks and checkpoints, dismounted OPs, and early warning sensors. All vehicle and OP locations are plotted and passed along to higher headquarters as no-fire areas (NFA). The outer cordon ensures that all support by fire positions are plotted to enhance outer security.

4-98. The troop establishes the inner cordon consisting of sniper locations, dismounted patrols, and a security element, search element, and reaction force. The troop initiates local patrols and conducts the search of target houses as required. The troop limits and controls the civilian population as necessary to defend against infiltrators and/or threat attack.

SUSTAINMENT

4-99. The troop conducts resupply and reorganization activities as required.

END OF EXERCISE

4-100. The commander or senior evaluator directs ENDEX once he determines the troop has achieved the training objectives.

OPPOSING FORCE INSTRUCTIONS

4-101. The OPFOR portrays local government officials, NGOs, international media, civilians, and threat forces the troop may encounter during its cordon and search operation (see Figure 4-16). The civilians portrayed may include dislocated civilians and refugees who are friendly, neutral, and/or hostile to U.S. forces. Belligerents portrayed include members of criminal organizations, political activists, insurgents hostile to the elected government, and a squad-size Bavaristan paramilitary force operating within the troop's AO. The ratio of civilian to military to paramilitary forces may vary depending on the OE that the higher headquarters intends to portray.

ROLE PLAYERS
Government officials and/or law enforcement personnel
NGO workers
International media
Political activists opposed to elected government
Bavaristan paramilitary forces
Fringe members of criminal organizations
Displaced civilians and refugees
Locals loyal to elected government

Figure 4-16. Role players for STX 6

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS AND TIME ALLOCATION

4-102. Table 4-17 provides information that can be used to construct ammunition allocations for the exercise. It can be adjusted to support live-fire ammunition, SESAMS, MILES simulations, or blank

ammunition scenarios. Table 4-18 provides a suggested sequence and time allocation for events (missions and tasks) to be performed during the exercise.

Table 4-17. Example support requirements for STX 6

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS WORKSHEET

FTX/STX: STX 6 (conduct cordon and search)

MANEUVER AREA:

CLASS I: Ration cycle: A-C-A # of days: 1

CLASS II (other equipment):

CLASS III (POL):

CLASS IV (barrier materials):

Training mines	Sandbags	Lumber	Wire	Pickets

CLASS V (ammunition):

	#		#
Hoffman charges		Illumination	
Caliber .50 blanks		White parachutes	
7.62-mm blanks		White star clusters	
5.56-mm blanks		Green star clusters	
25-mm (HE)		Red star clusters	
9-mm blanks			
25-mm (AP)		Smoke	
40-mm (HE)		Smoke pots	
40-mm (TP)		White grenades	
ATWESS		Green grenades	
Artillery simulators		Yellow grenades	
Grenade simulators		Red grenades	
CS gas			

CLASS VII (end items): TOE platoon with vehicles, recovery vehicle (with crew), MILES, and appropriate radio frequencies

CLASS VIII (medical): MEV with aidmen

CLASS IX (maintenance):

OTHER:

Table 4-18. Example time allocation for STX 6

EVENT	*MISSION/TASK*	*ESTIMATED TIME ALLOWED*
1	Conduct troop-leading procedures	1 hour
2	Conduct tactical movement (mounted or dismounted)	1 hour
3	Conduct cordon and search	6 hours
4	Establish an observation post	(concurrent)
5	Conduct overwatch	(concurrent)
6	Support checkpoint operations	(concurrent)
7	Conduct actions on contact	(concurrent)
8	Reorganize	1 hour
9	Conduct resupply operations	1 hour

SECTION VIII – STX 7 – CONDUCT CONVOY SECURITY

OBJECTIVE

4-103. The primary objective of this STX is to train the reconnaissance troop to conduct convoy security and other selected tasks in conjunction with squadron area security operations.

TRAINING TASK SEQUENCE

4-104. Table 4-19 lists tasks that can be used by commanders in conducting the convoy security STX. Additional tasks that should be considered during the STX lanes include CASEVAC procedures, air-ground integration, and use of UAS and LRAS3 assets. Particular emphasis should be placed on command and control, actions on contact, and the detection of IEDs along all routes.

Table 4-19. Tasks for STX 7

TASK TITLE	TASK #
Conduct Tactical Movement (Company/Platoon)	07-2-1342
Execute Convoy Security Operations	17-2-2321
Conduct Route Reconnaissance	17-2-4000
Operate the Troop Command Post	17-2-3808
Conduct Actions on Contact (Company/Platoon)	07-3-9013
Conduct Reconnaissance Handover	17-2-4025
Perform Reorganization	17-2-9267
Conduct Resupply Operations	63-2-0601

CONDUCTING THE STX

4-105. This STX requires the troop to gather information while executing convoy security operations that include route reconnaissance, actions on contact, and sustainment operations. It is designed to follow an STX for *Prepare for Operations*, in which the troop order is developed from the squadron order framework provided in that exercise. This STX begins with the issuance of the troop order. It ends when the troop has completed its convoy security operations and other tasks designated by the senior evaluator. The commander or senior evaluator may change the suggested scenario, but should not add new tasks or change the conditions after the train-up is complete.

Note. The convoy escort is under the command of the convoy commander until it encounters a threat. Upon contact with a threat, the reactionary force will assume its own command and control to neutralize the threat.

GENERAL SITUATION

4-106. As part of squadron area security operations, the troop is directed to escort a convoy along RTE THISTLE to ensure delivery of supplies to the village of Quin Lu; it must further be prepared to conduct convoy security along RTE THORNE from Quin Lu to the village of Smythe to ensure safe delivery of supplies to government officials (see Figure 4-17). The troop may be augmented with attached combat

elements in a nonpermissive environment. The troop receives any attachments and completes its troop-leading procedures, resupply operations, and other mission preparations. The troop issues its order and links up with the convoy to be escorted. The troop reconnoiters the route in advance of the convoy, bypassing or reducing obstacles within its capabilities. The troop defeats any near or far ambushes encountered and establishes area security around the delivery site.

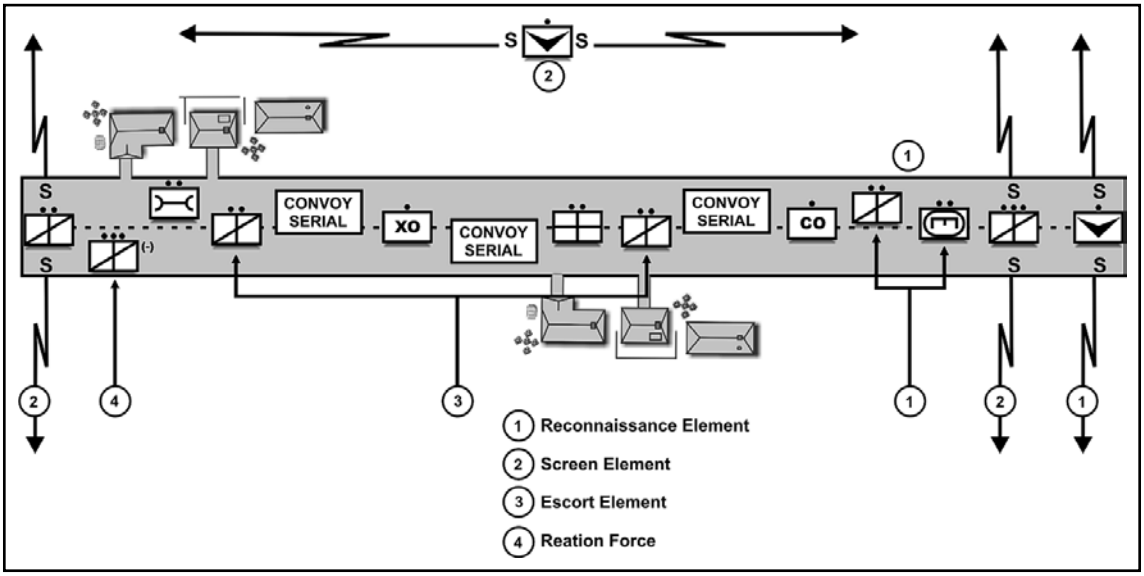

Figure 4-17. Example of a troop-level convoy escort (with security, screening, and escort elements)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

TRAINING AREA

4-107. The training area should provide appropriate space, based on applicable doctrinal guidance, for tactical movement and reconnaissance along a route at least 15 km long; it also includes a delivery site. The route should have some restricted terrain that supports obstacle employment and allows execution of near and/or far ambushes if required. The delivery site may be an urban area that includes at least four buildings.

Note. If available, R&S assets from the MICO (HBCT/IBCT) or surveillance troop (SBCT) should be integrated into the exercise. If these assets are not available, the senior or troop evaluator should provide appropriate information updates to the troop.

SCENARIO FOR CONVOY MOVEMENT

4-108. The STX begins with the troop in an assembly area or other designated location based on a previous STX. It has received any task organized attachments, has coordinated with the convoy, and is prepared to execute the mission. The troop receives updated information from a UAS on the convoy route and the approaches to the delivery site in the vicinity of the town Quin Lu. The imagery reveals possible obstacles, a refugee camp, and possible paramilitary vehicles (technicals).

4-109. The troop links up with the convoy and organizes in accordance with the order and/or SOP. It initiates movement at the designated time along RTE THISTLE, displaying the proper recognition markings as necessary. The troop conducts route reconnaissance in advance of the convoy, identifying IEDs, obstacles, and/or ambushes prior to the convoy's arrival. The troop executes actions on contact to

defeat any ambushes encountered. The troop reduces obstacles within its capabilities or executes a bypass. In addition to paramilitary forces, the troop may encounter civilians who are friendly, hostile, or appear to be neutral. The OPFOR may insert infiltrators within the civilian population.

4-110. The convoy occupies a covered and concealed location short of the delivery site until directed to move forward. The troop reconnoiters the delivery site, establishes local security, and clears the location as necessary. On order, the convoy moves to the delivery site.

4-111. The troop deploys to protect the delivery site and the convoy until it is relieved of the responsibility by the proper authorities and/or agencies. The troop initiates local security patrols and conducts reconnaissance to maintain surveillance as required. It establishes checkpoints to limit access of the civilian population to the delivery site. If necessary, the troop defends the site against infiltrators and/or threat attack.

SUSTAINMENT

4-112. The troop conducts resupply and reorganization activities as required.

END OF EXERCISE

4-113. The commander or senior evaluator directs ENDEX once he determines the troop has achieved the training objectives.

OPPOSING FORCE INSTRUCTIONS

4-114. The OPFOR portrays local government officials, NGOs, international media, civilians, and threat forces the troop may encounter during its security and reconnaissance operations (see Figure 4-18). Civilians portrayed include dislocated residents and refugees who are friendly, neutral, and/or hostile to U.S. forces. A refugee camp may be established either along the convoy route or in the vicinity of the delivery site. Belligerents portrayed include members of criminal organizations, political activists, and insurgents hostile to the elected government, as well as a squad-size Bavaristan paramilitary force operating within the troop's AO. The ratio of civilian to military to paramilitary forces may vary depending on the OE that the higher headquarters intends to portray.

ROLE PLAYERS
Government officials and/or law enforcement personnel
NGO workers
International media
Political activists opposed to elected government
Bavaristan paramilitary forces
Fringe members of criminal organizations
Displaced civilians and refugees
Locals loyal to elected government

Figure 4-18. Role players for STX 7

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS AND TIME ALLOCATION

4-115. Table 4-20 provides information that can be used to construct ammunition allocations for the exercise. It can be adjusted to support live-fire ammunition, SESAMS, MILES simulations, or blank

ammunition scenarios. Table 4-21 provides a suggested sequence and time allocation for events (missions and tasks) to be performed during the exercise.

Table 4-20. Example support requirements for STX 7

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS WORKSHEET				
FTX/STX: **STX 7 (conduct convoy security)**				
MANEUVER AREA:				
CLASS I: Ration cycle: A-C-A # of days: 1				
CLASS II (other equipment):				
CLASS III (POL):				
CLASS IV (barrier materials):				
Training mines	Sandbags	Lumber	Wire	Pickets
CLASS V (ammunition):				
	#	SAMPLE		#
Hoffman charges		Illumination		
Caliber .50 blanks		White parachutes		
7.62-mm blanks		White star clusters		
5.56-mm blanks		Green star clusters		
25-mm (HE)		Red star clusters		
9-mm blanks				
25-mm (AP)		Smoke		
40-mm (HE)		Smoke pots		
40-mm (TP)		White grenades		
ATWESS		Green grenades		
Artillery simulators		Yellow grenades		
Grenade simulators		Red grenades		
CS gas				
CLASS VII (end items): TOE platoon with vehicles, recovery vehicle (with crew), MILES, and appropriate radio frequencies				
CLASS VIII (medical): MEV with aidmen				
CLASS IX (maintenance):				
OTHER:				

Table 4-21. Example time allocation for STX 7

EVENT	*MISSION/TASK*	*ESTIMATED TIME ALLOWED*
1	Conduct tactical movement (mounted or dismounted)	1 hour
2	Execute convoy security operations	5 hours
3	Conduct route reconnaissance	(concurrent)
4	Operate the troop command post	(concurrent)
5	Conduct actions on contact	(concurrent)
6	Conduct reconnaissance handover	1 hour
7	Reorganize	1 hour
8	Conduct resupply operations	1 hour

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Chapter 5

Integrating Enablers

Enablers are critical combat capabilities provided by other units in support of the platoon and/or troop. The commander employs enablers to enhance the effectiveness of the training. Examples include using engineers to collect information on obstacles during a zone reconnaissance; employing indirect fire simulation and other effects to facilitate maneuver; and creating improved SA and SU of the AO through the employment of CA, PSYOP, and counterintelligence (CI) assets.

Contents

SECTION I – CONSIDERATIONS FOR TRAINING WITH AUGMENTATION

5-1. With initiative, imagination, and careful planning, combat enablers can greatly enhance the value of training associated with an STX or other training event in an urban environment. This is especially true when personnel are available to serve as role players at various locations on the lane to simulate—

- Hostile military and paramilitary elements.
- Innocent civilians.
- Shopkeepers.
- Local leadership.
- Individuals of intelligence value, including informants/sources for HUMINT operations.
- Militia.
- Criminals.
- Police.

5-2. The integration of enablers at the troop-level provides the commander with the right assets to accomplish the training mission. The commander and his subordinate leaders must understand the capabilities and limitations of enablers and ensure that enablers are assigned a clear task and purpose when integrated into troop-level operations. Enablers should complement, not detract from, the troop mission. The employment of enablers is synchronized with all troop operations. The integration of these assets begins during troop planning and continues through rehearsals and execution. The following discussion provides a general overview of commonly used enablers for STX training.

Note. For detailed descriptions of enablers and their capabilities and limitations, refer to the appropriate discussions in FM 3-20.971and FM 3-20.98.

SECTION II – ENABLING ASSETS

FIRE SUPPORT

5-3. Fire support, by definition, is "fires that directly support land, maritime, amphibious, and special operations forces to engage enemy forces, combat formations, and facilities in pursuit of tactical and operational objectives" (Joint Publication [JP] 3-09.3). During an STX, essential tasks enable the commander to focus his limited fires and effects assets. When effectively integrated with maneuver forces during the exercise, fires are critical enablers. Both inbound and outbound fires can be simulated for maximum training value.

5-4. Both "lethal" and nonlethal effects can be used. Lethal effects include mortars, field artillery, naval gunfire (NGF), and close air support (CAS). Nonlethal effects include EW, illumination, smoke, PSYOP, and CA.

5-5. The troop commander ensures that he clearly states his intent for fires and that the fires plan is developed for the STX accordingly. Each phase of the training should be supported by the fires plan. The following list covers areas that the commander will coordinate with the fire support officer (FSO):

- **Scheme of maneuver.** This includes the AO, timing of advance, rate of movement, passage of lines, and Army aviation within the exercise area (if used).
- **Priority of fires.** This identifies which platoon has priority of fires.
- **Critical targets.** These are targets that, if not engaged, will seriously impede mission (training) accomplishment.
- **CAS.** The commander and FSO, in coordination with the squadron tactical air control party (TACP), determine what CAS assets can be simulated during the exercise, when they are available, how they will be used, and how they will be simulated.
- **Fire support coordination measure (FSCM).** These are the control measures—existing or proposed, permissive or restrictive—established by higher headquarters.
- **Ammunition restrictions.** As in an actual operation, limitations should be established, based on allocations and ROE, on use of simulation of smoke, conventional munitions, or other ammunition.

CLOSE AIR SUPPORT

5-6. A TACP can be real or simulated and available to the troop commander via FM communications as part of the exercise. Considerations when deciding to employ CAS include the following:

- **Shock and concussion.** Heavy air bombardment provides tactical advantages to an attacker. The shock and concussion of the bombardment reduce the efficiency of defending troops and destroy defending positions.
- **Rubble and debris.** The rubble and debris resulting from simulated air attacks may increase the defender's cover while creating major obstacles to the movement of attacking forces. Observer/controllers will make these determinations on the ground.
- **Proximity of friendly troops.** The proximity of opposing forces to friendly troops may require the use of precision-guided munitions and may require the temporary disengagement of friendly forces in contact. The AC-130 gunship is the air weapons platform of choice for precision urban operations if the proximity of friendly troops precludes other tactical air use.
- **Indigenous civilians or key facilities.** The use of air weapons may be restricted by the presence of civilians or the requirement to preserve key facilities within a city.
- **Limited ground observation.** Buildings may limit the troop's ground observation capability, requiring the use of an airborne forward air controller or movement to rooftops.

5-7. CAS may be employed during operations to support the isolation of the city by interdicting entry and exit routes. It can be used to support attacking units by reducing enemy strongpoints with precision guided munitions. CAS assets may conduct tactical air reconnaissance to provide detailed intelligence of enemy dispositions, equipment, and strengths.

ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT

5-8. Army aviation uses maneuver to concentrate and sustain combat power at critical times and places to find, fix, and destroy threats during the exercise. It provides reconnaissance information throughout the troop AO and can conduct air assault (personnel), air transportation (supply), CAS, and medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) support. Organization of aviation units in support of the troop will be designed, tailored, and configured for specific operational training support based on mission guidance and the specific terrain of the area. As available, the organization could be any combination of attack reconnaissance, assault, lift, and maintenance units.

5-9. The principles and guidelines for employment of Army aviation assets include the following:

- Fight as an integral part of the combined arms team.
- Exploit the capabilities of other branches and services (as available).
- Capitalize on intelligence-gathering capabilities.
- Suppress threat weapons and acquisition means.
- Exploit firepower, mobility, and surprise.
- Mass forces.
- Use terrain and manmade structures for survivability.
- Maintain flexibility.

5-10. The troop must take into account the following considerations when using Army aviation assets:

- Threats when operating in the urban environment, including enemy weapons, such as rocket-propelled grenades (RPG) and heavy machine guns and the presence of extensive power lines.
- A crew recovery plan in case aircraft are downed in the urban environment.
- Effects of weather on the mission, particularly high winds or low visibility conditions.

5-11. Air-ground integration considerations for operations that include aviation assets are similar to those of other tactical operations. The two primary considerations are the higher commander's intent (training goals of the STX) and METT-TC factors. At the same time, other factors, such as sustainment and risk analysis, must be integrated from the start.

5-12. Two specific areas in the planning process are of critical importance to the troop: procedures for requesting aviation support and the integration of aviation and ground forces. The troop will request aviation support through S-3 channels based on the squadron SOP. Integrating the combat power of aviation and ground forces during an STX is extremely important because, as is true in actual combat, air and ground forces do not always attack along the same axis or have identical objectives. The planning for such operations must capitalize on the strengths of each combat system. In whichever role aviation assets are used, the plan must be all-encompassing and ensure coordination of effort.

5-13. Additional planning considerations include the following:

- On-station time and the degree to which this will vary with aircraft type.
- Weapons load; suitability to target neutralization.
- Communications plan.
- Clear mission purpose and tasking procedures.

5-14. Marking friendly positions and targets is an indispensable aspect of planning that must be considered thoroughly regardless of the time available to the ground and air commanders. The proximity of friendly forces to targets requires positive identification; it makes marking of friendly units and targets a critical factor in avoiding simulated fratricide. The ability of air crews to easily observe and identify ground signals and marking methods is a key factor in reducing fratricide and maximizing responsive aerial fires. The signals and marking methods—or the combination of these means—must be based on items commonly carried by ground maneuver units, must be acquirable by the night vision or thermal imaging systems on the aircraft, and must be recognizable by the aircrews.

COMBAT ENGINEER SUPPORT

5-15. Combat engineers increase the effectiveness of the STX by accomplishing mobility, countermobility, and survivability tasks. They are integrated with the commander's maneuver and indirect fire assets to enhance the troop's training effort. Additionally, they can perform reconnaissance and combat missions when required.

5-16. Mobility operations create and preserve freedom of movement. Engineers can breach or reduce the effects of existing or reinforcing obstacles, provide gap crossings, and construct and maintain combat roads and trails through the training area. Engineers support the troop during reconnaissance by performing mobility tasks in support of the movement or maneuver of follow-on forces. Construction and maintenance of routes is performed to support the momentum of friendly forces. Improvement of existing routes is the first priority, with construction of short bypasses second.

5-17. When threat role players are involved in the training, countermobility operations can reduce this threat's ability to maneuver. This is accomplished by enhancing existing natural restrictions to movement with reinforcing obstacles. Existing restrictions can often be rapidly turned into effective obstacles with minimal effort.

5-18. Reinforcing obstacles can be either tactical or protective. Tactical obstacles are placed to achieve one of the desired effects on threat maneuver (block, fix, turn, disrupt). Maneuver units can assist engineers in emplacing tactical obstacles when speed is essential or engineer assets are limited. Protective obstacles are placed close to friendly positions to enhance security and protection. Maneuver units without engineer support emplace their own protective obstacles when necessary.

5-19. The following considerations govern obstacle employment:

- Observe restrictions imposed by higher headquarters.
- Integrate obstacle employment into the scheme of maneuver.
- Cover obstacles by observed fires, both direct and indirect.
- Integrate reinforcing obstacles with existing obstacles.
- Employ obstacles in depth.
- Employ surprise.
- Guard obstacles to prevent stealth breaching by the threat.
- Final siting of obstacles on the ground must be done by the maneuver commander and the emplacing engineer.

5-20. In addition to emplacing protective obstacles, engineers improve the survivability of the supported unit by constructing fighting positions, hardening existing fortifications, and establishing protected places, such as common operational picture (COP) sites and bunkers.

5-21. Additional considerations for combat engineer employment during an STX include the following:

- Type and quantity of assets/equipment.
- Maintenance considerations for unique heavy equipment.
- Type and quantity of explosives and obstacle and construction materials.
- Time required to execute engineer plans.
- Equipment capabilities.

INTELLIGENCE

5-22. Intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) assets produce both combat information and intelligence. Combat information is unevaluated data provided directly to the commander because of its highly perishable nature or the criticality of the situation. Intelligence is the product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of all available information concerning a threat force within the STX area. IEW assets support the commander by accomplishing seven major functions:

- Indications and warnings.
- Intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).
- Situational development.

- Target development and support to targeting.
- Force protection.
- Battle damage assessment (BDA).
- Operations security (OPSEC).

5-23. *Every Soldier* is both a collector and a receiver of information. During planning, the troop uses IPB products to assist in planning to reach the STX training objective. During reconnaissance and security operations, it provides fresh combat information both to the higher commander and to the intelligence system. As the higher commander's eyes and ears, the troop feeds his information needs. The S-2 clarifies these needs with information requirements (IR), specifying those items of information regarding the threat and its environment that need to be collected and processed. A simulated S-2 team should be created to exercise the intelligence system from squadron down to each platoon. This team conducts mission debriefs, receives/processes patrol reports, issues intelligence reports, and provides historical background (back reporting). Planning considerations when using an intelligence network/system include the following:

- Identification of specific tasking efforts, including priority intelligence requirements (PIR).
- Routing of information up and down the chain of command.
- Information security (covering both personnel and communications).
- Clear tasking of collection assets and clear understanding of reporting systems.
- Placement of collection assets to optimize their capabilities.

5-24. If a role-playing threat force is used as part of the STX scenario, two intelligence collection assets can be of particular value to the troop commander: the Shadow 200 tactical UAS (TUAS) and the Prophet SIGINT/EW system. These assets can be requested through the squadron S-2.

5-25. The Shadow is a small, lightweight TUAS, transportable in two HMMWVs with shelters and two additional HMMWVs with trailers as troop carriers. The payload has a commercially available electro-optic and infrared camera as well as communications equipment for command and control and imagery dissemination. Onboard global positioning system (GPS) instrumentation provides navigation information. Airspace management and site security for the launch and recovery area are key considerations when employing this system.

5-26. The Prophet is the tactical commander's principal SIGINT/EW system for support of such processes and operations as IPB, OE visualization, target development, and force protection. In its primary mission, Prophet can electronically map radio frequency (RF) emitters in the area of interest. Factors in using the system are line-of-sight (LOS) considerations and site security.

5-27. For more information on the Shadow and Prophet systems, refer to Military Intelligence Handbook (MIHB) 2-50.

CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPORT

5-28. CA provides the commander with expertise on the civil component of the OE. The troop commander can use CA capabilities to analyze and influence human terrain through specific processes and dedicated resources and personnel. As part of troop civil-military operations (CMO), CA assets conduct operations nested within the overall mission and intent. They help to ensure legitimacy and credibility of the mission by advising how to best meet moral and legal obligations of the people affected by military operations.

5-29. The key to understanding the role of CA is recognizing the importance of leveraging each relationship between the troop and every individual, group, and organization in the OE to achieve the desired effect based on the scenario devised for the STX. The mission of CA forces is to enhance CMO by engaging and influencing the civil populace (such as that created for the training exercise). CA elements do this by planning and executing civil affairs operations (CAO) to support the troop commander in engaging the civil component of the troop's AO.

5-30. CMO involve the interaction of military forces with the civilian populace to facilitate military operations. A supportive civilian population can provide resources and information that facilitate friendly operations. It can also provide a positive climate for the military. A hostile civilian population threatens the immediate operations of deployed forces and can often undermine public support at home. When executed properly, CMO can reduce friction between the civilian population and the military force.

5-31. CMO are conducted across full-spectrum operations. When conducting CMO, the troop can employ a number of military capabilities and engage many different indigenous populations and institutions, intergovernmental organizations, and NGOs that can be simulated with role players during the STX.

5-32. Planning considerations for the troop when it takes part in training and operations involving CA, CMO, and civil support include the following:

- Understand the political dimension of the OE and the media's part in managing information.
- Shape the conditions for successful decisive operations/activities by conducting appropriate activities.
- Engage purposefully and dominate during complex urban stability operations.
- Perform consolidation activities necessary to secure gains in urban offensive and defensive operations.
- Gain a thorough understanding of the strategic, diplomatic, and political changes that can quickly and deeply affect the urban environment.
- Develop awareness of available funding sources and media outlets and of local customs and cultural realities.

PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

5-33. The smallest organizational PSYOP element is the tactical PSYOP team (TPT), consisting of three Soldiers. In high-intensity conflict, the TPT normally provides PSYOP support to a squadron. During counterinsurgency (COIN) and stability operations, planning and execution are primarily conducted at the troop level because the troop is the element that most often directly engages the local government, populace, and adversary groups. Operating in the troop AO allows TPTs to develop rapport with the target audience. This rapport is critical to the accomplishment of the troop's mission. The TPT chief, usually a SSG or SGT, is the PSYOP planner for the troop commander. He also coordinates with the tactical PSYOP detachment (TPD) at the squadron level for additional support to meet the troop commander's requirements. PSYOP planning considerations include the following:

- The most effective methods for increasing acceptance of friendly forces in occupied territory.
- The most effective methods of undermining the will of the threat to resist.
- The impact of PSYOP on the civilian population, friendly government, and law enforcement agencies in the area.
- Clearly identified, specific PSYOP target group(s).
- Undermining the credibility of threat leadership and whether or not it will bring about the desired behavioral change.

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL

5-34. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support provides the capability to neutralize conventional explosive hazards which include unexploded ordnance, booby traps, IEDs, captured enemy ammunition, and bulk explosives. EOD units detect, mark, identify, render safe, and dispose of explosive hazards. Just as important, EOD specialists work closely with intelligence personnel to conduct explosive forensics—technical intelligence collection and exploitation—to help identify the makers of the devices as well as their ever-evolving methods of construction, placement, concealment, and detonation.

5-35. Urban operations will increase EOD specialists' role as advisors and instructors on explosive hazards. They will work closely with public affairs and PSYOP personnel to increase public awareness of the horrific effects of the munitions and devices. This education process is designed not only to teach the urban population to identify and avoid explosive hazards, but to gain civilian assistance in reporting their locations. Careful consideration must be given on the placement of EOD personnel so they can respond quickly to a threat. Based on METT-TC factors, commanders may consider the following options when dealing with explosive hazards:

- Report, mark, and bypass the hazard.
- Employ tactical breaching procedures.

- Self-extract to alternate routes or positions.
- Restrict routes or positions from further use.
- Clear specific areas or positions, or conduct an extensive route clearance.
- Accept the risk of casualties, and continue with the assigned mission.

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR SUPPORT

5-36. CBRN support elements organic to the BCT are the BCT chemical battlestaff and the CBRN reconnaissance platoon. In the HBCT and IBCT, the CBRN reconnaissance platoon is in the headquarters and headquarters company (HHC) of the brigade special troops battalion (BSTB). In the SBCT, the CBRN platoon is part of the reconnaissance squadron's surveillance troop. The BCT and squadron chemical battlestaffs will use decision support tools embedded in the joint warning and reporting network (JWARN) to plan CBRN defense, provide battle tracking during BCT and squadron operations, and gain and maintain SA of the CBRN conditions. The chemical battlestaff assists the commander in the development of CBRN defense through the integration of the principles of contamination avoidance, protection, and decontamination.

5-37. When thorough decontamination is required, the troop receives support from a CBRN company decontamination platoon. This normally occurs after contamination with a persistent agent or prolonged exposure to other agents. Thorough decontamination requires detailed planning and extensive manpower and equipment resources. It is conducted in a forward area to limit contamination spread, but in a location that will be out of likely contact with the threat throughout the operation.

5-38. The affected platoon or troop may be relieved by other units to conduct thorough decontamination. The troop moves to the established site and conducts thorough decontamination under squadron, BCT, or higher headquarters control. This permits the most effective and expeditious use of decontamination assets. Key planning considerations include the following:

- Intelligence on threat CBRN capabilities.
- Location and security of the decontamination platoon AO.
- CBRN dispersion patterns, which are affected by urban terrain and are more difficult to predict and monitor in the urban area.
- Fleeing civilians, who may clog elements of the transportation and distribution infrastructure and make movement to the decontamination site difficult for the troop.

COALITION AND LOCAL SECURITY FORCES

5-39. In the OE, it is common for troops to receive an attached coalition unit or local security force units to execute a mission. For training exercises, these units are easily replicated by sister units. Commanders need to ensure they incorporate the following considerations when planning to execute a mission with these units:

- Size and type of unit.
- Training level and capabilities of the unit.
- OPSEC.
- Information engagement themes and messages (for example, putting local security forces out front to build the local population's confidence in their government).
- Assigning a clear task and purpose.
- Incorporating the unit into battle drills and the scheme of maneuver.
- Communications plan.
- ROE considerations.
- Maximizing any unique skill sets or knowledge of the local area that the coalition unit may have.

INTREPRETERS

5-40. The addition of interpreters as role players enhances the realism of the STX. Two sources of linguists are most likely to be available to tactical commanders at the platoon and troop level. It is vital to know the advantages and disadvantages of each type of interpreter and to carefully match the available personnel to the various aspects of the operation.

5-41. U.S. civilians can be contracted to provide linguist support. They have an advantage over local national hires in that loyalty to the United States is more readily evaluated, and it is easier for them to be granted the necessary security clearance. Usually, however, there are severe limitations on the deployment and use of civilians. A careful assessment of their language ability is important because, in many cases, they use "old fashioned" terms or interject U.S. idioms. If the linguists are recent immigrants, the use of the language in their country of origin could be dangerous to them, or their loyalty may reside with their native country when at odds with U.S. interests.

5-42. Local national hires will provide the majority of linguist support. They are usually less expensive to hire than U.S. civilians and will know the local dialect, idioms, and culture. The expertise of these interpreters in particular areas or subject matters can be an asset. At the same time, there are several potential problems with using local national hires, including English skills and loyalty considerations. Therefore, a screening interview or test is necessary to determine their proficiency in English. These individuals must also be carefully selected and screened by CI personnel with U.S. linguist support, both initially and periodically throughout their employment. Their loyalty is always questionable. Local prejudices may influence them, and they may place their own interests above those of the troop.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE

5-43. Electronic jamming degrades the threat's communications capability, thereby disrupting command and control. It may be applied to secure communication systems to force the threat to transmit in the clear so that the communications can be exploited for combat information. Jamming also can aid in direction finding and position determination by forcing the enemy to transmit longer, allowing time for tipoff and multiple lines of bearing from different locations. While EW can be an effective tool, employment of active systems within an STX must be carefully coordinated with appropriate signal personnel to prevent disruption of surrounding civilian communication systems. Additional considerations when using the Prophet system, as noted earlier in this chapter, include site security and location, additional logistics support (fuel), and maintenance of specialized equipment.

MEDICAL EVACUATION

5-44. STX training is an excellent opportunity to rehearse evacuation of wounded Soldiers. Generally, the troop will receive an ambulance and two medical personnel from the squadron's medical company. Major tactical challenges arise if members of the troop are wounded in action (WIA) or killed in action (KIA). Specific methods for handling such situations must be established before the exercise begins. All troop members must know what to do in each case.

5-45. As in actual combat, the methods used for handling WIA Soldiers must not jeopardize the mission. Wounded Soldiers are removed from the immediate area and given buddy aid.

5-46. For training planning purposes, walking wounded Soldiers can be handled in the following ways:

- They can be evacuated by ground ambulance or aircraft.
- They can accompany the troop or platoon.
- They can conceal themselves for later pickup. Another Soldier should remain with each wounded Soldier.
- They can return to friendly areas, accompanied by another Soldier.

5-47. Seriously wounded Soldiers can be handled in the following ways:

- They can be evacuated by ground ambulance or aircraft.
- They can be concealed for later pickup. Another Soldier should be left with each wounded Soldier.

Glossary

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAR	after-action review
ACR	armored cavalry regiment
ACU	Army combat uniform
ADCATT	air defense combined arms tactical trainer
AKO	Army Knowledge Online
ALC	Advanced Leader Course
ammo	ammunition
AO	area of operations
AP	antipersonnel
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
ASAT	Automated Systems Approach to Training
ATGM	antitank guided missile
ATK POS	attack position
ATWESS	antitank weapons effect simulation system
AVCATT	aviation combined arms tactical trainer
BDA	battle damage assessment
bde	brigade
BFSB	battlefield surveillance brigade
BFT	Blue Force Tracking
BFV	Bradley fighting vehicle
BSTB	brigade special troops battalion
C	construction (training)
CA	civil affairs
CACTF	combined arms collective training facility
CAO	civil affairs operations
CAS	close air support
CASEVAC	casualty evacuation
CATS	Combine Arms Training Strategy
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CCIR	commander's critical infomration requirements
CCMCK	close combat mission capability kit
CCTT	close combat tactical trainer
CI	counterintelligence
CMO	civil-military operations
CO	commanding officer
COA	course of action

COIN	counterinsurgency
COLT	combat observation lasing team
commo	communications
COP	common operational picture
COSR	combat and operational stress reaction
CP	command post
CPX	command post exercise
CTC	combat training center
DA	Department of the Army
dB	decibels
dsmtd	dismounted
EAC	echelons above corps
ENCATT	engineer combined arms tactical trainer
ENDEX	end of exercise
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
EST	engagement skills trainer
EW	electronic warfare
FBCB2	Force XXI battle command brigade and below (system)
FIST	fire support team
FM	field manual; frequency modulation (radio)
FOB	forward operating base
FRAGO	fragmentary order
FSCATT	fire support combined arms tactical trainer
FSCM	fire support coordination measure
FSO	fire support officer
FTX	field training exercise
FY	fiscal year
GPS	global positioning system
HBCT	heavy brigade combat team
HE	high explosive
HF	high frequency
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HHT	headquarters and headquarters troop
HMMWV	high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
HN	host nation
HPT	high-payoff target
HQ	headquarters
HUMINT	human intelligence
IB	international border

IBCT	infantry brigade combat team
ID	identification
IDAM	isolate, dominate, maintain common situational awareness, and employ multidimensional/multiecheloned actions (summary of procedures for controlling civilian movement and disturbances)
IED	improvised explosive device
IEW	intelligence and electronic warfare
IMINT	imagery intelligence
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
IR	information requirements
JCATS	joint conflict and tactical simulation
JMTC	joint maneuver training center
JRTC	joint readiness training center
JWARN	joint warning and reporting network
KIA	killed in action
km	kilometers
L	live (training)
LD	line of departure
ldr	leader
LOA	limit of advance
LOS	line of sight
LRAS3	long-range acquisition scout surveillance system
LRC	leadership reaction course
LZ	landing zone
maint	maintenance
MASINT	measurement and signature intelligence
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
METL	mission essential task list
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations
MEV	medical evacuation vehicle
MIB	mechanized infantry battalion
MICO	military intelligence company
MIHB	military intelligence handbook
MILES	multiple integrated laser engagement system
mm	millimeter(s)
MOUT	military operations in urban terrain
MSLC	Maneuver Senior Leader Course
MSR	main supply route
NAI	named area of interest
NAVWAR	navigation warfare

NCO	noncommissioned officer
NFA	no-fire area
NGF	naval gunfire
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NTC	National Training Center
NVG	night vision goggles
OBJ	objective
OE	operational environment
OIC	officer in charge
OneSAF	One Semi-Automated Forces
OP	observation post
OPFOR	opposing forces
OPORD	operation order
OPSEC	operations security
PAM	pamphlet
PAO	public affairs office
PCC	precombat check
PCI	precombat inspection
PEWS	platoon early warning system
PIR	priorty intelligence requirements
PL	phase line
plt	platoon
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
PSG	platoon sergeant
PSYOP	psychological operations
PVO	private volunteer organization
R&S	reconnaissance and surveillance
RCA	riot control agency
REDCON	readiness condition
RF	radio frequency
RHO	reconnaissance handover
ROE	rules of engagement
RPG	rocket-propelled grenade
RTE	route
RV	reconnaissance vehicle
S	screen (in graphics)
SA	situational awareness
SALUTE	size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment (format for report on enemy/threat forces)
SATS	Standard Army Training Systems
SBCT	Stryker brigade combat team

SE	site exploitation
SESAMS	special effects small-arms marking system
SGT	sergeant
SHF	super high frequency
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SIR	specific information requirements
SITREP	situation report
SJA	staff judge advocate
SM	Soldier's manual
SOP	standing operating procedure
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOTREP	spot report
SRM	short-range marksmanship
SRTA	short-range training ammunition
SSG	staff sergeant
ST	special text
STAFFEX	staff exercise
STP	Soldier training publication
STX	situational training exercise
SU	situational understanding
TAC CP	tactical command post
TACP	tactical air control party
TAI	target area of interest
TC	training circular
TC	training circular
TCP	traffic control point
TEWT	tactical exercise without troops
TG	trainer's guide
TOE	table(s) of organization and equipment
TOW	tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided (missile)
TPD	tactical psychological operations (PSYOP) detachment
TPT	tactical psychological operations (PSYOP) team
trp	troop
TTP	tactics, techiniques, and procedures
TUAS	tactical unmanned aircraft system
U.S.	United States (of America)
UAC	urban assault course
UAS	unmanned aircraft system
UO	urban operations
V	virtual (training)

WFF	warfighting function
WIA	wounded in action
WMD	weapons of mass destruction
XO	executive officer

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